



Cornish Grammar

— AND —

Supplement

— TO —

“SOME SHORT STORIES IN THE
CORNISH LANGUAGE”

— BY —

HAL WYN

(R. ST. V. ALLIN-COLLINS).

3/6

1927.

James Lanham Ltd., Printers, High Street, St. Ives, Cornwall.

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Printed for the Author.



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HAL WYN
(R. ST. V. ALLIN-COLLINS).

—
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RAGLAVAR.

Herweth pesad kerens, lowena a-m-bes ow-sevel nebes gramadek ha geryow ha ma gwetians dhem aga bos a vern dhe'n re-na ow-menny studhya Kernuak.

Scryfeugh dhem, rag henna, mar a plek, why neb a-gar desky Kernuak ha my a-ven gul agas gweres en e gever.

HAL WYN
(R. St. V. Allin-Collins).

146, Fenchurch Street,
Loundres, E.C. 3.
Mys Efan, 1927.

A FEW WORDS.

It is wrong to conclude that Cornish is a dead language; neglected, it has fallen into disuse, but there are still some who know it as a living language, not excepting the writer of this grammar. For the free acquisition of a living language, it is an absolute bar to pause to translate mentally every word of the language which is being learnt. The learner should accustom himself to read the Cornish words *aloud*, and *think* in Cornish, without the help of translation. The Cornish text should be read *aloud* and an endeavour made to understand it without translating it. The English part should be then translated *aloud* in Cornish. This is much better than to write out the translation. In this manner our language will be acquired rapidly. The words *an dra*, the thing, may be used freely to refer to something the Cornish equivalent of which is unknown. In daily life, when something occurs to you, endeavour to put it into Cornish. Thus will our language be acquired even more rapidly, and remember that everything is possible with a little patience. On the face of the earth there is no better way to train the memory than to learn a language.

NEBES GERIOW.

Cam yu preder y bos Kernuak yeth marow; dispresyes, nyns-yu leveres gans lues den, mes ema re a-wra godhros an dra kepar del yeth en few, ha enterdha-y, ma scryfinias an gramadek-ma. Rak cafos yeth bew hep caletter, res yu porrys ny bowes rak trelya a speres keniver ger a'n yeth es deskas. An desker a-dal kemeres an blek dhe lenn an eriow Kernuak, *ughel*, ha *tybia* en Kernuak, hep weres drelians. Lennens *ughel* test Gernuak ha whylens e gonvedhes hep trelya. Trelyens ena ran an Sawsnak, *ughel*, dhe Gernuak. Pelta gwell yu gul endella es scryfa an trelians. Mar po gwres en ketel-ma, pur scaf e-feth deskas agan yeth. Ha bo ger vyth ha ny vo godhvedhes keswerth anodho en Kernuak, geller talvesa en ras an eriow *an dra*, rag e leverel. En bewnans pup-tethek, genough pan vo prederes tra vyth, whyleugh trelya an dra dhe Gernuak. Endella e-feth prenes agan yeth-ny gwell ha moy dewhans whath, ha portheugh cof bos gallus pup-tra-ol ha gensy nebes porthians. E'n nor-vys, nyns-yu forth gwell rak lyua an cof, es desky yeth.

CORNISH GRAMMAR AND SUPPLEMENT to "Some Short Stories in the Cornish Language."

THE VOWEL SOUNDS OF CORNISH.

Although there are several dialects, I give hereunder the sounds as I have learnt them.

- a*, accented, is pronounced almost like *a* in *father*, or as *a* in French words *fa*, *là*, or again as *ah* in *pahsty*.
- â*, as in the Cornish dialect of *tr.âr*, in its local and rather contemptuous sense of "ropes' ends, dead mice, and other combustibles" (as a Cornishman once defined it), shows the sound of this vowel fairly well (Henry Jenner in "A Handbook of the Cornish Language," page 56). Or pronounced like *a* in English word *place* (plès) in the Irish-English dialect (written *aa-e* in dialect *plaaee*, etc.)
- ar*, in *bar*, *mar*, pron. like *ar* in *far* in English (*war* is *wâr*).
- as*, in past tense and in verbs ending in *as* in the infinitive such as *myrds* is pronounced *az* (accented *a*).
- ae*, exclamation meaning "just so," is pronounced *a* accented and *e* in then.
- aw*, as in English word *paw*.
- ay*, almost *a*-(accented)-*oeuil* in French, but not quite so clear. This is pronounced *a* (accented) and *i* in *pin*.
- e*, as in English word *then*.
- ê* (accented), like *a* in English word *day*.
- er*, as in English word *her*, the *r* with a soft burr. The original sound was that of English word *air* with the soft burr.
- êr*, as in English word *air*.
- ês* (accented), pronounced as *ays* in English words *plays*, *days*.
- ew*, pronounced rapidly sounds like English *mew*, but is really *e* in *then* followed by *oo* (*e-oo*) (or *ee-oo*).
- ey*, as *i* in *mine*.
- i*, as in English word *pin*.
- î* or *y* long (used in the new spelling to represent the long sound) like *ee* in English words *meet*, *jeet*.

o (old Celtic *o*) in *tomder*, heat, pronounced almost as second *o* in *London*, or the Irish word *bog*, soft; (mug, jug, in Devonshire dialect), as *u* in dialect *trubul* (trouble).

o short in *not*, *keliok*, cock, *hobban*, pasty.

ô, is *oa* in the Cornish dialect words *noal*, *nose* (*noas*) *aw* in English, but shorter; as in *coal* in broad Scotch.

oo in *boos*, (food), *goon* (a down or common) like *oo* in *boot*.

on in *gon*, almost *aw* with slight nasal sound.

or, like *oor* in English word *moor*, generally.

ôr, like *ore* in English words *more*, *shore*, *tore*.

os pronounced *oaz* (as in *noas*, see under *ô*), *oth* pr. *ôth*.

ou (*û*) like *ou* in French, like *oo* in the English word *food*.

our now pr. *oo-ar*

ow, has various sounds. (1) as an unaccented final as *ow* in *window*. This is also its sound when it occurs without any consonant—in *ow*, *my*, and past participle *ow*.

(2) in other cases it is sounded as *ou* in *you* and in certain words *now* (nine), *noun* (hungry), *nownder* (hunger), like *ow* in *how*.

oy as in English word *boy*, sometimes like *ooee*.

oys is *oyj* in *moys*, *goys*, etc.

u, between *ee* and French *u* (but not quite so clear.) (*u* in North Wales or in Devonshire dialect).

ur pr. *ee-ur*.

yu, *eu*, like English word *you*.

a, *e*, *o*, unaccented like second *o* in *London*.

rocl *Koez* *ôe*

SIMPLE CONSONANTS.

- B*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *v*, *w*, *z*, as in English.
- d* before *e*, *i*, *y*, has a sound approaching to *j*, or like *di* in soldier, otherwise as in English.
- f*, at the end of a word lightly sounded.
- r*, a soft burr.
- s*, as an initial or before *c*, *k*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *t*, *w*, or when doubled, is pronounced as in *so*. As a final and before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *v*, is pronounced as *z*. Between two vowels in the same word or after another consonant and followed by a vowel, or as a final before a word beginning with a vowel, is commonly pronounced *j*.
- s* is pronounced sometimes like *z*, as second state after a noun, etc. *Aval zaban*, deal boards.
- sa*, like *za* or *ja*.
- se*, *sy*, pronounced *je*, *jee*, *so*, pr. *jo*, *zo*.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

Y, before a vowel is generally a consonant, except in a few words such as *tyak*, *crya*, *tyen*, *dyank*, *skyan*s, pronounced tee-ak, cree-a, tee-en, dee-unk, skee-uns. *Ya* of infinitive is pronounced in one syllable—*taclya* (pronounced *taclia*). In "Some short stories in the Cornish Language" I have used *y* as a consonant in the verbs and as vowel in the other parts of speech.

The altered sounds of later Cornish are—*dn* for *nn*, *bm* for *mm* (*lodn* for *lonn*, bullock, *lebmen* for *lemmen*, now), when this sound is to be found after a short vowel in accented syllables or monosyllables (*tabm* for *tam*, piece). There is no vowel sound between the two consonants.

t, before *a*, *o*, *u*, is hard as in English. Before *e*, *i*, *y*, it is almost *ch* in church.

ng is *ng* in singer, not as in finger.

s in Cornish has more the sound of *j*, *sh*, *zh*, in similar words written with *d* or *t* in Welsh and Breton (vide Prof. J. Loth in vol. XVIII *Revue Celtique*.) *s* final like *z*. In the dialect *s* is generally *z* before *a*, *e*, *ey*, and *s* before *o*.

c and *k* as *c* in *cat*.

g is hard as in *get*, *gad*, *go*.

w in *gw*, *gwr*, is sounded lightly.

qw is *qu* in *quick*.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

ch, as in English.

dh is *th* in *them*, but more like the Irish *d* before *a*, *o*, *ou*, *dh* is almost *dd*.

gh, is like the guttural *ch* in the Scottish word *loch*, a milder *ch* than the Welch *ch*.

h, at the beginning of a word is more lightly aspirated than in English; in the Cornish dialect it is almost inaudible; when mutation of *c* (his friend, *e har*) and in the middle of a word it is the *c'h* guttural in Breton, and *ch* of Welsh or Irish (Gaelic) but lighter. Should be written *gh* at the end of a word and is then the Irish-Gaelic *ch* in *loch*.

ll, the sound of Welsh *ll* exists in Cornish. *Behethlen* is pronounced *Bohellan* with this sound; *ll* and *lh* in Cornish should be pronounced with this sound, although this has been neglected.

th, is *th* in *thin*, but more like the Irish *t* before *a*, *o*, *u*. Is lightly sounded at the end of a word.

wh, as in English words, *when*, *what*, with *h* aspirated, a soft Welsh *chw*. In the spoken language *wh* almost becomes *w*.

The sing-song of Cornish becomes pitched in a higher key when a question is asked or a statement made.

Words such as *hendra*, are pronounced with the final *a* as second *o* in *London*.

Squyth, tired, becomes *squithder* (fatigue), i.e., when a word has more than one syllable the long sound which existed in the first part of it when of one syllable, becomes short. *Dëth*, *dethiow*, *lêf*, voice, pl. *leviow*; but *Poltair* (*o* in *bone*).

Al, *an*, *ar*, have a tendency to be pronounced *or*, *on*, *awr*, in many words, as in Irish. *War*, upon, is *wor*, but *mar*, if so, is *ar* in *bar*, and *an*, the, has the accented *a*.

Eor, in *meor* (great), (*veor*, mutation of *meor*), is pronounced *ee* and *ur* in *fur*, *meeur*.

Eth, final is *oth*: *scantoleth* pr. *scantoloth*.

Dre, *tre*, except in monosyllables, are generally *dur*, *tur*, in *fur*, (with soft burr).

Sur, sure, is pronounced sheer.

Es termination of past participle of verb and plural of some nouns is pronounced like *ees* in *cheese*, *freeze*, in Penryn dialect, where people say *horsees*, *matchees*. It should then be written as *ys*.

In Breton there is a rule which provides that the final *p* of a word becomes *b*; *f*, *v*; *k*, *g*, before a word beginning with a vowel. This also applies generally in Cornish as to the sound if not altogether as to the old spelling.

STRESS ACCENT.—In words of more than one syllable the stress accent is generally on the last but one; but there are exceptions; *Redrúth*, *Penryn*, *Pensance*, have the stress on the second syllable. Monosyllables ending in a vowel have generally the long vowel sound, but many are slurred over with no accent, with more or less of the obscure vowel (like second *o* in *London*) according to whether they follow or precede the word on which they depend.

In connection with the phonetic rules I have obtained great assistance from my friend Eugene Wesander, an authority on Scotch Gaelic and Irish.

THE MUTATIONS.

Examples of the use of the first, second and third states:—

| FIRST STATE. | SECOND STATE. | THIRD STATE. |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agan pen, our head | ê ben, his head | ow fen, my head |
| Agan car, our friend | ê gar, his friend | ow har, my friend |
| Agan tās, our father | ê dās, his father | ow thās, my father |
| Agan blew, our hair | ê vlew, his hair | ow blew, my hair |
| Agan clêdha, our sword | ê glêdha, his sword | ow clêdha, my sword |
| Agan grās, our grace | ê 'rās, his grace | ow grās, my grace |
| Agan glow, our coal | ê 'low, his coal | ow glow, my coal |
| Agan gweth, our tree | ê weth, his tree | ow gweth, my tree |
| Agan golow, our light | ê wolow, his light | ow golow, my light |
| Agan dên, our man | ê dhên, his man | ow dên, my man |
| Agan mâb, our son | ê vâb, his son | ow mâb, my son |

Kn (pronounced with a "catch" between *k* and *n*.) Does not change.

Gw, second state for verbs, *w* and *wh*.

Gr, second state *w*, or 'r.

B third state *b* or *v*.

FOURTH STATE.

Verbs commencing with *p*, *c*, *k*, *t*, *m*, do not change when preceded by *ow*.

Verbs commencing with *b* become *p*. Bewa, to live, *ow-pewa*, living.

Verbs commencing with *g* become *c*. Goras, to put, *ow-cora*, putting.

Verbs commencing with *gw* become *qw*. Gweles, to see, *ow-qweles*, seeing.

Verbs commencing with *d* become *t*. Dôs, to come, *ow-tôs*, coming.

In connection with the grammatical matter, reference has been made in many cases to Henry Jenner's "Handbook of the Cornish Language," the recognised standard book on the language.

THE ARTICLE AN, THE.

The indefinite article in English is omitted in Cornish. *An dên*, the man, *dên*, a man. *An* causes second state before feminine nouns in the singular, masculine nouns in the plural, adjectives qualifying nouns, and numerals.

Nouns are of two genders in Cornish. There is no fixed rule for the gender which is learnt easily by practise. There are various ways of forming the plural of nouns, but the

most common form is *ow* or *yow* (*iow*) pronounced as in *know*, *low*, and is used for most new words.

Nouns ending in *ar*, *er*, form the plural in *row*; *levar*, book, pl. *levrow*; some insert *g* or *k* after final *l*. *Cosol*, pl. *cosolgow*; *del*, leaves (collectively *delkiow*, simple plural); some in *ab*, *af* (*av*) *al*, modify root vowel, *mal*, a joint, pl. *meliow*; *claf* (*clav*) sick, pl. *clevion* (noun and adjective), *mâb*, son, pl. *mebion*. Those ending in *er*, *ar*, after a mute form plural in *dron*—*lader*, thief, pl. *laddron*.

The plural in *yon* (*ion*) *on*, is also very common. *Pref*, worm, pl. *previon*; words ending in *k* form plural in *gion*. *Boghosak*, poor, pl. *boghosagion*; *gowek*, liar, *gowegion*.

Y is a common termination, *esel*, limb, *esely*; *wat*, a blow, *watty*. Some plurals are formed in *es*. *Mergh*, daughter, *merghes*. A few form plural in *as*—*pesk*, fish, *pescas*. Some modify vowel—*trôs*, foot, *trys*; *mên*, stone, *myn*; *tol*, hole, *tel*; *manek*, glove, *menik*. The final *en* of singular is dropped in some words. *Gwedhen*, a tree, *gweth*. *Edhen*, bird, pl. *edhyn*; *caden*, chain, pl. *cadyn*; *ebil*, peg, pl. *ebyl*.

The regular feminine is formed by adding *es*. *Arluth*, lord, *arluthes*, lady; *coweth*, companion, *cowethes*, female companion. Or by a different word such as *keliok*, cock, *yar*, hen.

Nouns that end in *f* and *k* in the singular, become *v* and *g* respectively in the plural. *Lef*, a voice, makes *leviow* in the plural. *Tyak*, a peasant, becomes *tyagow*.

Many nouns are formed from adjectives by adding *der* to the adjective after any letter, except after *gh* and *k* when it becomes *ter*. *Lowen*, happy, *lowender*, happiness; *sêgh*, dry, *seghter*, dryness; *têk*, beautiful, *tektek*, beauty. Adjectives ending in *s* revert to the original *t* in the noun.

Cales, difficult, *caletter*, difficulty. Abstract nouns are formed from adjectives by adding *eth* or *neth*. *Cosoleth*, rest, peace, *cosel*, quiet; *gowegneth*, falsehood, *gowek*, liar. Abstract nouns are formed from verb by adding *ans* (plural *ansow*). *Cresy*, to believe; *cresyans* (*crejyans*), belief. *Ar*, *er*, *or*, or *yas* (*ias*) added to nouns, adjectives, or verbs, form nouns meaning agents or doers. *Stên*, tin, *stênor*, a tinner; *helya*, to hunt, *helyas* (*helias*), a pursuer.

Note that the plural form *yon* (*ion*), *yow* (*iow*) are used generally when preceding syllable has a thin or slender vowel (*e*, *i*, *y*) and *on*, *ow*, when it has a strong or broad vowel (*a*, *o*, *u*), but *tref*, town, home, makes *trevow* in the plural.

ADJECTIVES.—Generally follow the noun. A few may either precede or follow the noun. If the noun is in the feminine singular the adjective following it takes the second mutation. If the adjective precedes the noun, the noun takes the second state. When an adjective follows a plural of either gender it does not change. *Tus*, people (men) has the adjective in the feminine—*an dus vās*, the good people (men). The plural of adjectives may be formed by adding *yon* (*ion*) or *on*. An adjective beginning a sentence does not change. *Têg yú an nōs*—beautiful is the night.

When more than one adjective follows a feminine noun only the first adjective need be put in the feminine (second state)—*benen dêk (ha) bras*, a beautiful and big woman.

Derived adjectives are mostly formed by adding *ek* to noun and sometimes *us* to the root of a noun or verb.

Adjectives that most commonly precede the noun are:—*Cales*, hard; *cawys*, dirty; *drōg*, evil; *hen*, old; *lên*, full; *tebel*, wicked; *spaven*, smooth; *agene*, proper, comely; *diwatha*, last; *trom*, heavy, weighty, sad; *hager*, ugly; *fals*, false; *cam*, crooked; *war*, cautious, gentle; *ughel*, high.

Mur, *bras* (pr. braws), great, may come before or after the noun.

THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.—The comparative is formed by adding *agh*, and the superlative by adding *a* to the positive. The comparative may also be formed by adding *moy*, more, and the superlative by adding *moygha*, most. They generally precede the noun they qualify but for emphasis or in poetry they may follow it and sometimes the definite article comes between.

The irregular comparisons are:—*Da* (or *mās*) good; *gwel*, better; *gwella*, best. *Drōg*, bad; *gwêth*, worse; *gwetha*, worst, but generally *laccagh*, comparative of *lak* (loose, remiss, lax) is used to signify worse.

Mur, great; *moy*, greater or more; *moygha*, greatest or most. But also *bras*, comparative *brasagh*, superlative *brasa*. *Byghan*, little; *leggh*, less; *lygha*, least; but there is also a comparative *byghanagh*, and superlative *byghana*. *Oges*, near; *nes*, nearer; *nessa*, nearest.

Than, after a comparative, is *es* (*ages* or *eges*).

For all Prepositions, etc., see "A Handbook of the Cornish Language," by Henry Jenner.

NUMERALS—CARDINAL.

Un (before a noun), *onen*; *deu* (pron. *deoo*); *try* (*teir*, f.

pron. *tare*); *pajer* (older, masculine *peswar*, feminine *peder*); *pemp*; *whegh* (*wyth*); *seyth* (*sêth*); *eyth* (*êth*); *now* (as English *now*); *dêg*; *unnak*; *dowthak* (pron. *ow* as in *how*); *tôrdhak* (*trydhak*); *peswôrdhak*; *pempthak*; *whethak*; *seythak* (or *sythak*); *eythak* (or *ythak*); *nownjak*; 20, *ugans*; 21, *onen war'n-ugans*; 30, *deg war'n-ugans*; 31, *unnak war'n-ugans*; 32, *dowthak war'n-ugans*, etc. 40, *deugans*; 50, *deg war deugans* (or *hanter cans*); 60, *try ugans*; 70, *deg war try ugans* (or *try ugans ha dêg*); 80, *pajer ugans*; 90, *deg war pajer ugans* (or *pajer ugans ha dêg*); 100, *cans*; 200, *deu cans*; 300, *try-hans*; 1,000, *mil*; 1,000,000, *milvil* or *milyon*

ORDINAL.

1st, *kensa*; 2nd, *nessa* or *secund*; 3rd, *treja*; 4th, *peswordha*; 5th, *pempes*; 6th, *whethes* (*whefes*); 7th, *seythves*; 8th, *eythes*; 9th, *nowes*; 10th, *degves*; 11th, *undhegves*; 12th, *dawdhegves*; 13th, *tôrdhegves*; 14th, *peswôrdhegves*; 15th, *pempthegves*; 16th, *whedhegves*; 17th, *seythegves*; 18th, *eythegves*; 19th, *nownjakves*; 20th, *ugansves*; 21st, *kensa war'n-ugans*; 22nd, *nessa war'n-ugans*, etc. 30th, *degves war'n-ugans*; 31st, *undhegves war'n-ugans*; 40th, *deugansves*; 50th, *degves war deugans*; 60th, *try-ugansves*; 70th, *degves war try ugans*, or *try ugans ha degves*; 80th, *pajer ugansves*; 90th, *degves war pajer-ugansves*, or *pajer ugans ha degves*; 100th, *cansves*; 200th, *deu cansves*; 300th, *try-hansves*; 1000th, *milves*; millionth, *milvilves*.

Numerals precede the noun which remains in the singular. *Deu dhén*, two men. A noun in the plural retains that form when preceding the numeral—*tus pemp*, five men. This form is used to emphasise the meaning. In a collective sense: *pemp a dus* (five of men).

A word may take the second state after a cardinal number.

A, before a verb, when asking a question causes second state.

A, oh, before a noun, etc., causes second state.

Ny (*nyns* before a vowel) not, used before verbs in affirmative causes second state, and before nouns causes second state.

Na (*nag* before a vowel) not, before verbs in the negative, negative interrogative, causes second state. Does not cause any change before adjectives.

SOME PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS.

Ahanaf (-vy), from me; ahanas (-sy), from thee; anodho (-ef), from him; anedhy (-hy), from her; ahanan (-ny), from us; ananough (-why), from you; anedha (-y), from them.

Dredhof, dredhos, dredho, dredhy, dredhon, dredhough, dredha, through me, etc.

Genef, genes, ganso, gensy, genen, genough, gansa, with me, etc.

(A)dheworthef, dheworthes, dhewortho, dheworthy, dheworthon, dheworthough, dhewortha, from me, etc.

Orthef, orthes, orto, orty, orthen, orthough, orta, at, to me, etc.

Ragof, ragos, ragdho, ragdhy, ragon, ragough, ragdha, for me, etc.

En danof, etc., under me, etc.

Dhem, dhes, dhodho, dhedhy, dhen, dheugh, dhodha, to me, for me, according to me, etc.

Warnaf, warnas, warnodho, warnedhy, warnan, warnough, warnedha, upon, concerning me, etc.

Ennof, ennos, enno, enny, ennon, ennough, enna, in me, etc.

Hebef, hebes, hebo, heby, heben, hebough, heba, without me, etc.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

My (before a verb) vy (after a verb)—I, me.

ty (before a verb) sy (jy) " " —thou.

ef, before and after a verb —he.

hy, before and after a verb —she.

ny, " " " " —we.

(ny-ny, after verb, for emphasis)

why, before and after verb —you.

(why-why, after verb, for emphasis)

y, before and after verb —they.

Honen, self; ow honen, myself (I alone) dhe honen, thyself, etc.

The third form is rendered as follows:—He who found me—*neb a'm kafas*. I pray thee—*my a'th bes*. I pray him *my a'n pes*. I see her—*my a's gwel*. He will take us—*ef a'n kemero*. He will take you—*ef a's kemero*. I will sell them—*my a's gwerth*. He does not wish to meet me—*nyns-yu whans ganso n'a-m dyerben-vy*. A's (a-s), a'n (a-n), he, it, she, her, they, them.

The third form 'th, of the second personal pronoun singular, changes initial of verb in *d* to *t*, *g* to *wh*, sometimes *b* to *f*.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

My, ow (3); thy, dha, dhe (2); his, its, e (2); her, hy (3); our, ny; your, agas; their, aga (3).

To my, dho'm; and my, ha'm; in my, e'm, en ow (3); to thy, dho'th; and thy, ha'th; in thy, e'th; from thy, a'th (causes *d* to *t*).

To his, dhe'y; and his, ha'y (2); and her, ha'y (3); to your, dhe'gas, etc., and our, ha'gan, etc.

Gans e gy ha vargh, with his dog and (his) horse.

By placing the personal pronoun before the negative (verb in the inflected form) emphasis is placed on the pronoun. *Ef n-a-n gwelas*—he did not see it.

THE GENITIVE OF POSSESSION is expressed as follows:—The dog of a man (or a man's dog)—*ky den*. The dog of the man (or the man's dog)—*ky an den*. The dog of the brother of the man (or the dog of the man's brother)—*ky broder an den*.

The inflected genitive is rendered by putting the second noun in the second state—a dog's tail, *lost gy*.

GENITIVE OF MATERIAL is rendered as follows:—A door of wood—*daras pren*; but a chair of wood—*cadar bren*. *i.e.*, the noun indicating the material takes the second state after a feminine noun.

PLURAL OF NOUNS.—Parts of the Body which are double belonging to the same person form the plural by adding the numeral *deu*, two, to the noun in the singular. Eye—*lagas*. Your eyes—*agas deulagas*.

ADVERBS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| At this hour, en-ur-ma (erma) | Ever, viken, neffra, biken, |
| Now, lemnen, nans, nam | bythqueth, besqweth |
| Now (this time), en tor-ma | For ever, rak neffra, benary, |
| Just now, agensow | bes viken, benytha (dhe |
| To-day, hedhew | venytha) |
| To-morrow, avorow | Never, bythqueth, besqweth |
| Day after to-morrow, trenja | Always, pupprys, beppres |
| This day week, an deth ma | Already, solabrys |
| war seythen | A while, pols |
| | Where, le, p'le |

| | |
|---|--|
| Yesterday, de | A place where there was, le mayth-o |
| The day before yesterday, genzhete (kens de jeth) | Whence, apele, a ble |
| The next day, ternos | Here, hither, omma, lemma |
| In the morning, en kenzhoha, boregweth | Hence, alemma |
| In the afternoon, doghajeth | Thence, alenna, en mes alenna |
| In the evening, gorthewer | Up, above, on high, aban, avan |
| On Sundays, Sulgweth | above, over, awartha |
| Presently, fast | Below, awollas, wôrwillas |
| Soon, quickly, uskes, prest | On high, up above, warban |
| Immediately, dewhans, defry, adhesempes | Down below, warnans |
| Often, lues prys, lues termen, lues gweth, menough | Down, en hans, en nans |
| Still, yet, whath | Down, ler, lor |
| Ere now, kensemmen | Within, aberth |
| Ere that, kensenna | Within, ajy, jy |
| Afterwards, wosa henna | Outside, aves, ames |
| Then, ena, en ur-na, nenna | At home, tre, ajy |
| Henceforth, wosa hemma | Homewards, adre |
| Early, avar | Abroad, ales |
| Late, dewedhes | Away, dhe ves |
| Again, arta | Away, kerth, kergh |
| As soon as, kettoth, kettoth ha | Far, pell |
| In front, a rag | Near, enoges, oges |
| Forward, en rag | Much, more, pelta, moy |
| Forth, before, dirag | Behold, otta, welta |
| Behind, dhellergh, dellergh | Otherwise, na hen |
| Backwards, war dhellergh | Speedily, warnot |
| Around, adro | Absolutely, porres (porrys) |
| Athwart, adres | When, kettel (2) |
| Along, a hes | Pa (bef. a consonant) |
| Much, mur | Peth (bef. a vowel) what |
| Hugely, uthek | Pa'n, what the |
| Ever so much, uthek tra | PREPOSITIONS. |
| Ever so, vyth mar | Of, from, a (2) |
| A little, neppeth, nebes | Like, as, avel, vel |
| Enough, lour | Up to, as far as, bes, bes dhe |
| Too much, re | Under, dan, en dan |
| As much, kemmes | By, through, der, dre (2) |
| At all, vyth | Over, beyond, above, dres |
| Half, hanter | At, to, dhe (2) |
| So as, mar (2) | In, en |
| As...as, maga (4)...avel | With, by, gans |
| | Without, hep, heb (2 before g, gw) |

ADVERBS (Continued.)

| |
|--|
| As, del (2), maga (4) |
| So, in such manner, della, en della, en del-na, en del-ma, en ketel-ma |
| Like as, even as, cara, pocara, kepara, kepar del (2) |
| Likewise, also, keffres, kekeffres |
| Also, hagol, hagensol, a weth, enweth |
| Better, gwell |
| Worse, laccagh |
| More, moy |
| Less, legh |
| Rather than, kens vel |
| Quite, cawal (2) |
| Almost, namna (namnag, bef. vowel bef. inflect verb) |
| Else, ken |
| Nevertheless, betegens |
| Mostly, moygha |
| So, ketel, ketella |
| Very, pur (2), bras, fest |
| Nearly, almost, ogesdy, oges |
| Together, warbarth |
| Not, ny, nyns, na, nag (2 bef. verbs) |
| Doubtless, hepmar |
| Why, perag, prag, praga |
| How, fatel (2) |
| Among, e mesk, mesk, en mesk |
| Among, enter |
| Because of, for the sake of, rag, awos |
| Against, erben, warben |
| According to, herweth, dhe (2) |
| Except, but, marnas |
| For the sake of, rak carensa |
| After, warlergh |
| Near to, ogas dy dhe, ogas (oges) |
| Besides us, a'gan parth |
| Among you, en agas mesk |

PREPOSITIONS (Continued.)

| |
|---|
| Before (of time), kens |
| Except, but, lemnen, mes |
| After, wosa |
| For, because of, rag, rak |
| By (in swearing), re (2) |
| By, near, besides, reb |
| Until, treba, tereba, erna, bes, bes may (4); hes (hys); hes-e-as |
| Towards, trogha, tewa, tew- agha, tygha, tygh |
| On, upon, ar, war, er (2) |
| At, to, against, worth, orth |
| Across, beyond, adres |
| About, concerning, adro dho, drodho (2), war, wôr (2) |
| Besides, on side of, abarth |
| Within, inside of, aberth |
| Behind, a dhellergh, war dhellergh, dhellergh dhe (2) |
| Before, in presence of, adherag, dherag |
| From, adhworth, dheworth |
| Within, ajy, 'jy, dhe (2) |
| Above, over a eugh (ugh) |
| Out of, a mes, a ves, mes, en mes |
| Both...and, keffres (ha)...ha |
| When (interrogatively) pur (pêr) (p'ur) |
| Whilst, hedre, spâs |
| Why, perag, prag, praga |
| Or, po. Either...or, po...po |
| If, mar, mara, a (4), mars, before verb beginning with vowel |
| Unless, marnas, pony, ponag (before a vowel) |
| Since because, aban, dreven rag |
| For, rag, rak |
| Lest, for fear of, rag own |
| Than, ages (eges), es |
| Nor, na |
| So, as much as, maga (4) |

CONJUNCTIONS.

- And, ha, hag (before a vowel)
 And the, ha'n
 But, except, mes, lemme
 That, dre, dro, der
 Until, bes pan (2) treba
 Though, although, ken (kenth
 before a vowel), (b to f, v
 before verb)
 Although, notwithstanding
 When, pan, pa (2)

MISCELLANEOUS.

- At length, a hes (hys)
 A month ago, nans-yu mys
 tremenes, a bell (pell)
 In a week's time, war seythen
 By the year, a vledhen, en
 bledhen
 En, in, forms adverbs from
 adjectives. Causes b to f,
 d to t. En ta, well, en
 fras, greatly. En some-
 times e before a consonant
 Above all things, drês pup tra;
 drês pup-ol; a us nep tra;
 a ves puptra
 Some, re
 Moreover, dres henna

NEBES HENWYN-GWAN.

Beautiful, tég, têt; black, du (dew); blue, glâs; bright, splan; cautious, war; clean, glannith; cold, yen; crooked, cam; dark, tawal, deep, down; dirty, mostys, cawys; dry, segh; dumb, avlavar; empty, gwag; evil, drôk, drôg; false, fals; full, lén; generous, hayl; good, da, mâs; gray, lôs; great, mur, bras; green, gwerth, glâs (precedes or follows noun); hard, cales; heavy, pôs, trom; high, ughel; horrible, uthek; hot, tom; industrious, lafurus; large, bras; light (not dark), golow; light (weight), scaf; monotonous, druljy; mournful, morethek; narrow, enn; old, hên, côth; pleasant, whék; plump, playth; quiet, cosel; red, ruth, côgh, oyrek; sad, trist; short, cot, ber; small, byghan; soft, medhal; stingy, dihayl; strong, crêf; stupid, druljy; bad, goky; sweet, whék; sweet (of taste), melys; talkative, tavasek; tall, tal, ughel, hyr; thick, tew; thin, tanow; true, gwyr, lén; truthful, gwiryon; ugly, hager; unpleasant, anwhék; warm, mogil; weak gwan; wicked, tebel; wide, ledan; wise, skyantol; yellow, melyn; young, yowank.

NEBES VERBOW.

Allow, gasa; arrange, tewlel; ask, pesy; awake, dihuna; become, bôs geltes; believe, cresy; bless, sona; break, terry; burn, lesky; buy, prena; close, degy; deliver, dascor; destroy, diswul; die, merwel; divide, ranna; drink, eva; eat, debry; endeavour, whylas; expect, gwetya; fill, lenwel; follow, holya; help, gul gweres, gweres; improve, gwelhé; increase, moyghahé; intend, tewlel; kill, ladha; leave,

gasa; lose, kelly; open, egory; own, pewa; praise, mola; prosper, sowena; put, gora; rain, bos ow-cul glaw; raise, derghevel; read, lenn; recognise, aswonvos; reside, tryga; save, sawya; see, gweles; seek, whylas; send, danfon; serve, gones; sleep, cosca; snow, bos ow-cul ergh; sow, gonas; stand, sevel; take, kemeres; understand, convedhes; wait, gortos; work, gwâtha, gones, whyla, lafurya, oberya; write, scryfa.

May (mayth before a vowel) in the verbs bôs, môs, is set directly before the verb as if it were a verbal particle, means that, so that, of place, in which, not that in general.—(R.M.N.) May before a consonant causes mutation, b, m, to f; d to t, g to h, gw to w, wh.

The Tenses of the INFLECTED VERB are formed by adding terminations to the root. *Cara*, to love (root—*car*).

I. PRESENT OR FUTURE. I love, I will love.

Sing. 1—af or am. 2—eth or es. 3—root alone.
 Plur. 1—on (earlier en) 2—ough. 3—ons or ans.

II. IMPERFECT OR SECONDARY PRESENT, also used as SUBJUNCTIVE. I was loving, I may love.

Sing. 1—en. 2—es. 3—a
 Plur. 1—en. 2—eugh. 3—ens.

III. PRETERITE, or PAST TENSE—I loved.

Sing. 1—ys. 2—ses. 3—as
 Plur. 1—son (earlier sen). 2—sough. 3—sons or sans.

IV. THE PLUPERFECT, also used as the CONDITIONAL—I had loved, or would love.

Sing. 1—sen (or jen). 2—ses (or jes). 3—sa (or ja).
 Plur. 1—sen (or jen). 2—seugh (or jeugh). 3—sens (or jens).

V. THE SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT—I may love. (Used as a future in the same way as the present Subjunctive in Spanish, or as Ordinary Future (Mer. 3981.)

Sing. 1—ef. 2—y. 3—o.
 Plur. 1—en. 2—eugh. 3—ens or ons.

Extra tense to some verbs—Second Future—I will love.

Sing. 1—fym, vym, yv. 2—fyth, vyth. 3—iv, fyth, vyth, vo.
 Plur. 1—fon, von. 2—fough, vough. 3—fyns, vyns, vons.

The past or passive particle is formed by adding *es* to the root, but the last syllable of the root changes from *a* to *e*, *o* to *e*. *Cara*, past part, *keres*.

THE IMPERATIVE.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Sing. 1—wanting. | 2—root alone. | 3—ens or es. |
| Plur. 1—en. | 2—eugh. | 3—ens. |

The passive termination is *er* for the present, *es* for the preterite, *ser* for the pluperfect and conditional. *Carer*, one loves, it is loved. *Cares*, one loved, it was loved. *Carser*, one had loved, or would love. This may be formed with the auxiliary verb *bos*, to be, and the past participle.

For emphasis, the sentence may begin with the infinitive, present or past participle.

VERB.

Note that the impersonal form (3rd person singular of verb), preceded by *a* (when the subject or object precedes the verb) which causes second state and *e* (when not so preceded) with mutations *b, m, to f, d to t, g to h, gw to w, wh* (see *Old Cornwall*, No. 4, page 23), may be used as well as the inflected for the affirmative; but only the inflected is used for the interrogative, negative, and interrogative negative. *E*, becomes *eth* before a vowel in parts of *bos* and *mos*, and of verbs beginning with a vowel. *A* is not used before vowels in parts of *bos* and *mos*.

A particle before a verb may be omitted but verb remains in second state. *An gyen* (pr. gee-on) (a) *ve gwerthes*—The dogs were sold.

Rê before a verb causes second state, and is used when making statements, and to indicate that something has just happened or been done. It is never used in the negative.

My re-welas—I have (just) seen (impersonal form).

An den re-welys—The man I saw (inflected form).

Ny re'n prenas—We have (just) bought it.

Note the construction in the following instances of the redundant personal pronoun:—

An levar a-brenas an den ef—The book the man bought (lit. which the man bought it).

An venen a-vê an chy glenes gensy—The woman by whom the house was cleaned (lit. which was the house cleaned by her).

An den a-wrug derghevel an anneth ef—the man who erected the house (he).

En lê na vê den bisqueth—In a place in which man never was.
An maw neb an den a-wrug e dhanfon—The boy whom the man (his) sent.

When a transitive verb governs an accusative noun, the pronoun corresponding with the noun is often added:—
I will take the dog—*an ky my a-n-kemer*.

The place he went from (it)—*an lê may teth anodho*.

NEBES CLAPPIANS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fatel enough-why? | How are you? |
| Pur dha; (braa) (D) brâv | Very well |
| Ha why? | And you? |
| Ough why pares? | Are you ready? |
| Nyns-oma pares | No, I am not |
| Squyth ough why? | Are you tired? |
| Metten mas | Good morning |
| Nôs vas | Good night |
| Ellough why (clappia) cowl | Can you speak Cornish? |
| Kernuak? | |
| Gellaf, gellam | I can |
| Ny ellaf, ny ellam | I cannot |
| Ough why Kernow? | Are you a Cornishman? |
| Kernow of-vy | I am a Cornishman |
| Nyns-oma Kernow | I am not a Cornishman |
| Ellough why lenn? | Can you read? |
| Ellough why scryfa? | Can you write? |
| Pendra (pa'ndra) (a) gowsough | What do you say? |
| why? | |
| Mar plek, mara plek | Please |
| Mur ras, lues ras | Thank you |
| Es mur a ober enough-why? | Have you much work? |
| Ma genef-vy | Yes (lit. there is with me) |
| Nyns-yu genef-vy | No (lit. there is not with me) |
| Dreugh dhem côfé, bara, côr, | Bring me coffee, bread, beer, |
| gwyn, kês,kyg, pesk, patâtas, | wine, cheese, meat, fish, |
| caoul (ongel) ha tesan | potatoes, cabbage & cake |
| Fest en lowen | With pleasure |
| A glewough why nownder? | Are you hungry? (lit. are |
| | you hearing hunger?) |
| A glewough why seghter? | Are you thirsty? (lit. are |
| | you hearing thirst?) |
| Iss fay (Cornish dialect) | Of course |
| Taw tavas! (teweugh tavas!) | Shut up! |
| Festeneugh-why! or | Hurry up! |
| omhasteleugh-why! | |

Tôth-da
Syr Ker
Dheugh-why en lèn
Agas car-why
A gar ker

A geres ger

Kernow Venytha!
Dygemereugh adheworthef-vy
ow grassyans a'n gwella rag
ages lither-why
Gans ol bolunjeth da
A vennough why kerdhes
genef-vy?

Mennaf. Ny vennaf
Lowena a-m-bes ow-tanfon
dheugh
Ma gwetians dhodho e weles
Ma own dhem
Deugh en räg
Drög yu genef
Säv en ban (seveugh en man,
a ban!)

Pur dha eth-hevel an dra
A dybough why ow howsel
Kernuak da?

Gwraf. Ny wraf
A wrugough why studhya an
yeth prys hyr?

Gwrugaf. Ny wrugaf
Es demedhes agas hor-why?
Nyns-yu. Eth-yu
Es lues flogh gensy-hy?
Ma dhedhy pemp flogh, deu
vaw ha try voves
Es maga coth é vroder-ef
avellef?

Yu dek vloth cothagh egeso
A borthough why coi dhe dra
o leveres gansa-y hag y bos
en chy agan ewiter?

Ny borthaf-vy cof dhe'n dra
rak nyns-esen-vy ow-clewes
Ellough why omwytha y na
mos d'y?

In great haste
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Your friend
Dear friend (lit. O dear
friend) (to a man)
Dear friend (lit. O dear
friend) (to a woman)
Long live Cornwall!
Accept my best thanks for
your letter

With every good wish
Will you walk with me?

I will. I will not
I have pleasure in sending
you
He hopes to see him
I fear
Come forward
I regret
Get up!

It appears excellent
Do you think I speak Cor-
nish well?
I do. I do not
Did you study the language
a long time?
I did. I did not
Is your sister married?
She is not. She is
Has she many children?
She has five children, two
boys and three girls
Is his brother as old as he is?
He is ten years older than he
Do you remember what was
said by them when they
were in our uncle's house?
I do not remember it because
I was not listening
Can you prevent them from
going there?

Gellaf. Ny ellaf
Na dhem gorthebas nag an nyl
nag an egyla
Hag ef dos dh'omma, ny
vennon hy ry dhodho ken fo
govenes an dra ganso
orthen-ny

A vensens y gul agan gweres
ha ny orta pesy a gola dhen-
ny-ny?

Goveneser cummias mes ny
helsar e ry
Ny veth nagonen na wra agan
aswonvos

Gwrer gwetya bos deskes an
yeth ha nebes ha nebes gans
moy tus es lemnen

Geseugh vy ervyra bos pelta
esagh an yeth es e-wrer
cresy
Ma dout dhem agas gally gul
an gones deweth bes dh'
avorow
Pa lues gweh eseugh why
ena?

Eth-esen-ny ena mes deu weth
mes o agan modreb e'n le-
na cals gwethiow

Fatel wrough why gelwel
agas ky?

Penlerrek eth-yu e hanow-ef
Ha perag yu ef henwes endella?
Dreven eth-o Penlerrek hanow
an den a-n-rôs dhem

P'le'n amenen-varghas?
Hanter mildir ahan-omma

E le mayth-o prenes leth gans
ow gwrek-vy geller catos
gwarow, mas aga eghen

I can. I cannot
Neither one nor the other
replied to me
When he comes hither we
will not give it to him
although he ask it of us

Would they wish to assist
us when we ask them to
hearken to us?
Permission was asked but it
could not be granted
Everyone will know us (lit.
not will be no one not
does our know)
It is hoped that the language
will be learnt little by
little by more people
than now
Allow me to state that the
language is much easier
than one believes it
I doubt you will be able to
finish the work by to-
morrow
How many times were you
there?
We were there but twice,
but our aunt was in that
place many times
How do you call your dog?
Penlerrek is his name
And why is he named thus?
Because Penlerrek was the
name of the man who
gave it to me
Where is the butter market?
Half a mile from here
In the place where butter
was bought by my wife
one can find goods of a
good kind

A'm arghser tala hount an
cannas; betegens nyns-yu
genef-vy bathow lour rag-
dho
Ma benen ha gensy lither
dheugh-why
Peseugh why orty a dos en
ban ha my dli'e gafos
adhwerty
Drog yu genef ow ny elly
diswenna

I was requested to pay the
messenger's bill; never-
theless I have not enough
coins with me for this

There is a woman who has
a letter for you

Request her to come up and I
will receive it from her

I regret I cannot come down

Gans an den-na ar urow na ladyth nyns-yu na wul,
betegens dhodho ny vern anodho; stella stos ha lowenek ef
a-wra gortos bes dhe'n ur-ma ha bos dhodho moy gones hag
awos bos Kernow nyns-yu cas kemeres digalon ragdho.

E-fe pôr enter deu dhen; ny travyth nyns-o ken anodho
hag en deweth rak whaf bras ve res gans onen anedha, e-
gothas an nyl dhe'n nôr mes hag a-sevas arta, dhe'n hybén
re-lavaras en-un-wherthyn, "E-talleth tenna avel moladu
tus a'th eghen-ty, mes gwell yu aswonvos dha vos ow
mester," hag ena an dheu dhe lavurya. E-wharfes an dra
pell a'gan bro-ny mes nyns-yu an dra mes awayl bewnans
kenyver deth e lekiow p'le ma kemmes tus ow-cones
warbarth.

Gensy an lither pa'n o kefes, hep wetya tough, bes dh'y
broder eth hy, betegens na elly e dhyerben nag e was-ef,
awos aga bos mes a'n chy.

Henna Jowan naghias e vroder dhe vos en kergh mes en
del-ma pa'n wressa na moy na leverel.

Kemerer a'n pez "Oidhe chloinne Tuireann" (Dengas fleghe
Tuireann) a lyen coth Worden.

Scryfes en Kernuak gans Hal Wyn.

Eth-esa deth pendevik ow-pewa e 'un ran a Worden;
dhodho nyns-esa mes un vregh hag e borther n-a-n-jeva ef
enweth mes un lagas, ha rak henna dhe vos whans bras
dhe'n pendevik calos deuvregh rak peth-o ganso kepar del
vregh esa gwres a arians ha sur lour dhodho nyns-o pur whek
ow-pos endella. Mes kens es gul travyth en e gever, eth-
arghas an pendevik ha marthus bras e skyans, bos kemeres
adheragdho-ef nebes medhegiow esa ena e'n vro, ha whare en
ketel-ma o gwres hag y dhe dnos bes dhodho ha gwetya e
worghemennadow. Ena e-leveras an pendevik; "Otomma
ow forther ha ganso mes un lagas; enough mar po gallus

kemerer en mes lagas ow gourgath-vy yu war ow devra-vy
ha'y wora en tol yu en bejeth ow forther, ry dheugh-why
mur a bethow ha lues bath e-vennaf vy, ha'n ober-ma pan
vo dewedhes, my a-wovenno ortough-why a ry enweth bregh
noweth dhemmo." Ha'n vedhegiow awos bos dhedha-y en
edhom dendel nebes mona hag a weth desky dhe'n pendevik
ha dhe'n re-na bos bras aga skyantoleth, hep wortos pols
vyth an lagas re'n kemerersans a ves pen an gourgath, ha'n
gora dewhans en pen an porther. Ha bras lowena anodho
ha'y predery ena bos ganso deulagas arta, mes ha whans o
ganso cosca, drog e vys, dreven hag o clewes logas vyth ow-
mos adro, pan ow-qwaya corsenow, cathow ow-mos logassa
po hag esa ow-whetha an gwins po ha ve gwres nebes tros
byghan, lagas an gourgath esa ganso-ef, cowl-worres en
pen an porther, dhe dhihuna, ha dhe vyras a'n tu-ma ha'n
tu-na, hag ow-whylas disquedhes pa'n dres; ha ternos hag
an pendevik hag an porther bos ow-kemerer lues den hag
ow-predery war draow, pur dalvesek aga bern, e le dhe elly
clewes whans ha cosel peth-esa leveres ha peses gans an erel,
puppys dhe vos whans bras dhe lagas gourgath an porther
dhe cosca, ha dredho dyallus dhodho gul travyth compes ha
trom e hun-ef. En-teffry drog e vewnans mes whethel coth
a Worden ny wra erylva a beth-o gwres en e hanas ha der
henna ny ellaf-vy disceryya moy.

CONSTRUCTION.—Note that as in Breton and Spanish the
part of speech to which it is desired to call special attention
begins the sentence, and that the verb frequently precedes
the noun.

GERIOW.

A'n tu-ma ha'n tu-na, from one side to the other;
argha, to order; ar urow, now and then, sometimes; awayl,
occurrence; bath, coin; bejeth, face; bewnans, life; bregh,
arm; bro (f.), country; codha, to fall; corsen, reed; cosca,
sleep; cosel, quietly; cowl-worres, entirely put; dendel,
earn; dengas, fate; desky, learn; devra, a lap; dihuna, to
awaken; disquedhes, to discover; dyallus, impossible;
edhom, need; eghen, a kind; elly (2nd state of gally), to be
able to; en del-ma, thus; erylva, to state; e-talleth, one
should; gallus, possible; gones, to work; gorghemennad,
an order; gortos, to wait; gourgath, tom-cat; gwins, wind;
hun, sleep; kemerer en mes, to take out; kemerer digalon,
to lose heart (to take unheart); kemmes, so many; ken,
cause; kergh (en), away; ladyth, nothing; lagas, eye;
lekiow (plural of le), places; logas, mouse; logassa, mice
hunting; lowenek, joyful; marthus, marvellous; medhek,

doctor; moladhu, blackbird; nagha, to refuse; nor (2nd state of dor), earth; noweth, new; pa'n wressa, when he did it; pell, far; peth, thing; p'le, where; p'le ma, where there is; pôr, dispute; porther, doorkeeper; predery, to consider; rak henna, therefore; ran, part; skyantoleth, skill; stella, always; stos, plucky; talvesek, valuable; tenna, shoot; tough, moment; vern (mutation of bern), concern; whaf, blow; whans, desire, carefully; wherthyn, to laugh; whethel, story; whylas, to seek; Worden, Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How much is it? pa'n prys; how many? pa lues? something, neptra, travyth; nothing, ny travyth; certainly, (very), gorthewyth; in vain, en gwag, dhe scul, heb edhom; hither, dh'omma; thither, dy, dhy; well, en ta; straight-forward(ly), jannaak (jonnek); possible (it is), gallus yu; it is impossible, gallus nyns-yu, dyallus yu; one can, geller, e-heller, one cannot, ny heller; before going, kens es môs (lit. before is to go); without going, heb es môs. Ny not, before verb in passive mood causes g to h, gw, to w, wh.

Inability is expressed by verb *gally*, preceded by negation and second state or by the form *n-a-m-bes* with infinitive—*n-a-m-bes dôs*, I cannot come.

Often, lues prys, lues termen, lues gweith; oftener, moy gwethiow; less often, legh gwethiow; many men and women, lues den ha lues benen mur a dus ha mur a venenes; much work and money, mur a ober ha mur a vona, mur ober ha mur vona; to-day, hedhew; yesterday, de; to-morrow, avorow; piece by piece, dragh ha dragh; there is no need of anyone, nyns-yu (es) edhom nag onen (cf. the negative is doubled).

The days of the week—Dedhiow an Seythen. Dê Sul, Dê Lun, Dê Mergh, Dê Marghar, Dê Yew, Dê Gwener, Dê Sadarn.

The months of the year—Mysiow an Vledhen. Mys Genver, Mys Whevral, Mys Mergh, Mys Ebral, Mys Mê, Mys Efan, Mys Gortheren, Mys Est, Mys Gwengala, Mys Hedra, Mys Deu (Du), Mys Kevardheu (Kevardhu).

The four seasons of the year—Pajer Termen an Vledhen. Gwaynten, Hav (Haf), Kinniv (Kinniath), Gwav (Gwaf).

A few festivals and holy days—Nebes dêth goyliow ha dethiow sans.

Nadelek, Christmas; Bledhen Noweth, New Year; Pask, Easter; Sulgwin, Whit Sunday; Pencast, Pentecost.

Yes and No.—Note that the Celt does not say "yes" or "no" in the ordinary way. The reply is given in the

inflected form using the same verb as the enquirer. Did you see the horse?—*A wrugough-why gweles an margh?* I did, I did not—*gwurugaf, ny wrugaf*.

Containing, having, is rendered by *ha ganso* (with him, etc.) A man having many friends—*dên ha ganso lues car*. A dictionary containing many useful words—*gerlevar ha ganso lues ger talvesek*. Books containing many stories—*levrow ha gansa lues, or cals (a) whethlow*.

Note.—The form *en-un* before infinitive (Breton *en eur*, French, *tout en, en*) is used in direct relation with another verb. *E-teth en-un-ponya*—he came running (R.M.N.)

The form *orth, worth*, before a possessive pronoun and infinitive is used to extend the meaning. *Namnag assof ow-cosca (w)orth-agus gortos*—I am almost sleeping waiting for you (against (to) your to wait).

To Be. *Ema'n (ma'n) vreder gans an tâs*—the brothers are (is) with the father. *Emons y ganso*—they are with him. (*Ema, ma, is, emons, mons, are*, used in the affirmative singular when the sentence contains a subject. *Plural*, when there is no subject).

Used generally to indicate place, existence of, situation, temporary condition and moment, as the Spanish verb *estar*, to be. *P'le ma'n ef?*—where is he? *Ema orth an tân*—he is near (at) the fire. *Ema claf*—he is ill (for the moment).

Yu, etc., indicates condition of a person or thing with an adjective or a noun treated as an adjective. *Têg yu*—it is fine. *Nôs yu*—it is night.

It is also used to indicate a permanent condition (like the Spanish *ser*, to be). *Kernow yu*—he is a Cornishman. *Eth-yu gwyn an margh*—the horse is white. *Marow yu*—he is dead. *Byghan yu hy*—she is short. *Pew a-lavar an dra-na?*—who says that thing? *Ny on (ow-leverel an dra)*—we do (lit. we is saying it). *Ny a-n-lavar hy*—we it say she.

Es, or *yu*, is, is used for the interrogative. *Es (or yu) levrow genough-why?*—have you books?

Ny (nyns, before a vowel), not, used before *es* or *yu*. *Nyns-yu coth*—he is not old. *Nyns-es prys*—There is no time.

Nag, interrogative negative. *Nag es cath en agas lowarth?*—is there not a cat in your garden?

A definite statement of a fact may be rendered by using the *a-m-bes* form and the past participle. *Warnodho lues lither a-m-bes kefes a gerens*—I have received many letters regarding it from friends (lit. regarding it many letters I have received from friends).

Erben (*erbyn*) against, and *warlergh*, after, according to. The possessive pronoun may be inserted with the usual mutation as under—

Er-ow-fen, against me; er-dhe-ben, against thee; er-é-ben, against him; er-hy-fen, against her; er-agan-pen, against us; er-agas-ben, against you; er-aga-fen, against them. *War-ow-lergh*, after, according to me, etc. (*l* has no mutation).

So that (with subjunctive), *rak may*.

In the midst of the room—*e mesk a'n chámber*.

Opinion (in my), *herweth* (or *warlergh*) *ow thybians*, *χ* *genef a vres*, *orth ow bres*, *war ow bres*, *dhe'm bres*, *en ow* (or *e'm*) *cusul*, etc.

Account (on) of, *dre* (2) *awos*.

Regarding (*w*)*orth*, *en kever*, *war* (2), *adrodho* (2).

Jy (second state of *chy*, house), and *va* (second state of *ma*, place), may be added to any word to indicate that it is used for a specific object. *Myrjy*, museum; *monajy*, bank; *busjy*, restaurant; *gwaryjy*, theatre; *sevelwa*, station; *ketterywa*, omnibus garage, etc.

A FEW PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

Able is rendered by *ek* added to the root of verbs and nouns. *Budhy*, to drown; *budhek*, drownable.

As, pl. *asow*, suffix added to nouns is *ful* is English. *Dorn*, hand; *dornas*, handful.

El, suffix, added to verbs and adverbs, forms an adjective, or diminutive noun. *Maga*, to feed; *magel*, feeding; *corf*, body; *corfel*, a little body.

Oleth (*eleth*) suffix, added to adjectives forms nouns and indicates performance, condition, state of anything. *Scant*, scarce; *scantoleth*, scarcity.

Ter, prefix, added to verbs extends the meaning. *Lemmel*, to jump; *terlemmel*, to leap.

Let (*les*) suffix, indicates repletion. *Hás*, seed; *háslet*, with seed.

Gar, suffix, added to nouns expresses tendency to. *Moas*, custom, usage; *moasgar*, friend of custom, i.e., polite.

Gor, prefix, denotes superiority, intensity, excessiveness; causes second state, *casa*, to hate, *gorgasa*, to loathe.

Das (*ad*, which causes second state) prefixes, added to verb correspond to *re* in Latin. *Daslewerel*, to repeat; *tamyá*, to bite; *addamyá*, to rebite.

Di, *dís*, prefixes (causes second state) *dy*, before a vowel, before verb corresponds to *un* in English. *Kelmy*, to tie; *digelmy*, to untie.

Kès, *con*, denote co-operation, conjunction, equality. *Contrevak*, a neighbour; *coweth*, a companion; *kèscoweth*, a close companion.

Ho, *he*, mean easily, correspond to ending in English *ble*. *Car*, friend; *hegar*, amiable.

Ter, *tre* correspond to Latin *trans*, across, backwards and forwards. *Nija*, to fly; *trenija*, to fly to and fro.

An, prefix, corresponds to *un*, in, in English. *Whèk*, pleasant; *anwhek*, unpleasant.

Ik, suffix, forms diminutive. *Edhen*, bird; *edhenik*, a little bird.

The Inflected Genitive Case, found in many place-names and names of persons, is formed in the following manner:—The second (principal noun) takes the *second* state, with vowel change of first syllable from *a* to *e*, *e* to *ey*, *y*. *Maghterneth*, royalty; *pen veghtlerneth*, head of royalty. *Margh*, horse; *rèn vergh*, horse's mane. *Mergh*, daughter, *tàs vyrgh*, daughter's father. *Pen*, head; *ughelder byn*, height of head. *Goon*, a common; *trewoon*, the common's dwelling. This is precisely the Gaelic genitive. This may be used as a variant for the usual genitive formed with the definite article, *tàs an vergh*, the daughter's father, or *dhe*, to, placed before the second noun. *Mam dhe Varyá*, Mary's mother; *Map dhe'n dèn*, the man's son.

Verbal Noun.—Note that the infinitive of a verb may be used as a noun with a possessive pronoun. *Gortos é dhos ny a-wra*, we will await his arrival (lit. await his to arrive, we do).

Map varchont, *eth-esa y ow-cortos é dhòs-ef*, an dheu, an nyl anedha medhek, bras e skyans, an egyla gwiccor e City a Loundres. *Nyns-esa map dhe'n marchont mes pur yowank*, ha der henna na bos whans gans an medhek gasa demedhy e vergh-ef dhe'n den yowank kens es é gafos plás da. *Breses o endella ha dôs mab an marchont hag an dra dhodho dhe vos discryres mes uthek aga lowena ha bos erryres gans an den yowank bos kefes ganso-ef ober mas, hag é dhendel herweth é skyantoleth, dreven dredho nyns-o moy cas a vèrn.*

Dendel, to earn; *demedhy*, to marry, marriage; *erryra*, to state; *bèrn*, concern; *uthek*, considerable.

Mental sensations, such as joy, sorrow, shame, pride, gladness, regret, etc., beyond the *a-m-bes*, etc., form are expressed with *bos* (to be) and the prepositions *dhe* (to) with nouns, and *gans* (with) with nouns and adjectives,

Lowena a-m-bes—I am glad (lit. pleasure I have).
Ma lowena dhem—I am glad (there is gladness to me).
Ma own dhodho—he fears (there is fear to him).
Gwell yu genef—I prefer (better is with me).
Cas yu gensy—she hates (hate is with her), etc.

Physical Sensations, such as fatigue, etc., are expressed by the *a-m-bes*, etc., form, by *bos* and *dhe* or *gans* as above, or by the verb *clewes*, to hear. c.f. Italian *sentire*.

Squithder a-m-bes—I am tired (fatigue I have).

Ma squithder dhem or *genef*—there is fatigue to me or with me.

Squyth of-vy—tired I am, or *my a-glew squithder*, I hear fatigue.

Perthy, *porthy*, to bear (which becomes *porthas*, etc., in the past tense) is also used to express states of mind (lit. to bear shame, envy, etc.) *Na berth own*, be not afraid.

The Object may be omitted when already mentioned.—They saw the horse and bought (it)—*y a-welas an margh ha prena*. lit.—and to buy.

Ha, and, may be omitted when several adjectives follow. *Den bras (ha) yowank*—a man strong (and) young.

Dhe, to, may be omitted before a verb which remains in the second state. To be sent—*rak (dhe) vos danvenes*.

The Possessive pronouns *his*, *her*, etc., may be rendered by the definite article *an*, the, as in French and Latin, when there is no object in using the former. *E-lavaras dhodha agu helly an bewnans*, he told to them their to lose the life (he told them they would lose their life). But *Ef a-woras an dheulef war e gyn*, he put his (lit. the) two hands on his back (another's back). (*Kyn*, back). *My eth er-hy-fen, teg an dillas*, I met her, beautiful her (lit. the) clothes.

The verb *bos*, to be, may be omitted. *Y a-gollas agu gorghel hag ena scat*, they lost their boat and (were) then ruined.

An adjective may be formed from the root of a verb. *Troghy*, to break; *trogh yu an hanaf*, broken (broke) is the cup.

Emphasis is given by using two words having the same meaning.—A large and ample room, *chamber bras (ha) ledan* (lit. a room large (and) wide).

In Breton the same adjective is repeated.—A very old mother, *eun vamm goz-goz* (un vam goth-goth).

THE INFINITIVE OR VERBAL NOUN.

A verb in the infinitive is treated practically like a noun, and when a possessive pronoun precedes it, the verb changes its initial according to the rules of mutation. *That*, conjunction, is rendered by putting the second verb in the infinitive for any tense.

Lowen of-vy dh'y weles—I am glad to see him (his see).

Ef a-wrug ow tholla—he did deceive me (my deceive).

Ny a-glowas e vos ena—we heard that he was (his be) there.

Infinitive.—May be used for the present, past tense, future and for the imperative.

Ha deth an den ha leverel (or *dhe leverel*)—and the man came and said (to say).

Ha ganso kemmes lus pan o welas marth dhe vos dhodho anedha—and when he saw so many people he was surprised at them (surprised to be to him of them).

En-ny rak henna dh'y, ha gweles an myrjy—let us go therefore thither and see (to see) the museum.

In this grammar I have made use of many valuable suggestions given to me by Mr. Henry Jenner and Mr. R. Morton Nance.

Reference has been made to the following books:—Lhuyd's "Archaeologica Britannica," Borlase's "Antiquities," Pryce's "Archaeologica Cornu-Britannica," Zeuss' "Grammatica Celtica" (1853 and 1871), Polwhele's "Literature of Cornwall," Edward Norris's "Ancient Cornish Drama," Whitley Stokes' "Poem of the Passion," Meriasek "Creation of the World," "A Cornish Glossary," Jago's "English-Cornish Dictionary," Rev. Robert Williams' "Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum" (copy revised by Whitley Stokes), "Revue Celtique" (vols. XXXV., XXXVII.), Articles by Professor J. Loth, "Morton Nance's "Glossary of Celtic words in Cornish dialect," etc.

Mr. W. D. Watson, a Redrúth, re-wrug ow gweres-vy lues gweh e'm cales ober. En Loundres hag ethen-vy er-é-ben pols byghan tremenes, ganso e-leverys enweth agan yeth-ny, ha my notya bos marthus teg é lavarow.

Yann ar Gall, Bard Ab-Sulio, a dre Gouesnou, Hanter-Nos, Breten Vyghan, onen a'n scryfiniasow gwella Keltia, a'm gweras lues prys, bras é skyans agan yeth.

Dhe J. H. Chilvers, studhyer Kernuak, a Valham, Loundres, pur senses of-vy ragh e ober ow-tarbara test an gramadek dhe'n printians.

The verb TO HAVE is formed in various ways.

FIRST FORM.

I. The Present.

| | Singular. | Old form. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | (my) am bes (a-m-bes) | (bus, bues, bues) |
| 2 | (ty) ath es (a-th-es) | (thues) |
| m 3 | (éf) an jeves (a-n-jeves) | (deves) |
| f 3 | (hy) as teves (a-s-teves) | |

Plural.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | (ny) an bes (a-n-bes) |
| 2 | (why) as bes (a-s-bes) |
| 3 | (y) as teves (a-s-teves) |

This is Breton *am eus*.

II. The Future.

| | Singular. | Old form. |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | (my) am beth (a-m-b,th) | (byth, beth) |
| 2 | (ty) a(th) feth (a-th-fyth) | (fyth) |
| m 3 | (év) an jeveth (a-n-jeveth) | |
| f 3 | (hy) as teveth (a-s-teveth) | (deveth) |

Plural.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | (ny) an (or agan) beth (a-n-byth) |
| 2 | (why) as (or agas) beth (a-s-byth) |
| 3 | (y) as teveth (a-s-teveth) |

Conditional—I would have, etc.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Sing. | 1 My a-m-bevya | 2 ty a-th-fevya | |
| | 3 ef a-n-jevya | 3 hy a-s-tevya | |
| Plur. | 1 ny a-n-bevya | 2 why a-s-bevya | 3 y a-s-tevya |

The enjoyment you will have—an teker a-s-bo dheugh-why
(This is the form a-s-bo).

III. The Preterite.

| | Singular. | Old form. |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | (my) am bê (a-m-bê) | (bue) |
| 2 | (ty) ath fê (a-th-fê) | |
| m 3 | (éf) an jeva (a-n-jeva) | |
| f 3 | (hy) as teva (a-s-teva) | |

Plural.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | (ny) an (or agan) bê (a-n-bê) |
| 2 | (why) as (or agas) bê (a-s-bê) |
| 3 | (y) as teva (a-s-teva) |

The Subjunctive (or Optative).

| | Singular. | Plural. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | (my) a-m-bo | 1 (ny) a-n (agan) bo |
| 2 | (ty) a-th-fo, fetho | 2 (why) a-s (agas) bo |
| m 3 | (éf) a-n-jevo (jeffo) | 3 (y) a-s-tevo (teffo, tefo) |
| f 3 | (hy) a-s-tevo | |

Negation—my n-a-m bes, or n'am bes, etc.

SECOND FORM.

Present Tense (formed with *genef*, with me, etc., and *bôs*, to be).

Genef (-vy) (yû) chy—I have a house (lit. with me is a house).

Genes (-sv) (-jy) (yû) levar—Thou hast a book.

Ganso (-éf) (yû) ky—He has a dog.

Gensy (-hy) (yû) cath—She has a cat.

Genen (-ny) (yû) margh—We have a horse.

Genough (-why) (yû) bew—You have a cow.

Gensans (-y) or *gansa* (yû) amenen—They have butter.

Imperfect, Future, Conditional, Subjunctive in the same manner.

Imperfect.

Genef (-vy) e-fê (or ô) chy—I had a house.

Ganso (-éf) e-fê (or ô) an levar—He had the book, etc.

Future.

Genef (vy) e-feth ky—I will have a dog, etc.

Conditional, Subjunctive.

Genef (-vy) e-fô ky—I would have a dog, etc.

THIRD FORM. The Present.

Formed with *bôs* and *dhem* (to me), etc.*

Ema bara dhem—I have bread (there is bread to me).

Ema amenen dhês—Thou hast butter.

Ema margh dhodho—He has a horse.

Ema kês dhedhy—She has cheese.

Ema côfé dhen—We have coffee.

Ema tê dheugh—You have tea.

Ema dour dhêdhans (*dhedha*)—They have water.

Or—*dhem ema bara*, etc.

Imperfect, Future, Conditional, Subjunctive, formed in the same manner.

Imperfect.—*E-fe pensel dhem*—I had a pencil.

E-fe encan dhodho—He had ink, etc.

Future.—E-feth levrow dhem—I will have books, etc.
 Conditional.—E-fensa (or e-fennas) kyen dhem—I would have dogs.
 Subjunctive.—Rê bo margh dhem—That I may have a horse, etc.

INTERROGATIVE.

Formed with *es*, etc., and *gans* or *dhe*, as above.

The Present.—Es levar genef (or dhem)?—Have I a book, etc.
 Imperfect.—A-ve. Future.—A-veth, a-vo. Conditional.—A-vensa.

genef (or dhem) polüan—Had I, will I have, would I have a walking stick?

Negative (formed of 1) negation *nyns* and third person inflected form of *bôs* and *dhem* or *genef*, etc.

The Present Tense.—Nyns-yu kês dhem—I have no cheese, etc., or (2) genef, etc., *nyns* and third person singular, inflected form of *bôs*. Genef *nyns-yu kês*—I have no cheese.

The Imperfect.—Nyns-ô or *nyns-esa*, etc., with *genef* or *dhem*, as above. Nyns-ô bara dhem, or *nyns-ô dhem* bara, genef *nyns-ô* bara, *nyns-esa* bara dhem, *nyns-esa* dhem bara, genef *nyns-esa* bara, or *nyns-esa* genef bara, etc. I had no bread.

The Future.—With *ny* (not) and *veth* (third person inflected form of second state after *ny*, not. *Ny veth bara dhem*, *ny veth bara genef*, I will have no bread.

Conditional.—Formed of *ny*, governing second state, and conditional third person inflected of *menny*, to will, to wish. *Ny vensa bara dhem*, *ny vensa bara genef*—I would not have bread, or *ny vô bara dhem*, *ny vô bara genef*, formed of third person of conditional of *bôs*, second state, and either of above prenominal positions.

INTERROGATIVE-NEGATIVE.

Formed of *nag*, not, before a vowel, and *na* (governing second state) before a consonant, and third person inflected form of *bôs* and *genef* (or *dhem*), etc.

The Present.—*Nag es margh genef* (or *nag es margh dhem*)? Have I not a horse? etc.
 The Imperfect.—*Nag esa kês genef* (or *dhem*)? etc.—Had I not cheese?
 The Future.—*Na veth bara dhem* (or *genef*)?—Will I not have bread? etc.
 Conditional.—*Na vya cath dhem* (or *genef*)?—Would I not have a cat? or *na vô margh dhem* (or *genef*)?—Would I not have a horse? etc.

It, *e*, before a consonant, *eth* before a vowel or *h*.—*E-fya*, it would be; *eth-hevel dhem*, it seems to me; as I have redeemed you, *del e 'ges prennys*.

Ma, for first person singular, *ta* for second person singular, is added at the end of the present tense, in the negative and interrogative.—*Nyns-oma*, I am not; *nyns-osta*, thou art not.

THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

The old form is in brackets.

Par. 1 *Bôs*, to be (bones, bonas, poetical form).

I. First Division. Present Tense—I am. See p. 25, par. 5/11.

Sing. 1 ôf, eth-of (ythof), *oma*, eth-*oma* (ythoma), eth-es-of.
 2 ôs, eth-os (ythos), *osta*, eth-*osta* (ythosta), eth-es-ôs.
 3 yu, eth-yu (ythyu) yua, eth-yua (ythua), ês, esy (pr. ejy).

Plur. 1 ôn, eth-on (ython).
 2 ough, eth-ough (ythough), esough, eth-es-ough.
 3 ens, eth-ens (ythens).

The lengthened form eth-of (ythof), is generally found at the beginning of an assertion. *ôma*, *ôsta*, *yua*, and their lengthened forms are used interrogatively or after certain conjunctions. *Nyns-oma*, *nyns-osta*, *nyns-yu*, I am not, &c. (*My yu*), etc., I am, etc. (permanently).

II. First Division. Imperfect Tense—I was. (Temporarily).

Old form.

Sing. 1 esen, eth-esen (ythesen), en. 2 eses, eth-eses (ytheses) es. 3 esa, eth-eses (ytheses).
 Plur. 1 esen, eth-esen (ythesen). 2 eseugh, eth-eseugh (ytheseugh). 3 esens, eth-esens (ythesens),

Late form (not used in the classical or purer language).

Sing. 1 erav, eram, erama, therav, theram. 2 eras, erasta, theras. 3 era, thera.
Plur. 1 eron, theron. 2 erough, therough. 3 erons, therons.

ô, 3rd person singular, was, who was; *nyns-o*, who (there) was not.

Second Division. Infinitive, *bôs*, to be, older form used chiefly when an extra syllable is required for a verse, *bones*.

I. Future Tense—I shall be, and Present (usually, or permanently).

Sing. 1 bedhaf (bydhaf). 2 bedheth (bydhith). 3 beth (bydh). (E-feth, there will be).

Plur. 1 bedhon. 2 bedhough. 3 bedhions (bedhens).

This Future of the verb *bôs* is often used for the present. And these things are my food—*hag* an pethow-ma *a-veith* ow bus-vy. My a-ven *bôs* I will be (as a variant.)

II. Imperfect of Secondary Present—I was being (usually).

Sing. 1 bedhen, ben. 2 bedhes, bes, besta. 3 bedha, be, beva.

Plur. 1 bedhen, ben. 2 bedheugh, beugh. 2 bedhens, bens.

This tense is used rather as a conditional, I should be, or a subjunctive after *pan*, when, *mar*, if. *Ken*, though, etc. (4)

III. Preterite—I was, I have been. I was not—*na vema*.

Sing. 1 bef (older buf, buef). 2 bês (bus, bues) besta. 3 bê (bue).

Plur. 1 bèn (buen). 2 beugh. 3 bons.

This tense is more frequently used in the impersonal, my a-vê, ty a-vê, etc. *Ve* may be used without *a*. Permanently and for mental sensations.

IV. Pluperfect—I had been, or as conditional, I would be.

Sing. 1 byen. 2 byes. 3 bya (usually, or permanently).

Plur. 1 byen (pr. bée-en, etc.) 2 byeugh. 3 byens.

V. Subjunctive and Future, I may be, I shall be (permanently).

Sing. 1 bef (older byf, beyf). 2 by. 3 bô (bé).

Plur. 1 ben. 2 beugh. 3 bons.

Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting. 2 beth, bedheth, be thou. 3 bedhens, bedhes, bes (boes), let him be.

Plur. 1 bedhon, let us be. 2 bedhough, be ye. 3 bedhens, let them be.

A common variant of the Imperative is formed with the auxiliary *gul*, to do.

Sing. 1 wanting, 2 gwra bos. 3 gwrens ef bos.

Plur. 1 gwren ny bos. 2 gwreugh bos. 3 gwrens y bos.

The form, Present Tense,

Sing. 1 assof. 2 ossof. 3 essos (*assyû*, *assyûs*).

Plur. 1 asson. 2 asough. 3 assons.

is used to express comment as to condition, mental or physical state, etc. *A venen, assos goky!*—O woman, what a fool thou art! *Assy helma mur a gol d'hen-ny*—what a great loss this is to us. *Assoma squyth!*—How tired I am!

Par. 2. *Gul* (*gwul*) (older *guthil*, *gruthil*, *guil*), to do.

I. Present or Future Tense, I do, or I shall do. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 gwraf, gwrama. 2 gwreth, gwres, gwresta. gwreta, 3 gwra.

Plur. 1 gwren, gwron. 2 gwreugh, gwrough. 3 gwrons.

Dost thou?—*e whresta-sy* (*e whresta-ly*)?

(b) The Impersonal—my a-wra, ty a-wra, ef a-wra, etc.

II. The Imperfect Tense—I was doing. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 gwrellen, gwren. 2 gwrelles, gwres. 3 gwrella, gwre.

Plur. 1 gwrellen, gwren. 2 gwrelleugh. 3 gwrellens.

(b) Impersonal—my a-wrella, ty a-wrella, etc.

gwrama, *gwresta*, used after *mar*, if; *pan*, when; *ken*, though (4); *mar gwrama*, etc. and for interrogative and negative (2): a *wrama*? etc.

III. The Perfect Tense—I did. (Preference should be given to this form).

(a) Inflected. Old form.

Sing. 1 gwrygaf, gwryge, 2 gwryssys. 3 gwruk.

Plur. 1 gwryssyn 2 gwryssough. 3 gwryssons.

Later form.

Sing. 1 gwrygaf, gwryga. 2 gwryys, gwrysta, gwryges jy.

3 gwryg, gwryga, gwres.

Plur. 1 gwrygon ny. 2 gwrygough why. 3 gwrygans y.

(b) Impersonal—my a-wryg, ty a-wryg, etc.

IV. The Pluperfect or Conditional Tense—I had or would have done, I would do. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 gwressen (older form gwryssen). 2 gwresses. 3 gwressa.

Plur. 1 gwressen. 2 gwresseugh 3 gwressens.

(b) Impersonal—my a-wressa, ty a-wressa, etc.

V. The Subjunctive, I may do, and Future (as a variant) I will do. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 gwrellef (older gwryllyf). 2 gwrelly, gwrelles.
3 gwrello, gwreffa.
Plur. 1 gwrellon, gwrellen. 2 gwrellough, gwrelleugh.
3 gwrellens, gwrons.

(b) Impersonal—my a-wrello, ty a-wrello, etc.
my a-wreffa, ty a-wreffa, etc.

VI. The Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting. 2 gwra, do thou. 3 gwrens, let him do.
Plur. 1 gwren, let us do. 2 gwreugh, do ye, 3, gwrens,
gwrons, let them do.

Infinitive—gul, gwul, to do.

Present or Active Participle—ow-cul, doing.

Past or Passive Participle—gwres, done.

Par. 3, *Gally, gelly*, to be able.

I. Present or Future, I can or I may. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 gellam, gallam, gallan, gallaf, gellaf. 2 gallos,
gelleth. 3 gel.

Plur. 1 gellen. 2 gellough, gallough. 3 gellons.

(b) Impersonal—My a-el, or my-el, etc.

II. Past and conditional, I could or I might. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 galsen (galjen), gellys. 2 galses. 3 galsa, gallas.

Plur. 1 galsen, gelsen. 2 galseugh, gelseugh. 3 galsens,
gellens.

Thou couldst not—ny eltejy (Mer. 2570).

(b) Impersonal—my alsa (alja), etc.

III. Subjunctive, I may be able, and Future (as a variant), I will be able. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 gellef, gallen. 2 gelly. 3 gallo, gelly.

Plur. 1 gellen. 2 gelleugh. 3 gallons.

Par. 4, *Menny*, to will, to wish (is used like French verb *vouloir*). Also used to form *future* with another verb.

I. Present, I will. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 mennaf, mennama. 2 menneth, mennes, menta.
3 men.

Plur. 1 mennon. 2 mennough. 3 mennons.

(b) Impersonal—my a-ven, ty a-ven, etc.

II. Past and conditional, I would. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 menjon, menjam (older *mensen*). 2 menjes
(mensens). 3 menja (mensa), (menna).

Plur. 1 menjon (mensens). 2 menjough (menseugh).
3 menjons (mensens).

(b) Impersonal—my a-venja (a-venja), ty a-venja, etc.

or: *mennan, mennes, mennas, mennem, menneugh, mennens*. (When I would not believe—pa na vennan vy cresy). *Subjunctive and Future* when *not* used as an auxiliary like subjunctive of *Regular Verb*. My a-venno, I may wish.

The past participle of all verbs is formed in *es*, and in the case of verbs having *a* in the root this becomes *e*. *Cara, keres*; *cana* (to sing), *kennes, sang*. *Es* is pronounced as *i* in *this*, and *s* as *z*.

THE REGULAR VERB.

Affirmative Sentences. Simple Impersonal or Auxiliary Impersonal, generally the latter.

Negative, Interrogative or Dependent Sentences. Inflected Simple or Inflected Auxiliary, generally the latter, but the Simple Inflected is more common in these than the Simple Impersonal is in affirmative sentences.

Root. *Car*, love.

Verbal Noun or Infinitive. *Cara*, the act of loving, to love.

Present Participle *ow-cara*, loving.

Past or Passive Participle—*keres*, loved.

I. Present, originally used as a *future* also.

(a) Inflected form.

Sing. 1 caraf (vy), I love. 2 keres, or kereth (sy), thou lovest. 3 car (ef), he loves.

Plur. 1 caron (ny), older keryn, we love. 2 carough (why), you love. 3 carons (y), or carans, they love.

(b) Impersonal form.—My, ty, ef, ny, why, y (late form often *ajy* or *jy*), a-gar.

(c) Inflected auxiliary.—Gwraf vy cara. For the rest of the tense see the present of *gul*, to do.

(d) Impersonal Auxiliary.—My, ty, ef, ny, why, y (or *anjy* or *jy*) a-wra cara.

The forms *wrama, wresta* are generally used for the inflected auxiliary first and second persons singular in interrogative and dependent sentences, a *wrama cara*?—do I love? *Pan wresta cara*?—when thou dost love? The particle *a* of the impersonal form is not infrequently omitted, especially when the pronouns ending in vowels immediately precede it.

(a) The Continuous or Habitual Present.—Eth-of vy ow cara, I am loving. The rest as in the present tense of *bos*, to be, followed by the present participle. The negative form of this is:—Nyns-oma (or nyns-of) ow-cara, etc.

I. (b) The Passive Present.

Eth-of (later form dho) vy keres, I am loved. The rest as the present of *bos* followed by the past participle, or the older passive *my*, *ty*, *ef*, *ny*, *why*, *y* (or *anjy* or *yy*) a-g^rrer. Or the auxiliary form of the older passive *my*, *ty*, etc., a-wrer cara. In this case *wrer* is for *gwrer*, the passive of *gul*, to do.

II. The Imperfect, used also more or less as a Subjunctive.

(a) Inflected form.

Sing. 1 caren, I was loving. 2 cares, thou wert loving. 3 cara, he was loving.

Plur. 1 caren, we were loving. 2 careugh, you were loving. 3 carens, they were loving.

(b) Impersonal form.—My, ty, etc., a-gara.

(c) Auxiliary form.—Eth-esen-vy ow cara (later form therav vy...) The rest as the imperfect of *bos*, to be, with the present participle.

The negative form of this tense is either:—Ny garen? etc., or nyns-esen (later form nyns-eram) ow-cara, etc.

The interrogative is either:—Á garen? etc. (or 'erama?) etc. ow-cara?

III. The Preterite or Past Tense, (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 kerys, I loved. 2 kerses, thou lovest. 3 caras, he loved.

Plur. 1 carson, or kersen, we loved. 2 carsough, you loved. 3 carsons, or carsans, they loved.

(b) Impersonal.—My, ty, etc., a-garas.

(c) Inflected auxiliary.—Gwrugaf vy cara. The rest as the past tense of *gul*, to do, followed by the infinitive.

(d) Impersonal auxiliary.—My, ty, etc., a-wrug cara. The passive of this tense is either:—my, ty, etc., a-gares, or my, ty, etc., a-vé keres.

IV. The Pluperfect, Secondary Perfect, or Conditional.

(a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 carsen, I would love, or had loved. 2 carses, thou hadst love. 3 carsa, he had loved.

Plur. 1 carsen, we had loved. 2 carseugh, you had loved. 3 carsens, they had loved.

Pronounced and sometimes written like *carjen*.

(b) Impersonal.—My, ty, etc., a-garsa.

(c) Inflected auxiliary.—gwressen cara, etc., or menjam cara, etc. The rest as the pluperfect of *gul*, or of *menny*, to will, with the infinitive.

(d) Impersonal auxiliary.—My, ty, etc., a-wressa (a-wrussa) cara, or a-venja cara. The passive of this tense is formed by the pluperfect of *bôs*, to be, followed by the past participle.

V. The Subjunctive, I may love, and Future (as a variant) I will love. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 keref, or caref, I may love. 2 kery, or cary, thou mayest love. 3 caro, he may love.

Plur. 1 keren or caren, we may love. 2 kereugh, or careugh, you may love. 3 carens, or carons, they may love.

(b) Impersonal form.—My, ty, etc., a-garo.

(c) Inflected auxiliary.—Gwrellef vy (or gwrellen) cara. And the rest as the subjunctive or imperfect of *gul*, with the infinitive.

(d) Impersonal auxiliary—My, ty, etc., a-wrello (or wreffa) cara. The passive of this tense is formed by the present tense of *gally*, to be able, followed by the infinitive *bos*, to be, and the past participle of the main verb—My, ty, etc., a-el bos keres, I thou, etc., may be loved.

Re prefixed to the inflected or inflected auxiliary form of this tense makes it an optative—*Re* wrellen cara, would that I might love, etc.

VI. The Future. Other form

Sing. 1 carvym, carvyf. 2 carvyth. 3 carvyth (carveth), carvo.

Plur. 1 carvon. 2 carvough. 3 carvons.

The regular future—mennaf vy, cara, etc., my, ty, etc., a-ven cara, etc. The forms mennama, menta, usually in the second state of the initial, are used for interrogative and dependent sentences.

A vennama cara?—shall I love? Mar menta cara?—if thou wilt love.

The negative is either *ny vennaf-vy cara*, or—*my ny vennaf cara*. The passive is formed by the present of *menny*, the infinitive of *bos*, and the past participle—My, ty, etc., a-ven bos keres. For emphasis, begin with personal pronoun.

VII. The Imperative. (a) Inflected.

Sing. 1 wanting. 2 car, love thou. 3 cares (or carens)
let him love.
Plur. 1 caren, let us love. 2 careugh, love ye. 3 carens,
let them love.

(b) The auxiliary.

Sing. 1 wanting. 2 gwra cara. 3 gwrens cara or gwrens
ef cara.

Plur. 1 gwren cara. 2 gwreugh cara. 3 gwrens y cara.

E before a consonant, *eth* before a vowel are also used with the inflected form as a variant for all tenses, and the verb following it takes the fourth state. *e-tanfonaf*—I send, I will send you (when no object precedes the verb) *e-tanfonys*—I sent you, etc.

The passive form is also rendered by adding *er*, to the third person of the verb, or by preceding it with *e* followed by the verb in the fourth state as above. *geller* (or *gellyr*)—one can (it is possible) *e-heller*. *e'm gwellyr*, I am called. *e-wheler* (or *e-whelyr*) *e-weler* (or *e-welyr*). *gweller* (or *gwellyr*) one sees.

Imperative—Leave them—*geseugh y*. With a noun preceded by *a* causing second state, the *a* may be omitted. *Marow (a) vernans*—dead (of the) death. *Dên (a) dieth*, a man came.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs are :—

mont
vent
rouger
dei
youst

Môs (earlier mones), to go.
Dôs (earlier dones), to come.
Dôn, to bear or carry.
Dry, to bring.
Ry, to give.
Godhvôs, to know.

Par. I. *Môs*, to go.

I. Present or Future.

Sing. 1 af or eth-af. 2 eth or eth-eth. 3 a or eth-a.
Plur. 1 en or eth-en. 2 eugh or eth-eugh. 3 ans or eth-ans.

II. Imperfect or Secondary Present.

Sing. 1 ellen 2 elles 3 ella
Plur. 1 ellen 2 elleugh 3 ellens

III. Preterite.

Sing. 1 êthen 2 êthes 3^{re}êth, ellas
Plur. 1 êthen 2 êtheugh 3 êthons

IV. Pluperfect or Conditional.

Sing. 1 elsen 2 elses 3 elsa
Plur. 1 elsen 2 elseugh 3 elsens

V. Subjunctive and Future (as a variant).

Sing. 1 ellef 2 elly 3 ello
Plur. 1 ellen 2 elleugh 3 ellons

VI. Imperative.

Sing. 1— 2 kê, kejy, kehejy 3 ens
Plur. 1 en 2 eugh 3 ens

Infinitive, *môs*.

Present Participle, *ow-môs*.

Past Participle, *gelles* (supplied from *gyilly*, *gelly*, to go).

The past participle may be rendered by *en* (causing 4th state) and past participle form R.D. 1146. *En-tasserghes* (or *tasserghys*)—risen again.

Par. 2. *Dôs* (earlier devonos, donos, devos) to come.

I. Present and Future.

Sing. 1 duf (later dov.) 2 dêth (dueth.) 3 dê (due.)
Plur. 1 dua (later down.) 2 dough (deugh.) 3 dons,
desons.

II. Imperfect.

Sing. 1 deffen. 2 deffes. 3 deffa
Plur. 1 deffen. 2 deffeugh. 3 deffens.

III. Preterite.

Sing. 1 dêtha, dêth, (older duth, dueyth.) 2 dêthes, dés
(older duthys, dues.) 3 dêth (older dueth, duth.)
Plur. 1 dêthon (duthon) 2 dêtheugh (duthough)
3 dêthons, desons (duthens)

IV. Pluperfect and conditional.

Sing. 1 dothien, dethien. 2 dothies, dethies.
3 dothia, dethia.
Plur. 1 dothien, dethien. 2 dothieugh, dethieugh.
3 dothiens, dethiens.

V. Subjunctive, and Future (as a variant.)

Sing. 1 deffel 2 deffy 3 deffo (defynno)
 Plur. 1 deffen 2 deffeugh 3 deffens

Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting 2 dês (dues, due) 3 dênns
 Plur. 1 dun, dewn (duen) 2 deugh (dugh) 3 dênns

Infinitive, dôs.

Participles, Present ow-tôs, Past, devedhes, I am come, devedhes of.

Par. 3, *Dôn*, to bear or carry (earlier also doen, doyn),

I. Present.

Sing. 1 degaf 2 deges 3 deg, dog
 Plur. 1 degon 2 degough 3 dogons

II. Imperfect (my) a-wrug dôn, etc. (with *gul*, to do).

III. Preterite.

Sing. 1 dyges (older duges) 2 dyges (duges) 3 dyg (dug, duk)
 Plur. 1 dygon 2 dygough 3 dygons

IV. Pluperfect, not found.

V. Subjunctive and Future (as a variant).

Sing. 1 dogef 2 dogy 3 dogo, doga
 Plur. 1 dogen 2 dogeugh 3 dogens

Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting 2 dog, doga 3 degens
 Plur. 1 degen 2 degeugh 3 degens

Infinitive, dôn, doga, or degy.

Participles, Present ow-tôn or ow-tegy, Past deges.

Par. 4, *Ry*, to give.

I. Present.

Sing. 1 rov (rof) 2 reth 3 re
 Plur. 1 ren 2 reugh 3 rens

II. Imperfect.

Sing. 1 ren 2 res 3 re
 Plur. 1 ren 2 reugh 3 rens

III. Preterite.

Sing. 1 rés 2 resses 3 ros
 Plur. 1 resen 2 rosough 3 rosens

IV. Pluperfect and Conditional.

Sing. 1 rosen 2 roses 3 rosa
 Plur. 1 rosen 2 roseugh 3 rosens

V. Subjunctive and Future (as a variant).

Sing. 1 rollen 2 rolly 3 rollo
 Plur. 1 rollen 2 rolleugh 3 rollens, rollons

Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting 2 ro 3 roy
 Plur. 1 ren 2 reugh 3 rens

Infinitive, ry. Present ow-ry. Past, res (rys).

Par. 5, *Dry*, to bring, as *ry*, except that the present is—

Sing. 1 dorof or drof 2 doreth or dreth 3 dore or dre
 Plur. 1 doren or dren 2 dorough or dreugh 3 dorens or drens
 the second person singular of the imperative is dorof or dro, and the preterite third person singular is dres or drôs, this verb is *ry* with a *d* prefixed. The present participle is ow-try.

Par. 6, *Godhvos*, or *godhvas*, to know, to know how to, compounded of *godh* or *gudh*, knowledge, and *bos*, to be, (*godhvos*, first o, Celtic o).

I. Present.

Sing. 1 gôn or goram 2 godhas 3 gôr (second state wôr or 'or)
 Plur. 1 godhon 2 godhough 3 godhions

II. Imperfect, also used as Perfect.

Sing. 1 godhen, godhien 2 godhes, godhies 3 godha, godhia
 Plur. 1 godhen, godhien 2 godheugh, godhieugh 3 godhêns, godhiens

III. Preterite. The second form, given by Lhuyd, is a rather improbable tense, and is not found elsewhere.

Sing. 1 godhven, gwedhun 2 godhves, gwedhys
 3 godhve, gwedhewys
 Plur. 1 godhven, gwedhyn 2 godhveugh, gwedheugh 3 godhvons, gwedhans, gweians

IV. Pluperfect or Conditional.

Sing. 1 godhvyen 2 godhvyes 3 godhvya
 Plur. 1 godhvyen 2 godhvyeugh 3 godhvyens

V. Subjunctive and Future (as a variant).

Sing. 1 godhevaf, godhaf 2 godhvy, godhy 3 godhvo
 Plur. 1 godhven 2 godhveugh 3 godhvens or godhans

VI. Future.

Sing. 1 godhvedhaf, goffedhaf 2 godhvedhes, goffedhes
 3 godhveth, goffeth
 Plur. 1 godhvedhen, goffedhen 2 godhvedheugh,
 goffedheugh 3 godhvedhens, goffedhens

VII. Optative

Sing. 1 re woffen 2 re woffas 3 re woffa
 Plur. 1 re woffen 2 re woffeugh 3 re woffens

Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting 2 godhveth 3 godhvedhens
 Plur. 1 godhvedhen 2 godhvedheugh 3 godhvedhens

Infinitive, godhvos, godhvas, govos.

Present Participle, ow-codhvos.

Past Participle, godhvedhes.

Inflected Passive, godher.

In the impersonal form and elsewhere, when this verb has its initial in the second state, *w* is substituted for *g* (or *g* dropped).

To find, to have, to receive, Cafos, Cafel.

Future (used sometimes also as present).

Sing. 1 *cafuf* (P.C. 1797, R.D. 647) 2 *kefyth*, O.M. 1138
 3 *caf* (kef) O.M. 1060, *kyf* O.M. 1103, P.C. 176, 1496
 Plur. 1 *kefyn*, R. 549, O.M. 2493 2 *kefough* R.D. 620
 3 *cafons* (cafans), M.C. 154, 2

Imperfect (I did find, etc).

Sing. 1 kefen 2 kefes 3 kefa (*kefe*)
 Plur. 1 kefen 2 kefeugh 3 kefens
 I have not found—my ny gafa (gafe).

Past (I did find), I have found.

Sing. 1 cafys 2 cafsas 3 cafas
 Plur. 1 cafsos (ens) 2 cafsough 3 cafsos (ens)
 my a-gavas, etc.

Conditional (I would have, etc.)

Sing. 1 caffen 2 caffes 3 *caffa*, R.D. 2074, M.C. 190
 Plur. 1 caffen 2 *caffeugh* 3 *caffens*

Subjunctive.

Sing. 1 caffen, kefev 2 kefy 3 *caffo*, *kefo*, *keffo*, P.C. 1839
 Plur. 1 kefen 2 kefeugh 3 *kefons*, P.C. 582

Assumed Imperative.

Sing. 1 wanting 2 caf 3 *caffens*
 Plur. 1 caffen 2 *caffeugh* 3 *caffens*

Passive, kefer—it is found.

Past Participle, kefes—found. P'le kefer—where shall be found, P.C. 2576.

Formed with *gieul* and *menny*.

Imperfect. My a-wrug cafos, etc.

Future. My a-ven cafos, etc.

Conditional. My a-vensa cafos, etc.

ROL NEBES GERYOW (talveses e'n kensa levar).

(2) causes second state.

(4) causes fourth state.

(3) causes third state.

A (oh) before a noun causes second state.

A (if) causes fourth state before verbs, but no change before nouns.

A.

A is used as a relative and when its subject or object precedes the verb; never takes *th*; is lost before vowels in the verbs *bos* and *mos*, and causes second state (R.M.N., Old Cornwall No 4, page 23) / a, from, of (2) / aban, since, when (2), because, above; aberth, within; a-dennas, pulled out; adherag, before; adhe worth, from; adro, abo it (2); adrodhof, about me; a-el, can; aga, their (3); agan, our; a'gan, of our; agas, your; agensol, also; ajy, at home; ajy dhe'n castell, within the castle; alemma, from here; a-leveras, said; als, cliff; a-m-be, I had; ambos, promise; an, the; an dra-ma, this thing; an dra-na, that thing; a'n-jeva, had; ancow, death; ances, anguish; anfusek, unfortunate; a-n-wruk, did it; aral, other; arians, silver; arleth, lord; arta, again; asa, mut of gasa; a-s-cafas, found them; a-s-gwelas, saw them; askel, wing; assos, how thou art; assyû, how is; astel, board, plank; aswouvos, to know; avar, early; a-ve, was; avel, as; avorow, to-morrow; awel, wind; awher, anguish; a-woffeth, will know; awos, on account of; a-wra, does; a-wrugaf, which I did.

B.

Bagas, bush, crew; bapar, mut. of papar; berth, within; bath, money; benen, pl. benenes, woman; benetug (benede-wgenough), good-bye; bennag, whatsoever; bepres, always; ber, short; betegens, nevertheless; bew, alive; bewa, to live; biugh, cow; bledhen, year (fem.); blejan, pl. blejow, flower; blek, mut. of plek; blúth, year (of age); bol, belly, paunch; bonvotter, mut. of ponvotter; boos, food; bôs, to be; botel, bottle (fem.); bras, great; brath-ky, mastiff; brederas, n.at. of prederas; breghrewy, armllet; bres, decision; broder, brother, pl. breder, bredereth; brogh, badger; budhes, drowned; bugel, shepherd; bum, pl. bumyon, blow; burgenya, mut. of purgenya; byghan, little; bys, world.

C.

Cales, difficult; calon, heart; cals, many; cam, crooked; cana, to sing; car, pl. kerens, friend; cara, to love; carensa, love; carghar, prison; cas (p. caws), case; chámber, room; chy, house; clav, ill. sick; clewes, to hear; clunk, to swallow; compes, right, even; conna bregh, wrist; corun, crown; côth, old; côv, memory; covya, to remember; cowaal-kelles, read; cowaal-gelles, entirely lost; cowaal, entirely (2); coyntis, artful, clever; cranya, to creep; creghelles, crushed; crês, middle; cresy, to believe; crêv, strong; croghen, skin; cronkya, beat, strike; crowst, lunch; cûr, coast, pl. curry.

D.

Da, good; dalleth, beginning; dallethy, to begin; dân, mut. of tân; dans (pl. dens), tooth; danfon, to send; daralla, story; daras (pl. darasow), door; darbara, to prepare; darivas, to state; dascor, to deliver; debel, mut. of tebel; defneth, substance; degy, to close; del, as (2); delen, delkyow, leaves; delgoth, as becomes; delher, mut. of telher; demedhes, married; dân (pl. tus), man; denar, pl. denerow (-en), a penny; den-jentel, gentleman; denyvth, any man; der (dre), through, by (2); descans, learning; deskes, learned; desky, to learn; deth (jeth), pl. dethiow, day; deulagas, eyes; devedhes, arrived; dewedhes, ended, late; deweth, end; dewhans, quickly; dha (2), thy; dhe, to, for, thy (2); dhe'n, to (for) the; dhewow, mut. of dewow; dhillas, mut. of dillas; dh'omgews, to speak about; dh'omhastel, to hurry; dhu, mut. of du; dhur, mut. of dur; diberthes, divided; diekter, neglect; dinergh, a welcome; dios, a drink; dislough, at once; diswul, to undo; doga,

brought; dom, mut. of tom; dornscryf, manuscript; dorth, mut. of torth; dôs, to come; dour, water; down, deep; draow, mut. of traow; dre, by, through (2); dreven, because; draws, bold, forward; dristians, mut. of tristians; drôg, bad; drogbreder, evil thought; dry, to bring; du (dew), black; dus, mut. of tus; dygemeres, accept; dyswres, destroyed; dyworth, from.

E.

E is used when the verb is not preceded by its subject or object; it takes *th* before a vowel in parts of *bôs* and *môs* and causes mutation *b, m, to f, d, to t, g to h, gw to w, wh.* (R.M.N., Old Cornwall, No. 4, page 23). Edrega, regrets; ef a-ven, he will; eges, than; egory, to open; egyla, the other; e-honen, himself; eythin, furze; eler (read cler), clearly; ellas, went; en (before adjective beginning with *d*) (4), in; e'n in the; ena, there, then; en-crefay, greedily; endella, thus; en dan, under; enep, face; en hans, below; eneval, animal; enora, to honour; en-teffry, indeed; enterdha, among them; en-tyen, altogether; en-tyogel, indeed; en-un-cana, singing; en-ur-ma, at this time; enweth, also; erben, against; erel, others; ergh snow; erna, until (2); ervyra, to think about; es, is, which is, than; esen, was; esos (read solabrys), already; ethem, need; eth-esa, was; eth-esens, were; ethof-vy, I am; eugh, go; (imp); eva, drink; e-vam ef, his mother; e-whrussyn, we did; ewin, claw; ewiter, uncle; e-wraf; I do; e-wrug, he did.

F.

Fatel (2), how; fedhians, faith; fest, firm; fleghadow, mut. of plegadow; fleghas, children; fol, mad; forth, way; foss, wall; fout, fault; frank, free; franketh, freedom; frappia, to knock; frût, fruit; fusil, gun.

G.

Gaer, mut. of caer; gally, to be able; galon, mut. of calon; gals, mut. of cals; gans, with, by; ganso-ef, by him; gara, mut. of cara; garensa, mut. of carensa; gargesen, carcass; gasa, to leave; gelsar, one could; gelwel, to call; genough, with you; genes, born; gentellians, mut. of kentellians; ger, pl. geriow, word; gervyth, any word; geses, left; gever (en e...), in its respect (regarding it); ginnis, mut. of kinnis; glan, clean; glos, mut. of clos; godher, one knows; godhvos, to know; golok, look; golyas, to watch; gones, work; gop, mut. of cop; gora (gorra), to put; gorfen, end; gormennas, an order; gortheby, to

answer; gorwytha, to preserve, keep; gossyth, to punish; goven, to ask; goyntis, mut. of coyntis; goys, blood; grassya, to thank; gresy, mut. of cresy; gul, to do; gwaf, winter; gwâg, empty; gwarnians, warning; gwas, pl. gwesion, boy; gwaskel, to shoot; gwaya, to move, waive; gwedhen, tree; gweles, to see; gwell, better; gwella, best; gwellhé, improve; gwelsans, they saw; gweres, help, to help; gwertha, to sell; gweh, trees, a course, turn, time, form, figure, the contrary, a work, worse; gwetia, to expect; gwetians, expectation; gwewan, heel; gwias-kennis, spider's web; gwicor, merchant; gwils, grass; gwlas, country; gwlascor, kingdom; gwra, does; gwrageth, wives; gwres, done; gwresta, dost thou; gwyn, white; gwyr, true.

H.

Ha, hag, and; hagar, ugly; ha'n, and the; hanaf, cup; hanas, reference; haneth, evening; hanter, half; haptén, mut. of capten; hâs, nature, seed; Havren, Severn; ha'y, and his (2); hedre, whilst (2); hembraonkya, to lead; henno, that was; herniok, iron; heb, hep, without (g, gw to w); herweth, in accordance with; hesken, bulrush; hetha, to reach; hevelder, likeness; heys (hes), length; hinsér (henser), traveller; hogo, cave; honen, self; hôr (hoer), sister; hou, sun; huderes, witch; hus, enchantment; hybén (f.), other; hyhonen, herself; hyr, long.

K.

Kefes, found; kekefres, also; kelly, to lose; kelmes, taken; Kelt, Celt; kemeres, to pick up; kemmes, as many as, whatsoever; ken, though (2) before *bos*, to be, *b* to *f*, *v* (4) before verbs beginning with *d*, and gw to wh; ken, other (2) when before a noun; kennesen f, spider; kens, before, formerly; kens es, rather than; kensa, first; kentellians, meeting; kenth, though (before a vowel); kenyver (keniver), every; kepar, as; kerens, friends; kerghes, to fetch; Kernow, Cornwall, Cornishman; Kernewon, Cornishmien; Kernuak, Cornish; kever, regard, concern (noun); keth, same; kevyon (sing. cuf), dear; kewsel, speak; keyn (kyn, noun), back; kinnig-whêk, sweet suggestion; knoukya, to knock; kyg, meat; ky bras mal why (read maga fras avellough why), as big as you.

L.

Ladra, to steal; lagh, pl. leghes, law; lagha'n, law of the; lâv (lef), pl. levow, leviow, hand; lavar, pl. lavarow, word; lavurya, to work; lêl, faithful; lenn, to read;

lester, pl. lestry, ship; lesuan, verdure; lettya, to delay; leverel, to say; lither, pl. litherow, letter; lostek, fox; lowarth, garden; lowena, pleasure; lowender, pleasure; lowenek, glad; lues, many (with noun always singular); lunwel (lenwel), to fill; lur (lêr) ground; lûz (lôs), grey.

M.

Ma, is; mâb, pl. mebyon, son, boy; maga, as, as well (4) before adjectives, causes *g* to *h*, *d* to *t*, *b*, *m* to *f*, *gw* to *w*, *wh*; mam, mother; managh, pl. -ow, monk; mantel, mantle; mar, mara, if (4), so (2); marghvrán, crow; markia, to mark; marnas, unless; marow, dead; mars, if; martheseth, wonderfulness; maw, boy; mayth-o, that was; menef, I will; menneth, mountain; mens, all, whatever; mergh, pl. merghes, daughter; mernans, death; mes, but; mes-seweth, but unfortunately; mêstry, mastery; meth, said; metten (masc.), morning; minis, pl. -iow, minute; myreugh, look (imp.); moderoyow (read mesrewyow), bracelets; mog, smoke; mollatha, to curse; môna (masc.), money; morel, black; morhògh, porpoise; môs, to go; moustik, mosquito; moy, more; mowes, girl; moyghaghé, to increase; mur, much; mân, pl. myn, stone; myras, to look; mys, pl. mysiow, months.

N.

Na, nagh (before a vowel, see remark), not, na...neither... na...nor; nam, fault; namna (g) before inflected part of a verb (2) (no mutation before *g*), almost; neb, who, some, any; nebes, a little, some; nebonen; someone; nefra, never, always; neppeth, a little; nes, near; n'oram, I do not know; nôs (f.), night; nôth, naked; nownek, hungry; nyl, one (of them); nyns-esa, nyns-o, not was, that was not; nynsyu, not is, that is not.

O.

Ô, was, which was; ober, pl. -ow, work; oges, nearly (before past participle and adjective); ol, all; ola, weep; olifant, elephant; omblegia, to blend; omgrua, to cause; omma, here; ôrnes, ordered; orth-e-gara, loving him; our, gold; ow, my (3); ow-cul, doing; ow-honen, myself; own, fear, ownek, pl. ownegyon, cowards; ow-nyja, flying, swimming; ow-quetya, waiting; ow-scryfa, writing; ow-tendel, earning; ow-terlentry, shining; ow-tevy, growing; ow-triga (tryga), living; oy, pl. ow, egg; oys, age, pl. -ow.

P.

Pa, what, when (2); padjypow, lizard; pan, when (2); papar, paper; parth, part; pelder, distance; pella, further; pellsóna, to telephone; pelta, much; pen, head; pens, pound (of money); perag, why (2); peregrin, pilgrim; perag, why; pez, piece; pesy, to ask; pevar, farthing; plans, a plant; p'lé, where; pluyen, pl. -now, feather; po, or; podres, rotten; pôls, while, moment; ponvosek, troubled; ponvotter, a trouble; porghelly, little pigs; pows, coat, jacket; powtia, to kick; praga, why; prena, to buy; prys, time; pub, every; pryas, husband or wife; pubtarasol (pup-taras-ol), every door; pupprys, always; puptethol (pup-teth-ol), every day; puptraol, everything; puptusol, all men; pur, very (2); pyben dabacco, tobacco pipe; pylles, bald; pyû, who.

R.

Rag, rak, for; rás, freedom; rê, too much; reb, near; remenat, remainder; renna, those; re-rôs, gave; re-sensas; seized; ref, pl. reves, an oar; re-vewas, have lived; ro, pl. roow, gift; ry, to give.

S.

Sans, holy; saw, safe; Sawson, Englishman; sawya, to save; scal, quantity; scath, pl. -a, -ow, boat; scol, school; scon, at once; sconya, to despise; scooth, shoulder, scrod, skeleton; sedha, to sit; sêgha, to dry; sell, view; sevel, to stand, to publish; skyans, knowledge; sôls, shilling; spás, during; speres, spirit; splanna, to shine; stás, state; studhya, study; sul voy, the more; sur lour, sure enough; syra, father.

T.

Tâl, forehead, front; tan-arvow, fire-arms; tanow, thin; tâs, father; tavas, tongue; tebel, bad; teilu, family; têk (têg), beautiful; teken, while; teles, paid; telher, dish; teller, place; tena, to suck; termen, time; ternos, next day; terry, to break; tew, thick; tewelder, darkness; tewlel, to cast; thibians, mut. of tibians; tibia, to think; tollek, hollow; tom, hot; ton, pl. now, wave; torth a vara, loaf of bread; tôth, a hurry; tra (f.), pl. traow, things; travyth, anything; trawthyow, sometimes; tre (f.), town; trelya, to translate; tremen, appearance; tremenes, past; trên, pl. now, train; trigva, residence; tristians, sadness; troha'n, towards the; trôn, throne; trôs, noise; tyra, to land.

U.

Ughellagh, greater; uthek, great.

V.

Vam, mut. of mam; vantel, mut. of mantel; vartheseth, mut. of martheseth; venen, mut. of benen; vennas, mut. of mennas; venytha, future; Veor Vreten, Great Britain; vêrn, mut. of bêrn; vestry, mut. of mestry; vew, mut. of bew; vewnans, mut. of bewnans; vlûth, mut. of blûth; vog, mut. of mog; voos, mut. of boos; votel, mut. of botel; voxscusy, mut. of boxscusy; voy, mut. of moy; vroder, mut. of broder; vyn, mut. of myn; vyras, mut. of myras; vyth-ol, at all.

W.

War, upon (2); warbarth, together; warlergh, according to; warlerghef-vy (read war ow lerghe-vy), after me; warnians, mut. of gwarnians; wellhé, mut. of gwellhé; welsans, mut. of gelsans; wewan, mut. of gwewan; whans, desire; wharé, anon; wharfos, to happen; whath, still; whêk, sweet; whêr, sorrow, complaint; wherow, bitter; whetha, to blow; wodher, mut. of godher; wodhon, mut. or godhon; wrageth, mut. of gwrageth; wrellon, mut. of gwrellon; wresta, mut. of gwresta; wyn, mut. of gwyn; wyr, mut. of gwyr.

Y.

Y, they; yar, pl. yer, chicken; yêghes, health; yênder, cold; yeth, language; yowanca, youngest; yowank, young; yowankneth, youth; ysel, low; yû, is.

CORRIGENDA CUM EMENDATIONIBUS.

(Corrections and Amendments.)

SOME SHORT STORIES IN THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.

- Page 4, line 20; page 7, line 30, read *oges* for *namna*.
 Page 5, last line, read *maga fras avellough* for *ky bras mal why*.
 Page 7, third line from bottom, read *darbara* for *darbary*.
 Page 18, line 31 (fifth paragraph), read *erben hy gwenoin* for *er-hy gwenoin ben*.
 Page 19, line 12, read *sy* for *dy*.
 Page 20, line 18 (third paragraph), read *erben tus ha dewon* for *er tus ha dewon-ben*.
 Page 22, line 9 from bottom, read *convedhes* for *cowedhes*.

IN THE GRAMMAR.

- Page 5, read *a, e, o*, whether with consonant or not. *Ow* in *now*, pr. *eow* (*e* in *pen*, *ow* in *how*).
- Page 8, read *cr, gr*, second state *wr*, or *'r*; *b*, cancel *or v*.
- Page 11, line 5, read 16, *whethak, whetak*.
- Page 12, add *dewortef*, etc.
- Page 12, line 9 from bottom, read *honan* or *honen*.
- Page 13, read to my, *dho'm, dhe'm*. Ever, never, *byth*.
- Page 14, last line but one of adverbs read *peth*, what, where.
- Page 14, bottom of second column, read with, *gan* (before a consonant), *gans* (before a consonant or vowel). Add up, *en ban*; down, *lur*.
- Page 15, line 10 from bottom, read because, *awos* or *wos*.
- Page 16, read *droojy, droujek*, stupid, for *druljy*.
- Page 22, line 11, read *diwenna* or *dyeskenna* for *diswenna*.
- Page 22, line 16, read *Eth-esa* for *E-fe*. Line 7 from bottom read *ve* for *esa*.
- Page 23, first line, read *es* for *yu*. Line 13 read *hag o* for *ha ve*.
- Page 25, add *brew yu ow esely*—bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1012.
- Page 26, read *el*, suffix. Means, *like*; *horrel*, sisterlike.
- Page 26, (*a*)*neth*, suffix. *Gwasaneth*, bondage; *gokyneth*, foolishness. (Added to nouns or adjectives).
- Page 27, add at bottom, *gwell yu dhem*—it is better for me.
- Page 28, line 7 from bottom, read *eur* vamm.
- Page 31, read also *eth-esa pensel dhem* (when only owned for a short while). Page 34, v. subj. read perm. or *temporarily*.
- Page 32, read *e-fensa bôs* (or *e-fya*) *kyen dhem*.
- Page 40, *Môs*, I. present, 2nd p. sing, also *eseth*.

EXERCISE I.

- 1 Cath ha ky. 2 Den heb ober. 3 Benen ha gensy deu flogh. 4 An den hag an venen. 5 Ema bara, pesk ha kês êrgh gans an hoer rag an broder. 6 Es genough-why papar hag encan dhem? 7 Ema papar genef-vy mes nyns-yu encan. 8 Ema ow ewiter gans ow modreb e'n lowarth. 9 Myreugh worth an margh yu pur vras, gwyn e gorf, tégk e lyu. 10 Eneval gwell ny helser cafos. 11 Avorow ow thás a-ven cana hag e-feth lues den ow-clewes hag ef ow-cul endella. 12 Nyns-yu da ganso mos alemma. 13 A garough why tryga war an mês? 14 Garaf mes n-a-m-bes mur brys rag an dra. 15 Eth-yu'n chy-ma brasagh es an egyla. 16 Dê my a-gafas lither adhe worth ow har-vy. 17 Ema dhe Xenzans gans e

wreg-ef, ma gwetians dhem ow gally mos dh'y en nebes dethiow. 18 My a-gres bos cals a dus ow-tos dh'omma ware.

EXERCISE II.

- 1 Es henna agas chy? 2 Nyns-yu ow chy, otomma ow chy-vy. 3 A wrugough why gweles ow vargh? Ny wrugaf. 4 A glewough why nownder? Clewaf. 5 En ta, gwell yu debry hag eva neptra.

EXERCISE III.

- 1 Pa'n drês? Ma lues den e'n strut. 2 Ema den es claf ha gwan ena. 3 Rês yu ry nebes mona dhe'n bowdego-ma (tramp). Pur voghosak ha squyth ema. 4 Reugh dhodho bara, scabbygullion ha nebes cor. 5 A wrugough why gweles deves agan coweth? 6 Gwrugon. Ny wrugon. 7 En prys an nos e-fe mur a dros. 8 Eth-esa ow hender (kender, cousin) e mesk an forth gans an erel.

EXERCISE IV.

- 1 Wosa dascor an bân ha kens es mos en kêrgh, e-lavaras an den nebes geriow. 2 Esagh yu gwary ages desky. 3 Geseugh vy kerdhies gensy. 4 Nebes ha nebes geller godhvos leverel Kernuak yu yeth coth an Gernewon. 5 Es pares agan crowst? Pares yu dheugh. 6 Ma whans dhen-ny prena moy levrow printies en agan yeth, mes ma own dhen na vô cals a'n par-ma whath. 7 Ma cof dhem (pr. ma códhem) mäs an prys ha my a-gowsas Kernuak gans tus coth. 8 Bythqueth ny vennaf ankev yu termen-na. 9 E-feth hep mar vyth arta lues den a-ven studhya agan yeth. 10 Drôg yu genef ny elly agas dyerben avorow. 11 Gwell yu genef môs er-agas-ben en seythen.

EXERCISE V.

- 1 Cas yu gansa bos hep wones. 2 Nyns-yu marth genen-ny bos en ketel-ma dreven y a-wra lafurya pupprys pur harth ha compes. 3 Ny dal dhen-ny gortos pella. 4 Ny a-dal gwerthia nebes oyow. 5 Gwyn agan bys ha bos kefes genen-ny prys da erben agan pethow. 6 Ma dout dhedhy-hy na gafos nowodhow vythol ahan hy gour kens es tremenna adrodho un mys. 7 Nyns-o an maw ow-lenn an levar. 8 Ha my a-welas agas mam, mur lowena a-m-be ow-leverel gensy-hy. 9 Ema êrgh war an park. 10 Pur deg e-fe an voves, melyn hy blew, ruth hy bejeth, du hy deulagas hag hy mar galonweth. 11 Trom yu an bân mes crev an den ha rak henna ny vên (fors) dhodho don an dra. 12

Gans cafos nebes perthians e-côth gul an ober hep calet ter. 13 Nyns-o tybia pa'n dra a-dalvya bos breses. 14 Ha'm ky, myreugh worto hag ef ow-lemmel fest en-lowena. 15 Hebough-why ny elsen mos d'y.

EXERCISE VI.

1 Na fors (pron. foas); bedheugh lowenek, nyns-o dergheves Reven e'un deth, mes dhe dhen ha dhodho strôyl (go in him) gallus yu pup-tra-ol. 2 Ma talveses en Kernuak (go in him) gallus yu pup-tra-ol. 2 Ma talveses en Kernuak lues gêr o usyes nans-yu moy es myl bledhen tremenes ha kenth-yu nebes dishevel en kever aga lvy, ema lues ger yu leveres gans tus Worden, es dhe wyr an keth, kenth aga bos cotagh. 3 Dhe Vreth ow-leverel yeth Keltek pur es yu desky ken yethow Keltion. Mes eghan (of course) dhe genyver ober a rês yu cafos prys. 4 Digemeres a why lafurya genef-vy eth-el bos sowenans brasagh hag a callough-why disquedhas bêrn (or lês) adrodho, gwyn ow bys.

EXERCISE VII.

1 Pa'n ur? Pa'n gloghik? 2 Un ur, deu ur, hag erel. Oges war hanter wosa onen. 3 Eth a-wescas dowthak; try quarter wosa deu. Quarter kens try. 4 Pa'n prys hanter gwelen? 5 Nyns-yu mes dornad a gala; preneugh moy dhe'n stall; my a dh'y ware, mes kens es mos, ema mal dhem debry tam rag ow bosa lery a nownder. 6 Ow hender a vy re'n-scryfas a ef; marthus yu e vos notyes enough. 7 Gwren-ny desky agan yeth dhe'gan fleghes; ken vo godhvedhes genen-ny mes nebes gerlow, gwell e-feth es ny travyth na wul en aga hanas.

WHETHEL.

Eth-esa dethwyth den hag ef ow-leverel gans coweth, hag awos bos boghes tom, gans an nyl orth an egyla govenes o, ganso mar po keres cafos dewas, hag an gortheb dhe vos: "A el pesk nyja?" hag ena an dheu mos bes dhe giddliwink ha dh'y argha cörgel ergh. Dre'n termen-ol esa an nyl ow-kewsel dhe'n egyla, ow-crenna o e lef-ef, eth-esa hy ha lues prys bras hy crennans-hy. Hag en deweth res o porrys dhe'n kensa kyl dhe besy orth e gescoweth-ef a lavarel dhodho warnodho. "Pa'n drês ha ty crenna en ketel-ma? Es martesen rag ty a-vê dhe'n vresel? Assyu guff ty gul an dra; ha claf osta-sy whath?" Mes e gyl gortheby. "Endella nyns-yu ha crennek nyns-oma. Ma genef-vy erior a brenys-vy rak hy ry-hy dhe'm gescowethes en-un-ro. Ema ow-crenna ow dorn-vy rak gul an dra mos hes hy bos res dhedhy-hy."

TRELIIANS AN SCOL-OBBER
(Translation of Exercises).

To facilitate the work the translation is given literally.

EXERCISE I.

1 Cat and dog. 2 A man without work. 3 A woman and with her (having) two children. 4 The man and the woman. 5 There is bread, fish and cheese, fresh with the sister for the brother. 6 Have you paper and ink for me? 7 I have paper but I have no ink. 8 My uncle is with my aunt in the garden. 9 Look at the horse (which) is very large, white its body, beautiful its shape. 10 An animal better one could not find. 11 To-morrow my father will sing and there will be many men (literally man) a-hearing when he a-doing so. 12 He does not like to go from here. 13 Do you wish to live in the country? 14 I do (literally I love) but I have not much time for the thing. 15 This house is (is the house this) larger than the other. 16 Yesterday I received a letter from my friend (my). 17 In Penzance he is with his wife (he), I hope to be able to (there is hope to me my being) go thither in a few days. 18 I believe there are (to be) many people a-coming hither soon.

EXERCISE II.

1 Is that your house? 2 It is not my house, behold my house (my). 3 Did you see my horse? I did not. 4 Do you feel (hear) hunger? I do (I hear). 5 Well, better it is to eat and drink something.

EXERCISE III.

1 What is the matter? There are many men in the street. 2 There is a man (who) is ill and weak there. 3 Necessary it is to give some money to this tramp. Very poor and tired he is. 4 Give to him bread, stew and some beer. 5 Did you see our companion's sheep (sheep our companion). 6 We did. We did not. 7 During the night there was much (of) noise. 8 It was my cousin in the middle of the road with the others.

EXERCISE IV.

1 After delivering (to deliver) the load and before going (is to go) away, spoke the man a few words. 2 Easier it is to play than to learn. 3 Allow me to walk with her. 4 Little by little one can learn (know) to speak Cornish (which) is the old language of the Cornish. 5 Is ready our

lunch? Ready it is for you. 6 We wish (there is wish to us) to buy more books printed in our language, but we fear (there is fear to us) that there may not be (not may be) many of this kind yet. 7 I remember (there is memory to me) well the time when I spoke Cornish with the old people. 8 Never will I (not will I) forget that time. 9 There will be without any doubt again many men who will study our language. 10 I regret (bad is with me) not being able (not to be able) to meet you (your meet) to-morrow. 11 I prefer (better is with me) to go against you (to meet you) in a week.

EXERCISE V.

1 They hate being without work (hate is with them...). 2 We are not surprised (not is surprise with us) that it is thus because they do work always very bravely and properly. 3 We must not (not must to us) wait longer. 4 We must sell a few eggs. 5 Happy our world when to be obtained by us a good price against our things. 6 She fears (is fear to her) not to receive news at all from her husband before about a month has gone by (before is to pass about one month). 7 The boy was not reading the book. 8 When I saw your mother I was very pleased (much pleasure I had) a-speaking with her. 9 There is snow on the field. 10 The girl was very pretty (very pretty was the girl), yellow her hair, red her face, black her two eyes, and she was contented. 11 The load is heavy (heavy is the load) but strong the man and therefore no matter to him to carry the thing. 12 By having (to have) some patience one must do the work without difficulty. 13 One could not think what was to be decided upon (not was to think was the thing should be decided). 14 Look at my dog he is jumping joyfully (and my dog, look upon him and he a-jumping firm in joy). 15 Without you we could not go there.

EXERCISE VI.

1 No matter: be joyful, Rome was not built in a day (not was built Rome in a day) but to a man who has go in him (and to him vim) possible is everything. 2 There are (is) utilized in Cornish many words (word) (which) were used more than a thousand years ago and although are (is) somewhat different in regard to their form, there are (is) many words (word) (which) are spoken by Ireland's people, which are (is) of a truth the same, although they (their) be shorter. 3 For a Briton a-speaking a Celtic language very easy it is to learn other Celtic languages. But of course

for every work, of need is to find time. 4 If you will accept to work with me one can better succeed and if you can show interest about it I shall be happy (to accept if you to work with me it can be success greater and if can you show interest regarding it, happy my world).

EXERCISE VII.

1 What time is it? 2 One o'clock, two o'clock, etcetera. Almost half past one (near upon half after one). 3 It has struck twelve; a quarter to three (three quarters after two). 4 How much half a yard? (what the price of half a yard?) 5 There is only a handful of straw (not is but a handful of straw); buy more at the shop; I will go thither anon, but before going (before is to go) I wish to (there is wish to me) to eat a scrap because I am faint from hunger. 6 My cousin (my cousin of mine) wrote it on his own; wonderful it is it be noticed by you. 7 Do let us teach our language to our children; although be known by us but a few words, better it will be than nothing not to do in their respect.

STORY.

There was one day a man who was speaking with a pal and owing to its being somewhat hot, by the one to the other asked was, by him if he wished to find a drink, and the reply to be: "Can a fish swim," and then the two to go to a beerhouse and to order there a beverage cool. During the whole time the one was speaking to the other, a-trembling was his hand (his), it was she, and many times great her trembling (her) and finally there was great need to the first fellow to ask of his comrade (he) of to say to him about it: "What is the matter and thou to tremble in this manner? Is it perhaps because thou wert in the war (at the war?) How weird it is thou to do the thing (to do it); and ill art thou yet?" But his friend to reply: "Thus not is and shaky I am not. I have a watch I bought for her to give (she) to my lady friend as a gift. Is a-trembling my hand (my) to make the thing go until she be given to her (she)."

NEBES YETHWETHIOW (LAVARWETHIOW) HA
GERIOW TALVESEK.

Ma cals anedha ha peth-yu res omma nyns-es mes
ran pur vyghan agan yeth-ny.

(A few idioms and useful words. There are many
of them and what is given here is but a very small
part of our language).

To burst out in laughter—*skennya en wharth*.

To bear anger against—*dôn sôr wôrth*. To be without a cent—*bos heb ascarn* (lit. without a bone). I met my nephew's wife and she told me he would sell his residence—*haw (ha'm) noy, e wreg a-n-dyrbenys-yy ha hy lavaras dhem é drigva ef dhe wertha* (lit. and my nephew his wife her met I and she said to me his residence he to sell).

Strengthening of Meaning.—*Margh*, horse, is put before the noun and causes second state. *Margh-daran*, loud thunder; *margh-ladar*, arrant thief; *margh-vurryanan*, the large winged ant.

It is rendered by *she* when the noun referred to is feminine in Cornish. There was a large mare and I went up to it (lit. to her)—*eth-esa casek vras, hag êthen vy dhedhy-hy*.

As cold as ice—*yen del quilkin* (cold as a frog). The wool I saw for myself—*an gwylan re-n-gwelys a vy*. To ask of—*pesy, goven orth, worth*.. (to give, a ry). To pay heed to—*gul vry dhe*. Not to understand at all—*na gonvedhes man*. To sleep a bit—*cosca banna* (lit. a drop). To have business with—*cafes neges gans*. By the river—*orth an avon*. To call by name—*gelwel orth hanow*. To come to a pitch—*dôs dhe bryk*. He does not care a rap for his strength—*ny sens ef a'y grevdêr un fav guk* (a blind bean). By profession—*drês* (follows noun). A doctor by profession—*medhek drês*. To find that—*gweles may (mayth before a vowel)* (lit. to see that). For my decision—*orth a'm (ow) bresel*. Stretch out (the hand, etc.)—*lanna*. Preserve from—*gwytha orth*. What did you say?—*anan?* From afar—*a bell*. It is worth—*ef a-dâl* To go your way—*môs e gas forth*. Field with wet ground on it—*slâd park*.

An, the, may be omitted before a feminine noun or masculine plural which remains in the second state. *An tâs, venen ha dus*—the father, (the) woman and (the) men.

Not a single (one) is expressed by putting the noun in the second state, *un*, one, being understood. *Bythqueth ny ve vâs e'n pow aban dheth an den*—there has never been any good in the country since the man came.

GERIOW TALVESEK.

A.

Ability, gallos; accomplish, v *dewedha*; accuse, v *cuhudha*, *blamya*; adverse, *gôrth*; afford, v *drey*; all, mens; amend, v *ewna*; annoy, v *coddros*; anxiety, *anken*; apologise, v *degharas*; apron, *towzer*; arm, v *arva*; arm-chair, *breghgader*; arrange matters, v *taclya*, *retha*, *towla*, *anysya*, *gora en lêgh*, *restra*; ash-tree, *onnen*; attain, v *drehedhy*; avenge, v *venjya*; avenged (to be), *bos dyal*.

B.

Bacon, *kyg-moogh seghes*, *merghin*; badger, *brogh*; bag, *sagh*; bank (of river), *glan*; bank (money), *monajy*; baptize, v *bedithya*; bark, v *hartha*; basket, *basked*; beguile, v *slottya*, *tolla*; bellow, v *bedhigla*; belt, *grigis*; bend, v *camma*; bit (small), *dijan*, *jowd*; blame, v *gora an fout war*; blanket, *hothes*; bleed, v *diwosa*; blind (adj.), *dall*; blotting paper, *papar-segha*; boast, v *whetha*; boot, *skij*, pl. *skijow*; borrow, *benthigia*; bother, *mawnan*; bottom, *golas*; brass, *eleden*; break, v *squattya*, *gwetha*, *crakya*, *gul trogh*; breakfast, *ly*; bridge, *poas*; bucket, *kibbal*; burden, *fardel*; bury, v *enclidhya*; bush, *bosnos*, *bagas*.

C.

Cake (raisin), *fuggan*; call, v *crya*, *henwel*; care for, v *gorwytha*; castle, *castell*, pl. -y; chain link, *merle*; chastisement, *kestias*; chatter, v *flattra*; chattering woman, *benen chychunter*; cheap, *prys byghan*; chest (coffer), *argh*; chia, *cloam*; church, *eglos*; clean, v *glana*; clergyman, *pronter*, *coggas*; climate, *nêf*; clip, v *kenivias*; cold (chest), *posh (paws)*; colour, *lyù*; compel, v *drynya*; complain, v *wherry*, *kêna*; copper, *cober*, *brest*; confound it! *dang! D*; consent, n *kessenians*; consent, v *beninnia*; cook, v *poba*; cord, *lovan*, pl. *lovannow*; corden, pl. *now*, *kerdyn*; cornstack, *mow*; couch grass, *stroyl*; counsel, v *cusulya*; course, *coors*; court, n *sis*; cowparsnip, *losow mogh* (pr *lisamoo*); cowshed, *chall*, *bowjy*; crow, v *pranya*; crumb, *croggan*; crumble, v *fosya*; crush, v *creghelly*, *browa*, *squattya*, *gwrinna*, *glus*; custom house, *tolva*.

D.

Damage, v *fetha*; dance, v *lemmel*; deaf, *bodher*, *bodhak*; dear, *kêr*; death, *mernans*; depart, v *môs en kêrgh*; depend upon, v *scûtha war*, *fedhya en*; deserve,

dendel; desire, v yeunya; desire, n yeunadow; despise, v dispresya, dispresy; destroy, v broasa; detect, v casa; difficulty, mawnan, caletter; dine, v lefya; dirty, v mostya; dirty, adj., plôs(ek) (precedes noun); dispense with, hepcor; donkey, asal; drag, v tenna; drawer (of table), logel; drill, boyer; drivel, v direwlya; drip, v devera.

E.

Ear, scovarn; elder bush, shaw; embrace, v byrla; empty, v gwagya; enclosure (usually sacred), lan; enlarge, v moyghahé; every, kettep; examine, v aspya; expand, v lesa.

F.

Face, enep; faggot (unbound of furze), tash; fault (find); v canvas; feast, troyl; feeble, deftryth; field, gwêl, park, mès, gwon; field (best on farm), gew; finger, bes; fire, tân; flight, fo; floor, planchen; flowers (bunch of), tosh; fly, v nyja; fool, doodagh; foot, trôs, pl. trys; force, v nella; fork, forgh, prong; found, v skyla; fox, lowain, lostek; fresh, êrgh; frostbite, windraw, gwenders; fulfil, v colenwel; fully, lèn; furrow, forth.

G.

Goose, gôth; grandfather, hendas, pl. ow; grove, kelly; grow, v teva; grow pale, v glasa; guard, v gwytha.

H.

Habitation, anneth, pl. ow; hammer, morthol, gov; hang, v cregy; hat, hot, debr-dour, penwes; hazel tree, colhen; headland, pen; heat, v tomma; heath, rôs; hemlock, keggas; hide, v kelas, cudha; hillside, ryn; holly tree, kellin; honey, mêl; hospital, elafjy; hunt, v helhya; hurry, v festenya, omhastel; hurt, v drôga.

I.

Idiom, yethweth, lavarweth, pl. iow; ill-will, corisy; injury, bysmer; inkstand, padelencan; insult, v braga; iron, hôn; itch, n debren.

J.

Jail, carghar, lôk; judge, barna; judgment, barn; jump, v lemmel.

K.

Kiss, v amma; kitchen, kegy; knife, collan; knit, v plya, gwy.

L.

Lake, loan, lyn, loyghan; last, v durya; leap v terlemmel; lend, v cular; lies (tell), v gowya; light, v tâna; listen, v clewes; lizard, sharagligga, cajwith; load, v carga; lock, flyran, hesp; loiter, v crydel, crowdel.

M.

Mare, caseg; meadow, prâs, ton; meet, v dyerben, môs erben; mix, v kemesky; moist, sug; moon, lôr; moor (furze covered), craft; mouth, ganow, myn; my, am (3), ow (3).

N.

Nail, v kentra; neglect, ascongo; nephew, noy; newspaper, papar-nowodhow; niece, noys; nonsense, annethow; nose, frig, trôn; nourish, v maga; no wise, cam.

O.

Observe, v ervyra; offend, v gul sôr; omit, v gasa, hepgora, colgemes; omnibus, kitteryn; owner, perghen; ox, boen, lonn; ox cart, trunkery, or poth (before vowel), po;

P.

Pain, poan; paint, v lyûa; pan, padel; pay, v tala, pê, prena; pebble, bully, pl. -s; pencil, pensel; phantom, tarosvan; pickaxe, tubbal; piece, tam, darn, dral, ran; piece of pasty (d), teddy oggy; pierce, v tolla; pig (young), vyr; place, lê; play fiddle, v crowdy; pleasant, hegar; plight, kilter; plough (mould board of), grewder; pocket, logel; poem, awen; polish, v levana; pool, pol; pour, v scolhya; poverty, boghosogneth; powerful, galosek; prank (mad), galyar; pretend, v fassia; prince, pendevik; probably, tybek; pronunciation, laverians; pronounce, v leverel; punish, v cossithy, poynya; purpose (on), adref; purse, pôrs; push, v pokya.

Q.

Quality, cunda, eghen (i.e. kind); quantity, scel.

R.

Rain, n glaw; raw, cryv; reach, v hetha; reap v mijy; reduce, v leghya; remain, tryga; remove, v ommely, heny, pelly, mosa; repay, v talvedha; resist, v offendya; restaurant, bûs-jy; return, v dewheles; reward, v talvesa, gobra; river, avon; road, forth, hens; rock, v log; rock-clinger, sergh ar gliggar; rock drill, boyer; rose of the vale, collins; rot, v podry; rough, garow; round, cron; rule, v rewlya; run (of water) resek; run (going quickly) ponya.

drok lour? Ha'y hot? E-fe gweles kens tra a'n par-ma? E-fe? Ny ve! Genef mars e-fya an dra, my a-n gwressen lesky. Hag y, myreugh orth hy dillasow, an skijiow-na, mar vras ha pôs. Pupprys godheves o genef bôs hy thrys kepar ha pawow den. Ha mar honen-dibus (conceited) eth-yu hy!"

Ema aga golocow ow-qweles an nyl orth an hybén; rond ha cren deulagas Valtrap, osgól (slanting) deulagas Vestres Chopper, hag an dheu wherthyn hag y ow-pendruppia. Kenyver anedha dhe vos drês an forth hag e'n crês a'n hens a-wra y mos erben an nyl hag an hybén ha oges gweskes bes dhe'n lur eth-esens ha cârt gwerther pescas ow-tremenna.

En-meth Mestres Chopper: "Fatel enough-why. a geres? Nans-yu termen hyr ma nyns agas gwelys en mës? Re amser why a-wra tryga ajy; re lafurus ough, ha re sproylek! Petra yu dheugh a res, es mos neppeth moy a vës!"

Dhedhy ow-holya an clappians, a-wra gortheby Mestres Faltrap, "En-ta, dhemmo-vy pupprys 've ow natur ow-cones. Mes why? Fatel esough-why? Ha myreugh-why-ol, hy fenwesk-hy! Assough tek ha whék hag an dra enough. Ober a arth eth-yua an hot. Re'm enef, ef a-dal bos a Barys! Sur lour gans Mester Chopper mur a vona dendeles eth-esa ef nyns-yu pell. Mes agas dillasow-why, hag an skijiow! Dhe wyr, bythqueth nyns-esough na whecagh ha gaeragh! E gas stâs mars alsen vy bôs, gwyn ow vys! Ha why, keres gér, ages neges peth-yu?"

"Mes ow-prena orth an stallow; e-telleth debry. Tybians esa genef bos a res prena pez a gyg-davas; betegens ha'm ages gweles, trelyes o ow mennas a vy, ha my prena bowin. Mes un bez a vowin da, hag en-tyogel kyg a'n gwelia," en-meth-hy.

"Bowin, ow harensa, ow-honan e-caraf bowin, mes trawythiow e-cother cafos neptra ken. Perak ny wrough-why prena trogh a gyg-lon? Dhe Valtrap trelians e-fya an dra" gensy yu gorthebes.

"Réson ha gwyr yu enough-why, prena kyg-lon my a-wra. Hag ow bosa liep tibiansow, pupprys dheugh my a. Betegens agas hot, na'm-gellaf ankeyv. Re whék ha caradow why yu ha ganso, A Barys es?" "Carensa my a-ven leverel dheugh-why nebês pryveth, ha my godhvos ny veth enough dasleveres. Eth-yu ow fenwesk-vy a Viola Snowdrop; pur rás yu, ny heller leverel bos ughel prys anedho; mes whég giné. Deuweth moy a-dalva bos an prys."

"Na-n-gwreugh disquedhes ef rag own e vos kewses dhe 'Chopper,' ha gour ny dal ny wodhvos an traow ol, endella nyns-yu? Mes res yu dhem mos en kergh! Ny breneugh bowin, gwreugh prena kyg-lewgh, en keth della dheugh-why e-feth trelians."

En-meth an aral; "En-tyogel en ketel-ma my a-wra. Mes e-wreller gweles hot tecagh?"

Diberthons, ha na moy nyns-ens gweles y. Mestres Faltrap hag ow-trelya un gornel dhe vos aberth stall gwerther kyg-mough, ow-crya; "Pupprys a-wra hy ow thybya a gyk-mough Tam anodho a-n-mennaf prena-ef. Pur-dha eth-yu hy rak dihuna prederiansow."

Dhe dre, ow-skibya ema Betty, an voves vyghan, lur an gegyn.

"Mester Chopper e bryas-ef my re-n-dyerbenas. Assy gowek, benary e-fe hy endella. Mes uthek hy hot-hy ha'y thremen whath laccagh. Hy re-lavaras dhem bos prenes an dra gensy e chy Violet Snowdrop, un vodet a whég giné. En-ta, hy deber-dour re-n-gwelys en besder Susie Mildew. Tra mostes a'n stall, leghyes a 30/- hes dhe 12/6," a-lavaras Mestres Faltrap.

"Ae, Mestres"

"Mes ty ny dal a-n-leverel."

"Ae, endella e-feth."

Dhe dre a Mrs. Chopper, ema Sarah, hymoren, ow-levana (polishing) algh an gegyn. (algh, grate).

En-meth Mrs. Chopper "Mestres Faltrap, re-n-dyerbenys-hy. En mes avel pupprys. Marth yu genef bos tough vyth ha'y ajy. Pur goth yu hy dillas. Hy a-m-govenas peth a-dalva hy prena dhe ginniow; pur wok yu hy, mes della pub ur hy natur. Orth-reson, hag eghan ty ny dal leverel an dra dhe dus erel."

"Ae, Mestres."

"Dhes-jy kewsel anodho ny gôth."

"Ae, Mestres"

Betty ha Sarah a-wra mos erben an nyl hag an hybén.

"Myr, Sarah, my a-glowas eth dha vestres-jy aves ha hy prena hen hot tal en besder 'Susie Mildew,' dhe brys byghan a-ve prenes. E-lavaras hy dhe'm mestres-vy bos an dra a us Snowdrop ha costians anedhy whég giné. Mes ty a-wôr pa'n clout yu, hanter-mostes, cawes ha creghelles, a 12/6; ragdho ny vensen-vy ry pemp sôls! Gans ow har-vy, nyns-yu da caff casek." (caff, rubbish).

"Endella enweth gans ow howeth-vy, mes mar wok yu dha vestres a-wra hy cresy hy pub-tra-ol. Herweth

Mestres Chopper, e'n norbys, benen nyns-yu na moy goky n-egesy-hy, ha ken ny alsa hy bosa, awos hanter-fol."

Hag ow-leverel war ages mestresesion whath hag ow-tremenna den yowank. En wherthyn eth-asken Betty, gans Sarah ma paws ha'y gora hy follat e'y ganow-hy, ha'n den yowank yef (= ef) trelya adro ha len a ownder codha e'un tol-'low (coal-chute) hag orta myras.

An deweth.

CONVERSATION No. I (By EDITH GRENVILLE).

Mrs. Chopper has strolled out for a walk. A walk? Of course not. The tiny shoes which encase her large flat feet are not made for walking. Her stockings are so thin that the fresh air makes her legs look red through. The rest of her get-up is very fashionable but the crowning glory is her hat. Quite the best style in Spotterwich. She does not say where she bought it, but carries it on her head as though she owned the town. That is Mrs. Chopper.

Mrs. Faltrap has left her house to buy a bit of meat for dinner. Will it be beef or shall it be mutton? She is puzzled and shows it in her face. Her small round eyes are wide open and her eyebrows arched. Shall it be mutton, or will it be beef? She sucks her lips, thinks and decides. It will be mutton. Just then she catches sight of her friend Mrs. Chopper. Notices her hat, and her shoes and her thin stockings, tight ready to burst on her thick red legs.

What a guy she looks! Ah! well! she will never alter! Always the same, ugly, stupid and conceited. And her dress! Lor! I wouldn't be found dead in it. And her gloves! I always knew she had thick hands.

Mrs. Chopper catches sight of Mrs. Faltrap. Heavens! That's *her* right enough! I was sure I'd seen her somewhere about. I wonder when she gets through her house-keeping? She was always afraid of work, all her life. One can't change nature. And doesn't she dress badly. Her hat! I'd burn it, and that dress of hers, and those large heavy shoes; I always knew she had feet like a man. And so conceited too!

Their eyes meet; the round eyes of Mrs. Faltrap and the slanting eyes of Mrs. Chopper. One smiles, the other smiles, they both nod. Each one proceeds to cross the road. They meet in the middle and are nearly knocked over by the fishmonger's cart.

Mrs. Chopper begins: "Why, my dear, how are you? Such an age since I last saw you out! You are too much

indoors; you are too busy, too energetic. What you want is a bit more outing."

Mrs. Faltrap continues: "Ah me! work was always natural to me. And you, dear? What a hat! What a beauty! Quite a work of art. I could swear it came from Paris. And I could also swear that Chopper's been making money of late? And the costume! And the shoes! Well, my dear, I never saw you looking nicer, prettier in fact. I wish I were you. And what are you out for, dearie?"

"Just shopping, but one *must* eat. I thought I would buy a piece of mutton. But now that I've seen you, I think I'll buy beef. Just a nice piece of beef. Best of course."

"Beef, darling; I love beef myself. But sometimes one wants a change. Why don't you buy a cut of veal? Such a nice change for Faltrap."

"All right, so I'll buy veal. I always come to you for ideas. But what a hat! I love it. From Paris?"

"Darling, I'll just tell you as a secret, because I know you won't repeat it. Comes from 'Viola Snowdrop! Quite a bargain, I paid 6gns. for it; worth double. Of course, you musn't mention it; it might go back to Chopper, and it doesn't do for a husband to know everything, does it darling? Now I must go; don't buy beef, buy veal for a change."

"Yes, dear, I will. What a hat!"

They part. Mrs. Faltrap darts round the corner and disappears inside a pork-butcher's shop ejaculating: She always makes me think of pork. I'll buy some. She's quite good to waken up your ideas.

At home Betty is scrubbing the kitchen floor.

"Just met Mrs. Chopper. Such a liar! Always was. An awful hat. And she so awful herself. She told me she had bought it at Viola Snowdrop's, 6gns. model. Well, I've seen it in 'Suzie Mildew's' window. Shop-soiled reduced from 30/- to 12/6."

"Yes, ma'am."

"But you mustn't tell."

"No, ma'am."

Mrs. Chopper gets home. Sarah is polishing the kitchen grate.

"Just met Mrs. Faltrap. Out as usual. I wonder when she is in. Looking so shabby. She asked me what to buy for dinner. Very stupid. Always was a fool. Of course, you must keep that to yourself."

"Yes, ma'am."

"You mustn't mention it."

"No, ma'am."

Betty and Sarah meet.

"I say, Sarah, I hear your missus has gone and bought that old chimney pot hat, what was in 'Suzie Mildew's' window. Got it cheap. She told my missus it came from Snowdrop's and cost 6gns. You know the rag, half dirty and crumpled, 12/6. I wouldn't give five bob for it. My young man don't like dirty rubbish."

"Nor mine. But your missus is that stupid she'd believe it. Awful stupid Mrs. Chopper says. Half a fool."

They would still be at it discussing their mistresses but a young man passes. Betty giggles, Sarah coughs and stuffs her handkerchief in her mouth. The young man turns round, sees them and terrified, jumps down a coal shute.

And that's the end.

Look out for further matter.

(The Cornish is not a literal translation.)

GENDER OF NOUNS.

MASCULINE, appellations of all tradesmen, names of winds, and of months, of the senses, virtues, vices and metals.

FEMININE, appellatives of women's employment, names of countries, rivers, towns, villages and churches.

Some birds are used in the masculine. Er, an eagle, bargus, scoul, kite; elergh, a swan; golvynak, curlew; covelak, a woodcock; melhues, a lark; golven, a sparrow; gwrannan, a wren.

And others with feminine: marvran (brân vras), a raven; moladhu, blackbird; colom, colomman, a pigeon; brân, crow; corniwhilan, lapwing; gwilan, gull; gorgirik, a partridge; cog, cuckoo.

Names of fish are generally masculine, except silly, an eel; mór-nader, a lamprey; carlath, a ray; gavar-mór, a long oyster; coligi, a cockle; brenigau, a limpet; estren, an oyster; meslen, beslen, a mussel; crógan, a shell.

Names of insects are mostly feminine such as gwenenen, bee; whilan, a beetle.

Names of trees ending in *en* of the feminine gender such as onnen, an ash; glastanen, an oak; gwênnen, an alder; kelinen, holly; bedwen, a birch, etc.

Or those ending in *bren*, gwimbren, a vine; p'rbren, a pear tree; moyrbren, a mulberry tree.

LAVAROW MENOUGH (General Remarks).

A noun may serve as adjective: *Tra varth*, a wonderful thing (lit. a thing of wonder).

That, conjunction, may be rendered by present tense to emphasize a statement. *My a-wor ema lues den a gows ef*, I know there are many men to whom he speaks (lit. I know there is many man (to whom) he speaks).

That, conjunction, rendered by infinitive. *Drôg yu ganso perna (prena) an lân*, he regrets he bought the meadow (lit. bad is with him to buy the meadow).

Infinitive (cont.) *Kejy d'y ha clew mar leverel an den* (lit. go thou thither and listen if to speak the man).

Emphasis (cont.) *Hag eth an tyak dhe'n marghas ha gwertha scal (ha) mens oyow, hag erel*, (lit. and went the farmer to the market and to sell quantity (and) all (quantity) eggs, etc.)

One must, e-telleth; one must not, ny delleth; I must, my a-dâl, e côth dhem; he must, ef a-dâl, e côth dhodho, etc.; I must not, my ny dâl, ny gôth dhem, etc. *Côtha tala*, to ought, are regular verbs. I must, my a-gôth, rés yu dhem, e-côtha.

Pan a nowedhes es enough? (lit. what of the news is with you?)

Pronunciation (continued). *E*, initial, is often pronounced with slight *y* sound. *Yef* for *ef*, he. *Ow*, final accented, is pronounced *ou*, which is the original sound as a final. *R* initial, pronounced correctly, is *hr*.

Rag was originally pronounced as *rhag* in Welsh (*hrag*).

Ef, he, becomes *va* when added to verb *bôs*, to be. *Pemava*, where he is; *ova*, he was; *na vova*, that he (it) be not.

To have, *a-m-bes* form. *An kensa arghad a-m-be'n kefes* (lit. the first order I have it received). *A-m-boma*, that I may have.

Bôs, to be, becomes *bosa*, when used with the possessive pronoun. *Geseugh vy leverel dheugh ow bosa fur lowen mos er-agas-pen*, allow me to tell (to) you my be very glad to meet you (lit. go against your head).

Final *n* and *s*, of words coming before words beginning with a vowel, are pronounced: *n* as if the second word had an initial *n*. *S* like *j* or *zh* (as *sure* in pleasure or French *j*). *Nyns-esens an (n)edhenigow ow-cana* (pron. neenj-ejenj-onedheneegow ow-cana), the little birds were not singing. *Pares-yu'n (n)ober*, the work is ready (pron. paresjew-nober). Final *s* before *h*, is double *s*. *Dres henna*, pro. dress henna.

Aban (2), since; hedre (2), as long as; pan, when, since (2), used with Inflected form of verb (without personal pronoun). *Aban vennough*, since you wish.

An, the, becomes 'n when added to a word. *May fo'n trevedek pares*, so that the peasant may be ready.

Emphasis of a Condition. Expressed by using the noun and adjective having the same meaning. *Squyth squithder*, exhausted, dead tired (lit. tired (of) fatigue). *Gwak wakter*, dead beat (lit. weak of weakness). The noun takes second state. *Eth-esa hy hôr gensy, squyth squithder, gwak wakter, oges marow, awos hy ponya mar uthek*, she was with her, dead tired, exhausted, nearly dead on account of her running so terribly.

Enquiry. *Pa'n dra?* what is it? *Pa'n drê's?* what is the matter?

Es in monosyllables is pronounced as *ays* in *days, pays*, etc. (*gweres*, done; *les*, profit, court, palace, etc.)

Gul, used to form verbs from nouns or adjectives. *Gul gweres*, to help (lit. to make help). *Gul têk*, to beautify (lit. to make beautiful).

Idioms. *An den ha'n venen na môs d'y*, had neither the man nor the woman gone there (lit. the man and the woman not to go there, *an dra ny wressans (hy) disquedhes*, they would not have discovered it. *Na vya (ef) dewêdhes*, were it not completed. *Ny dâl oy hes anodho*, it is not worth anything at all (lit. not worth an egg length of it).

Nouns (Plurals of), page 9. Some are formed with *a*. *Coweth*, companion; *son*, sound; *mow*, vault; *ton* (f), meadow; pl. *cowetha, sona, mowa, tonna*. (*Ton*, wave (f), pl. *tonnow*).

Numerals. Second state after *myl*, a thousand. *G*, no mutation after a numeral. *Un ger*, one word, but *un vaw*, *un venen*, a boy, a woman, etc.

Only. The old Celtic forms (*en*)*unnak, heþken*, are rarely used. The usual form is *ny* (*nag, nys*, before a vowel), *mes* (or *lemmyn, lemman*). *Nag es (nys-yu) mes* (or *lemmyn*) *un forth*, there is only one way (lit. there is but one way). *Eth-esa ena mes* (or *lemmyn*) *un ur*, he was there only (but) an hour.

Possessive Adjective. May be expressed in a round-about manner. *En chy dheugh*, in your house (lit. in the house to you). *En lowarth dhe'n venen*, in the woman's house (as a variant for *en lowarth an venen*, or *en lowarth venen*). *An ky dhodho*, his dog (the dog to him, etc.)

Pronominal Prepositions (page 12). *A ugh*, above. *A ughaf*, above me, etc. *Drevof* (*bew*), while I am, etc. (living).

Pronunciation (see page 4). *S* second state *z* (pronounced *z*, although seldom written *z*, as initial). [10.]

Rag may (4), so thrt (with inflected form, without personal pronoun). *E-dowlas an tyak rag an gew may fo gones*, the farmer arranged so that the best field of the farm be tilled (gonas to till) (or *e-dowlas an tyak rag may fo gones an gew*). *E-teth an rener rag may lenno ughel an scryfinias an eroyrans war an dus*, the director came so that the chief clerk might read aloud the report on the staff.

Re. He saw me, *ef re-m-gwelas*. I saw them, *re-n-gwelys*.

Rm, rn, in *barm*, yeast, *barn*, judge, *garm*, a cry, pronounced with a short obscure *o* (as second *o* in London) after *r*, and *r* with a soft burr.

As in monosyllables is generally *âs* (see page 4), but in the plural *a* becomes *asow*, *a* accented (*hâs, tâs, gwâlâs*, pl. *hasow, tasow, gwlasow*).

Surprise. *P'yûa?* *Ty yu kyl dhe'm broder-vy?* What? You are my brother's companion? (lit. *P'yû ef?*)

T, final after vowels is pron. *ch*; *let*, delay, pron. *lech*. *There is* (are), there was (were), there will be, there would be, there may be, *ema, eth-esa, e-feth, e-fya, e-fô*.

What (how), in exclamations (see page 35). *Assen (-vy) lowen!* how happy I was! etc. (with imperfect tense, temporary condition). *Assô (a) varsuthek!* how wonderful it was! (lit. how was of marvellous!) *Asse (assa)* used before verbs causes second state. *Asse (w)adhon-ny lemman mur draow!* how many things we know now! (comme nous savons de choses maintenant!)

Redundant Pronoun (continued). *Jowan eth an den ragh e weles*, John went to see the man (lit. John went the man for his see), (*ragh* before a vowel for emphasis, pronounced as *rhag*, in Welsh).

Dreven my a-n-eres den-jentel lel pur deffry e vones ef (lit. because I him believe a gentleman loyal very truly his be he).

An þeth pa'n-welas, dhe'n stall eth(ef) rag e breua, when he saw the thing, he went to the shop to buy it (lit. the thing when it he saw, to the shop went (he) for it buy).

Whans o dedhy an tra dh'y frena, she wished to buy the thing (lit. wish was to her the thing to her buy).

Gans an ryv kemmes amethow pan o gwerthes, when the bailiff sold so many habitations (lit. by the bailiff so many habitations when was sold).

Pan dr'yû'n fesky? what is the hurry?

Goo'y pa'n glowas, alas that (lit. when) I heard,

Pesquyth may's gweles why hy, every time you see her (lit. every time that her to see you she).

THE USE OF THE VERBS.

Although there are three ways of expression, for ordinary purposes, in conversation and ordinary communications, the verbs become reduced to just a few tenses.

The Present, using the third person singular with the personal pronoun, followed by the particle *a* causing second state, for the Affirmative. *Cana*, to sing. *My a-gan*, I sing, etc.

The Imperfect, *my a-gana*, I was singing, etc.

Past Tense, formed in the same manner, *ef a-ganas*, he sung, etc., or with the imperfect tense of *gul*, to do, and the infinitive. *Ny a-wrug cana*, we sung (we did sing), etc. *Ny re-ganas*, we have just sung, etc.

Future, formed with Present of *me my*, or Present (future) of *gul*, and the infinitive. *Why a-ven cana*, etc., you will sing. *Ef a-wra dôs*, he will come.

Conditional. *Y a-vensa cana*, etc., they would sing, or the ordinary tense, *y a-gansa*, etc. (The Subjunctive and Imperative in usual manner). But for the Negative, Interrogative and Negative Interrogative the inflected form (which varies for each person) must be used. (My) *ny ganaf* or (my) *ny wraf cana*, I do not sing. *A ganaf vy?* or *a wraf-vy cana?* do I sing? *Na ganaf (vy)?* or *na wraf vy cana?* do I not sing? etc.

For literary composition or higher style, all the tenses are used however.

The Subjunctive or Future of *gul*, *gwellef*, etc., and Conditional *gwressen*, etc., are used to advantage for the future and conditional respectively. *My a-wrello cana*, I will sing (lit. I will do to sing). *Ny a-wressa cana*, we would sing (lit. we would do to sing).

Verbs ending in *en*, *on*, in the infinitive retain this termination in the Present tense, impersonal form. *Danfôn*, to send; *goven*, to ask. *Ny a-dhanfôn*, we send (we will send). *Why a-woven*, you ask (you will ask), etc.

To have (p. 31/32, 44). To indicate possession at the present time implying condition, use *bos* with *dhe*. *Ema brathky dhem* (or *brathky dhem ema*, for emphasis), I have a mastiff. *Eth-esa griggan dhe'n mappik*, the small boy had a grasshopper.

Permanent connection with, as a thing is with its

owner, or on a certain occasion, *bos* and *gans*. *Em i flogh gensy*, she has a child. *E-fe broder genen*, we had a brother, etc. This rule is not observed very closely.

The tenses of *cafôs* and *a-m-bes*, etc., are used as a variant.

The verbs are therefore much easier than they appear.

My a-lenn ha why a-gosk Ef a-wra argha an ober ha my a-n-gwraf dewedha. Y a-wrug gasa an hoys ha'n goys ve dallethes gansa-y. *Eth-esa an avallon war an bôrd pan gewsas am har-vy heb adrag, hag e-fe ughel, whek, lêf ow howeth, 'My yu cannas ow thâs ha gauso trev vrâs, lesek, a-lavaras ef, ha my a-ven pesy orthough a dryga nebes dethiow genen-ny.'* 'Genef, e gas anneth-why mar po dinerghes ow vroder genough, dhem mur (a) blegadow e-wressa gul ow-môs d'y. Heb e vôs e gan mesk, orth ow vres, lesel ny vya an troyl. My a-wrello goven orto due vôs (mut. of môs) ha mar na wressen-ny môs hedhew, ny a dheffo (or a-dheffynno) poth avorow po trenzha; en-meth an nessa Ny a-vensa cafel cummias rak bos digemerës dhe pen sythen. Re'm gwelas hy ha my ow-kerdhes war an gammen. I avarow an pregowther mens den re-n-clowas (or re-s-clowas); ages bres peth-yu warnedha? Gensy mar pya tro, an arth a-n-desksa hy. E-gara an dhenion-na an vevnans a vewa pell, en mesk gwarthek ha gweh, martese dheugh-why a-n-plekya an dra enweth? Na wrough why cresy bôs marthus ês talvesans an verbow?

GERIOW.

Adrag (e drag), pl. -a, delay, stop, demur, return, restoration, remorse, repentance; adrag (heb), forthwith, instantly; adrag, to stop, to give back; anneth, pl. -ow, residence; argha, to order, request; arth, art, trade, high; avalloa (pl. of aval), apples; bawnans, f, life; bôrd, pl. berdow, m., table; cammen, f, pl. -ion, way, road; cannas, pl. -ow, messenger; cosca, to sleep; coys, pl. -ow, -y, f., furrow; cummias, permission; denion, men; dewedha, to finish; dinerghy, to welcome; ês, easy; gwarthek, cattle; hoys, draught of horses, f, pl. ow; kerdhes, to walk; lêf, f., pl. leviow, voice; lesek, bushy; lesel, advantageous, profitable; marthus, wonderful; mens den, everyone; plegadow, f., pleasure; plekya, to please; poth (before a vowel), either; pregowther, orator; talvesans, use; trêv, farm, house, f.; tro, pl. troyon, troyow, occasion; troyl, feast; tryga, to stay with; ughel, adj., high; dhe pen sythen, at the end of a week.

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

En kever an yeth, my a-gres e vòs pares dhe'm dyerben rag e-fennaf ry moy prys dhe studhians anodho: With regard to the language, I believe he is ready to meet me as I wish to devote (give) more time to its study. *An voyder a-gafys vy:* The small work basket I received. *An hoggan a-n-kefyn (-ny) dhodho:* The dinner cake we will receive for him.

To Emphasize. Ages (agas) modreb re-n-gwelys (hy): I have just seen your aunt (*her*, in particular), but, *my re-welas ages ewiter:* I have just seen your uncle (probably also other persons). *Derghes pan ò an chy:* When the house was built (raised) (an unexpected thing), but; *pan (or hag) o derghes an anneth:* When the dwelling was built (a most natural occurrence). *Ow-studhya whans, e-heller (or geller) desky Kermuak:* Studying carefully, one can learn Cornish. *Gans whylas, mur a-wrello kefes:* By seeking, much may be (or will be) found. *Eth-esa an venen ow-stankya adro:* The woman was walking about (quite an ordinary occurrence). *An nowodhow re-n-cafsons awars:* They received the news early in the morning. *Pares of dhe lafurya:* I am ready to act. *Gwetyeugh an tigan aberthy may tisquedheugh:* Take care to show the wallet privately (secretly). *Ema enno scal bras pethow talvesek:* There is in it a large quantity of valuable articles. *E-wrer tremenna mur brys ow-predey warnodho:* One does spend much time reflecting about it. *Gwreugh omhastel (or festenny) omhasteleush, festenneugh:* Hurry up. *Gor darbareugh an brith dhemmo:* Do prepare the paint for me. *Tòth bras ema dhem:* I am in a great hurry. *E-wreller gwetya tam debrus ha té evus ow-mòs dhe'n bus-yy-na:* One may expect a dainty (eatable) snack and drinkable tea when going (lit. a-going) to that restaurant. *Orth an chy-ma e-kefer moosik marthus tæk:* At that house one obtains marvellously beautiful music. *Ty a-ve gothus pan eses ena:* Thou wert proud when thou wast there.

As ..as; *mar (2)...avel*, or: *maga (4)...avel* (before a noun or pronoun). *Maga (4)...del (2)* (before a verb). *Maga whyn avel lêth*, as white as milk. *Mar vras (maga fr. s) awellough*, as large as you. *Maga ta bythqueth del vè*, as good as ever it was.

Construction, continued (with pronominal prepositions) (idiomatic). *May* (mayth, before a vowel), (with English literal translation).

An chy mayth e-dryg enno, the house where he lives in it. *An den may conas (or mayth e-gonas) ganso*, the man that

he worked with him (with whom he worked).

An forth may tremensen dredho, the road that we passed through it (through which we passed).

An papar may scryfys warnodho, the paper that I wrote on it (on which I wrote).

An le may telh (or (a) dheth) anodho hag an teller mayth eth d'y, the place that he came from it and the place that he went to it (the place from which he came and the place to which he went).

An venen may goesys (or a goesys) orty, the woman that I spoke to her (with whom I spoke).

An devneth may fê gwes an dra ganso, the material that was made the thing with it (from which the thing was made).

An den may ros an margh dhodho, the man that he gave the horse to him (to whom he gave the horse).

Ma ny el bones (bòs) may preno an bethow, if that not can be that may be bought the things (if the things cannot be bought).

Whèler hag a-lafur mäs a-veth gobres, a worker and works (who works) well, will be rewarded.

Pa ny agan zones meth es dhe wul compzs may telleth, what we our work call is to do properly that one should (we should do properly what we call our work).

An, the, may be omitted when indicated by mutation. *Gan venen ha dheu dhen*, with (the woman) and (the) two men.

Whose, rendered in a roundabout manner:—*An den a vè e raseg prenes*, the man who was his mare bought (whose mare was bought).

Numerals. When compound numbers are used, the noun is placed after the first numeral. *Deu dhen war'n-ugans*, twenty-two men.

MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

Demonstrative Pronouns.—1, *Without noun*. This, masc. *hem, hemma, helma*; fem. *hom, homma, holma*. That, masc. *hen, henna, helna*; fem. *hon, honna, holna*. *Helm-yu*, this is; *heln-yu*, that is, etc. These, *an remma (an re-ma)*; those, *an renna*.

2, *With noun*. This, these, *an-mâ*. That those, *an-na*. *An venen-mâ*, this woman; *an mowls-ma*, that wether sheep. When noun is preceded by a preposition, *an* is omitted: *war vord-mâ*, on this table. For emphasis *keth*, same, is added after *an*: *an keth denion-na*, those same men.

Indefinite Pronouns.—All, *ol* (before or after noun); all

(every), ketep, ketep onen, pup (pep), pub (peb), kenyver, precede noun: all (whatever), mens; another, ken (precedes noun); another man, den aral; any, byth, vyth (follow noun, with negatives mean at all); as many as (whosoever), kemmes (precede noun); anything, nebes, neppeth; every single one, pep kenyver onen; many, lues (noun in singular); neither of the two, nanyl; one (the), nyl, or an nyl; other, aral (pr. orol, pl. erel (fol. n.)); other (the), e gyla, m. hybn, f. some, any, nep, neb (before vowel generally); someone, nebonen; somewhat, nebes, neppeth; whatever, pa (p'an dra) pennak; whatsoever, papennak ol; which of the two, panyl; whoever, pyupennak.

Rak m'evu, so that he may drink (see page 71, 3rd par.) (*Ma*, may, also written *m'* before a vowel).

Namna (*g*), almost, also used before past participle and infinitive (causes second state except before *g*.)

Na, not, when meaning *but*, does not cause mutation before a verb. *E-tanfons d'y maw ha lither ganso na cafos gortheb man*: He sent thither a boy with a letter but did not receive (lit. not to receive) any reply at all.

Colour (Adjectives of) precede or follow noun.

Negation—To strengthen meaning put *tam* (ε bit) after verb. *N'a-n godhen tam*—I did not know it at all.

CORRIGENDA CUM EMENDATIONIBUS (Continued).

IN THE GRAMMAR.

Page 5, *os*, read pron. *oaz* in words of one syllable

Page 6, *ll* add *llanlowey* in Cubert.

Page 12, pron. prep. read (w)orthyf or (w)orthef; read *hebof* for *hebef*.

Page 13, *my*, *ow*, *am*; *her*, *hy*. Also causes *b*, *m*, to *v* (second state).

Page 15, read if not, unless, *marny*, *pony* (2).

Page 16, read *gwella* for *gwelhe*, to improve.

Page 16, read stupid, *doojy*, *badus*, *goky*.

Page 20, line 9 from bottom, read *avello-ef* for *avellef*.

Page 25, second par., or *den ha lues car ganso*, etc.

Page 26, third par., read *rak may* (4).

Page 27, par. 6, line 2, cancel *an*.

Page 28, line 20, read *Italian* for *Latin*.

Page 34, V. Subjunctive and Future, read *permanently* or *temporarily*.

Page 48, read *gwella* for *gwelhe*, to improve. *Ken*, though, also causes fourth state.

Page 59, read chattering woman, *benon chychonter*. Read

chastisement, *kestians* for *kestias*; read *cowparsnip*, *losow mough* for *mogh*.

Page 60, Judge read: *v. barna*.

Page 62, read *truant* for *traunt*.

Page 62, read *dinner* for *supper*.

Page 63, while, read *un cors* for *en cors*.

IN SOME SHORT STORIES.

Page 4, line 6, read *o* for *esa*. line 22, read *remenal* for *remant*.

Page 6, sec. par. read *o* for *esa*.

Page 7, line 2, read *mayth-yu nans* for *may nans yu*; line 4 from bottom, *oges* for *namna*.

Page 8, line 13, read *g'resef* for *gre ef*.

Page 8, line 9 from bottom, read *ef re-brederas* for *e re-brederas*.

Page 8, line 16, read *erben pegans* for *er pegans-ben*.

Page 8, line 23, read *solabrys* for *esos*.

Page 9, line 7 from bottom, read *oges* for *namna*.

Page 12, line 20, read *erben mur a bethow* for *er mur a bethow-ben*.

Page 16, line 7 from bottom, read *owth-hembrenkya y* for *aga owth-hembrenkya*.

Page 19, line 10, read *erben an dhewones* for *er an-dhewones-ben*.

Page 19, line 21, read *ef golok* for *e golok*.

Page 19, lines 6—7 from bottom, read *erben Melampus* for *er Melampus-ben*.

Page 19, line 11 from bottom read *bos un deth M.* for *mayth un deth o M.*

Page 21, line 17, read *ef profes* for *e profes*.

Page 21, line 7 from bottom, read *holya-sy* for *holya-dy*.

Many of the words in the following lists have been taken from a Glossary of words in use in Cornwall by Miss M. A. Courtney and Thomas Q. Couch; some from BM. Add. MSS. 28, 554, Jago's Glossary of the Cornish dialect, John Boson's *Nebes Geriow*, and many are tradition words handed down. Dialect words are not necessarily also Celtic.

D—dialect word v—verb. C.o—old Celtic o f—feminine adj.—adjective n—noun au—aw

Air pron. as in English word *fair*.

Urr, pron. *err*, with burr. *Ss* is *z* in middle of word.

KERNUAK—SAWSNAK.

A.

Alair, a long time ago; *alan*, hard bare patch of

ground; anker, small cask; ansel, steelyard; antik, mad fool; antikel, mad foolish; ayver, kind of grass seed.

B.

Bagha, v, to get the better of anyone, to grapple, hook, lurk; balshag, n, coarse cloth; barton, demesne land or farm land, residence of lord of manor; benders, big ones; biddik, pl. -s, labourer's tool; biggan, night cap without corner; bilder, water dropwort; bobsididow, n., a row, a noise; bodrig, pl. -ga, abode by sea; bolt, stone built drain; boo, n., louse; bothem, fever-few; bottem, swelling caused by blow; braggety, mottled; briman, phosphorescent shine in water; broach, n., stick to fasten rope to in thatching; buddy, cluster; bukk, n., kind of stinking, mildew in dairy; bulch, to horn; bullom, bullace; bolougan, earthworm; butt, cart without wheels; byty, to mend a net.

C.

Cair, mountain ash; cal, tungstate of iron; can, flour spar; car (caer), m, city, town, fortified place, castle, enclosed place, also used to form compound words, carzize, cardheyzy—city of ricks, also used at the end of words with Celtic inflected genitive—Penhalgar—the city's chief moor; cãrn, pl. carnow, carniou, f., heap of stones; cava, crop of fowl; cazier, sieve; chad, small bream; clerik, cinder; chooey, chooey, calling pigs; clob, walls of clay straw; cleby, sticky; clisty, potatoes not mealy; clojy, muddy; boggy; cob, bunch of hair on forehead, to beat, thump; clubbish, n., brutal; colbran, lightning; collins, rose of the vale; cool, oval flat buzza for salting pork; coot, n., a blow; cootan, thrashing; cõndar, pl. condera, -ow, oak cone; cõrb, floating box, locked, for crabs; cossen, to re-steel iron tool; costan, basket for straw and brambles; cowl, fish bladder; cran, 800 herrings; crebarth, f., pl. -ow, ridged hill; crellas, British hut circles; erib, small meal; croom, n., a little bit, a short while; crowjy, pigsty; cryllya, to curl; cudek, lovely, fair and amiable; cumma, to be slain.

D.

Daga, to long for; dahverd, faded; dinian, a little corner; dippa, a small pit; dob, n., to throw; dok, crupper of saddle; dôl, pl. iow, valley, f.; dorn (pr. durrn), doorpost; dram, a swathe of corn; dringet, narrow passage; dow, a cross old woman, n.; duflan, egoistical hypocrite; duffy, n., outspoken person.

E.

Ellek, gurnard fish; elvan, a spark, hard kind of stone;

evil, five pronged fork for manure; frag! ewn-uthekter, (for) very horror.

F.

Flam, new, quite new; flammek, pretentious, putting airs on; flasket, linen basket; flew, manure spread on land; flo can, kind of load; fõrgh, f., fork; foochy, slovenly; fringle, n., grate kitchen; fyps, n., pitch and toss.

G.

Galiar, mad prank; gallywew, gal ywayoo, hermaphrodite; gamburn, cross stick for hanging slaughtered pigs; gad, wedge; gays, bits of broken china n; gerrick, horse mackerel; ginj, to put wire on a hook; gik na gak, n., this nor that; glaws, dried cow dung; glez, swarm of bees; glist, smoke and dust of burning arsenic; glyd, lord; glyné, guinea fowl; goys-gwy, clot of congealed blood; gozzan, n., irony earth in lode; grend, twist in chain; griglan, heat stem; grizly, large upright sieve; grooshans, n., sediments of coffee or tea; gryt, dry earth; gurgy, low turf edge, rough fence, bank in road; gunnis, worked out place in a mine; gwend rs, tugliag at fingers ends from cold; gwyn, pl. s, young scallop, periwinkle; gal, evil, pain, pl. -ow.

H.

Hag, a mist; hak, pl. hagow, cut, notch, hack; hammes, collarstick for horse; hevra, alarm when pilchards arrive; huj, entrails; hudlik, pl. -s, strawberry stem, chaff tops of gooseberries; hort, pl. -s (C.o.), whortleberry.

I.

Joram, large cup; jowder, fish hawk; jowlan, dull, gnawing pain; jyn, machine (used for compounds); jyn-scryfa, typewriter (lit. machine to write).

K.

Kelly, pl. kelliow, grove; kennin, crowfoot (herb); kern, to curdle; ke-t, a bloom; kestel, adj., blo miag, little and brittle; kewny, lichen, moss; kija, to stick together; killik, stone anchor; kinak, worm, weakly child; knap, top, summit of hill; kwilkin, f. pl. -iow, frog

L.

Lagasel, pleasant to the eye; laister, yellow water iris; lan, f., pl. lanow, lanion, sacred enclosure; lannard, kind of hawk; lãs, 18ft. square land; lasca, to keep close to land when fishing; launder, guttering; logger, n., ear; loquey (loghek), n., dull, lazy; loquith (logheth), wilderness, adj. loquithek (loghethek); lurk, n., laziness; lewgh, calf; lon (lodn) bullock, pl. -ow.

M.

Malk, pl malga, strip of land left unploughed, balk ; malkin, rag mop for cleaning ovens, dirty person ; mask, f., shell, pod ; maya, mayagan, pigs entrails ; mokket, bib of apron ; mop hag edy, v., hide and seek ; môr, root of tree ; morrab, morrap, pl. s, sheep run by sea ; mun, n., rotten fish for manure.

N.

Nans, f., pl. -ow, valley, now ; nar, pl. narra, dwarf ; nop, n., bullfinch.

P.

Pen, head, headland, hill ; pill, creek, pool ; pirl, n., to whirl ; ploshe, n., marsh ; pol, pool, pl. polow ; prall, n., to tie can to dogs tail, to pester ; prill, small bit or quantity ; pythy, witty, n.

Q.

Quoyt, broad thin stone or rock.

R.

Rig, n., frolic, noise ; rill, f., pl. -a, trench, row, drill ; rôd, gunption ; ruddik, wooden beam of cart for hinge ; rull, n., to wheel.

S.

Scal, falling ground, quantity ; scat, to tear, a rent ; scaw, bait scattered ; scum cath! spiteful thing! ; scôr, f., herd, host, army ; scraf, odds and ends ; scryds, dried leavings after running out lard ; scud, n., empty ; scud, pl. scuddy, hardened crust on a sore ; scudmow, broken articles (in bits) ; shigs, to cheat, n. ; skibbet, small box in box ; slok, v., to pilfer, n. ; stêr, meaning ; stillen, small wall built to keep back ground ; stow, heap, pile ; strês, pl. -y, wreath, chain, coil ; syn (seine), pilchard net.

T.

Taelyony, n., braided jacket ; tarva, to rage like bull ; tin, pl. -now, castle (fortified place) ; tôr, pile of rock, bulge ; towan, sandy hillock ; trig, ebbing of sea ; trojan, starling ; trôa, small furrow, narrow trench ; troth, poor, wretched ; trundlya, pull along with difficulty ; tubban, piece of turf ; tubban on, thrift plant ; tomals, C.o., large lot.

W.

Wheja, to vomit.

Tre, in compounds becomes trem, tres, tren, before a vowel. Treussick, corn farm.

Bad (to go, of food or drink) gally boghasak (lit. become poor).

Mad drunk, maga medhow avel tân (lit. as drunk as fire).

So that, whilst, whilst that, as long as, *tra*, loses its vowel when annexed with a word beginning with one. *Maga lues tr'y es foul dheugh*, as many as you require (lit. as many that they is lack to you). *Ha Dew gwelas an golow tr'ô va (ef) dâ*, lit. and God saw the light that was it good (C.W.)

Restronquet in Mylor is pronounced *Strongweege* ; *Nanshuttal* in St. Just *Nanjidôl* ; *Treswithian*, near Cambridge, *Jethan* ; *Ludgvan*, *Lujan* ; *Harcourt* in St. Just, *Hargut* ; *St. Day*, *St. Dye* ; *Releath*, pron. *Relay*.

SAWSNAK—KERNUAK.

A.

Abandon, gasa dhe dhelhar ; abate, accoyes ; abode, trigva ; f ; about (her neck), ter (hy honna) ; above me, (a) ughef (-vy) etc. ; abscond, annoy ; absurdly, a drês ; abundance, nêrth (lit. strength) ; abuse (term of), smulk, n. ty vras seal! (lit. you great quantity!) ; accept, v. kemeres ; ache, v. kegher ; acquaintance, keth ; acquainted, pryery, cowethys ; acorn, messen, f. pl. mês ; acres (30), pevar (lit. farthing) ; across (to go), troussa ; add, v. gora dhe ; affable, clenek ; after, (a) wosa, gwoja ; after that, war-e-lêrgh ; aghast, dyegres ; aggravate, v. agreja ; aggravation, agrejan ; agree, v. kija ; aim (chief), penad, f. pl. -ow ; alcoholic, medhel ; agreement, blegadow ; alight, dyeskenna ; alleviate, leghya ; All Saints Day, Halan Gwaf ; All Souls Day, Dêth An Enevow ; also, dhe weth ; America (Indies), Lollas ; amity, carensa ; amuse, v. dydhana ; ancestor, ragtâs, pl. -ow, hendas, pl. -ow ; angry, litiak ; animosity, mican ; Annunciation, Degl Agan Arludhes ; answer, n. gortheb, pl. -ow ; answer, v. gortheby ; apron, levrak pan ; arm (of body), biegh ; armwrist, connabregh ; arrow, bir, sêth, f., pl. -ow ; arsenic, mundik ; article (of value), bender ; Ascension Day, An Askenians ; Ash Wednesday, Dê Marghar an Losow ; ask (to) to do, argha a wul ; aspect (sight), drem, f. pl. -iow ; ass, mocus, n. ; assert, v. daryvya ; assist, v. gweres, amdefen (amwen) ; assistance, gweres ; Assumption, Degl Marya en Hant-Est, Ughelians Marya ; at all, cammen, vyth. man (follows noun) ; attract, v. dena ; attractive, denel ; auspices, lewth ; awl, benevasan.

B.

Bachelor, den ryth ; bag, n. coud ; balcony, ôrrel ; bang

(to fall), codha scat; banker, bathor; barley, hayz; barn, skiber, f; barrel, balliar; basket, n clifa, voyder; baton, ascabler; bay, porth; bear in mind, v. peragy; beard, barf, f. pl. barvow; beautify, caeras (pron. cairas); beauty (first in), kenverth; bed, gwely, pl. -ow; bed (to be in), bôs dhe wely; bee, f, gwenenen, pl. gwenen; beer, còr, coref; beetle (black), prêf du; believer, cres, pl. crejy; belly, tôr, athor, f.; behind the rest, adhelhar dhè'n remènat; bequeath, kemenny; berry, bayl, môren, pl. môr; bestow, lovy; bet, v. gysenjy; bicycle, margh-hôrn (Breton); bird, adaren, pl. adar, edhen, pl. edhyn f; birth, genesegeth; birth (to give) to, denythy; bit, skêrrik; bits, squabba, n.; bitterly, en wharow; black (as) as, tarmenak; black cherry, mazard; blacksmith, gôf, pl. goves; blade (metal), lavin; blaze, n. brôas; bleat, v. privya; blessed, beneges; bliss, gwineth; blister, f. gwenan; blockhead, noggy, n.; blossom, n. blooth; blow, v. whetha; blue tit, hekkymal, n. penpelly; blush, v. swylya; board, astell, f.; boast, v. bôstya, n. bôst, pl. -ow; boat, scath, pl. a cok, pl. coucou; boat (working), n. ran dan; boat (for pilchard seining), n. turker; bog, còrs, sujian, pl. sujians; boil, v. bredion; boil (on body), pen du; boil (to pap), jowdla; boiling, brôas; boldly, harth; bolt, attal, m.; bond, colman, pl. colm; bone, ascarn, pl. escarn; boot (long), f. hos, pl. hesow; bore (a hole), v. tolla; bounty, ughelder; bowl, n. crocan; box, nyth, f., pl. nethow; boy, maw, pl. cosgarth; brag, roachya; bran, talch, bran; brandish, v. quidarf; bravely, colonnek; brawl, v. bêrseggha; bray, v. begy; breadth, lês, lester; break, v. cot, n.; break (bruise), v. cob; break up, v. kyz; Breton, Brethen; Breton Language, Brethonek; bride, benen noweth (ben noweth); bridegroom, den noweth; bridle, n. froyn; bright (very), argan (precedes noun); bring down, v. gora dôr; brisk, adj., apert; British, brethonek; Brittany, Breten Vyghan; Britons, brethon; broom, n. baren; broth, coul, pl. s; brown, gwindhu; bruise, v. bodretha; brutal, anvoasgar; buckle, v. climmy; bunch, n, bothan; bushy, lesek; business, gelwas, pl. -ow; but, mes (always pron. mez); butterfly, tikky dew; buttery, spens; buton, botton, pl. -ow; by-word, lidden. Blister, n, bothel, m, gosugan, f.

C.

Cake, tezan, f.; call, v. gelwel; camel, caourmargh; camp, f. caer; candle, logarn; Candlemas, Degl Marya an Golow; cape (woman's), whirl, n.; care (to) to go, cara rak dhe vôs; careful, ustek; cart about, v. dôn en cãrt; case, n. kist, f. pl. -iow; cataract (on eye), kennel, kennin; catch,

v. cachya; catch fish, v. kemeres pescas; caterpillar, pref pren; cattle, (generally), gwarthek; cattle house, chall, boujy; cauldron, callor, pl. -ow, adj. callerek; cause, ken, pl. now; cease, v. hedha, blyn; ceiling, nenbren; century, cansvledhen; chafe, v. rittya; cheat, v. tolla; cheek (of face), bôgh, pl. bighow; cheeky, corrat; chilblain, malleth; chill, n. anwys; choke, v. megy; choke (with thirst) clem; choose, v. diwes, diwesy; church, eglos, pl. eglusiow; churchyard, lanhay; citizen, berges; claw, craf, pl. crava; clay, pry; clay (rich) marl, pl. -ow; clayslate, killas; clean, adj. glân; clear, v. cartha; St. Clement, Moresk; client, dencoscor; cliff, als (pr. awls) pl. a. f.; close (of weather, trom; cloth (shreds of), purvan; cloud, n. comol, pl. -ow; cloudy, comolek; cluster, sop, pl. sepiow, gob; clusterer, soper; coal mine, f. glawwa; coast, n. cour; coax, v. carny; cock-roach, pref-du; cod's head, pen borbas; coerce, v. pela; coffer (chest) cofor; coin, n. denar; cold, yender; cold, adj., yèn 'prec. noun; collect, v. contell; collection, contell, contellians; St. Columb, Sans Gôlom; comb, v. criba, cribas; common, goon, f. pl. -iow; commotion, driljy; communication, levereth; companion, coweth, pl. a; company, herweth, m. cowedhas f.; compare, v. elvedha; compel, v. asderbina; complain, artensya; comprehend, meja; concealment, kel; conceited, prydy; condition, kelter; confusion, strowl; consideration (for any), awos eghen; constant, bythol; constrain, drynya, artensya; constraint, artans; contemptible, scavelogus, pl. scaveligyon; continue, holya; contract, n. tut, ambos; contrary, antithe; co-operate, v. cowethya; cord, n. balch; cormorant, spilgam; corn, ys, pl. -ow; corn (swath of), dram; corner, sorn, cornel, pl. -y; corpulent, boustes; corpulence, boyst; Corpus Christy Day, Degl Corf Cryst; cost, n. costians, v. costya; cottage, buth; count, v. leverel; countenance (ill), casadow; country (native), f. bro.; cousin, kender, m., kenderes, f.; cove, porth, pl. -ow; covenant, amos; cover, v. tildya; cover (of book), forrel; covetous, craf; cow, bugh, f., pl. -es, gwarthek; crab, n. corwich; crack, n. cryk; cradle, lesk; crafty, connek; crayfish, gaver, f; creaking, adj., grill; cream, deggen; creator (of), formias (dhe); credible, cresus; credulous, cresek; cripple, adj. cloppek; croak (as raven), v. crunk; crocus, saffron; crooked, crom; crop (of fowl), caya; cross tempered, hager; crown, n. corun; crowd, f. ruth; cruel, whêro; crust, n. crevan; crutch, scrooch; cry (shrill), nad, pl. nada; cunning, cal; cup (large), joram; cupboard,

logel; cure, v. yaghy; curl, n. cryllias; cushion, tut; custom, kys, f. pl. iow; customary, arbennek; cut, n. trogh; cut, v. tregha; cuttlefish, goyl

D.

Daily, boyneth; daisy, caj, f. pl. -a vras; damp, lonek, dony, d.; dampness, lonk; dandruff, d. rummet; danger, antel; dangerous, antelyes; dark, comolek; dare, v. beydhya; darken, tewlel; daughter, mêrgh, pl. -es; day-break, tarth an jetu; deal (good), troak; death, ancow; debt, kendan; deceive, tolla; declare, ervyra, daryvas; deed, deray; deer, dan. car, pl. carrow; default (in) of, fout; defence, sawder, clem; defend, dyffres, v. difenny, amdefen (amwen), scoasya; delay, v. gortos, hokya; delay (without), hep let; delight, n. fawgan; demur (a), adrak, adrek; dense, doys; deputy, cannas, pl. ow; designed, adrefes; desire, n. plegadow, v. desevos; desist, blyn; desolate, horniwink, d.; Devonshire, Deunans; dew, gluth; diarrhoea, scat, girr; dig, palas; dig up trees, stub; digest, morty; diligent, dyfel; diminish, v. amenedya, leghya; diminutive, scarcek; directions to oxen, wharo! warrin!; dirt (mire, filth, dung), baw, bow; dirty, casek; disagreeable person, plôs, flerys (lit. a stinkard); discharge (let out), dello; discontinue, astel; discovery, daryvas; dish (pan), padel; dislocate, brady; dissolve, môs a lês, todhya; distant, pell (precedes noun); distinction, diberthva, f; distrust v. descresy; ditch (shallow) 4" x 2" deep for tilling seeds, droak; dogfish, mor-gy; dominate, rovena; doze, v. sog, d.; drain (open), drang, d.; draw, v. tenna; draw (to) in, sensy; dream, v. hentosa; dress, n. pows; dress, v. gwesca; drill (steel), moyl; drop, n. loun, banna; drowsy, hunek; druid, drew; drunk (to get) prillya, d.; dullard, lello; duration, hês; during, rag, dre, spâs, en; dust, n. pilm; dust (in clothes) pilf; dwarf, côr; dirt, n. mostethes.

E.

Earring, skinan, f. pl. -ow; earth, groot, gryt; earth nut, kellimôr, pl. kellas; earthenware, cloam; east, dwyran; easy, hogel; economical, henbidhias; effect, froyth, pl. -iow; effort, eghen, f.; elder tree, allan, scowen; elegant, berthel; elm, elaw, f.; Ember Days, An Pajer Termen; eminent, tâl (prec. noun); eminently good, re-dha; emotion, corisy; empty out, v. tym, d.; Epiphany, Degl an Stêl; enamel, n. glidder; enclosure, hay; endearment (term of) to children, soas, ow hinak ték! (my handsome worm!); energy, sproyl; England, Pow an Sawson, Bro Sawson, Albion;

English language, Sawsnak; Englishman, Sows, pl. Sawson; enlarge, v. asten; enmity, avy; St. Enoder, Arganlis; enriched, berthel; entanglement, cawdel; entice, v. slokya, clithya; enumerate, leverel; equally, aweth; errand, neges, pl. -ow; essay (an), bonogath; evening (in the) gorthewêr; ever so much, vyth mar vur; every, pup (pep) before a consonant, pub (peb) before a vowel, causes 4th state when strengthening meaning, i.e., pup-teth (ol,) every day (deth, day); evil, gal, n.; exactly, pur-ewn; example (for), rag sampl; exchange, n. scôs; exile (an), divres; excuse (to) oneself, cavanscusa; expert, skyantek; extend, hêtha; extended, a lês; extent (to a considerable), mur a barth bras; extremely, hager (precedes noun) uthek; extremity, cour pl-ra; eyelid, abrans.

F.

Faction, herweth; faded, dahverd; faint, n. clamder, pl. clamdrow; faint, v. clamdera; fairy, pisky; familiarity, arwoth; famous, penjevek; farm, f. trev. pl. -ow, -on, -a, bô; farthing, pevar; fashion (the), an fôrth; fasten, fastya; fate, ran, pl. ranna; fateful, fawdel; fathom, n. fadhom; fatten, ôthya, gul sôth; feed, v. maga; fellow (detest: ble) scajan; fellowship, cowethians; fenced, gwallak; fetch (bring), kêrghes, hedhas; fetter, v. sprowl; few, tanow; field (garden), digger, d.; field (plain), gwên; fieldfare, jannard; fierce, whêro; fifth (on the) etc. erben pempes, hag erel; filament, hurle, d.; fill, v. lêna; find (to) that, gweles (see); fine, v. spâl; finger, bis, pl. bisias; finger-stall, biscan; fireplace, tanva, f. flipjak, d.; firm (mentally) pennek, start; first, kensa (pr. kenza) (precedes or follows noun); flame, f. flam; flap (to) about, lerrikyâ, d.; flatter, v. carny; flog, v. castyg, lambessa; flood, lyf, pl. leviow; flour (damp) miloy; fluff, n. pilm; fly, v. nyja, askella; fodder, emper; fog, n. newl; fogey (old) totel; fold, v. plêgya; food (overboiled) jowds; fool, n. hecca, pattik, gommok; footbridge (wooden) over stream, clam; ford, n. basdhour; forehead, connatâl; forest, aremo, coys (côs); forfeiture, spâl; forgetfulness, angov; forgive, gafa; forgiveness, dighilians, gifians; form (figure) n. roath; fortune, fawd; foundation, sêl; fountain, fenton, f, pl. fentiniow; fragments, ôrts; frantic, guskek; fraud, toll, pl. tell; freckles, murfles, d.; frenzy, larth, pl. -a; frolic, n. rig; from him, deva; from (town, etc.), adhworth (tre, hag erel); frost, rew (ice); fruit, frût, pl. -es, avalow; fulfilment (of promise) coweras; full name, hanow en hês; funk (to be in a) bos en kelter; furniture, dafar; furuncle,

pen-du; fuss, pop an tows, goss, stank, fandangel, spudder, d., taer; fustian, barragan.

G.

Gain, v. gwaynya; gale, awel, f; garment, gwesk, f.; garret, tallik; gate, yet, pl. yettes; gee up! (to horse) methero!; gem, em, pl. emy; generation, denythians; ghost, buccaboo; gift, rôth, pl. -ow, whroath (rhoath), pl. -ow; gill (of fish), brink; girl, moren, mowes, pl. -y; giver ryas; glass (pane of), quarry, d.; glove, manek, f. pl. menik, manegow; glutton, cowlek; gnash, rink, pl. -y; gnat, contowen; go away! (imp.), eugh en kêrgh!; go (to) away, dilegha; go (to let), dello; going easily, suant; good (a) for nothing, pattik; Good Friday, Dê Gwener an Grows; good looking, fur; goodwill, yeues da; goose, goth, pl. godhow; grasp, v. sensy; grass, n gwels; gravel, growan, argoyl; gravelly, rob, d.; graze, v. debry gwels; greatly, mur; greatness, hunelder; green linnet, peleu; green spot, gwarthen; greet, v. dinerghy; grief, anken; grieved, cuthusek; grin, v. grislya; grind, v. mêlias; grind teeth, gounj, d.; groove, trôgh; grossly (very) en cref bras; ground, n, tyr; growing, tevel (pron. chivel); guillem (sea bird), kiddaw; guillemot, mur (pron. murr); gull (grey) n.; whagel; guzzle, v. gaddla. Goat, gaver, f. pl.-a.

H.

Hag, gwragh, f.; hail! lowena dheugh-why! (lit. pleasure to you!); hail, v. gul kezâr; hair lock of) cudin; hamper, maun, s.; hand, dorn, f, pl. -ow, lêf pl. -iow, f.; handbarrow (for carrying fish), gurry; handle, n. cârn, pl. -iow; handle of scythe, sneyd; handful, manal; hardy, scânt; Harvest Home, Degoleth Ys (pron. Degulldees); hate, v. casa; hateful, casadow, casalek; hatred, câs, torghan; haven, aber; hawk, v. troacha; hay, gorra (Celtic o); hay (heap of), pook; hazard, antel; head, pen, pl. pennow; headland of field, voyer; health (in good), fur; healthy, sawel; heap, n, cârn; hearken (to), côla, golsowa (w)orth; heat, tomder; heath, griglan; heavily, pos; hedge, kê, pl. -ow; help, n. adrelfos; help oneself, omweres; helper, adrelfer; helpless, diweres; Helston, Helles; hem (of garment), calot, d.; hemlock, bilder, d.; hemp, couêrgh; henbane, belan; henceforth, ôjema; here (is) are, otomma, ottensa; hide (cover), v. cudha; high, arth (precedes noun); highland, tyr-ughel; highway, hens-ughel; hindrance, cluddias; hinge, bagh, pl. -ow; hip-joint, whirl; hire, v. goberna; hitherto, bes an ur-ma; hoarseness, hôas; hock,

n, gambrel; hold, v. sensy; hollow, n. fogo, gwâg; holy, goal; Holy Week, Seythen Sans, Seythen mur; honesty, crejans; hoot, v. kenijya; horse, margh, pl. mêrgh, mêrghow, kevil, pl. -ow, epp, pl. eppa; horse mackerel, scad; hot (blazing) brôas; house, n. chy, pl. chuyth; hovel, cothal; huge, ledan; humble, adj. liuvel; humbug, n. dowzer; humility, uveldas; hunchback, turker (D), bothak hundredweight, causpows; hungry, lêry, lerrek, rannes; hurdle, fryth, pl. -y; hurrah! wurraw!; hurry, v. strothya, fesky; husbandman, gonedhek, pl. gonedhegiow, goneseg, pl. -y; hatchet, boel, dag, f.

I.

lee, clighy, f; if that, so that, ma(4); ignoble, ledryn; ignore, v. disawonvos; imagine, avany, tybya; imbecile, toatlsh, d; immediately, distough, whare, uskes, dewhâns; imperious, rovenus; impossibilities (one cannot do, ny heller mos pellagh es geller whetha; imposter, hudar; improve gwella; impregnate, stint, d; imprudent, annoth, anfur; impudent, corrat; in, en, e (also before consonant); incompact, annis; incomparable, hepparow; increase, v. moghéa; incredulous, discrejek; indeed! en fâs, lewta, aketha!; infallible (certain), difeth; infirm, aniâk; inflict upon tewel war; insane person, bucca gwin; insatiable, abarstik; insignificant, distêr(ek); intention, adref; interfering, prydy; interpret (unravel)-desmejya; Ireland, Worden, Worden; Irish adj., godhalek; Irish language, Godhalek; Irishman, Gwidhel pl. gwidhely; St. Ives, Porthia, Pendunas; ivory, dans (lit tooth).

J

Jackass, gomerel; jaw (cheek), gaved, gruth, chal; jelly-fish, mallagowler, môrgowl; jerk, n, squich; jewel, lngam; jiffy (in a) war un lam; job (bad) foolch; job (clumsy) coj; join wood, v. scarf; jolly, jonnek; journey, kerth, f; journey, v. kerdhes; jovial, bleth; judge, v. brusy; judge, n brusek, judgment, brus, f; junction, kimmar, pl.-on; jug (little), paddik; just (a) man, denhensek. Just as if there was not anything, kepar ha pa na vya travyth.

K

Kettle pêr, calter; key, alweth, pl. alwedhow; kick, v. pottyâ; kid, (animal) min, pl.-on, kind, colonnek; king, maghtern, roy; kingdom, roveneth; kiss, abem, D; knead (bread) v. mool, D; know (to) of.-godhvos a; know (to) oneself, omgafos; known (to make) desmeja, desmejya.

ROE ... alweth
K. roveneth

L

Labour (to) heavily, roujya; lady, arludhes; Lady Day, Degl Marya en Mys Mërgh; lake (still), arvôth; lamb, òn, pl. èn; lame, clof; Laminas Day, Degoletth Ys; lamp, logarn; landlord, perghennek; Land's End, Pen an Wlâs; lantern, launter f; lard (hog's) (unmelted) mort (C.o); last (at), (e'n) déweth (dewedhva); late, annavar, dewedhes; lately, a dewedhes; laugh, v. wherthyn; Launceston, Dunheved; lay an egg, devera oy; lazy, dyek; leaf, dêlen, f, pl. deliow, delkiow; leaf (of a book), aden; leak, v. sigger, sigura; leap (of fish), v. stoytya; least (at), dhe'n lya, dhe vyghana; leave (by your), der ages cummiâs; leaves (collectively), dêl; leek (house), ollik; legacy, skuat; levity, scafder; liberal, haylek; library, levarva, f.; lies (to tell), leverel gowegneth; lies (pack of), scavel an gow; lightly, scaf; lightning, golowas, lughas, f; lightning (flash of), lughesen; likeness, hevelep, gwra, haval; liquor (any), cad; limp, v. lopyy, d. clafya; litter, n, stroll; little ones (the), an re byghan; live (to) together, contreva; live (quietly), péwa byghan; liver, avy; lizard, pajypow; loaf (small), manshun, d.; lobster, legast pl. legesty; lock, v. alwedha; lode (description of) pryan; loiterer, crowder; look at, v. myras (w)orth; lopsided (all), skew wif, d.; lord, arluth; loss, collas, f., kelladow; low, golak; Low Sunday, Pask Byghan; lowering look, lêr, lur, d.; lower down, v. keldena; luck (bad) meul.

M

Mackerel, brithel pl.-y; Madron, Madern; magic, lus; magician dewin; magnify, v. brasa; malt, n, brâg; man, dên, pl. denion, tus; Isle of Man, Ennis Mann; manifest, adj. dilyes; manner, kys, f, pl. -iow; manners, arwedhias; manner (in-uch a) ketella; manure (pure), cardel, pl. -a; Manx, manek; mare, casek, pl. casigy (s pron like z); martyr, n. merther; mat, strayl; matter (small), boghes; mauder (deliriously), roodlya; Maundy Thursday, Dê Yew Hambiys; mead, metheglin; meadow, ton, f, pl. tonna; meadow on the hill, rôs f; meal (small), tam, pl. temmy'n, crib; meaning, stêr, daryvas; measure, n. alner; meat gone green, vinned, pindy, pyny, d.; mend, v. ewna; mend (a hedge), fryth; mercury, arians bew; mercy, treweth, pron. triweth; mermaid, morvoren; merry rogue, antik; mess (dirty, d.), jaykes; mess (a), foolch; messy, cabby; Michaelmas Day, Degl Sans Myhal bag of an Eleth; mid-day, hanter dêth; middle, crês; midnight, hanter nôs; Midsummer Day, Golowan; mildewed, cuny; mile, milder; milk, goudra, v.;

milkpail, stên, lêthas; mill, n. mellin; millipede, cafenter; millstream, lyt; mind (to be out of his), bos a'y rewlya; mine, bal, whêl, f.; minute, minnis, pl. -iow; minute particle, tilian; mirth, lowender, lowena, halan; miserable, whisht, difreth; mislead, sawdhenna; mistake, v. fylla; misty, suggy, strunky; mock, v. dafola; modern, noweth; modestly, mès; moist (become), eva; moist, adj. glêb, f. lèb; money, bath, môna; month (first day), calanan; moor, hâl, pl. halow; morning (this), metten; morning (early in the), avars, aves; morning (on a), boregeth; moss, cuny; moth, pref dillas; moth (large), majiowler; motive, ken; mottled, braggety, brith; mould (earth), bank, pl. bangiow; mouldy, vinnid, d.; mountain (high), lujan (u in but); mouse, logosen, pl. logas; move v. gwaya; move slowly, v. fooch, crydla; muck, n. cawdel; muggy, bobby, d.; mule, moyles, pl. iow; murmur, n. crothval, manson; musty, loy; my, am (pr. om), ow (3); muscle, logosen, f, pl. logas.

N.

Name, v. henwel; name, n. hanow, pl. henwyn; name (in the) of truth, abarth gwirioneth; nape (of neck), nuddik; neck, gwar, f.; napkin, lyen deulef; narration, daralla, pl. darallow; narrow entry, hop; national, broel; native, genesek, adj. -el; Nativity of St John, Genesegeth Jowan Bejethior; Nativity of Virgin Mary, Genesegeth Marya; nature, hâs; near, oges (die), en oges; nearer, nês; neatly, en clor; neatness, clor; need to stay, edhom gortos; needle, f. najweth; neigh, v. cryghias; neighbour, contrevak, pl. contrevogion; nests (to rob) (d), strub; newt, pajypow, ebbet (d); night (this very), haneth en nôs; night (last), nythwer (neythwer); nightmare, hilla; night-shade, scaw-coo; nimble, scaf; noble, brenten; noise, n. rig, tows, gyk; nonsense (talk), triddla; noon (half past twelve), hanter ur wosa hanter dêth; nor his (her), na'y; North, Gogletth; nosegay, scaber; notable, nojejek; notebook, cowethlevar; novelty, nowejans; now, lemme'n, etho, en nans.

O.

Oak, dar, pl. derow, glastenen, pl. glasten; oats, pellas; obliged (to be), bos en kendan, bos senses; obstruction, combrynsy; often, lues, lues trê, lues tro vyth, en fenough; often (more), moy menough; open, adj., agorek; oppose, gorthya; oppressed (to be) by, bos lafuryes gans; or, po, poth (before a vowel) na; order (in bad), drog an kelter; order, orghad, pl. ow; order, n. cooram (d); ore (special pieces), prills; oscillate, v. log; ought, v. talyya; ounce,

ons; outhouse (shed), linhay; out (to be), bos en mës; overcome, v. difedhy; overseer, mayr; own (my) book, ow-levar ow-honan, etc.; ox, boen (pr. boyn), pl. boenes.

P.

Padstow, Pedrok Stow; page, pythionen, f., pl. ow, enep; pain, poan, pl. -ow; painful (mentally), tin; paint, painting, brith; Palm Sunday, De Sul Blejiow; pancake, crampothen; pantry, spens; parasite, gawghok, pl. gawghogion; parsnip, panan, pl. panes; particular (in), enwejek; particularly, en demigou; parting place, rána-legh; partner, coweth, pl. -a; passage (small), dringet (n); passer-by, tremennias; passionate, liddel; pasture (common), bounder; path (way), cammen, f.; pavement, cawns; peace, crës; peak, n. con; pen, pluven, f., pl. now; penknife, kelligik; penny, denar; perhaps, martese, martesen; perpetual, bythol; person (foolish), antik; person, den, pl. tus, denion; person (servile), (n), labbut; persons (other), ken ré; pest (fig.), bal; pester, v. prall; phantasma, anisians; phantom, gathorn; pickle, n. doursallas; pick up, v. kemeres a'n nôr; pig, pigs, mough; pig (little), porghel, pl. ly; pigsty, crow; pilchard (grilled) scowler; pilchard (with broken back), pezak, n.; pilgrimage, besvoran; pimple on eyelid, whilk, n.; pin, skinan, pl. ow; pink, gwingough; pipestave, asen, pl. asow; pitcher (small), pattik; pity (term of), a bréf boghasak (oh poor worm!); place, le leglh, pl. -iow; plain (steep), abent; plainly (very), pur-efan; plait, v. pletha; plait, n. plethan; plan, v. tewlel, arvethya, leustra; plankbridge, clam; play (an instrument) seynya (n), cana; pleasant, blek, cosel; plot against, v. arvethya; point (chief) of business, crevder; pool, loan, lyn; pool of stagnant water, pôrf; poor, boghasak; poplar tree, bedwen; porridge, stoj; portion, ran, pl. ranna; pot, sêth, pouch, coud; pound, pens; poverty, boghosogneth; power, gallos; praise, v. lawa; preach, pregethy; precise (neat), pernik; precocious child, bucca gwin; prepare, arthila; presumptuous, fôrthy; pretence, cairder; prevent (to) from being, gwytha na bôs; pride, comer; privet, skejweth, f.; privilege, bryans; probably, kepar del hevel; progress, v. gul hens; n. hens, pl. y (f.); procedure, forgary, n.; project, n. adref; promise, n. ambos; promise, v. ambosa, dedhewy; prompt, freth; pronunciation, laverians; property, mew; prosperity, fawd; prosperous, fawdel; protect (to) oneself from, omwytha râg, dyffres a; province, poli; publish, sevel, asderva; puffin (seabird), pôp; pugnacious, lagajek;

pull ears, whyt, n.; pulpit, pyrcat; purge, v. cartha; purple colour, bazaam, n. ruthgough; purpose, froyth, pl. iow; purpose (on), adref; pursue, v. helghya; puzzled (to be), bos a vës ow-pretery; push (thrust), v. hêrdhya; put (to) on shoes etc., gwesca orghinasow, hag erel.

Q.

Quackery, ponster; quantity, tomals, C.o.; quarrel, v. ascabla; quarrelsome, niffed (n.); quarter, quartan; quickly, dewhâns, (a) dhewâns.

R.

Rabbit, coning; rabbit hutch, tregoning; racecourse, reseuva, f.; rage, n. frôgh, taer; rain (drizzling), skew; rainy, glawek; raise, v. sevel; ram, hôrth, pl. -a; rapping, hip, pl. hibiow; rare, trawethes; rat, logosen-vras (C.o.); raven, f. marvran, pl. marvreny; ready, readily, pares, hogul; reaping hook, cromman; reason, n. seyl; receive from, cafos a; receiver of stolen goods, hêller; recess, n. kel, pl. -iow; reckon, v. nivera; recline, v. gorwedha; recoil, v. adlemmel, argila; reconcile, v. kesolatha; recover, v. dôs adro; redeem, dasbrena; redwing, winnard, swellak; reed, corsen, goss; refuse, n. loych; refuse (to) to do, nagha a wul; region, pow; regular, súant; renounce, v. hepcor; rent (tear), n. squerd; request, n. arghas, pl. arghadow; rescue, v. selwel; residence, treva, f.; respect (in) of, herweth; rest, n. crës; rest, v. powes; retract, v. dinagha; return, v. diwheles; revive, v. daswewa; revolve, v. dasdrêlya; revolver, dasdrêlior; rich, covaythek, berthek, berthog; riches, covayth; rick, das, pl. deizy; ring, n. bisou; rise, kemmeres en ban; road, hens, f., pl. hensy; rock, f. carrak, pl. kerregy; rogue, cam; roofing, tod; room (dining), stevel, f.; root of plant or tree, moor; rope, n. lovan; rose, brayly, m. rosen; rotter, podren (term of abuse); row (quarrel), n. derry, dido (n); rub against (graze), sker; rushes, heskes; rust, n. gal, cal; restraint, froyn, f.

S.

Sacrifice, v. aberdha; sad, tru; same, keth (préc. noun); satisfied (to be) with, peys da bos; satisfy, v. anhedha; scalded (milk) leth cuthes; scandal, drôkgêr; scarce, scarcely, scânt; scarcity, tanowder; schist (clayslate), killas; scold (violently), v. braga, diragla; scolded, husken; scorch, swayl; Scotch, Albaynek; Scotland, Albayn; Scotch-Gaelic, Kelezonek; scrape (to) together money, moylya; scratch, v. scam, scrawa; seal (animal) groyn; seapike, gerrik;

second, secund; secretly, dan gél; securely, gans dyagha; security, sekerder; seize, v. dalghenna, sensy, digemeres; send, v. gora, danfon; send (to) to seek, danfon a whyllas; separation, diberth; shake (when riding), v. jowdla; shake, v. log; shaking, logan; shallow drain, gurt; shamefully, diveth; shanny (fish) polcronak; share, f. scar; sharp, adj. tin; sharpen, v. tinya; sheep, còr (used in compounds), davas, f. pl. deves, devesiow; sheepdog, còrgy; sheepfold, còrlan, f.; sheet (of paper) pythionen, pl. -ow, f.; shelter, lewth, kèl, kesgas; shelter, v. cosgasa; shelter (to) from, diffres a; sheltered, lew; shepherd, bugel, pl. -y; shilling, sòls; shiver, n. scruth; shoe, òrghinas, pl. -ow; shore, trig, pl.-y; short, crak, tam; shorten, v. scarsa; shout, v. garma; shove, v. pokya; shovel, n. rêv, bal; shower, v. cowesy; showery, skewy; shun, v. skew; shy, v. pokya; sickly, palchy, D.; side of hill, ryn; sieve, crodar, cayer; sight (to go out of his) mos en mes a'y wolok; silent (to be), tewel; silk, ourlen; silly, dicref; similar, elveth; simpleton, cobba, tumtoodla, D.; since I can, aban oma; sincere, colonnek; sir, syra, pl. -es; situation (disagreeable), stank; sixpence, whègh denar (pron. whednar); skull, skyans; skin, n. ken; skull, crogen; sky, ebron; slam, v. stramya; sleep (fitful) sog, D.; sleeve, f. breghol, pl. deuvreghol; slime tin, loob; slipper, patten, pl. -s, D.; slope, n. rew; sloven, merek; slow, hel, araf (ara), dyek; sluggard, dicref; small, diyy, D.; smear, v. kit, D.; smell, n. fièr; snail, bulòrn, brellig, D.; snatch away, v. cachya (kechya) dhe ves; snow, n. èrgh; so, camen; soak, v. temprà; soften, gul medal; softness, medalder; something satisfactory, degheh war hern, lit. cream on pilchards; soon, byghan, dèlfry, whare; soon (as) as, pesquyth may (4), mar vèr del; sop, n. subban; sorcerer, hudal; sorrow, n. cothas; sort (what) of, pa, par; sound (monotonous) continued, driljy; South, Dyghow; sow (animal), baueu; sow (old), gwys; space (a), lam; spark, gwryghonen, pl. gwryghon; speak (to) of, leverel (a); special, arbennek; speedily, warnot; spend (money) tala arians (mona); spindle, n. kiggal; spinster, benen ryth; spoil, v. anglosya; spot (stain), n. anav; spot (on the), en e legh; spree, flay-gerry, D.; spring, n. strèth; springle, crocan; sprite, spriggan; squabble, v. ascabla; stalks (dried), kiskeys; stare, v. lagata; starfish, clam; stay, v. gortos; steal, v. ladra; stealthily, en dan tava; stern, cales; stew, codnor chod, D.; stick, n. bach, bogel; stick (crooked or knobbed at one end), polik, D.; sticky and muddy, slaggy; stiff, sèrth; stingy, clep; stinking, mèghiek; stir, v. kemeska; stir up, v. (people), derghevel, omsevel; stocking, lodr, pl. lidrow,

hosan, pl. -ow; stones (heap of), càrn, pl. -ow; stone (inscribed), ménsryfa; stones (loose heap of), radgal, D.; stop, v. sensy, strekya; stray, v. strák, D.; strength, nèrth, nèl, cadarnder; stretch, v. râm; strike, v. gweskel, degheys; strong, cadarn; struggle, v. tarvy, tarvya; stuffy, bobby; stye, whilk, D.; substance, defneth f.; sulk, v. mooty; sulky (sullen) chof (Celtic o) mutting, D.; summer (in the) erben haf; sun, houl; supper, còn, f.; support, v. tryga; surpass, v. treghy, drestremenna; surprise, v. sensy, n. sensas; survey, v. boscawa; swallow (a) gwennol; swear, v. toy; sweetness, govil, pl. -y; swiftly, dewhâns; swing (to) the hands, swaysa; skin, croghen; strong, crèf, m. creff, f.

T

Tablecloth, lyen-bûs; tablefork, fôrgh, f; take away, v. anhedha; take off, v. dyeskennyra; tallow, blones; tangle, n, doolal (D); tape (narrow) incla, D.; tapestry, strayl; tatter, skethan, n.; tavern, chy-cog; tawdry, rorytory, D; tax, f. treth; teacher, desajer, pl. ion; tea kettle, tégel; temporary, pôls (prec. noun); tenacious, sensies; tenant, den coscor; tent, pall, pl. palla, scovva, f.; there (then) ena; thicket, prisk; thin, thirl, D; thing (small), squit (D); thing (anything unusually good of its kind), bender; thing (a great), broster; think, (conclude) v. desevas; think about, v. tybya war; thistle, ascalen, pl. ascâl; thither, d'y, dh'y; thorn, spèrn, pl. spèrn; thorn trees, traen; those who, sul; thread, f, noden; throat, clunker; throw, v. tewlel; thrust out, v. herdhya dhe ves; thunder, taran, pl. tarennow; tick and tack, tys-ha-tas; tidy (to make oneself), glana; tie v. kelmy; timber (old) àk; (time, trunk, prys, amser, f.; time (in a short), a vèr prys; times (many), lues trefeth; tin-ware, lattis; tipsy, slew; tithe, n, dega; toffy, locus, (D); ton, ton (c.o.); toothcomb (large), flisk; toss (to) about carelessly, cannes; towards, avor dhe; towards you, avor dheugh; treacherous, bradek; trial, brus; triangle (of iron for kettle, etc.) brandis; tributary, trethol; Trinity Sunday, De Sul an Drinjes; trouble, ponvotter, ponvos; troublesome (a) person, bugel (lit. shepherd); trout, brythal; trunk (box) trok; trusty, men; truth, gwryyoneth; truthful speaker, gwyr-leverias; tubfish, redenek; tuft (grass) tobban; tuft (hair) cob; tufts (throw) of grass at one another, tobbana; tunnel (excavated), rajel; turkey, zar; turn over of foot, troll; turnip, ervan; twilight, dummits (D), tewal-olow; twirl, v. siderry; twitch, m. squich; twitch, v. squichy; time, amser (old Cornish); turnip, hibbal.

U

Unchangeable, tewles; under (from), a dhan; under-

done, cryves; undress, diwesga; unfaithful, dislen; unfold, diblegya; unfortunate, anfusek; unnecessary, anrès; un-surpassed, heppar, antiogh; untie, v. digelmy; until it be, bes may fò; unusual, anarbennek; uproar, pop an tows, d.; urge, v. ennya, enny; urgent, tòth da; use, n. dcfmeth; useful, defnedhel; utensil, lef-gorghel; utmost (to the), en crow; uvula, clunker.

V.

Vagabond, lorel; vale, bro, f.; value, n. talves; value, sensy, v.; veal, kyg-lewgh; venison (haunch of), tumman; very (this) man, an keth den-ma; vessel (any), kafas; vetch (tares), gwig, pl. gwigga; vexation, diwhan; vexatious, ponvosek; victuals, broughan; vigorous, cradek; vigour, crad, pl. -ow; village, bò, gwyk, f.; villain, losel, scal; visible, hevel; Visitation, Degl Marya en Gortheren; vocabulary, gërva, f.; volume (book), cayawk; vomit, v. wheja; vouch, v. arthel; vulgar (common), lèg (lek).

W.

Waiver, tender, d.; Wales, Kembra; walk, v. tryapsya; walk fast, v. d. stâv, stank, jayly, dyhela; wander, v. whevya; wandering, whevel; war, bresel, f, pl. -iow; warmth, mogilder; warning (without), zowst, d.; wash, v. golhya; waste from mines, attal; water (river, brook), gy; water cress, beler; water elder, scaw-dour; way, forth, f. pl. -ow; weak, gwân (prec. noun); weak (of intellect), gwân, askyans; weak (to get), deglena; weasel, connagwin; weather, keuar, kewar, awel; weather (dirty), slottery; weather f (wet), keuar (leb); weave, v. frytha; weed, weeds, whin; weigh, poysa; weight, poysen; well (deep), pyth; well grown, fur; Welsh Language, Kembrek; Welshman, Kembro, pl. Kembrion; West, houldedhas; wet, adj. slâd; wheal, n. botham; wheat, gwaneth; wheedle, v. carny; when, ha (causing sometimes 3rd state) hag; whence, ablê; whetstone, agolan; while (a), pôls, tough, un prys; whim, whethel, pl. whethlow; white, gwyn m, gwen, wyn, f; whiten, gwynna; Whit Monday, De Lun Pencast; whittle, ledn, pl. lennow; wholly (altogether) ha hês; width, lês; will, mal, pl. melow, meliow; wince, v. degly; wind, gwinnss, awel; windy, gwinsek, awelek; wing, askel, pl. askelly; winter (in the), erben gwaf; wit, scôns; witch, gwragh; witticism, skit; woman, benen, ben, pl. benenes; woman (brisk) coos; woman (dirty) sus, d.; woodlouse, grammarsow; work, n. gwethres; work (hard) v. leuster, leustra; work (days) stem; work (on the land), gones war'n gryt; workman, den whêl;

worn out, spâv, zyr, d.; worm, bulúgan, kinak, préf, pl. previon; worship, v. gordhya; worthy, gwyú, gew; worth-less person, piliak, culiak; wrapup, v. dooal, d.; wriggle, v. gwínga; wring, v. strotha; wrinkle (to) forehead, brennya; wrong, cam; wryneck, pinnik (disease).

Y.

Yard, gwêlan, pl. gwêl; by the yard, a welan; yield, v. gwyla, omry, dascór.

NEBES GERIOW.

Alas, ellâs (Welsh ll); almost, oges ha; amelioration, gwelder; bank (of river), glan, f.; bean, faven, pl. fav; blossom, v. bloothya; bother, n. mawnan; cape, hotan, f. pl. ow; caprice, when, f.; chalk, marm; charity, cardos, f. pl. ow; cloudy, comolek; crumb, n. brewionen, pl. brewion; covet, v. whennega; darnel, lerren, f.; dawdler, termenak; diligent, dyfel; disappointment, draffa; enemy, escar, pl. eskerens; feather (or pen), plufen, f. pl. now; feminine, gwregel; field (plain open), blê, pl. on; forbear, v. pargh; fresh, gwêr; gown, gon, pl. genow; grizzled, adj. brok, prec. noun; harp (to play the), cana telen; heavily, pos; hide (cover), v. cudha; hillock (bulge), ponk, pl. pongow, f., adj. ponek; inconstant, whit; indulgence, moeth, pl. ow; last month, en mys tremen(nes); lazy person, lurk, pl. s; lodg-ment (small town), godref, pl. godrevy, f.; manner, kys, f. pl. iow; masculine (manly), gorrel; mottled, brith; mound, f. toman, pl. -y; move, v. ewyas; near (to bring) to, nessa dhe; notion, crap, pl. iow; numbness, ewnwrew; onslaught, kergh; point, blyn, pl. blêny; produce, n. brawn; prosper, v. sowenna; result, n. froyth, pl. -es; sadly, en seweth; scour, v. cartha; seaweed, goman; seed, hâs; sister, hoer, pl. ra; slap, n. stewan; soon, en bagh; strive, v. strevya; suddenly, cot; sunshine, tes (pr. tess); support, n. gew, pl. -s; swift, whim; thresh, v. festya; wild (savagel), gwels (gwils); wrangle, v. gërya (gërry); fade, v. davera; hide, v. gellas; need, v. resya, p p. rezès; shiver, v. scrimya; unless, marny (2), marna, menas.

VERBS (Continued).

To Be. Present tense. Negative, interrogative, interr. negative. Verb is put in singular though subject be plural (inflected form). *Nyns-yu'n dus-na donnel*, those men are not witty. *Nag es êrgh an oyow?* Are not the eggs fresh? *Es (or yu) blêr an venenes?* Are the women untidy?

Other Tenses. Verb to *be* takes plural when subject is plural. *Nyns-esens y cowetha?* Were they not comrades? *Na vedhons sensyes an flegthes?* Will not the children be tenacious? *Eth-esens an bescas ow-nyja?* Were the fish swimming? *E-fons y ow-streuya an whelerion?* Will the workmen be striving?

Other Verbs. *Interrogative, negative, interr. negative* (inflect. d form). The verb takes the plural when subject is plural.

Affirmative. Verb takes the plural if preceding the subject, when the latter is plural. *E-pesens an dhenion*, the men asked (or *would ask*). If subject precedes verb in the affirmative, the verb may also be put in the *impersonal* form. *An dus a-welas*, the men saw.

Imperfect Tense, 1st Div. *To be:* *esen*, etc., form also used as *Conditional*. Imperfect or other verbs also used as *Conditional*.

3rd Pers. pl. past tense, ending now written *ons*.

Adjectives are also used as *adverbs*.

Nouns ending in *a, ans, as, der, ter*, are generally *masculine*; those ending in *an, en*, usually *feminine*.

CORRIGENDA CUM EMENDATIONIBUS (continued).

IN THE GRAMMAR.

- Page 9, par. 3, add alternate plural, birds, *edhnow*.
 Page 9, par. 4, read *arludhes* for *arluthes*; *cowedhes* for *cowethes*. Final *th* becomes *dh* when followed by a vowel.
 Page 10, par. 5, add *kêr*, *deir*, precedes or follows noun.
 Line 19, read *dewedha* for *diwatha*.
 Page 21, line 3, read *egyla* for an *egyla*.
 Page 22, line 18, read *dhe hybén* for *dhe'n hybén*.
 Page 23, *Geriow*, read *bewnans* for *bewans*.
 Page 24, par. 3, line 4, read or *mur vona*.
 Page 32, line 9 from bottom, add or *ny vya bara dhém*, etc.
 Page 54, line 10 from bottom, read *dh'egyla* for *dhe'n egyla*; line 14 from bottom, read *egyla* for an *egyla*.
 Page 58, par. 4, line 10, read *faven* for *fav*, *f*.
 Page 59, read *cowparsnip lesow* for *losow*.
 Page 59, read *cold* (chest) also written *pás*.
 Page 60, read *holly, kelin*, for *holly tree, kellin*.
 Page 64, lines 7, 8, 11, read *hybén* for an *hyben*.
 Page 65, line 10 from bottom, read *hybén* for an *hybén*.
 Page 68, lines 6 and 13 from bottom, read *whilen, corniwhilen* for *whilan, corniwhillan*.

- Page 70, par. 9, add *gw* becomes *w* after a numeral.
 Page 71, last line, add *pan e-n-clowys*, when I heard it.
 Page 78, line 6, read *bulügan* for *bolougan*.
 Page 78, letter C, read *kerdhen* for *cair*.
 Page 79, read *quilkin* for *kwilkin*; *griglan*, read *heath* for *heat*.
 Page 79, line 7, read *goys-gwyth* for *goys-gwy*.
 Page 80, read *shig* for *shigs*.

IN SOME SHORT STORIES, ETC.

- Page 4, line 22, read *remènat* for *remnant*.
 Page 6, *Nessa Ran*, read *nuns-yu tremenes nebes mysiow aban wrugaf* for *tremenes nebes mysiow aban e-wrugaf*.
 Page 13, line 12 from bottom, read *ow-clewes* for *ow-clowas*.
 Page 14, *Le Den*, line 3, read *hep predery* for *heb ow-predery*.
 Page 21, line 8, read *ef godhya bos* for *e wodhya e mayth e-vedha*.

Note that the construction which places the infinitive (main) verb before the auxiliary as in *page 1 (Elek) lines 4 and 7 (dyerben a-wrugaf, leverel e-wraf)*, *page 4, par. 2, lines 1 and 17, (kewsel alsa, whylas e-fensa)* was adopted to emphasize the occurrence, the usual order being *alsa kewsel, e-fensa whylas, a-wrugaf dyerben, e-wraf leverel*, etc.

Pronunciation (continued). *As*, final of words, is pronounced *ás* when accented. *E-talleth, e-telleth = e-táleth* (one must).

MISCELLANEOUS (continued).

I am (am I) he who did it—*oma vy a-n-gwrugaf*; at the bottom, *war wolás* (mut. of *golás*); how much? *pa gemmes?*; *pa sul?*; many a one, *lues huny*; many (in) places, *en lower le*; on my faith, *tan ow feth*; one (on the) side, *a'n nyl ternewen*; on (to go) his business, *mos en e neges*; one (the), the other, *onea, aral*; only (his) brother, *e un vroder ef*; only son, *un vap*; once, *un prys*; one (a large) *onen bras* (vras, if subject is fem.); plenty, lower; so much, so many, *kemmes*; so many things, *kemmes traow, kemmes* (a) *draow*; the first and the other, *an kensa ha'n gyla*; table (the) is broken now—*nans-yu an voys trogh* (moys, f.); the man lost his patience, *an den e borthians re-gollas*;

the one who...an huny; three other men—try *dhen aral*; war (to go to), *mos dhe'n gas* (cas, f.); what do you wish—*pa'n dra yu a vennough why?*; with me, *genama*.

Construction.—*Pan vyrys war wolâs an loyghan, my a-welas:*

When I looked at the bottom of the lake, I saw.

y welas

SUFFIXES (continued).

-er, -or, -ader, -ador, adour, added to root of verb, means instrument or agent. *Peghad*, sin, *peghador*, sinner.

-e, -a, added to an adjective, indicates quality or condition.

lowen, happy, *lowena*, happiness.

-es, added to adjective, means condition. *Segh*, dry, *seghes*, drought.

-eth, -yeth, added to a noun, or adjective, quality or condition. *Medhek*, doctor, *medhegyeth*, medicine, *hyr*, long, *hyreth*, longing.

-nâs, -nans, to an adjective, condition, *bew*, alive, *bewnas, bewnans*, life.

-res, condition of being, *ness* in English, *gwyth*, work, *gwythres*, actual work, *-ses (-sys)*, to a noun, quality. Corresponds to *-hood* in English.

Den, man, *denses*, manhood.

-van, serious state of, *losk*, a burning, *loscvan*, conflagration.

Na, not, also corresponds to *without*. *Ny dhe dresto* (*nep*) *na varwo* (RD2226) no one goes across it without dying (lit. not may die).

Pronominal Prepositions, etc. (*a*) *dres*, over, beyond, instead of, on behalf of. (*a*) *dresof, dresos, dresto, dresty, dreson, dresough, dresta*.

MISCELLANEOUS (Final).

Oma, ôsta, yûa (= *yû ef, yû hy*) are used in the *interrogative* and after the following: *aban*, since; *fatel*, how; *kenth*, though; *mars*, if; *mayth*, that; *nag, nyns*, not; *nans*, now; *pan*, when; *peth*, where, what; *pyû*, who.

Infinitive (Cont.), used after *hep* (*heb*), *kens, wosa*. *Hep parthy, kens (es) whethles, wosa porthy cof:* (lit. without to honour, before (is) to relate, after to remember) instead of *without honouring*, etc.

Na, nag, ny, nyns, not (page 25), also mean *which, who, not*. *An gorfennias nyns-o poellek*, the desire which was not rational. *Na, nag*, may also be used in *body* of a sentence. *Nêf na vô pœeseges*, a climate which will not be ('may not be) torrid.

For love of, *rag carensa orth*; for our, your, their, *ragan, ragas, raga*; laziness (fit of), *lurgy*; rather than, *kens es*; time (at night), *noswyth*, etc.

Bulge, n. *bral*; like *as, kepar ha* (before nouns, pronouns), *kepar (ha) del (2)* (before verbs); music, *lew*; short, *tâm* (precedes noun); so that, *mâ, mâth* (before vowels); than me, (*ag)esof*, etc.; space of time, *spur* (pronounced *sper*); while I am, *drev-of*, etc.

Pronunciation.—*A* of verb root pronounced *â* third person singular, present tense, second person plural imperative. *That* (conj.), also expressed by using *e (y) (4), eth (yth)*, before inflected form, or personal pronoun with impersonal form. *Nyns-yu awos drokcoleth yth-ough kerghys dymovy*—it is not on account of an ill deed that you are fetched to me. Mer. 1768/69.

Page 40, line 10, read *e* (or *y*) (4) *eth* (or *yth*).

Page 76, line 7, read one (the), *nyl* or *an yl* (*an nyl* being *yl* with the *n* of *an* run on)

Dew enough-why.....Good-bye (God with you).

I wish to recognize the very valuable assistance that has been rendered to me by Mr. Sidney Bartlett, of St. Columb.

The labour entailed in publishing this grammar was considerably lightened by the intelligence and efficiency shewn by the staff of Messrs. James Lanham Ltd



Supplement
— TO —
Cornish Grammar.

ADDITIONS
and
CORRECTIONS.

St. Ives:
James Lanham Ltd., Printers and Publishers,
High Street.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 4, *a*, followed by a consonant in monosyllables is pronounced *â* when accented.

Page 5, add *f*, in the body of a word, or as final letter before a word beginning with a vowel, is now generally pron. *v*. (But *cafos* is *caffos*).

Page 5, *s*, final, preceded by *e*, *o*, *ou*, *ow*, *al*, *ol*, in monosyllables is sometimes pronounced *j*. (*Fals*, *pols*, *los*, *false*, *while*, *grey*. *Crês*, *centre*, *my a-gres*, *I believe*, etc.) **CALS**, many, **KEVERANS**, opposite, adv.

Last lines, add: *sa*, *se*, *sy*, but not at beginning of word.

Page 6, *ll*, add but pronounced as ordinary *l*, when forming the plural or in words spelt arbitrarily with *ll*. (showing shortness of prec. accented vowel) double consonants *dto*. Acc. vowel is short followed by one or more consonants.

Page 7, *Es* (ending) only pronounced *ees* in Penryn dialect, when uttered *alone*, or *accented*, otherwise it has the "obscure" sound (second *o* in London) *Al*, read *ol* for *or*.

Page 8, add *qu*, *qw*, second state *gw*. (In *queth*, garment, etc.) Fourth State, par 3, read **GORA** for *goras* (C.o.) *garow*, *gêr*, *glân*, *gôl*, *gôn*, remain usually without mutation.

Page 9, par. 2, line 2, read *some* words; par. 3, read *what* for *wat*.

Page 10, line 4, read **STATE** for mutation. Cancel *cawys*

Page 12, Add *Rebof*, near me, etc. *Entredhon*, amongst us, etc. Read *dheworto*, *dheworty* for *dhewortho*, *dheworthy*. *Degenef*, of (from with) me, etc.

Page 14, add *Up*, *en bân*. After ten minutes, *dhe pen deg minis*.

Page 15, Rather than, *Kens es* (better form), **UNTIL**, **BYS**. Add, if that, *ma* (4), *math*, bef. vowel.

Page 16, add, *As well as I can*—*gwell ha gellaf*. Where the man is living, *pe ma an dên tryges*. Add, feed, *v. bûza*; narrow, lean, *cul*. Awake, add. *dyfuna*. Dirty cancel *cawys*.

Page 19, write *Kêrnùak*, *Kêrnôw*, for *Kernuak*, *Kernow*.

Page 21, par. 6 fr. bottom *Penlerrek*, emptyhead. Line 4 from bottom, read **MILK** for *butter*.

Page 23, line 3, read *e-fennaf* for *e-vennaf*; line 4, *orthough* for *ortough*. Second line from bottom, read *logosan*, mouse, *logas*, mice, *awayl*, gospel.

Page 25, par 7, line 6, read *we are* for *we is*.

Page 26, par. 8, add: *gweskjy*, wardrobe.

Page 27, read *kes* causes 2nd state bef. verbs; par 8, line 1, read *eth-esens* for *eth-esa*; line 5, *ik* (pr. *EEK*) pl.

igow, line 8, fr. bot. read : *nyns-o na moy* for *nyns-o moy*.
 Page 29, line 14, read : or *hag e-telh an den* :
 Page 29, line 17, read : *surprise to be* for surprised to be.
 Page 32, line 9, cancel hyphen between *a-ve*, *a-veth*, *a-vo*, and add question mark.
 Page 33. TO BE, 3rd person *es*, *yu*, also mean which is ; *ens*, which are (pr. ênj.)
 Page 35, par. 2, line 6, add *Dost thou ?--A wresta-sy ?*
 Par. 2, add *gwudhel* ('to do).
 Page 36, add : *mar câl bos*, if it can be.
 Page 40, E, line 4, read : when no object or subject.
 Page 40, lines 13, 14, add *dheugh* (to you).
 Page 46, read *dog* (C.o.) for *doga*.
 Page 47, F, line 1, read *flegadow*, for *fleghadow*
 Page 48, K, line 4, read *d* to *t*. ; add *herniok*, *adj.*
 Page 49, M, line 4, read *mar*, so (2)
 Page 51, Y, line 1, read *YAR* hen, for chicken (mabyar, chicken) ; add *râs*, pl. *rasow*, excellence, virtue.
 Page 52, Exercise 9, read *têg* for *legk*. Page 53 Ex. iv. 7, read *gôth* for *coth*.
 Page 54, Exercise vii. 2, add or un *ur yu* ; 3 read *Quartan* for *quarter*.
 Page 58, par 4, line 3 from end, read *anan ? (Dialect.)*
 Page 59, C, read *court*, *sis*, *D*
 Page 60, read *asen* for *asal*. (donkey) ; deterioration, *gwethder*, *legrias* ; add *Freedom (play)*, *gwary*. Fresh, read *êr*, *yr* ; for *êrgh* (snow). Free, *adj.* frank.
 Page 61, Nose, read *frig*, pl. *-ow*, nostril. (Friggow-nose).
 Page 63, line 9, read *a-vrusas* for *a-brusas*.
 Page 64, par. 1, line 1, read *gologow* for *golocow*. Par 3, line 9, read *NA* for *ha*.
 Page 69, add *What a man ! Pan (a) dhen ! etc. (Mes) seweth* (pron. *syooeth*). (But) *alack ! Marth, a wonder*.
 Last par., line 4, grammatically read *nyns-esa* for *nyns-esens*.
 Page 70, par. 3, line 6, read *her sister* for *she*. Line 4 from bottom read *GARDEN* for *house*.
 Page 71, par. 2, line 2, read *e-towlas* for *e-dowlas* ; add *neb a-wrugaf an ober ragdhy*—*she* for whom I did the work. (lit. who I did the work for her) ; last line read *pan glowvys* for *pa'n glowas* ; last line add *gosy*, *alas* for thee ; *goef* (him), *gohy* (her), *gony* (us), *gowhy* (you), *goy* (them), with inflected form of verb, before *pa* (*pan*), when, with infinitive, etc. Par 4, There is also a vowel glide betw. *l* and *m* (*pilm*, *dust*), and betw. *rf* (*corf*, *body*, *barf*, *beard*).

Page 73, line 10, read *gowsas*, for *gewsas*.
 Page 74, 4th line from end of 2nd par, read *CHY-NA* for *chy-ma*. Last line but one, read *a-dryg* for *e-dryg* ; last line read *a-wonas* for *e-gonas*.
 Page 75, par. 4, read *covesys* for *gowsys* ; 5th line from bottom, read *an MOWLS-NA* for *an mowls-ma*.
 Page 78, B, line 10, omit comma after "stinking."
 Page 80, add *1ren*, *adj.* strong, fierce, furious, *prec.* noun, 2nd state.
 Page 84, custom, *moas*, *f*, pl. *moasow* ; read *gys* (French guise) *f* for *kys*. Easy, *hogel*, (-un-*specting*, *credulous*).
 Page 86, read : greatness *UGHELDËR* (*uhelder*) for (*hunelder*). Add, hand (*fist*, *handle*) *dorn*.
 Page 86, *here*, add *ottavy*, *ottasy*, *ottavé* (*ottava*) *ottensa* *ottany*, *ottawhy*, *ottansy*, *behold me*, etc. *Ottomma*, (*ottama*) *here is* ; *ottana*, *there is*. (*Voici, voilà*, in French). (Vide H J. Handbook of the Cornish Language, p 157).
 Page 87, St. Ives, add *Sans Ia. J.*, read *jewel*, *logarn* for *Ingarn* (C.o) *hatchet*. pl. *Boella*. Add *Ryv* (also means *bailiff*, *oar*).
 Page 88, manner, add *côr*, pl. *-ra*, *-ry* ; *gys* (French guise) for *kys* ; *maner*, *f.* *fôrth*, *f.* pl. *-ow*
 Page 89, order, read *arghad* for *orghad*. Page 91, Rest (*repose*) *crês*. Ram, alternate plural : *herdhas*.
 Page 93, add *tavas* pl. *-ow*, *tongue*.
 Page 94, add *West*, *Gorlewen*. *understand*, *v.* *convedhes* : *limit*, *m.* *cour*, pl. *courry*.
 Page 95, manner, read *gys* (French guise) for *kys*, *f.* add *gnas*, *f.* pl. *-ow*, *nature*, *disposition*, *temperament*, *flavour*, *aroma* ; *gnasek*, *adjective* of ditto. *Gnasy*, *to* *accustom*. 3rd line from bottom, read *êr* for *ergh*.
 Page 96, par. 4, line 2 read *of* for *or*.
 Page 98, Suffixes, add *va* (second state of *ma*) *f* ; indicates place or condition, *dewethva*, *end* ; *ladhva*, *slaughter*, *f.* pl. *vâow*.
 CONTENTS, add :—Corrections, page 51, 52.
 Gender (of Nouns), page 96.
 Miscellaneous (demonstr. and indef. pron. etc.), p. 75, 76.
 Negation, page 76, 98, pron. prepositions page 98. Pronunciation, p. 97, 99.
 References, page 6, 8, 10.
 Verbs, contd. p. 95, 96.
 MUTATIONS.—A word does not generally undergo a mutation after a part of speech requiring this (after certain adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, etc.) when the word coming

under this mutation is not the one directly concerned. *War du tre*, towards home; but *nyns-yu an gew dhe den an broder*, the reward is not for the man's brother, (the one concerned is the brother, not the man.)

ADJECTIVES (page 10, line 6) add. but adj. following plur. masc. noun of *person* takes 2nd state. An *Edhewon wok*y, the foolish Jews (M.C. 69, 1).- Adjectives ending in -s, preceding noun, sometimes cause *d* to *t*, *g* (not *gw*) to *c*.

H. in *ha*, *hag* (and) almost mute.

Ough (ending of verbs and pron. prepositions including *dheugh*, to you) is pronounced *a* as in *pahsty* when followed by *why* (you). *Bennath Dew genough-why* (pron. *bénatew génawhéé*)—The blessing of God (be) with you.

GERIOW TALVESEK.

Abroad (all open), a les. Adopt (accept) *dygemeres*. Around me, *e'm kerghen*. Amazing, *eres*. Anxious (to be) about, *bos predar a*. Anxious (to be) to, *bos erveres dhe*. Anyway (furthermore), *cammen*. Argument, *bresel*. Attract (entice), *v. dennya*. Authority, *arthelath*. Blockhead, *pen cok, treuzen, scogan*. Boast, *v. gwertha*. Briefly, *war nebes lavarow*. Buy (to) from, *prena adhe worth*. Care (to take) to, *gwytha*. Cause (to) to do, *seyla dhe wudhel*. Cheerful (delightful, pleasant), *hyfres (hyfryd)*. Cheerful (to make), *gul hyfres*. Choose, *v. dywesa*. Clean, *glenweth*. Clearly, *hanas*. Condition (in good), *en poynt da*. Compare, *keswora*. Concerned (as far as I am), *a barth ow-honan*. Constrained (to be) *bos en tyn*. Cost (at the) of his life, *a us merwel* (lit. ... to die). Cure, *v. omlana*. Dirty, *frac*. Dirty place, *fracjan*. Disparage, *v. cably*. Doubt, *v. porthy mar*. Even (to be) with, *bos compes gans*. Evening and morning, *mo ha metten*. Fault, *m. nam*. Faultless, *dynam*. Fear (a thing) *v. kemeres own (a un dra)*. Fit (to be) (to learn), *bos gew (dhe dhesky)*. Foolish, *goky*. Forbear (omit) *v. colgem*. Foully, *anhethek*. Fragment (small), *scom, pl. ...mow (C.o.)*. Friendly, *hegaras*. Fresh, *êr (yr)*. Frontier (biim), *erghian*. Furious (lit. of fury), *a vares*. Further than, *hunjes*. Fury, *bares*. Gap, *asy, f. pl. ...ow*. *HAVE* is rendered by *kemer*es when meaning to *participate*; to take tea, *kemer*es an *tê*, etc. Hollow, *adj. cou*. Innovation, *nowedhans*. Life, *bewnans*, *masc. (fem. in Lh's time) bewas, bew, m.* Little (a) *boghes (prec. or fol. noun)*. Loath (I am) to publish, *pôs yu genef daryvas*. Mark, *v. nosa*. Member, *esel, pl. -y*. Memory, *côf, pl. covy*. Mindful, *coves*. Moment,

minis, pl. ow. Moving, *evan*. My, *ma (no mut)*. Needed (much) *mur-rezes*. Needlecase, *aquele*. Obstinate, *tynas (tynes)*. Off (to be badly), *bos pell a dheller (lit. to be far behind)*. ON the Sovereign Lord's arrival, *EN devedhians an Arluth Breatyn*. Otherwise, *bo nyl*. Overcome, *v. fetha*. Overturn, *v. teyvl*. Patient(ly), *even*. Persuaded (assured) to be, *bos keles*. Pride, *gôth (2nd st. (w)ôth)*. Proud, *gôthus*. Place alt. plural) *lê*. Promise, *n. dedhewadow*. Press (the) *daryvadow*. Principal, *pen (prec. noun)*. Proceed (to go on) *kerdhes*. Progress, *n. âv*. Prominent, *bannak*. Publication, *daryvas pl daryvadow*. Quickly, *tythy*. Quicksands, *trethevan*. Reason, *seyl, pl. ...a, f.* Recommendation, *erbes*. Remember, *covya*. Repent, *v. bos edrega dhe*. Reward, *v. tala*. Royalty, *maghternses*. Satisfied (with) (p.91), *read pôs (a)*. Seat, *n. sethek. (a)seth (va); sit v. esedha*. Separately, *dyberthes*. Shiver, *n. crennes (m, creann, crenva (f), (scruth, p. 92, really means fit, attack)*. Short, *tam (prec. noun)*. Smooth, *levan*. Spike, *v. bêra*. Storey, *kembys, parth, pl.-a*. Stroll, *v. rosya*. Strongly, *gans nerth*. Suffice, *v. omweres*. Surprised (to be) at, *kemer*es *marth a*. Surprising, *sensel*. Unto me, *en dhem, etc*. Urge (to) upon *ynnya war (worth)*. Urging, *ynniadow*. Vessel, *gorghel, pl.-y, lester, pl. lestry, also used to form compound words; golow-lester, (lit. light vessel), lâv-gorghel, utensil*. Vex, *v. lesky (lit. to burn)*. Voyage (journey, progress), *teyth, pl.-y, f. Yea (and) na, bef. nouns*. Year (of age) *blôth, pl. bletthy*. Undertaking (business, duty, job, labour) *gorhol(eth)*. War, *cas, warrior, caddr*. Respect, *v. parthy, parghy; n. pargh, adj.-us*. Since they are, *keth ens y*. So that, *parmay (th, 4)*.

Page 96, cancel par. 1, 2, 3, and substitute: *VERB AND SUBJECT*. When a verb which has a plural subject noun (nominative) comes before this subject, it (the verb) does not agree with it, but is put in the *singular*. *May whello an debeles*, so that the evil ones may see (O.M. 1849). *E-fo an vowesy ow-cana*, the girls may (will) be singing. *Pan welas an dus*, when the men saw. *Mar ny veth an whethlow dê*, if the idle tales are not finished (is not finished) (R.D. 1400). *Na vya an egrow tég?* Would not the daisies be beautiful? (*êgr*, daisy). *Na wressa goven an worryth?* Would not the men interrupt? (*gour*, pl. *gorryth*, man). *D'y nyns a an soudaryon*, the soldiers are not going there (lit. Thither not goes the soldiers). If a *plural subject noun* (nominative) precedes the verb, the verb is either put in the impersonal form; *An dus a-welas*, the men saw. *An Edhewon ny venna*, the Jews wished not

(M.C. 229, 1). *Worto an porthow ny sef*, against him the gates stand not (—not stands) (R.D. 119). The order may be reversed; *An hobba na welas loytha*, the swines that tribes have not seen (*hob*, pl.—*ba*, swine, *loyth*, pl.—*a*., tribe) (See also P.C. 2648). Or in the inflected form, in the plural, *An prysners galsons en weth, esa en dan now alweth*, the prisoners are gone also, who were (was) under nine keys, (R.D. 65 v/1). *An venenes ha'n fleghes vedhens en mes exilyes*, the women and the children will be outside exiled. (O.M. 1576). *Tus, venenes, ha fleghes omma ny vedhon's geses*, men, women and children here shall not be left (O.M. 1589). *Ow envy en kerth galsons*, my enemies have gone away. (Mer. 1069). If, however, there intervenes between the verb beginning, or almost beginning the sentence, and the subject noun in the plural, a part of speech extending the meaning, the verb may remain in the plural. *Mur eth-esens orth-e-gara, e wrageth aga deu*, his two wives loved him much (lit. much they were at his to love, his wives their two). *An vebyon dhe'n den cōth, na wrugons y gwary ena?* The old man's boys, did they not play there? *Gans Crist ethō cowethes, byth nyns-ens y cowetha*, with Christ he was acquainted, they were (lit. are) never comrades (M.C. 41,2). Should a verb precede a plural subject (nominative) and be put in the singular, any further verbs referring to the said subject, may take the plural. *E-teth an venenes*, the women came, *eth-esens marthus squyth*, they were remarkably tired. *Haneth an keth gwel-ma en dor emons ol gwrythyys*, this night these same rods in the earth they are all rooted (O.M. 2083,4). *Verb without subject* takes impersonal or inflected form. *E-tanfonsons (or Y a-dhanfonas) cannas awos ny elly na dôs a brys*, they sent a delegate because they could not arrive (lit. not to be able not to arrive) in time. *May, mayth*, with verb preceding the subject noun, admit the singular or plural. *Mayth-ens mur a dus dyswres*, so that many men are destroyed (O.M. 1560). *May tevo gwêth ha losow*, so that trees and plants may grow. (O.M. 28). Present tense of TO BE in Cornish is rendered by Imperfect in English (M.C. 41,2) when referring to a permanent condition. *Ny won pyu ens y*, I know not who they were (lit. are) (M. 1790/1). A reply is given in the inflected form: *A lenna an studheryon an areth heben-ny?* Were (was) the students reading the speech besides us? *Ia, eth-esens*, yes, they were. *Na dhanfono an denion an lither?* Will not (not will) the men send the letter? *Na, ny vennons (wrons, wrellons)*, no they will not. *Ny wrello an fleghas gwary*, the children will not play. (Not will do the children play).

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

JAMES LANHAM Ltd.

(MARTIN COCK)

High Street, ST. IVES, Cornwall

(Printers and Publishers of the *Old Cornwall Magazine*,
issued by the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies).

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