

# **A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

This document is a draft which is submitted  
as part of the Cornish Language Partnership Process

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and is as of this date being made available  
to the Cornish Language Partnership's  
*Cornish Language Commission*  
for scrutiny and discussion

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## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

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# A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

## 0.1. INTRODUCTION

This work is an attempt by a diverse group of users of Cornish to provide the outline of a written form of the language which might serve as a standard for general use. Our group includes fluent speakers of Cornish and professional linguists, some of whom are engaged formally in the Cornish Language Partnership's process to seek a Single Written Form.

We all came to this endeavour with our own preconceptions and preferred forms of the language, whether Medieval, Tudor, or Late. All features of the pronunciation, spelling, accent, and syntax offered below have been widely discussed among us and have been agreed by us all. Although most of us have reservations about this or that aspect of what is being presented below, we all agree that it is probably the closest we are likely to come to a standard language. It should be noted that the standard we offer accommodates a considerable degree of variation at all levels. We believe, nonetheless, that there is an essential unity and coherence in what we propose.

## 0.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Two guiding principles underpin the proposal. A standard orthography must meet the minimum requirements of Cornish users from every tradition. We insist that, *as far as possible*, the following two requirements be met.

- The spelling system must be based on attested traditional orthographic forms.
- In the orthography the relationship between spelling and sounds must be unambiguous.

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Because the different traditions of Revived Cornish focus on different periods for their reconstructions, it is desirable to centre on a variety of Traditional Cornish to which all can relate. We have used as our starting point for the orthography William Jordan's *Creation of the World* of 1611, while looking forward to John Keigwin, William Rowe, and Nicholas Boson, and back to John Tregear, *Sacrament an Alter*, *Bewnans Kê*, *Beunans Meriasek*, and the Ordinalia. We have, made use of the entire corpus of Traditional Cornish in our attempts to increase the vocabulary and complete our paradigms. This has been a necessary principle of Revived Cornish since its beginnings.

It is probable that some people will find in our proposals elements which are unfamiliar at first. Others may say that we have been too timid. What we propose is by its very nature a compromise, but we have sought to do the following things:

- a) to give due weight to the Cornish scribal tradition of the medieval period, which began its decline with the closure of Glasney in 1548
- b) to offer a form of the language that is in its grammar and syntax close enough to later Cornish to be recognizably the same language
- c) to suggest a variety of Cornish that is sufficiently close to the Celtic toponymy of present-day Cornwall as to appear to be part of the same linguistic tradition
- d) to present a language that looks as though it could be learnt, written, and spoken without undue difficulty
- e) to provide a robust orthography that equips the Revival with spellings which are as unambiguous as possible in their representation of the sounds of Cornish, and which at the same time remain faithful to the forms found in the Cornish texts which are the source of the language.

The spelling we use for the name of the language is ***Kernowak***. This is a compromise between *Cornowok* of the Middle Cornish period (1572) and Lhuyd's *Kernûak*, but it maintains the connection with the toponym *Kernow* 'Cornwall'. *Kernowak* is also one of the spellings used



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by William Gwavas, *c.* 1700. It differs from the forms previously used in Revived Cornish (*Kernewek*, *Curnoack*, *Kernúak*, *Kernowek*) and so privileges none of them. If our proposals, or something like them, are adopted as the form of the language to be taught and used, it will be possible to use ***Kernowak*** for the standard language itself, or ***Kernowak Standard (KS)*** when it is desired to distinguish it from other forms of Revived Cornish.

### 0.3. COMPROMISE

The orthography proposed below takes as its starting point *The Creation of the World*, written by William Jordan in 1611. This text has been chosen because it can be regarded as representing the latest stage of Middle Cornish or as representing the earliest continuous text in Late Cornish. The *Creation* is thus ideally suited as the basis for a compromise between those who favour Middle Cornish and those who prefer Late Cornish as the basis for the revival. The choice of *The Creation of the World* as a foundation text has a number of implications.

- a) In the first place Jordan frequently indicates pre-occlusion in his spelling. It is for this reason that this orthography regularly writes pre-occlusion in such words as ***cabm*** ‘bent’, ***mabm*** ‘mother’, ***gwydn*** ‘white’ and ***pedn*** ‘head’. The option is also given for people to write ***camm*** ‘bent’, ***mamm*** ‘mother’, ***gwynn*** ‘white’ and ***penn*** ‘head’ if they prefer.
- b) By the time of *The Creation* the reflex of Old Cornish /ui/ in words like ***buit*** ‘food’, ***ruid*** ‘net’ is usually written <oo> or <ou>. This orthography therefore can easily distinguish this vowel from /o:/ by using the attested grapheme <oo>: ***boos*** ‘food’ but ***bos*** ‘to be’, ***roos*** ‘net’ but ***ros*** ‘gave’.
- c) Whatever one believes about vocalic length in Middle Cornish, it is apparent that by the time of *The Creation*, Cornish has only long and short vowels. Moreover the opposition is found for the most part only in monosyllables. This orthography need therefore distinguish long vowels in monosyllables only, e.g. ***del*** ‘leaves’ from ***dell*** ‘as’ or ***gar*** ‘(who) loves’ from ***garr*** ‘leg’.

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- d) It is also apparent that by the time of *The Creation* all unstressed syllables have been reduced either to [ɪ] or [ə]. This means that in unstressed syllables [ə] may be written with <a> by default (unless the morphology argues against it), e.g. **gwelas** ‘to see’, **gwregath** ‘wives’, **Kernowak** ‘Cornish’.
- e) This orthography writes **beis** ‘world’ (not **bys** or **bes**), **breis** ‘mind’ (not **brys** or **bres**). Although users of Revived Cornish may find such spellings novel, they should remember the spelling <ei> occurs sporadically throughout the texts, being particularly well-attested in Jordan’s *Creation of the World*; moreover spelling these words and others like them with <ei> facilitates both Middle Cornish and Late Cornish varieties of Revived Cornish. Here is a list of spellings in <ei> from the texts (spellings of such words with <ey> are very well attested but have not been included in the list below):

**beis** ‘world’ OM 404; **beis** ‘world’ SA 60; **beise** ‘world’  
CW 1080, 1140, 2138, 2151, 2315, 2330  
**beith** ‘be!’ BM 3866;  
**breis** ‘womb’ TH 8; **breis** ‘mind’ CW 106  
**deith** ‘day’ BK 511  
**feith** ‘faith’ TH 9, 16, 18a x 3, 31, 32, 34 x 4, 34a x 4, 36a,  
37, 37a, 39, 39a, 41, 42 x2, 45a, 46a, 48a, 51 x3, 51a x  
2, 54a x 3, 57  
**norveis** ‘world’ OM 313  
**preiv** ‘reptile’ CW 709, 912, 2415  
**preis** ‘time’ CW 911; **preise** CW 1162  
**seigh** ‘dry’ CW 1810, 1918.

By bringing our compromise spelling nearer to Lhuyd, our spoken Cornish is close to the only accurate description of living Cornish phonology in existence. This orthography thus does not depend upon speculation, but on the sounds of the language as heard in 1700 by a trained scholar.

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### 0.4. PARADIGMS

The text below is not a complete description of all aspects of the Cornish language. We have confined ourselves to the current concerns about pronunciation and spelling and have given the paradigms of the more important pronominal pronouns and of some of the most commonly-used verbs.

Because it has proved impossible to reconcile completely the paradigms of the texts of Middle and Tudor Cornish with the more “advanced” inflection of the later period, we have in many instances given both a *literary* and a *colloquial* form. It is not our intention that all forms should be taught to learners. We assume that beginners will be taught the simplest forms, before moving on to learn the more literary paradigms as their knowledge increases.

NOTE: Throughout this presentation we will use the terms “conservative” and “advanced” to describe the choice users may make between forms which are relatively early or relatively late. The terms “literary” and “colloquial” are used in a similar fashion. These are used neutrally, with no connotation; they are simply descriptive of available options.

We have also included a discussion of initial mutations and of verbal syntax. Toward the end of the document we give several texts respelt in the proposed orthography, and a short list of monosyllabic words with renderings in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

Where examples are given below from the original texts, they have been respelt in the proposed orthography so as not to confuse readers of this proposal.

### 0.5. AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS

This orthography began its evolution as an attempt by users of Unified Cornish, Revived Late Cornish, and Unified Cornish Revised to converge on a spelling which would allow for the required linguistic diversity while remaining *firmly based on attested traditional orthographic forms*. Along the way we determined that not only could this be done, but that it was also possible to accommodate the requirement of users

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of Common Cornish, that *the relationship between spelling and sounds must be as unambiguous as possible*.

This orthography is neither “archaic” nor “modernist”. It stands in the middle of the extremes. We believe that students who learn it will be able to put the Charter Fragment, a page from *Pascon Agan Arluth*, a passage from *Bewnans Ke*, a passage from the *Creation of the World*, a text by John Tregear, and a text by William Rowe next to it and recognize them all as the same language. Those who wish to read the Cornish texts in their original spelling will find both earlier and later texts to be familiar.

We hope that this document will give an accurate picture of what we have agreed upon and what we propose. We do not intend this to be a *fait accompli*. We believe our proposal to be robust and inclusive, but we expect that it may be modified after the intense public scrutiny and discussion that will follow its publication.

We believe this document represents a major step forward in the search for an acceptable standard written form. We now appeal to all those seriously interested in a solution that meets the needs of current users and future learners of Cornish alike to join in a discussion on the basis of the principles set out in this preamble.

It is widely agreed among Cornish speakers that the only way a single written form of the language can emerge is by all parties working together to find common ground. Although standard Cornish must be firmly rooted in the traditional language and in the traditional spelling, it needs to be broadly acceptable to everybody. Input from as wide a spectrum of Cornish speakers as possible is therefore essential. We, the signatories of this proposal, have at all times welcomed suggestions, comments, and constructive criticism from users of all forms of Cornish.

A single agreed orthography for Cornish is essential if the language is to flourish. Although it will inevitably resemble pre-existing forms of Cornish, it is essential that the Single Written Form be different from them all. If everybody loses his or her favourite orthography, then everybody gains, because the chosen spelling belongs to everybody and not to one group. Those of us who espoused

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other forms of the language have been ready to put them aside in the interests of the revival.

### 0.6. SIGNATORIES

*Yth esan ny lebmyn ow profya an lyver bian-ma dha why, cowsoryon agan tavas ny, gen uwelder ha gen own ha crèn i'wedh. Màr gwreugh whywhy y dhegemeras gen bolonjeth dâ ha úsya an taclow uij ina, na vednyn ny whelas namoy grassys.*

*An jorna-ma, 22 Metheven 2007*

Frances Bennett (*RLC*)  
Denise Chubb (*UC*)  
Ray Chubb (*UCR*)  
Andrew Climo (*UCR*)  
Eddie Climo (*KS/UC*)  
Laurie Climo (*UC*)  
Ian Curnow (*UC*)  
Bernard Deacon (*RLC*)  
Michael Everson (*KS*)  
Neil Kennedy (*RLC*)  
Alan M. Kent (*RLC/UCR*)  
Rod Lyon  
Ken MacKinnon (*KS/UC/RLC/KK*)  
Patricia Miller (*UC*)  
Philip Payton (*RLC*)  
John Pengilly (*RLC*)  
Audrey Pool (*UC*)  
Dan Prohaska (*UCR*)  
Craig Weatherhill (*UCR*)  
David Gus Williams (*RLC*)  
Nicholas Williams (*UCR*)

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### 0.7. SUPPORTERS

The following 51 people, having reviewed Revision 11 (made public on 26 March 2007), Revision 13 (made public on 15 May 2007), or Revision 15 (made public on 22 June 2007), have requested that their names be added to this list of supporters. A selection of quotations, made with their declarations of support, is also appended.

Sandy Angove	Mary Jones (UCR)
Heather Ashworth (UC/UCR)	Jonathan Kereve-Clarke (KK)
Roger Bailey (UC/KK)	Richard Legg (UCR)
Clive Baker (UC/UCR)	Janice Lobb (RLC)
Jan Beare (UCR)	Nigel Martin (KK/UCR)
Peggy Biddick (UCR)	Jon Mills (UC/RLC/KK/UCR)
Paul W. Birt (UC)	Philippa Mills (RLC/UC)
Vanda Bradley (UC)	Constance Moore (UCR)
Owen Cook (KK)	David Oates (UC)
John Cowan	Jonathan Olver (UC/UCR)
Wendy Curnow (UC)	Chris Parkinson (RLC)
Pete Daniels (UCR)	Andy Phillips (UCR)
Mina Dresser (RLC)	Adrian Pilgrim (UC, RLC)
Donald Dymond (UC)	Ros Prigg
George Gandy (UC/UCR)	Jeremy Rowe
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Neil Harvey (UCR)	Christian Semmens (UC/UCR)
Peter K. Harvey (UC)	Zara Shoemith (UC)
Rael Harvey (UC)	Ian Soulsby (UCR)
Maureen Hegarty (UC/RLC)	Steve Tinney
Patrick Hegarty (RLC)	Graham Charles Gordon Thomas
Nigel Hicks (UC/UCR)	Laurence A West (UCR/KS)
Denise Hoon (UC)	Kate Williams
Rosemary Horne (UC)	Robbie Wright (RLC)
Jane Howells (UC/UCR)	Brian Young (UC/UCR)
Nicolas Jacobs (UCR)	

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“If this spelling, or one similar to it, is adopted as the Standard Written Form for schools, we will be able to reunite the language and advance its cause at a rate not previously seen.”

“This plan was one that I was speaking about a long time ago but was ignored—now people are doing it!”

“I am most pleased to be able to support this initiative since it makes a genuine effort to bring all groups together and to stimulate informed debate about the future standard orthography based on the needs and interests of all.”

KS v. 15: “Pys dâ oma gen an lytherdnans-ma. Sur of y vos an gwelha spellyans bythqweth a vue y’n tavas dasvêwys.” KS v. 16: “Peis dâ oma gen an lytherdnans-ma. Sur ov y vos an gwelha spellyans bythqweth a veu y’n tavas dasvewys.”

“I think it is most important that whatever orthography is agreed is as close to historical versions as is practically possible. A language is about roots, identity and belonging, and continuity with the past is at least if not more important than ease of use.”

“I agree and well done all the good work you have done.”

“The chosen orthography must prove itself academically and linguistically to be attested in spelling and use. Otherwise we have failed.”

“Agreement desperately needed!”

“Very impressed with the draft proposal.”

“I very much hope that this significant document will be accepted and enable us to move forward”

“Kernowak manages to address many of the problems that currently exist in the other forms. Particularly from a KK user perspective, it omits a number of forms that were created without being based on historic fact. By going back to traditional forms and incorporating later forms such as pre-occlusion it creates a stunningly attractive form of Cornish that is easy to read (speaking as a Kemmyn user).”

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“I am overwhelmingly impressed by the quality of the KS specification and the discussion in the public process.”

“I sincerely hope that this new Cornish orthography (and morphology) will be inclusive, and will encourage language users to work together for the future of Cornish in a non-partisan spirit.”

“Scientists and historians update their knowledge regularly in the light of the results of on-going research. Why should linguists be any different? Is it intellectual laziness? If a fifth version of Cornish allows us to read the old texts, both mediaeval and modern, and allows us to converse in a reasonably colloquial manner, then I would be perfectly happy to go along with it. It would certainly make for a level playing field if all the existing versions had to do the same, but I suspect the die-hards in all camps wouldn't be happy. I would like to feel that what I was speaking and writing bore some resemblance to the language that we would have been using had it not died out.”

“I started out learning KK.”

“Kernowak is a great development. I want to jump aboard and further my linguistic studies as soon as it is approved. I ... confirm my support for what you are attempting with regards to a unified Cornish language. [I believe] that the influence that KK has been allowed to amass since its inception has been bad for the Cornish language and Cornish people as a whole; in fact, the whole debacle has been embarrassing for me as a Cornishman. All I desire is to learn more about my homeland; its history, customs and language and to share that knowledge.”

“A universally accepted fifth form, one that can be taught to 'one and all' and used to effectively increase the limited number of native speakers is, to my mind, the most sensible solution.”

“The principles of KS seem to me to reconcile the demands of history and usability quite well.”

“No compromise will completely satisfy everybody. But KS does an elegant job of synthesizing Late and Middle forms, attested graphs and phonemic reliability. This is an improvement on all the orthographies currently in use, and in the interests of unity I would be happy to switch to it from Kemmyn.”



## CHAPTER ONE

### PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING

**1.0.** Most learners of Cornish speak English. They come from all over Cornwall and indeed the world, speaking different varieties of English. In order to make as precise as possible the recommended pronunciation, we use the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) as strictly as we can, according to the rules given by the International Phonetic Association.

Many of the sounds of Cornish are similar to those used in English (of one sort or another) but some of them are quite different and must be taught and learnt. This orthography has been devised to give as much information as possible so that when a person sees an unfamiliar word, he or she will be able to pronounce it correctly according to clear rules.

#### 1.1. WORD STRESS

In the IPA, primary word stress is written with a superscript vertical bar [ <sup>ˈ</sup> ], and secondary stress with a subscript vertical bar [ <sub>ˈ</sub> ]. In Cornish, words are usually stressed on the penultimate syllable; thus *aval* [ˈævəl] ‘apple’ but *avalow* [əˈvələʊ] ‘apples’, *mestres* [ˈmɛstrɛs] ‘mistress’ but *mestresow* [mɛsˈtrɛzəʊ] ‘mistresses’. There are notable exceptions. *Mytern* [mɪˈtɛɹn] ‘king’ is stressed on the second syllable, for example. Some adverbs and prepositions contain proclitic elements, and so are stressed on the second syllable: *inwedh* [mˈweːð] (or *iˈwedh* [əˈweːð]) ‘also’, *adro* [əˈdɹɔː] ‘about’, *ales* [əˈleːz] ‘abroad, far and wide’, *dheworth* [ðəˈwɔːθ] ‘from’, *dherag* [ðəˈræːg] ‘before’. The word *hadre* [həˈdɹɛː] ‘while, until’ is also stressed on the second syllable.

Compound words carry primary and secondary stress, e.g. *tebel-spyrys* [ˈtɛbəlˌspɪrɪz] ‘evil spirit’, *overdevys* [ˈoːvɹɪˌdɛvɪz] ‘overgrown’.

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NOTE: Spellings in Middle and Late Cornish suggest that the possessive adjectives **agan** ‘our’, **agas** ‘your’ and **aga** ‘their’ had two forms. Since the words never bore full phrasal stress, the stress was weak. There are full forms [æɡən], [æɡəz], [æɡə], and reduced forms whose unstressed syllable was frequently elided or dropped to give [ɡən], [ɡəz], [ɡə]. Our choice for spelling these two forms is **agan** [æɡən], etc., and **gàn** [ɡən], etc.

### 1.2. VOWEL LENGTH

Cornish has two vowel lengths, long and short. The long vowel phonemes in earlier Cornish pronunciation are /i: e: æ: o: u: y: ø:/; they occur mostly in stressed monosyllables. Vowels in word-final position are usually long, e.g. **chy** [tʃi:] ‘house’, **tre** [tɹe:] ‘home’, **tro** [tɹo:] ‘turn’, **dâ** [dæ:] ‘good’, **deu** [dø:] ‘comes’. A few words like **ha** [ha] ‘and’ are always weakly stressed and do not conform to this rule. There are short phonemic equivalents of all the long vowels, namely /i e æ o u y ø/; they are typically realized as [ɪ ɛ æ ɔ ʊ ʏ œ]. There is also an unstressed vowel /ə/ and there are eight diphthongs /ei æi oi ow æw iw ew 'i:ə/.

In later Cornish pronunciation, some long vowels in stressed monosyllables have a tendency to break, as in **den** ‘man’ [de:n] > [deən] and **noth** ‘naked’ [no:θ] > [noəθ]; in final position **chy** [tʃi:] regularly breaks to [tʃəi]. The vowels /y: y/ and /ø: ø/ fall together as /i: i/ and /e: e/ respectively.

NOTE: George has suggested that early Middle Cornish did not distinguish vowel length *per se*, but rather that phonemic length lay with the consonants, with a non-phonemic threefold distinction of short, half-long, and long vowels being conditioned by the consonant length. It may well be the case that consonant length outlived Old Cornish, but it appears that it was soon lost in favour of the phonemic short and long vowel distinction posited by Jenner, Nance, Caradar, Gendall, and Williams. It is certainly the case that phonemic length in the vowels, not the consonants, is the norm in the revived language.

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### 1.3. RULES FOR VOWEL LENGTH

The main indicator of vowel length in monosyllables is the consonant which follows the vowel.

**1.3.1.** A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is *long* before a written single voiced consonant, e.g. **mab** [mæ:b] ‘son’, **ged** [ge:d] ‘leads’, **mog** [mo:g] ‘smoke’, **uj** [y:dʒ], [i:dʒ] ‘screech’, **hel** [he:l] ‘hall’, **clem** [kle:m] ‘claim’, **den** [de:n] ‘man’, **gwyn** [gwi:n] ‘wine’, **gor** [go:ɹ] ‘knows’, **gov** [go:v] ‘smith’, **hav** [hæ:v] ‘summer’, **lyv** [li:v] ‘flood’. Written <s> [z] counts as a voiced consonant, e.g. **les** [le:z] ‘width’, **ros** [ɹo:z] ‘rose’, **tas** [tæ:z] ‘father’.

**1.3.2.** A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is *long* before [ð] (written <dh>), e.g. **bedh** [be:ð] ‘grave’ and **ladh** [læ:ð] ‘kills’. Although [θ] (written <th>) and [x] (written <gh>) are voiceless, stressed vowels in monosyllables before either are also long, e.g. **coth** [ko:θ] ‘old’, **gweith** [gwe:θ] ‘worse’, **sqwyth** [skwi:θ] ‘tired’, **bath** [bæ:θ] ‘coin’, **meth** [me:θ] ‘shame’, **qweth** [kwe:θ] ‘garment’, and **begh** [be:x] ‘load’, **flogh** [flo:x] ‘child’, **gwygh** [gwi:x] ‘periwinkles’. (This applies even in later Cornish pronunciation where the final [x] becomes [h] and may be lost.) A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is also long before the consonant clusters <sk> and <st>, e.g. **Pask** [pæ:sk] ‘Easter’, **peisk** [pe:sk], [pi:sk] ‘fish’, **best** [be:st] ‘animal’, **chast** [tʃæ:st] ‘chaste’, **cost** [ko:st] ‘coast’, **Cryst** [kri:st] ‘Christ’, **gast** [gæ:st] ‘bitch, animal’, **lost** [lo:st] ‘tail’, **fust** [fy:st], [fi:st], ‘flail, cudgel’.

NOTE: The two rules given above appear to be the system Jordan uses for native Cornish vocabulary items in the *Creation of the World*. As can be seen below, many of the exceptions to these rules are found in loanwords.

**1.3.3.** A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is *short* before a written single voiceless consonant, e.g. **top** [tɒp] ‘top’, **whyp** [wɪp] ‘whip’, **fyt** [fɪt] ‘fit, bout’. A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is also short before a written double consonant, whether voiceless or voiced, e.g. **bryck** [brɪk] ‘brick’, **coll** [kɒl] ‘loss’, **dall** [dæl] ‘blind’, **fol** [fɒl] ‘crazy’,

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**berr** [bɛɪ] ‘short’, **borr** [bɔɪ] ‘fat’ **garr** [gɔɪ] ‘leg’, **torr** [tɔɪ] ‘belly, womb’, **coss** [kɔs] ‘itch’. A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is also short before consonant clusters other than **sk** and **st**, e.g. **horn** [hɔ.m] ‘iron’, **part** [pɔ.t] ‘part’, **fors** [fɔ.s] ‘energy’, **sqwych** [skwitʃ] ‘spasm’, **box** [bɔks] ‘box-tree’.

NOTE 1: For consistency, short vowels before /l/ and /r/ are written with the consonant doubled <ll> and <rr>; short vowels are not written with the grave accent before single <l> and <r>, apart from the three words **dàr** ‘eh?’, **màr** ‘if’, and **wàr** ‘on’. See §1.3.7.

NOTE 2: Although both **ch** [tʃ] and **j** [dʒ] are phonetically consonant clusters, unmarked vowels are short before **ch** (as in **sqwych** [skwitʃ]) and long before **j** (as in **uj** [y:dʒ], [i:dʒ]).

**1.3.4.** A vowel in a stressed monosyllable is *short* before a pre-occluded consonant or an original long consonant which is subject to pre-occlusion, e.g. **cabm**, **camm** [kæ<sup>b</sup>m], [kæm] ‘bent’; **pedn**, **penn** [pe<sup>d</sup>n], [pen] ‘head’; **gwydn**, **gwynn** [gwɪ<sup>d</sup>n], [gwɪn] ‘white’; **tobm**, **tomm** [tɔ<sup>b</sup>m], [tɔm] ‘hot, warm’; **udn**, **unn** [y<sup>d</sup>n], [ɪ<sup>d</sup>n], [yn], [ɪn] ‘one’.

NOTE: Unified Cornish, Common Cornish, and Unified Cornish Revised all acknowledged the existence of pre-occlusion in Cornish, but tended to discourage its use and did not show it in writing. It has, however, been a feature of the Cornish language since the late 15th century; it occurs in *Beunans Meriasek* (c. 1504) and is widely attested in place-names. From Jordan’s *Creation of the World* (1611) onward, it is written quite commonly. Revived Late Cornish has written pre-occlusion consistently.

Pre-occlusion is quintessentially Cornish and may be written with confidence. Moreover, because pre-occlusion is not reliably predictable, it *must* be indicated in writing. Words which are subject to pre-occlusion are written with <bm> and <dn> or <mm> and <nn> as the writer prefers. Speakers who do not use pre-occlusion

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will know to pronounce *gwydn* as [gwm̩]; speakers who do use pre-occlusion will know to pronounce *gwynn* as [gwr̩<sup>d</sup>n].

If pre-occlusion were not indicated in the orthography, speakers who do wish to pre-occlude might do so in words where it is inappropriate. For instance, *swàn* [swɔ̃n] ‘swan’ should not be pronounced \*[swɔ̃<sup>d</sup>n]; *gòn* [gɔ̃n] ‘I know’ does not pre-occlude, and is a different word from *godn*, *gonn* [gɔ̃<sup>d</sup>n] ‘gun’ (though *godn*, *gonn* may be pronounced [gɔ̃n]).

**1.3.5.** When a vowel in a stressed monosyllable is *long* but occurs before a voiceless consonant or a consonant cluster, it is written with a CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT: *hòk* [hɔ:k] ‘hawk’, *shâp* [ʃæ:p] ‘shape’, *stât* [stæ:t] ‘state’. Where the high front vowel is long in such cases, it is written <î>, e.g. *qwît* [kwit:] ‘wholly’, *spît* [spit:] ‘spite, rage’.

**1.3.6.** In some words, written <a> in a stressed monosyllable is *long* but may be pronounced either [æ:] or [ɔ:]. In these words, the CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT indicates this option, e.g. *brâs* [bræ:z], [brɔ:z] ‘great’, *cân* [kæ:n], [kɔ:n] ‘song’, *clâv* [klæ:v], [klɔ:v] ‘sick’, *tâl* [tæ:l], [tɔ:l] ‘brow’, *gwâv* [gwæ:v], [gwɔ:v] ‘winter’, *gwlan* [glæ:n], [glɔ:n] ‘wool’.

NOTE: An alternative without diacritical marks for this set of words would be the graph <ao>, e.g. *braos* ‘great’, *caon* ‘song’, *claov* ‘sick’, *taol* ‘brow’, *gwaov* ‘winter’, *gwlaon* ‘wool’. (Cf. Lhuyd AB 51c <*brân vrâoz*> ‘large crow’.)

**1.3.7.** When a vowel in a stressed monosyllable is *short* but occurs before a single voiced consonant, it is written with a GRAVE ACCENT, e.g. *pùb* [pʊb] ‘every’, *gòn* [gɔ̃n] ‘I know’, *jìn* [dʒɪn] ‘contrivance’, *lìn* [lɪn] ‘fluid, liquid’, *jùj* [dʒʊdʒ] ‘judge’. Note the use of the grave on the common words *dâr* ‘eh?’, *mâr* ‘if’, and *wâr* ‘on’.

NOTE: Diacritical marks are not new to Cornish. Edward Lhuyd used them, as did William Rowe, Thomas Tonkin, William Gwavas, and John Boson. Scholars William Pryce, Fred Jago, and

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Henry Jenner also used them. Nevertheless, diacritical marks are unfamiliar to some users of Cornish, perhaps because Morton Nance chose to confine their use to learning materials, stating that for “ordinary writing, diacritical marks are not used in unified Cornish”. Unfortunately, this led to a lack of clarity in the relation between sound and spelling. This was a perceived shortcoming in Unified Cornish, which gave rise to several competing solutions.

In the proposed orthography, because vowel length is marked in monosyllables by the consonant which follows the vowel, it is necessary to use diacritical marks regularly to indicate vowel length when it is other than expected. In practice, the use of diacritical marks is fairly limited, because most anomalous vowel length is found in loanwords.

The use of diacritical marks in *Kernowak* is obligatory, in order for the reader reliably to make the length distinction between pairs such as *gòn* [gɔn] ‘I know’ and *gon* [go:n] ‘scabbard’, and between *còst* [kɔst] ‘cost’ and *cost* [ko:st] ‘coast, region’ and so on. “Leaving off the accent” is to be considered a spelling error.

In the proposed orthography, diacritical marks are also used to make some other distinctions. Some of these are qualitative. Since unmarked *u* represents the phoneme /y/ (pronounced [y:], [i:] or [ɪ], [ɪ] depending on the following consonant), diacritical marks are used to indicate the phoneme /u/: *û* [u:] and *ù* [ʊ]. A set of words which have special variant pronunciations are marked with the circumflex: compare *bras* [bræ:z] ‘treachery’, with *brâs* [bræ:z], [brɔ:z] ‘great’ and *tal* [tæ:l] ‘pays, must’ with *tâl* [tæ:l], [tɔ:l] ‘forehead’.

A very few homophones may be distinguished by the use of the circumflex, e.g. *a* [ə] ‘from’, *â* [a:] ‘goes’; *da* [də] ‘thy, to’, *dâ* [dæ:] ‘good’; *ev* [e:v], [e:] ‘he’, *êv* [e:v] ‘drinks’; *eth* [e:θ] ‘eight, vapour’, *êth* [e:θ] ‘goest, went’; *ke* [ke:] ‘hedge’, *kê* [ke:] ‘go’; *on* [o:n] ‘we are’, *ôn* [o:n] ‘lamb’. (This is similar to the Welsh practice, where the circumflex distinguishes *cân* ‘song’ and *can* ‘flour’; *dôl* ‘meadow’ and *dol* ‘doll’; *gwên* ‘smile’ and *gwen* ‘white f.’; *hÿn* ‘older’ and *hyn* ‘this’.)

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Modern fonts and computer systems are well able to represent **â ê î ô û** and **à è ì ò ù** correctly and easily; these letters are used regularly in Welsh and Scottish Gaelic and have been for a long time. Keyboard driver software for these letters has been available for the Macintosh, Windows, and Linux platforms for a long time, and works with standard English-language keyboard hardware. It will be easy to make such resources available to people who do not yet have them. (We have avoided the use of diacritics on **y** because many fonts do not support them, and this would cause difficulties for users.)

### 1.4. SIMPLE VOWELS

#### 1.4.1. Long /i:/ [i:]

This is a long high front vowel. It is written <i> and <y> and sometimes <î> in the proposed orthography. Phonetically it can be represented as [i:]. In monosyllables it occurs before voiced consonants, [f] and [θ], e.g. **pyb** [pi:b] ‘pipe’, **kyg** [ki:g] ‘flesh, meat’, **pyg** [pi:g] ‘point’, **gwyl** [gwi:l] ‘do’, **fyn** [fi:n] ‘fine’, **gwyn** [gwi:n] ‘wine’, **gwyр** [gwi:r] ‘true’, **myr** [mi:r] ‘look!’, **prys** [pri:z] ‘price’, **scryf** [skri:f] ‘writing’, **gwyth** [gwi:θ] ‘keeping’, **sqwyth** [skwi:θ] ‘tired’. In absolute final position it has an allophone [əi], for example in **chy** [tʃi:], [tʃəi] ‘house’; **ky** [ki:], [kəi] ‘dog’; **ny** [ni:], [nəi] ‘we’; **ry** [ri:], [rəi] ‘to give’, **why** [wi:], [wəi] ‘you (pl.)’.

As has been noted in §1.3.5, when /i:/ occurs before voiceless consonants it is written <î>, e.g. **qwît** [kwi:t] ‘wholly’, **spît** [spi:t] ‘spite, rage’.

Both [i:] and [i] are most usually written <y> in this orthography. Those accustomed to Late Cornish spelling have indicated their view that the high frequency of the graph <y> gives the proposed orthography a rather too “medieval” appearance. In this orthography a regular and predictable distinction is made between the use of <i> and <y>, in part to deal with the aesthetic question, and in part to recognize the foreign origin of some prefixes and suffixes. *The general rule is that <i> is written in initial position (except in a few function words) and <y> elsewhere (except in some borrowed prefixes and suffixes).*

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### 1.4.1.1. Initial <i> and <y>

<i> is written in initial position: *idhyn* ‘birds’, *idn*, *inn* ‘narrow’, *inclynacyon* ‘inclination’, *inclynya* ‘to incline’, *incressya* ‘to increase’, *injyn* ‘stratagem’, *inia* ‘to urge’, *inspyrya* ‘inspire’, *intendys* ‘intended’, *iredy* ‘indeed’, *isel* ‘low’, *iwys* ‘indeed’.

<i> is written with the preposition *in* ‘in’: *in Kernow* ‘in Cornwall’, *i’n chy* ‘in the house’, *in y jy* ‘in his house’, *i’m breus avy* ‘in my judgment’. It is used in its inflected forms, e.g. *ina* ‘in him’, *inhy* ‘in her’, *inans* ‘in them’. It is also used in its derivatives: *in kerdh* ‘away’, *in mes* ‘out’, *in nes* ‘near’, *inwedh*, *i’wedh* ‘also’, *indelma* ‘in this way’, *indella* ‘in that way’, *inketelma* ‘in this same way’, *inketella* ‘in that same way’.

<i> is written with the preposition *inter* ‘among, between’: *inter benenes* ‘among women’, *intredhan ny* ‘among us’

<y> is written in the preverbal particle *y(th)*: *yth ov vy* ‘I am’, *y codh dhybm*, *y codh dhymm* ‘I should’ and in its variant *yn medh* ‘says, said’.

<y> is used with the adverbial particle *yn*: *yn fas* ‘well’, *yn few* ‘alive’, *yn freth* ‘fluently’, *yn gwyr* ‘truly’, *yn tâ* ‘well’.

<y> is used with the pronoun *y* ‘they’: *y a dheu* ‘they will come’.

<y> is used with forms of the verb *to be*: *yma*, *ymowns*, *ymownjy*, *yw*, *ywa*, *yns*.

NOTE: The preposition *in* ‘in’ is written with <i> and the adverbial particle *yn* is written with <y>. This orthographic distinction will help learners remember that *in* ‘in’ is not usually followed by any mutation, whereas Type I Mixed mutation follows the particle *yn*. The word *kyn* ‘although’ has the same mutation.

### 1.4.1.2. Medial <i> and <y>

<i> is written in the suffix *-ita* (English *-ity*) and on words containing the stem *-it-* from such words: *antygwita* ‘antiquity’, *auctorita* ‘authority’, *captyvita* ‘captivity’, *carnalita* ‘carnality’, *cherita* ‘charity’, *cita* ‘city’, *citysan* ‘citizen’, *comodita* ‘convenience’, *controvercita* ‘controversy’, *dynita* ‘dignity’, *felycita* ‘felicity’, *mortalita* ‘mortality’, *nycita* ‘ignorance’, *pita* ‘pity’, *plûralita*



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- 'plurality', *qwalita* 'quality', *supremita* 'supremity', *trynita* 'trinity', *ûniformita* 'uniformity', *unita* 'unity', *ûniversita* 'university', *ûniversalita* 'universality', *vanita* 'vanita'
- <i> is written in the suffixes *-icyon* and *-isyon*: *abolicyon* 'abolition', *condicyon* 'condition', *peticyon* 'petition', *circumcisyon* 'circumcision' and in derivatives: *abolicyonist* 'abolitionist', *condicyonal* 'conditional'.
- <i> is written in the suffixes *-itek*, *-itik*: *politek* 'politic', *critik* 'critic' and in derivatives: *critica* 'to criticize'.
- <i> in written in the suffixes *-ipal* and *-ipalita*: *mûnicipal* 'municipal', *pryncipal* 'principal', *mûnicipalita* 'municipality'
- <i> is written in *-ical*: *canonical* 'canonical', *heretical* 'heretical', *mystical* 'mystical', *scysmatical* 'schismatic'.
- <i> is written in *-ica*, *-ican*, *-icacyon*, *-ifia*, *-ificacyon*: *Africa* 'Africa', *African* 'African', *pùblican* 'publican', *comûnicacyon* 'communication'; *fornicacyon* 'fornication', *jùstifia* 'justify', *jùstificacyon* 'justification', *sygnifia* 'signify', *sygnificacyon* 'signification', *suplicacyon* 'supplication'.
- <i> is written in the suffix *-ist*: *royalist* 'royalist', *nacyonalist* 'nationalist'
- <i> is written in the prefixes *bi-*, *circùm-*, *magni-*, *mûni-*, *peri-*, and *ûni-*: *bisexyl*, 'bisexual', *circùmmcisyon* 'circumcision', *magnifia* 'magnify', *mûnicipal* 'municipal', *periodek* 'periodic', *ûniformita* 'uniformity', *ûnivers* 'univers', *ûniversal* 'univeral', *ûniversita* 'university'.
- <i> is written in names of medical conditions in *-itis* (English *-itis*): *menynjitis* 'meningitis', *peritonitis* 'peritonitis', *poliomielitis* 'poliomyelitis', *tonsyllitis* 'tonsillitis'.
- <în>, with a CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT, is used to write chemical and biochemical terms ending in English in *-in*, *-ine*, *-ein* and *-eine*: *adrenalîn* 'adrenalin', *morfîn* 'morphine', *protîn* 'protein', *caffîn* 'caffeine'.
- <y> is written in the suffix *-yk* in both native and borrowed words: *dyscrejyk*, *dyscresyk* 'unbelieving', *chymyk* 'chemistry'; but *chymist* 'chemist'.

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<y> is written in the suffix *-yf* (English *-ive*): *jolyf* ‘merry’, *olyf* ‘olive’ and in derivatives: *captyvita* ‘captivity’, *Olyvet* ‘Olivet’.

<y> is written in the prefix *poly-*: *polytechnik* ‘polytechnic’.

<y> is used in all other positions. If the root word is spelt with <y>, the <y> is maintained in derivatives: *pryns* ‘prince’, *pryncipalita* ‘principality’.

### 1.4.1.3. Final <y>

<y> is written regularly in final position.

### 1.4.2. Short /i/ [ɪ]

The corresponding short vowel is somewhat lower and slightly more centralized. It is written <y> and sometimes <i> in the proposed orthography. Phonetically it can be represented as [ɪ]. In monosyllables it occurs before voiceless consonants, e.g. *pryck* [pɪk] ‘point’, *lyck* [lɪk] ‘lick’, *qwyck* [kwɪk] ‘quick’, *whyp* [wɪp] ‘whip’, *fyf* [fɪt] ‘match, bout’, *pyt* [pɪt] ‘pit’. It also occurs in monosyllables before preoccluded *n* e.g. *gwydn*, *gwynn* [gwɪ<sup>d</sup>n], [gwɪn] ‘white’, *mydn*, *mynn* [mɪ<sup>d</sup>n], [mɪn] ‘wishes’, *tydn*, *tynn* [tɪ<sup>d</sup>n], [tɪn] ‘tight’, and before consonants written double *fyll* [fɪl] ‘fails’, *gyll* [gɪl] ‘can’, and before consonant clusters except <sk> and <st>, e.g. *box* [bɒks] ‘box-tree’, *sqwyck* [skwɪtʃ] ‘spasm’. It also occurs in the stressed syllables of words of more than one syllable, e.g. *kybmyas*, *kymmyas* [ˈkɪ<sup>b</sup>mjəs], [ˈkɪm<sup>j</sup>əs] ‘permission, leave’, *whypypya* [ˈwɪp<sup>j</sup>ə] ‘to whip’, *gwyryon* [ˈgwɪr<sup>j</sup>ən] ‘truthful, honest’. It also occurs in unstressed syllables, written <y>, e.g. *kellys* [ˈkɛlɪz] ‘lost’, *cowsys* [ˈkɔuzɪz] ‘spoken’, *termyn* [ˈtɛ.mɪn] ‘time’ and *flehyk* [ˈflɛhɪk] ‘little child’.

In final position unstressed /i/ tends to raise from [ɪ] to short [i], e.g. *kelly* [ˈkɛli] ‘lose’, *ankevy* [ənˈkɛvi] ‘forget’.

NOTE 1: In stressed open syllables /i/ often alternates with /e/, e.g. <pyjy> and <pejy> ‘pray’, <cryjy> and <crejy> ‘believe’, <scryfa> and <screfa> ‘write’, <myras> and <meras> ‘look’. We recommend for these words the following forms, making the choice on etymological grounds: *pejy* [ˈpɛdʒɪ] ‘pray’, *crejy*

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[ˈkɪədʒɪ] ‘believe’, *scryfa* [ˈskɪfə] ‘write’, and *myras* [ˈmɪrəs] ‘look’.

NOTE 2: The word for ‘world’ is written <*bys*>, <*beys*>, and <*bes*> in the texts; the pronunciation was probably [brɪz] at first; becoming [be:z] (the Old Cornish was <*bit*> [brɪd]). Rowe gives <*beaze*>, also evidently [be:z]. The word for ‘finger’ is attested in Old Cornish as <*bis*> and <*bes*>, probably pronounced [brɪs]; Lhuyd gives <*bês*>, evidently [be:z]. For simplicity’s sake, we recommend distinguishing the forms while respecting the variation in pronunciation: *beis* [brɪz], [be:z] ‘world, finger’. The proposed orthography writes the word for ‘until’ with a short vowel as *bis* [brɪz]. See Note 2 at §1.4.3.

### 1.4.3. Long /e:/ [e:]

This is a long mid-high vowel. It is written <e> and sometimes <ê> and <ai> in the proposed orthography. Phonetically it can be represented as [e:]. The long vowel occurs in monosyllables before single voiced consonants, <gh>, and <th>, e.g. *ev* [e:v] ‘he’, *nev* [ne:v] ‘heaven’, *sev* [se:v] ‘stands’, *deg* [de:g] ‘ten’, *wheg* [we:g] ‘sweet’, *gwel* [gwe:l] ‘field’, *ev a wel* [e:v ə ˈwe:l] ‘he sees’, *pel* [pe:l] ‘ball, globe’, *whel* [we:l] ‘work’, *den* [de:n] ‘man’, *beth* [be:θ] ‘ever’, *peth* [pe:θ] ‘thing, possession’, *qweth* [kwe:θ] ‘garment’.

When it occurs before a consonant cluster, length is shown by a circumflex, e.g. *dêns* [de:nz] ‘they came’, *gwrêns* [gwe:nz] ‘they went’.

The spelling <ai> is used in words with an original diphthong [ei] which has simplified to [e:], e.g. *dainty* [ˈde:nti] ‘fussy’, *paint* [pe:nt] ‘paint’, *trailya* [ˈtɹe:ljə] ‘turn’, *traitor* [ˈtɹe:təɪ] ‘traitor’, *gwaitya* [ˈgwe:tjə] ‘hope, take care’. Some speakers pronounce these as though they were written <*treilya*> [ˈtɹeɪljə], <*treitor*> [ˈtɹeɪtəɪ], <*gweytja*> [ˈgweɪtjə]. For simplicity’s sake, only the forms with <ai> are recommended as standard.

NOTE 1: Traditional Cornish normally uses the word *tavas* for ‘language’, although *eyth* ‘language’ is used three times in

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Tregear, which was not available to Nance when he reconstructed *yeth*. We recommend distinguishing *eth* [e:θ] ‘eight; vapour’, *êth* [e:θ̥] ‘goest; went’ and *yeth* [e:θ̥], [je:θ̥] ‘language’.

NOTE 2: Some words seem to alternate between /i:/ and /e:/ (cf. *bys* ~ *bes* above), e.g. *gwydh* ~ *gwedh* ‘trees’, *fydh* ~ *fedh* ‘faith’, *pryv* ~ *prev* ‘reptile’, *bydh* ~ *bedh* ‘be!’, *dydh* ~ *dedh* ‘day’. We recommend for these words the following forms: *gweidh* [gwi:ð], [gwe:ð] ‘trees’, *feidh* [fi:ð], [fe:ð] ‘faith’, *preiv* [pɹi:v], [pɹe:v] ‘reptile’, *beidh* [bi:ð], [be:ð] ‘be!’, *deidh* [di:ð], [de:ð] ‘day’. Other examples: *gleib* [gli:b], [gle:b] ‘wet’, *peisk* [pi:sk], [pe:sk] ‘fish’, *seigh* [si:x], [se:x] ‘dry’.

### 1.4.4. Short /e/ [ɛ]

The corresponding short vowel is slightly lower and more centralized than its long counterpart. It is written <e> and sometimes <è> in the proposed orthography. Phonetically it can be represented as [ɛ]. It occurs before voiceless consonants in monosyllables, e.g. *let* [lɛt] ‘hindrance’, *set* [sɛt] ‘sets’, and before pre-occluded *n*, e.g. *tedn*, *tenn* [tɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [tɛn] ‘draws’, *ev a vedn*, *ev a venn* [ɛ:v ə 'vɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [ɛ:v ə 'vɛn] ‘he will (colloq.)’, *gedn*, *genn* [gɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [gɛn] ‘wedge’. It also occurs as the stressed vowel in disyllables, e.g. *redya* [ˈɹɛdʒə] ‘read’, *metya* [ˈmɛtʃə] ‘meet’, *mednas*, *mennas* [ˈmɛ<sup>d</sup>nəs], [ˈmɛnəs] ‘will, wish’, *kelly* [ˈkɛli] ‘lose’, *ankevy* [əŋ'kɛvi] ‘forget’. Short [ɛ] occurs in low sentence stress in *mès* [mɛz] ‘but’.

NOTE: *beth* ‘ever’ and its lenited form *veth* ‘any’ have a long vowel. In the expression *veth oll* ‘any at all’, however, the long [e:] is shortened to [ɛ]: [vɛθ ɔl].

### 1.4.5. Long /æ:/ [æ:]

This is a long mid-low vowel, although its range is rather wide and the vowel can approach cardinal [a:]; it may even approach [ɛ:] on occasion. It occurs in monosyllables before single voiced consonants: e.g. *mab* [mæ:b] ‘son’, *ladh* [læ:ð] ‘kill!’, *gwag* [gwæ:q] ‘hungry’, *tas* [tæ:z] ‘father’, *cav* [kæ:v] ‘cave’, *glan* [glæ:n] ‘clean’, *sham* [ʃæ:m]

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‘shame’, **gam** [gæ:m] ‘game’, **ev a dal** [e:v ə dæ:l] ‘he ought’, and before [θ], e.g. **cath** [kæ:θ] ‘cat’, **whath** [ʍæ:θ] ‘still’.

The sound tends to lower to [ɒ:] after before <r>, e.g. **car** [kɒ:r] ‘love!’. See the Note at §1.4.6.

When /æ:/ occurs before unvoiced consonants or consonant clusters it is marked with a circumflex, e.g. **shâp** [ʃæ:p] ‘shape’.

In some words, the **â** marks the optional pronunciations [æ:] or [ɒ:], e.g. **brâs** [bræ:z], [brɒ:z] ‘great’, **cân** [kæ:n], [kɒ:n] ‘song’, **clâv** [klæ:v], [klɒ:v] ‘song’, **gwâv** [gwæ:v], [gwɒ:v] ‘song’. See §1.3.6.

NOTE: We know that /æ:/ was an open-mid vowel for a number of reasons. In the Middle Cornish texts **whath** ‘still’ is often written <wheth> and **fas** ‘face’ is on occasion <feth>. Lhuyd gives Cornish <**gêst**> ‘bitch’ AB: 46a, corresponding to Welsh *gast*. At BM 3411 the plural of **hal** ‘marsh’ is <**hellow**>; if the short vowel of <**hellow**> was /e/, the long vowel was likely to have been at a similar height in the mouth. Moreover, place-names containing <**praze**> ‘meadow’ (<**pras**>) and <**glaze**> ‘blue’ (<**glas**>) suggest that the elements in Cornish had a raised /æ:/ rather than /a:/.

### 1.4.6. Short /æ/ [æ]

The short equivalent of /æ:/ is lower and slightly more central. Its range is rather wide and the vowel can approach cardinal [a]. It occurs in monosyllables before voiceless consonants, e.g. **whaff** [ʍæf] ‘gust of wind’, and **sqwat** [skwæt] ‘blow, buffet’. It also occurs before double <ll>, e.g. **dall** [dæl] ‘blind’, **fall** [fæl] ‘failure’. It also occurs before pre-occluded **m** and **n**, e.g. **cabm**, **camm** [kæ<sup>b</sup>m], [kæm] ‘bent’, **mabm**, **mamm** [mæ<sup>b</sup>m], [mæm] ‘mother’, **tabm**, **tamm** [tæ<sup>b</sup>m], [tæm] ‘bit’, **spladn**, **splann** [splæ<sup>d</sup>n], [splæn] ‘brilliant, clear’.

It occurs as the stressed vowel in disyllables and polysyllables, e.g. **cara** [ˈkærə] ‘love’, **cana** [ˈkænə] ‘sing’, **canow** [ˈkænou] ‘songs’, **ladha** [ˈlæðə] ‘kill’, **gasa** [ˈgæzə], **gara** [ˈgærə] ‘leave, allow’.

The sound tends to lower to [ɒ] after <w> and before <r>, e.g. **swàn** [swɒn] ‘swan’, **part** [pɒ:t] ‘part’, **wàr** [wɒ:r] ‘on’, and before <ls>, e.g. **als** [ɒlz] ‘cliff, shore’; **fals** [fɒlz] ‘false’.

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NOTE: The sound [ɒ] is like the vowel in English Received Pronunciation *pot* [pɒt]; it is not like RP *half* [hɑ:f] or *law* [lɔ:]. The sound is like a vowel midway between the Eastern American *cot* [kɑt] and *caught* [kɔt] in those dialects which distinguish them.

### 1.4.7. Long /o:/ [o:]

This is a mid-high rounded back vowel. It is written <o> and sometimes <ô> in the proposed orthography. Phonetically it can be represented as [o:]. It appears in monosyllables before voiced consonants, e.g. **cog** [ko:g] ‘empty’, **ov** [o:v] ‘am’, **dov** [do:v] ‘tame’, **ros** [ɾo:z], and before consonant clusters: **post** [po:st] ‘post’. When it occurs before a voiceless consonant, the length is shown by a circumflex, e.g. **côp** [ko:p] ‘cope’, **grôt** [gɾo:t] ‘groat’.

In some words and in unstressed position, the vowel sound shortens and lowers to [ɒ], e.g. **bos** [bo:z], [bɒz] ‘be’; **dos** [do:z], [dɒz] ‘come’; **mos** [mo:z], [mɒz] ‘go’. This alternation is left unmarked in the proposed orthography.

NOTE: Some words alternate between /o:/ and /u:/, the former being used in earlier Cornish pronunciation and the latter in later Cornish pronunciation. These words are spelt with the graph <oo>. See §1.4.9.

### 1.4.8. Short /o/ [ɔ]

This is the short equivalent of /o:/. It is lower and more central than its long counterpart, usually [ɔ] though sometimes reduced to [ɤ]. It is written <o> and sometimes <ò> and <au> in the proposed orthography. It occurs in monosyllables before a voiceless consonant, e.g. **top** [tɔp] ‘top’, **pot** [pɔt] ‘pot’, **cot** [kɔt] ‘short’ and before consonant clusters and consonants written double, e.g. **orth** [ɔɾθ] ‘upon’, **porth** [pɔɾθ] ‘harbour’, **toll** [tɔl] ‘hole’, **coll** [kɔl] ‘loss’. It also occurs in monosyllables before pre-occluded **m** and **n**, e.g. **tobm**, **tomm** [tɔ<sup>b</sup>m], [tɔm] ‘hot’; **todn**, **tonn** [tɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [tɔn] ‘wave’.

Short /o/ also occurs before /n/ without pre-occlusion in the Cornish for ‘I know’, which we spell **gôn** [gɔn]. The word for ‘gun’ is <**gon**>, plural <**gonnys**> in *Beunans Meriasek*. But Lhuyd writes it as

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<*gwdn*>. We therefore write the word with pre-occlusion: **godn**, **gonn** [gɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [gɔn], *pl.* **godnys**, **gonnys** ['gɔ<sup>d</sup>nɪz], ['gɔnɪz]

Short /o/ also occurs as the stressed vowel in disyllables and polysyllables, e.g. **codha** ['kɔðə] 'fall', **fosow** ['fɔzɔʊ] 'walls', **orta** ['ɔɪtə] 'upon him', **onen** ['ɔnən] 'one', **bohosak**, **bohojak** [bə'hɔzək], [bə'hɔdzək] 'poor'.

It is written <au> in **Austrya** ['ɔstɪjə] 'Austria', **Australya** [ɔs'tɹæljə] 'Australia' and **Austol** ['ɔstəl], ['ɔsəl] 'St Austell'. The words **cons** 'vagina' and **cauns** 'pavement' are homophones [kɔns]; other words with this sound are also written with <au>, e.g. **chauns** [tʃɔns] 'chance', **dauns** [dɔns] 'dance', **staus** [stɔns] 'stance', **awauncya** [ə'vɔnsjə] 'to advance, to promote', **dauncya** ['dɔnsjə] 'to dance', **launcya** ['lɔnsjə] 'to lance, to shaft'.

### 1.4.9. Long /u:/ [u:]

This is a high back rounded vowel and is often the reflex of Old Cornish /ui/ and /oi/. It is written <ou> and sometimes <û> in the proposed orthography. Phonetically it can be represented as [u:], e.g. It is also written <ou> in borrowings from Middle English **goun** [gʊn] 'gown', **cloud** [klu:d] 'cloud' and **flour** [flu:ɹ] 'flower'. It is written <û> in **frût** [fru:t] 'fruit', **gûn** [gu:n] 'down, unenclosed land', **Stûl** [stu:l] 'Epiphany'. The word **ûsya** 'use' is pronounced with an initial [ju:]: ['ju:zjə].

Some words alternate between /o:/ and /u:/, the former being used in earlier Cornish pronunciation and the latter in later Cornish pronunciation. These words may be written with the spelling <oo>: **bloodh** [blo:ð], [blu:ð] 'years of age', **cloos** [klo:z], [klu:z] 'hurdle', **coos** [ko:z], [ku:z] 'wood', **goodh** [go:ð], [gu:ð] 'goose', **goos**, **gooj** [go:z], [gu:z], [go:dʒ], [gu:dʒ] 'blood', **loos** [lo:z], [lu:z] 'grey', **oos** [o:z], [u:z] 'age', **moos** [mo:z], [mu:z] 'table', **poos** [po:z], [pu:z] 'heavy', **roos** [ro:z], [ru:z] 'net', **troos** [tro:z], [tru:z] 'foot', **scoodh** [sko:ð], [sku:ð] 'shoulder', **scoos** [sko:z], [sku:z] 'shield'.

### 1.4.10. Short /u/ [ʊ]

This, the short equivalent of /u:/, is slightly lower and a little more central than its long counterpart. It is not common and seems to

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alternate with /o/. In the proposed orthography, because <u> represents /y/, [ɔ] must be written <ù>, e.g. **pùb** [pɔb] ‘every’, **bùs** [bɔz] ‘but’, **bùss** [bɔs] ‘bus’, **lùk** [lɔk] ‘enough’.

NOTE: Because the graph <u> is used for /y:/ and /y/, a certain number of words which were sometimes written in Middle Cornish with <u> are respelt in this orthography with <o> where such forms are also attested in the texts. Some examples are **cosca** [ˈkɔskə] ‘sleep’, **porpos** ‘purpose’ [ˈpɔ:pɔz], **porposya** ‘intend’ [pɔ:pɔzjə], **scollya** ‘scatter, shed’ [ˈskɔljə], **second** ‘second’ [ˈsekənd], and **sopposya** ‘assume’ [səˈpɔzjə].

### 1.4.11. Long /y:/ [y:] ~ [i:]

This is a long high rounded front vowel. It is written <u> and occurs in monosyllables before a single voiced consonant and <th>. By the sixteenth century /y:/ was unrounding to become /i:/ with which it fell together. Both pronunciations are acceptable and current: **tus** [ty:z], [ti:z] ‘people’, **Sul** [sy:l], [si:l] ‘Sunday’, **fur** [fy:ɹ], [fi:ɹ] ‘wise’, **uth** [y:θ], [i:θ] ‘horror’, **uj** [y:dʒ], [i:dʒ] ‘howl’.

NOTE: We recommend splitting the word **pur** ‘pure, very’ into two separate items: (i) **pur** [py:ɹ], [pi:ɹ] superlative **purra** [ˈpyrɹə], [ˈpirɹə] (or **purra** [ˈpyrɹhə], [ˈpirɹhə]) ‘pure, complete, utter’, e.g. *Maria gwerhes pur* ‘Mary, a pure virgin’, *an purra lader i’n pow* ‘the most inveterate thief in the country’; (ii) **pòr** [pɔɹ] ‘very’ (adverb), e.g. **pòr dhá** ‘very good’, **pòr goth** ‘very old’.

### 1.4.12. Short /y/ [ɻ] ~ [ɪ]

This is the short equivalent of /y:/. It has a tendency to unround and to fall together with /i/ as [ɪ]. It is written <u> and occurs before preoccluded **n** in **udn**, **unn** [ʏ<sup>d</sup>n], [ɻn], [ɪ<sup>d</sup>n], [ɪn] ‘one’ and as the stressed vowel in disyllables and polysyllables, e.g. **ujy** [ˈɻdʒi], [ˈɪdʒi] ‘is’, **uja** [ˈɻdʒə], [ˈɪdʒə] ‘howl’, **budhys** [ˈbɻðɪz], [ˈbɪðɪz] ‘drowned’, **dowlujy** [dɔuˈɻdʒi], [dɔuˈɪdʒi] ‘devilry’.



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### 1.4.13. Long /ø:/ [ø:] ~ [e:]

This is a long mid-high rounded front vowel, [ø:]. It appears in monosyllables before single voiced consonants and <th> and is written <eu> in this orthography. By the sixteenth century /ø:/ was unrounding to become /e:/ with which it fell together. e.g. **eus** [ø:z], [e:z] 'is', **deus** [dø:z], [de:z] 'come!', **deuth** [dø:θ], [de:θ] 'came', **skeus** [skø:z], [ske:z] 'shadow', **keus** [kø:z], [ke:z] 'cheese', **keun** [kø:n], [ke:n] 'dogs', **leur** [lø:ɹ], [le:ɹ] 'floor', **leun** [lø:n], [le:n] 'full', **meur** [mø:ɹ], [me:ɹ] 'much', **beu** [bø:], [be:] 'was'.

### 1.4.14. Short /ø/ [œ] ~ [ɛ]

This, the short equivalent of /ø:/, is not common. It has a tendency to unround and to fall together with /e/ as [ɛ]. It is written <eu> and occurs as the stressed vowel in the preterite and perfect of the verb **dos** 'come', e.g. **deuthowgh** ['dœθoux], ['deθoux] 'you came' and **re dheuva** [ɹə'dœvə], [ɹə'dɛvə] 'he has come'.

### 1.4.15. Schwa /ə/ [ə]

Schwa is the mid-high unrounded neutral vowel. Schwa and /i/ [ɪ] are very common in unstressed final syllables in Cornish. Schwa may be written as <a>, <e> or <o>, for example, in **gwelas** ['gweləs] 'see', **flehas** ['flɛhəs] 'children', **myternes** [mɪ'tɛɹnəs] 'queen', **onen** ['ɔnən] 'one', **gwedhen** ['gwɛðən] 'tree', **colon** ['kɔlən] 'heart', **poyson** ['pɔizən] 'poison', and **pryson** ['pɹɪzən] 'prison'.

Schwa is also written finally as <a> in verbal nouns in <ya>, e.g. **redya** [ɹɛdjə] 'read', **metya** [mɛtjə] 'meet', **aqwytya** [ə'kwɪtjə] 'pay, requite'; in the third singular subjunctive, e.g. **may halla** [mæi 'hælə] 'so he may', **may whrella** [mæi 'hɹɛlə] 'so he may do'; and in the third person singular masculine of prepositional pronouns, e.g. **gansa** ['gænzə] 'with him', **dhodha**, ['ðɔðə], **dodha** ['dɔðə] 'to him', **dredha** ['dɹɛðə] 'through him', **ragtha** [ɹæθə] 'for him', **dheworta** [ðə'wɔɹtə] 'from him', **orta** [ɹɔɹtə] 'upon him', **hebtha** [hɛpθə] 'without him' and **anodha** [ə'nɔðə] 'of him'.

NOTE 1: It would simplify the proposed orthography if one could spell schwa identically everywhere. Unfortunately this is not

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possible. If we write, for example, **colan** ‘heart’, **holan** ‘salt’ and **pellan** ‘ball’, we make it harder for learners, who have to remember that the plurals are **colonow**, **holanow** and **pellednow** respectively. It is therefore better to use the re-appearing morphological vowel in such cases – and also with feminines in **-es**: **myternes** ‘queen’ and **mestres** ‘mistress’. Schwa, however, can be written in forms that do not in themselves inflect. We recommend, therefore, writing **gwelas** ‘see’, **kemeras** ‘take’, **godhvas** ‘know’, **gortas** ‘wait’, **cafos/cawas** ‘get’ as well as **genaf**, **genas**, **genan**, and **esaf** ‘am’, **esan/eran** ‘we are’, and **-ans** in all 3rd plurals (if not in **-yns**). This brings written Cornish closer to the practice of the scribes at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century—in accordance with our aim of starting from William Jordan’s *Creation* of 1611: *gwelas* ‘see’ TH 3, *kemeras* ‘take’ TH 5a, *gothfas* ‘knowledge’ TH 11, *gortas* ‘wait’ TH 36, *ow kafas* ‘getting’ TH 11, *genaf* ‘with me’ BK 2967, *genas* ‘with thee’ BK 3048, *genan ny* ‘with us’ TH 40, *esaf* ‘I am’ BK 3116, *y thesan* ‘we are’ TH 8, *ne geran* ‘we are not’ SA 59.

We also write **Kernowak** [kəɹˈnuːək] ‘Cornish’, **Frenkak** [ˈfɹɛŋkək] ‘French’, **Godhalak** [gəˈðælək] ‘Irish’ even though such forms as **Kernoweger** [kɛ.nʊˈɛgɛɹ] ‘Cornish speaker’ and **Godhalegy** [gəðəˈlɛgɪ] ‘Gaelicize’ may be used. We will also have vocalic alternation in **marrak** [ˈmæɹək] ‘knight’, pl. **marrogyon** [məˈɹɔgɪən] and **tiak** [ˈtiːək] ‘farmer’, pl. **tiogow** [tiˈɔgʊw].

NOTE 2: From the time of *Beunans Meriasek* onward, final unstressed **-o** and **-a** are normally written **-a**. As a result, Middle Cornish **ganso** ‘with him’ and **gansa** ‘with them’ become identical. In compensation, the third person plural prepositional pronoun is recharacterized as **gansans**. In this orthography, **gansa** and **gansans** are taken as standard. **Ganso** ‘with him’ and **gansa** ‘with them’ may also be written. See §4.2.2.

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### 1.5. DIPHTHONGS

#### 1.5.1. /ei/ [ɛi]

This is phonetically /e/ + /i/, but the first element is usually considerably lower, so [ɛi] is more typical than [ei]; when speakers do use [ei] it sometimes simplifies to [e:]. This diphthong appears as <ey> in both monosyllables and disyllables, **teyr** [tɛiɹ] ‘three’ (fem.), **seyth** [sɛiθ] ‘seven’, **seythvas** [ˈsɛiθvɛz] ‘seventh’, **seythen** [ˈsɛiθɛn] ‘week’.

#### 1.5.2. /æi/ [æi]

This is phonetically /æ/ + /i/, but the first element may lower to bring the diphthong to [ai]. The sound is found mostly in monosyllables, e.g. **bay** [bæi] ‘kiss’, **fay** [fæi] ‘faith’, **gay** [gæi] ‘gay’, **lay** [læi] ‘lay’, **may** [mæi] ‘so that’, **pray** [præi] ‘prey’. It also occurs in the interjections **ay** [æi] and **hay** [hæi].

As noted above in §1.4.3, <ai> is [e:], an original diphthong [ei] that has fallen together with <e>.

#### 1.5.3. /oi/ [ɔi]

This is phonetically /o/ + /i/, but is typically lowered to [ɔi], e.g. **oy** [ɔi] ‘egg’, **noy** [nɔi] ‘nephew’, **noys** [nɔiz] ‘noise’, **oyl** [ɔil] ‘oil’, **poynt** [pɔint] ‘point’, **poyson** [ˈpɔizɔn] ‘poison’, **voyd** [vɔid] ‘go away!’, **voys** [vɔiz] ‘voice’. The first element of the diphthong may be raised to [ɔi] in **moy** [mɔi], [mɔi] ‘more’.

#### 1.5.4. /ow/ [oʊ]

This is pronounced [oʊ] and can stand in both stressed and unstressed syllables. Examples of monosyllables include **glow** [glɔʊ] (or [glu:], and so on) ‘coal’, **cows** [kouz] ‘speech’, **pow** [pɔʊ] ‘country’, **pows** [pɔʊz] ‘garment’, **down** [dɔʊn] ‘deep’. Examples of stressed /ow/ in disyllables include **cowsal** [ˈkouzəl] ‘speak’, **towlal** [ˈtoʊləl] ‘plan, throw’, **Sowsnak** [ˈsouznək] ‘English’, **mowes** [ˈmoʊəs] ‘girl’, **cowas** [ˈkoʊəs] ‘shower’. From the sixteenth century onwards, in stressed syllables before a following vowel, the diphthong is sometimes raised to [u:], e.g. **jowal** [ˈdʒoʊəl], [ˈdʒu:rəl] ‘jewel’, **Jowan** [ˈdʒoʊən], [ˈdʒu:rən] ‘John’, **Kernowak** [kɛrˈnoʊək], [kɛrˈnu:rək] ‘Cornish’.

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/ow/ is also found in unstressed syllables, where it is written <ow> as a plural suffix. It is usually pronounced [oʊ] (and is so transcribed here), but this may be reduced to [ɔ] or [ʊ] or [ə], e.g. **levow** [ˈlɛvoʊ] ‘voices’, **prejow** [ˈpɹɛdʒoʊ] ‘meals’, **tylleryow** [tɪˈlɛrjoʊ] ‘places’ and **bledhynyow** [blɛˈðɹɪnjɔʊ] ‘years’. As an unstressed second person plural ending it is written <owgh>, e.g. **kemerowgh** [kəˈmɛroʊx] ‘take!’, **y fedhowgh** [ə ˈfɛðoʊx] ‘you will be’, **pandr’a lavarowgh?** [pənˈdɹɛː ləˈværoʊx] ‘what are you saying?’, **me a vedn dos genowgh** [meː ə vɛˈdɪn doːz ˈɡɛnoʊx] ‘I will come with you’. The ending is also pronounced [ɔx] or [ʊx] or [əx], and before **why** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə].

NOTE: In Cornish <ow> *never* sounds like [aʊ] in RP English or General American *cow* [kaʊ].

### 1.5.5. /æw/ [aʊ]

This is pronounced [aʊ] and is written <aw>, e.g. **maw** [maʊ] ‘boy’, **naw** [naʊ] ‘nine’, **paw** [paʊ] ‘paw’, **saw** [saʊ] ‘but, except’.

### 1.5.6. /iw/ [iʊ]

This is pronounced [iʊ] and is written <yw>, e.g. **yw** [iʊ] ‘is’, **gwyw** [ɡwiʊ] ‘worthy’, **gyw** [ɡiʊ] ‘spear’, **lyw** [liʊ] ‘colour’, **pyw** [piʊ] ‘who’. It is written <uw> in three words: **buwgh** [biʊx] ‘cow’, **Duw** [diʊ] ‘God’, **duwon** [diʊwən] ‘pain, grief’, and it is written <u> in final position in six words: **du** [diʊ] ‘black’, **glu** [ɡliʊ] ‘sharp’, **gu** [ɡiʊ] ‘woe’, **plu** [pliʊ] ‘parish’, **tru** [triʊ] ‘alas!’, **tu** [tiʊ] ‘side’. The sound also occurs in unstressed syllables, for example, **Jesu** [ˈdʒɛziʊ] ‘Jesus’, **hedhyw** [ˈhɛðiʊ] ‘today’. Under weak stress [iʊ] may open to [ɪʊ] as in **yw** [iʊ], [ɪʊ] ‘is’.

NOTE: In the traditional texts, the spelling <yw> appears to be in free variation with the spelling <ew> in many words, e.g. <**ew**> ‘is’, <**gwew**> ‘worthy’, <**lew**> ‘colour’, <**pew**> ‘who’, <**gew**> ‘spear’; sometimes <ew> alternates with <u>, e.g. <**plu**> ‘parish’, <**tru**> ‘alas!’. For simplicity, the spelling <yw> is recommended as the general form in the proposed orthography. The exceptions

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<uw> and final <u> enable writers to distinguish between a number of homophones: **buwgh** [biʊx] ‘cow’ and **bewgh** [biʊx] ‘you were’, **Duw** [diʊ] ‘God’ and **du** [diʊ] ‘black’, and **gu** [giʊ] ‘woe’ and **gyw** [giʊ] ‘spear’.

### 1.5.7. /ew/ [eʊ]

This is pronounced [eʊ] and is written <ew>, e.g. **bew** [beʊ] ‘alive’, **lewgh** [leʊx] ‘mist’, **tew** [teʊ] ‘fat’, **brew** [breʊ] ‘wounded’.

In disyllables /ew/ has a tendency to become /oʊ/, e.g. **bewnans** [ˈbeʊnəns], **bowmans** [ˈboʊnəns] ‘life’, **ewna** [ˈeʊnə], **owna** [ˈoʊnə] ‘mend’, **dewdhek** [ˈdeʊðek], **dowdhek** [ˈdoʊðek] ‘twelve’, **dewla** [ˈdeʊlə], **dowla** [ˈdoʊlə] ‘hands’. In this orthography, both forms are admitted as variants.

### 1.5.8. /iə/ [iːə]

This is not a true diphthong, since in verse it is treated as a disyllable with stress on the first element. It is written <ia> in this orthography and occurs in forms of the conditional of **bos** ‘be’, e.g. **bian** [ˈbiːən] ‘I would be, we would be’, **bia** [ˈbiːə] ‘he would be’, **bias** [ˈbiːəz] ‘you would be’, and **bians** [ˈbiːəns] ‘they would be’. It is also found in **bian** [ˈbiːən] ‘small’, **lias** [ˈliːəz] ‘many’, and in the name **Maria** [məˈriːə]. Note the distinction between **provia** [pɹəˈviːə] ‘provide’ and **profya** [pɹɔfjə] ‘offer’. Other words which are written with <ia> are **agria** [əˈɡriːə] ‘to agree’, **ania** [əˈniːə] ‘to annoy’, **aspia** [asˈpiːə] ‘to spy’, **cria** [ˈkriːə] ‘to call, to name’, **destria** [desˈtriːə] ‘to destroy’, **dian** [ˈdiːən] ‘entire’, **gockia** [ɡɔˈkiːə] ‘to be foolish’, **sians** [ˈsiːəns] ‘whim’, **skians** [ˈskiːəns] ‘wisdom’, **trial** [ˈtriːəl] ‘trial’, **inia** [iˈniːə] ‘to urge’.

In a few words, <ie> and <io> are used, e.g. **biowgh** [ˈbiːoʊx] ‘you (pl.) would be’, **tiogow** [tiˈjɔɡoʊ] ‘farmers’ (from **tiak** [ˈtiːək] ‘farmer’). The verbal adjectives of verbs in **-ia** are regularly **-ies**: **agries** [əˈɡriːəz] ‘agreed’, **anies** [əˈniːəz] ‘annoyed’, **aspies** [asˈpiːəz] ‘espied’, **cries** [ˈkriːəz], [ˈkriːəz] ‘called, named’, **destries** [desˈtriːəz] ‘destroyed’, **inies** [iˈniːəz] ‘urged’.

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### 1.6. CONSONANTS

The consonants, apart from **f** and **s**, are much simpler than the vowels and diphthongs. We list them, therefore, under their orthographic, rather than their phonetic forms.

#### 1.6.1. <b> [b]

**b** is pronounced [b] as in English *boy*, e.g. in **budhy** ['bʏði], ['bɪði] 'drown', **brâs** [bræ:z], [brɔ:z], 'great', **y bedn** [ɪ 'beɰn], [ɪ 'ben] 'his head'.

#### 1.6.2. <c> [k], [s]

**c** has two values. Before **a**, **o** and **u** it is pronounced [k], e.g. **cath** [kæ:θ] 'cat', **cot** [kɔt] 'short', **cosca** ['kɔskə] 'sleep'; in final position it is often written **ck**, e.g. **bryck** [brɪk]. Before **e**, **y** (and **i**) it is pronounced [s], e.g. **certan** ['sɛɪtən] 'certain', **cyder** ['sɪ:dəɪ] 'cider', **cynema** ['sɪnəmə] 'cinema'. The ending **-cya** is [sjə], e.g. **lacya** ['læsja] 'to tie'. The ending **-ncyä** is [nsjə] as in **chauncya** ['tʃɔnsjə] 'chance', **dauncya** ['dɔnsjə] 'dance', **launcya** ['lɔnsjə] 'lance, shaft'. The ending **-cyon** may alternate between [sjən] and [ʃən], e.g. **nacyon** ['næsjan], ['næʃən] 'nation', **temptacyon** [tɛmp'tæsjan], [tɛmp'tæʃən] 'temptation'.

#### 1.6.3. <ch> [tʃ], [k]

**ch** is pronounced [tʃ] like the *ch* in English *church*, e.g. **chy** [tʃi:], [tʃəi] 'house', **chapel** ['tʃæpəl] 'chapel', **chanjya** ['tʃændʒə] 'change'. In modern borrowings (usually from Greek) **ch** is sometimes pronounced [k] as in, and in the same contexts as, English, e.g. **chemist** ['kɛmɪst] 'chemist', **technologyeth** [tɛknɔ'lədʒjəθ] 'technology'.

#### 1.6.4. <d> [d]

**d** is pronounced [d] as in English 'dog', e.g. **deidh** [di:ð], [de:ð] 'day', **deweth** ['dɛwəθ] 'end', **dov** [dɔ:v] 'tame', **dry** [dɪ:i], [dɪ:i] 'bring'.

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### 1.6.5. <dh> [ð]

**dh** is a voiced interdental fricative [ð], like the *th* in English *this* and *that*, e.g. **deidh** [de:ð] ‘day’, **dhodha** [ˈðoðə] ‘to him’. Finally and medially after **r** it is often dropped, thus **fordh** [fɔɹð], [fɔɹ], **vordh** [vɔɹð], [vɔɹ] ‘road’, *pl.* **fordhow** [ˈfɔɹðoʊ], [ˈfɔɹoʊ], **vordhow** ‘roads’ [ˈvɔɹðoʊ], [ˈvɔɹoʊ]; **hordh** [hɔɹð], [hɔɹ] ‘ram’.

### 1.6.6. <f> [v], [f]

In initial position **f** is sometimes voiced to [v] in some words in traditional Cornish. (Voicing does not occur with **f** as a product of spirantization: **hy fows** ‘her garment’, **aga fednow**, **aga fennow** ‘their heads’.) The words in which historical **f** appear as **v** are limited in number. In this orthography, such words may optionally be written with a <v>, providing that it is done consistently. If one writes **folen**, **fenten** should also be written. If one writes **volen**, **venten** should also be written. Examples are **fedna** (**fenna**), **vedna** (**venna**) ‘overflow’; **fenten**, **venten** ‘spring’; **folen**, **volen** ‘page’; **fordh**, **vordh** ‘road’; **forgh**, **vorgh** ‘fork’; **forn**, **vorn** ‘oven’; **fow**, **vow** ‘cave’; **Frenk**, **Vrenk** ‘France’; **Frenkak**, **Vrenkak** ‘French’; **fûg**, **vûg** ‘cavity’.

In compounds where [v] is pronounced in the second element, it is also regularly written, e.g. **fenten** but **penventen** (not **\*penfenten**).

Between vowels <f> represents [f], e.g. **scryfa** [ˈskrifə] ‘write’, **olyfans** [ˈɔlifəns] ‘elephant’, **sygnifia** [sɪgnɪˈfi:ə], **oferen** [ɔˈfɛrən] ‘mass’.

After a stressed *long* vowel in monosyllables, [f] is written **f**, e.g. **craf** [kɹæ:f] ‘greedy’, **stryf** [stɹi:f] ‘strife’. After a stressed *short* vowel in monosyllables, is written **ff**, e.g. **stoff** [stɔf] ‘stuff’, **whaff** [wæf] ‘gust of wind’.

After an *unstressed* syllable, **f** has a tendency to disappear, thus original **dewlef** ‘hands’ becomes **dewla** [ˈdeʊlə]; note also **enef** [ˈɛnə] ‘soul’ and **genaf** [ˈɡɛnə].

NOTE: Jenner, Nance, and Caradar all recommended pronouncing historic <f> after an unstressed vowel as [v], i.e. **caraf** [ˈkarəv],

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*genef* [ˈɡɛnəv], *dredhof* [ˈdɪɛðəv], and many speakers of the revived language maintain this pronunciation. It is clear from our later Cornish sources, i.e. from Tregear onwards, that in native words final [ɡ] occurs after a stressed vowel, e.g. *rag* ‘for’, *wheg* ‘sweet’, and *mog* ‘smoke’, whereas [k] is found after an unstressed one, e.g. *gowak* ‘mendacious’, *carrak* ‘rock’ and *gallosak* ‘powerful.’ The same appears to be true for [b] and [p]: *mab* ‘son’ but *methewnep* ‘drunkenness’, *neb* ‘some’ but *hevelep* ‘likeness’. The same alternation of voiced consonant after a stressed vowel and voiceless after an unstressed one is also noticeable with the reflex of British \*d. After a stressed vowel Lhuyd writes ‘will be’ regularly as *bedh* and *ved*. When the syllable is unstressed, however, he writes the final segment as <th> [θ]: <*volenezeth*>, <*volyndzheth*>, <*bolenezeth*> ‘wish’ (AB: 222, 224 and 240c) and <*guironeth*>, <*Gwyroneth*> ‘truth’ (AB: 222, 240c).

There can be no doubt that after a stressed vowel historic <f> was as [v], as is only to be expected. The following selection of examples indicate that the final segment of *ev* ‘he’, *nev* ‘heaven’, *ov* ‘am’, *gav* ‘forgive!’, *crev* ‘strong’, *sav* ‘stand’ was indeed [v]:

*ev yv pen cok* RD 2017; *ev a brefyas lowre gow theis* CW 818; *mabe Jared yth ov heb gowe* CW 2096; *Taz ni es en nev* Davies 1632; *Gav da ny gyn cambwith* Davies 1632; *eez en nôr pokara en nêv* Chamberlayne 1715; *Mez ol krêv en karensa vâz* Gwavas; *an Taz Olgallusack, gwrêar a’n nev* Pryce 1790; *Sâv aman, kebmer tha li* Pryce 1790.

It is by no means certain, however, that <f> after an unstressed vowel was pronounced [v]. It seems rather that in such a position <f> was either maintained and later weakened to [h] and then disappeared. There are very many examples in the texts from *Pascon Agan Arluth to Creation of the World* in which final *f* after an unstressed vowel is written <ff>. The two spellings <*genaffa*> ‘with me’ CW 271 and <*ny sewenaffa*> ‘I shall not prosper’ CW 1285 also suggest that *-ef*, *-af* in unstressed syllables ended in a voiceless segment. In these two forms it appears that the final [əf]



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has been reinforced with an enclitic particle *va* to give [əfə]. Such a development would not have occurred if the simplex in either case had been \**genav* and \**sewenav*.

<*Gene*> ‘with me’ and <*ene*>, <*ena*> ‘soul’ are common at all periods. Indeed <*ene*>, <*ena*> ‘soul’ rhymes with words ending in *-e* and *-a* at PC 2316, 2364, 2508, 2581, 2659, RD 18, BM 122, 482, 773, 910, 1561 and CW 1542. Because *genef* ‘with me’ in some forms of Cornish became \**geneh* > *gene*, it was reinforced either by *-ama* (<*genama*> PA 193d > Late Cornish <*gennam*>) or by *vy*. It is noteworthy that <*genevy*>, <*genavy*> is attested 13 times in Middle Cornish and <*genna vee*> occurs twice in Late Cornish.

As far as [v] after an unstressed vowel is concerned, we have two examples each of <*genev*>, <*genniv*> ‘with me’, one of <*ragov*> ‘for me’, six examples <*uarnav*> ‘upon me’ and one example of <*olav*> ‘I weep’. In every case these are from the pen of Edward Lhuyd. He could hardly have heard any of them, since in his day <*genef*> had become <*genna vee*>, and the others would have been \**ragam* or \**raga vee* and \**warnam* or \**warna vee*. *Olav* ‘I weep’, if it existed, would have been \**olama*, \**olam*.

We have, then, no evidence at all for unstressed *-av*, *-ov* in traditional Cornish; indeed the evidence suggests that the final segment in *enef* ‘soul’, *genaf* ‘with me’, *warnaf* ‘upon me’, etc. was either [f] or Ø, as [ˈɛnəf], [ˈɛnə], [ˈgɛnəf], [ˈgɛnə], [ˈwɑnəf], [ˈwɑnə]. We therefore in this orthography write *enef*, *genaf*, *warnaf*, and *ow enef vy*, *genaf vy*, and *warnaf vy*.

### 1.6.7. <g> [g]

**g** is pronounced like [g] in English *got*, *gimmick*, e.g. *genas* [ˈgɛnəs] ‘with you’ (singular) and *gansa* [ˈgænzə] ‘with him’.

### 1.6.8. <gh> [x]

**gh** is pronounced like [x] of the *ch* in Scottish *loch*, e.g. *golgh* [gɔlx] ‘wash!’, *kergh* [kɛɹx] ‘fetch!’. There is a tendency for [x] to weaken to [h] or to be lost completely when following a vowel, e.g.

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e.g. *flogh* [flo:ɪx], [flo:h], [flo:] ‘child’; *whegh* [mɛ:ɪx], [mɛ:h], [mɛ:] ‘six’. (In poetry and similar contexts this may be indicated conventionally as *flo’* or *whe’*.) From the sixteenth century onwards *rgħ* [ɪx] after a stressed vowel becomes *rth* or *rh*, as in *warlergh* [wɔɪ.lɛ.ɪx], [wɔɪ.lɛ.ɪθ], [wɔɪ.lɛ.ɪ]; *mergh* [mɛ.ɪx], [mɛ.ɪθ] ‘daughter’; *margh* [mæ.ɪx], [mæ.ɪθ] ‘horse’. (In poetry and similar contexts this may be indicated conventionally as *warlerth*, *warler’*, *merth*, or *marth*.)

### 1.6.9. <gw> [gw]

**gw** is pronounced [gw] before vowels, i.e. as **g** + **w**, e.g. *gwâdn*, *gwânn* [gwoːdn], [gwoːn], [gwæːdn], [gwæn] ‘weak’; *gwyn* [gwi:n] ‘wine’; *gwydn*, *gwynn* [gwiːdn], [gwi:n] ‘white’; *gwelas* [ˈgwɛləs] ‘see’. Before **l** and **r** the **w** is not pronounced, however, e.g. *gwlan* [glæn], [glɔ:n] ‘wool’, *gwreg* [gɹe:g] ‘wife’.

NOTE: Inflected forms of the verb *gwyl* ‘do’ are written with initial *gwr-*. When the initial consonant is lenited, however, the *wr-* is pronounced *r-*, e.g. *me a wra* [me: ə ræ:] ‘I shall do’ and *me a wrug* [me: ə rɪ:g], [me: ə ri:g] ‘I did’. Something similar occurs when the initial is protracted: *mâr qwrussa ev gwelas* [mɔɪ.kɪɹsə eɪv ˈgwɛləs] ‘if he were to see’.

### 1.6.10. <h> [h]

**h** is pronounced [h] as in English *hat*. Cornish words which have **gh** at the end of a syllable change this to **h** at the beginning of a syllable, e.g. *flehas* [ˈflɛhəs] ‘children’ (cf. *flogh*), *golhy* [ˈgɔlhi] ‘to wash’ (cf. *golgh*), *kerhys* [ˈkɛɪhɪz] ‘fetched’ (cf. *kergh*).

### 1.6.11. <j> [dʒ]

**j** is pronounced [dʒ] as in English *judge*, e.g. *jentyl* [ˈdʒɛntɪl] ‘gentle’, *jowal* [ˈdʒoʊwəl], [ˈdʒu:əl] ‘jewel’, *Jowan* [ˈdʒoʊwən], [ˈdʒu:ən] ‘John’, *Jamys* [ˈdʒæmɪs] ‘James’. In a number of words **j** alternates with **s** [z], e.g. *wosa* [ˈwɔzə], *woja* [ˈwɔdʒə], [ˈudʒə] ‘after’; *kerensa* [kəˈrɛnzə], *kerenja* [kəˈrɛndʒə] ‘love’; *usy* [ˈɹzi], [ˈɹzi], *ujy* [ˈɹdʒi], [ˈɹdʒi] ‘is’.

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### 1.6.12. <k> [k]

**k** is pronounced [k] like k in English *kettle*, e.g. **ky** [ki:], [kəi] ‘dog’, **kelly** [ˈkɛli] ‘lose’, **kentrevak** [kənˈtɹɛvək] ‘neighbour’.

### 1.6.13. <l> [l]

**l** is a dental-alveolar lateral approximant. RP and General American English both have a “clear” or [i]-coloured [l] as in *lick* or *hilly* and a “dark” or [u]-coloured [ɫ] as in *holly* or *milk* (apart from dialects which vocalize it to “*miwk*”). It is the “clear” [l] which is closest to the Cornish consonant, e.g. **loos** [lɔ:z], [lu:z] ‘grey’, **colon** [ˈkɔlən] ‘heart’, **fol** [fɔ:l] ‘fool’.

Intervocalic <lh> in this orthography is used to write a sequence [lh] or a relatively tense geminate [l:], which occurs for instance in the comparative and superlative of adjectives ending in **-ll** (such as **pell** ‘far’, **gwell** ‘better’) which are formed by adding **-ha**, e.g. **pelha** [ˈpɛlhə], [ˈpɛl:ə] ‘further, furthest’, **gwellha** [ˈgwɛlhə], [ˈgwɛl:ə] ‘best’.

### 1.6.14. <m> [m], <n> [n]

**m** and **n** are pronounced [m] and [n] as in English, e.g. **mos** [mo:z], [mɔz] ‘go’, **nessa** [ˈnɛsə] ‘next’, **oma** [ˈɔmə] ‘I am’, **ena** [ˈɛnə] ‘soul’. In some (but not all) short stressed syllables **m** is pronounced [ʰm] with an intrusive but unexploded [b] before it, e.g. **tabm**, **tamm** [tæʰm] ‘bit’ and **obma**, **omma** [ˈɔʰmə] ‘here’. (As noted above, the un-pre-occluded pronunciations [təm] and [ˈɔmə] are also permitted.) Similarly, **n** after some (but not all) short stressed syllables is pronounced [ʰn] with an intrusive but unexploded [d] immediately before it, e.g. **gwydn**, **gwynn** [gwrʰn], [gwm] ‘white’ and **pedn**, **penn** [pɛʰn], [pɛn] ‘head’. In the proposed orthography such pre-occluded spellings are regularly shown in writing, e.g. **cabm**, **camm** [kæʰm], [kæm] ‘bent, wrong’, **lebm**, **lebm** [ˈlɛʰm], [ˈlɛm] ‘jump’, **lebmyn**, **lebmyn** [ˈlɛʰmən], [ˈlɛmən] ‘now’, **obma**, **omma** [ˈɔʰmə], [ˈɔmə] ‘here’, **tabm**, **tamm** [tæʰm], [təm] ‘bit’, **tobm**, **tomm** [tɔʰm], [tɔm] ‘warm’ and **bledhydnyow**, **bledhynnyow** [ˈblɛðrʰnjɔʊ], [ˈblɛðnjɔʊ], ‘years’, **gwydn**, **gwynn** [gwrʰn], [gwm]

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‘white’, **pedn**, **penn** [pɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [pɛn] ‘head’, **taredna**, **tarenna** [tə<sup>r</sup>ɛ<sup>d</sup>nə], [tə<sup>r</sup>ɛnə] ‘thunder’ (vb), **todn**, **tonn** [tɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [tɔn] ‘wave’, **udn**, **unn** [y<sup>d</sup>n], [yn], [r<sup>d</sup>n], [ɪn] ‘one’.

NOTE: Some words have two forms, one pre-occluding and one not, e.g. **bednath**, **bennath** [bɛ<sup>d</sup>nəθ], [bɛnəθ] ‘blessing’ ~ **banath** [bænəθ] and **mednaf vy**, **mennaf vy** [mɛ<sup>d</sup>nə vi:], [mɛnə vi:] ‘I wish’ ~ **manaf vy** [mænə vi:]. Both are permitted in this orthography.

### 1.6.15. <ng> [ŋ]

**ng** is pronounced [ŋ] as in RP or General American English *sing* in final position, e.g. **spong** [spɔŋ] ‘sponge’, **kyng** [kɪŋ] ‘king’ (not \*[spɔŋg] or \*[kɪŋg]). When preceding [k] or [g], [n] assimilates to [ŋ], as in **ancow** [æŋkɔʊ] ‘death’, **Kevrangow** [kɛv<sup>r</sup>ɪæŋgɔʊ] (toponym).

### 1.6.16. <p> [p]

**p** is pronounced [p] like *p* in English *pool*, e.g. **pedn**, **penn** [pɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [pɛn] ‘head’, **top** [tɔp] ‘top’.

### 1.6.17. <qw> [kw]

**qw** is pronounced [kw] like the sound in English *queen*, e.g. **qweh** [kwe:θ] ‘garment’, **qwît** [kwɪt] ‘wholly’, **ow qwertha** [ɔʊ<sup>r</sup>kwɛɪθə] ‘selling’. Before **r**, the **w** is not pronounced, however, e.g. **mâr qwressa** [mɔɪ<sup>r</sup>kwɛsə] ‘if he were to’, **ow qwrydnya**, **ow qwrynnya** [ɔʊ<sup>r</sup>kɪ<sup>d</sup>njə], [ɔʊ<sup>r</sup>kɪ<sup>n</sup>jə] ‘wrestling’.

NOTE: Both **qw** and **qu** are found in the texts, but **qw** is less ambiguous; **quressa** could be pronounced \*[kɪ<sup>r</sup>ɛsə] and **qwressa** is a better fit with other forms of the same word, **gwressa** and **wressa**.

### 1.6.18. <r> [ɹ] ~ [r]

**r** in initial and absolute final position is an alveolar approximant [ɹ] as in RP and General American *red*, e.g. **ros** [ɹɔ:z] ‘rose’, **dor**

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[do:ɪ] ‘earth’. It also has this value when in contact with other consonants **porth** [pɔ:θ] ‘entrance, cove’, **scryfa** [ˈskɪfə] ‘write’. In intervocalic position it is a single alveolar tap [ɾ] as in **bara** [ˈbærə] ‘bread’. The tap may also reappear across boundaries, e.g. **ger** [gɛ:ɪ] ‘word’, *pl.* **geryow** [ˈgɛɾjɔʊ] ‘words’, **car y das** [ˌkæ:ɾ i ˈdæ:z] ‘his father’s relative’.

NOTE: Lhuyd described hearing an initial voiceless [ɾ̥] occasionally in words like **rag** ‘for’, and said that he believed that it may formerly have been more common. This sound is not used in Revived Cornish.

### 1.6.19. <s> [z], [s]

**s** presents problems similar to those of **f**. In final position after a long stressed vowel, **s** is pronounced [z], e.g. **tas** [tæ:z] ‘father’, **bos** [bo:z], [bɔz] ‘be’, **poos** [po:z], [pu:z] ‘heavy’, **res** [ɹe:z] ‘necessity’, **beis** [bi:z], [be:z] ‘finger’. After a short stressed vowel it is also [z], e.g. **bis** [bɪz] ‘until’, **büs** [bʊz] ‘but’. It is [z] or [s] after an unstressed vowel, though the distribution is not easy to determine. We recommend pronouncing the verbal adjective endings <ys> and <ies> in unstressed syllables as [ɪz] and [i:əz] respectively, e.g. **kellys** [ˈkɛlɪz] ‘lost’, **budhys** [ˈbʊðɪz], [ˈbɪðɪz] ‘drowned’, **agries** [əˈgɹi:əz] ‘agreed’, **cries** [ˈkɹi:əz], [ˈkɹɛjɪz] ‘called, named’. We recommend pronouncing unstressed <as> and <es> as [əs], e.g. **genas** [ˈgɛnəs] ‘with thee’, **gwelas** [ˈgwɛləs] ‘to see’, **lias** [ˈli:əs] ‘many’, and **myternes** [miˈtɛ.məs] ‘queen’. Some speakers may prefer the optional pronunciation of unstressed <as> and <es> as [əz].

Final **-ls** is pronounced [lɪz], e.g. **als** [ɔlɪz] ‘cliff, shore’, **fals** [fɔlɪz] ‘false’, **gols** [gɔlɪz] ‘hair’, **gwels** [gwɛlɪz] ‘grass’, **gwyls** [gwɪlɪz] ‘wild’, **pals** [pɔlɪz] ‘plentiful’, **sols** [sɔlɪz] ‘shilling’.

Final **-ns** is usually pronounced [nɪz], e.g. **dans** [dænz] ‘tooth’, **gwyns** [gwɪnz] ‘wind’, **kyns** [kɪnz] ‘before’, **mans** [mænz] ‘crippled’, **mens** [mɛnz] ‘amount, size’, **whans** [wænz] ‘desire’. Sometimes, however, it is pronounced [ns], e.g. in unstressed position in disyllables **bewnans** [ˈbeʊnəns], **bowmans** [ˈboʊnəns]

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‘life’; **bians** [ˈbi:əns] ‘they would be’, or in borrowings **chauns** [tʃəns] ‘chance’, **dauns** [dəns] ‘dance’, **stauns** [stəns] ‘stance’. **Penzans** [penˈzəns] ‘Penzance’ has [ns], though **sans** ‘holy’ is [sənz].

Final **-rs** is usually pronounced [ɹz], e.g. **gwers** [gwɛɹz] ‘verse’, **ors** [ɔɹz] ‘bear’. Sometimes, however, it is pronounced [ɹs], e.g. **fors** [fɔɹs] ‘energy’.

NOTE: There does not seem to be a reasonable way to disambiguate final [s] in these contexts. Spellings like **\*daunss** and **\*daunç** or **\*fors** and **\*forç** are unappealing. Voice or voiceless postconsonantal **s** is not distinctive, however, and voicing of **dauns** to [dɔnz] or **fors** to [fɔnz] is permissible.

As with **f** and **v**, there is hesitation in the sources about the nature of initial etymological <s>. In many words, it was clearly pronounced as [z] in the traditional language. In this orthography, such words may optionally be written with a <z>, providing that it is done consistently. If one writes **seigh**, **seythen** should also be written. If one writes **zeigh**, **zeythen** should also be written. Examples are **Sadorn**, **Zadorn** ‘Saturday’, **Sowsnak**, **Zowsnak** ‘English’, **seigh**, **zeigh** ‘dry’, **seythen**, **zeythen** ‘week’, **sor**, **zor** ‘anger’ and **Sul**, **Zul** ‘Sunday’.

In toponyms it is permissible to use <z> at all times, e.g. **Eglos Zenar** ‘Zennor’, and **Zawan Orgel** ‘Zawn Organ’. The Cornish for ‘Penzance’ has no pre-occlusion because the stress is on the second element; the name should be spelt **Penzans** [penˈzəns].

### 1.6.20. <sh> [ʃ]

**sh** is pronounced [ʃ] like the sh in English *shop*, e.g. **shoppa** [ʃɔpə] ‘shop’, **sham** [ʃæm] ‘shame’, **shora** [ʃɔɹə] ‘paroxysm, fit’. In Revived Cornish, the endings **-syon** and **-ssyon** may alternate between [sjən] and [ʃən], e.g. **passyon** [ˈpæsʃən], [ˈpæsʃən] ‘passion’, **posessyon** [ˈpɔˈzɛsjən], [ˈpɔˈzɛʃən] ‘possession’, **mansyon** [ˈmænsʃən], [ˈmænsʃən] ‘mansion’. The word for ‘to

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'punish' has various forms in the texts; we recommend the form *pūnysha* [ˈpʊnɪʃə].

NOTE: When **s** and **h** come together in compounds, a hyphen may be used to show that the sound is [sh] ([s] + [h]), not [ʃ]; one should write *les-hanow* [le:s'hænʊ] 'nickname', rather than \**leshanow*. When **s** and **h** come together in causative verbs ending in **-he**, an apostrophe may be used for the same purpose; one should write *uskys'he* [ˌʊskɪs'he:], [ˌɪskɪs'he:] 'accelerate'. Note that other causative verbs do not take the apostrophe: *glanhe* [glæn'he:] 'to clean', *moghhe* [mɔx'he:] 'to increase'. When **t** and **h** come together in causative verbs ending in **-he**, an apostrophe may be used to show that the sound is [th] ([t] + [h]), not [θ]: one should write *lent'he* [lɛnt'he:] 'decelerate'.

### 1.6.21. <ss> [s]

When it occurs between vowels, <s> is pronounced [z]. In order to represent [s] between vowels this orthography writes <ss>, e.g. in *brāssa* [ˈbrɪəsə], [ˈbrɪɔsə] 'greatest', *nessa* [ˈnɛsə] 'next', *gossen* [ˈgɔsən] 'ferruginous earth', *ev a gowssa* [e:v ə ˈgʊʊsə] 'he would speak', *ev a wrussa* [e:v ə ɾɪsə], [e:v ə ɾɪsə] 'he would do', *messaj* [ˈmɛsədʒ] 'message'. For the combination <ssy> see §1.6.20. above. For the use of intervocalic <c> as [s], see §1.6.2. above.

### 1.6.22. <t> [t]

**t** is a voiceless alveolar plosive [t], e.g. *to* [to:] 'roof', *te* [te:] 'tea'. Before stressed **e** and **y** in certain words **t** has a tendency to be assibilated to [tʃ], e.g. in *te*, *ty* 'you' (singular). These, therefore, have permitted variants *che* [tʃɛ], *chy* [tʃi:].

### 1.6.23. <th> [θ]

**th** is a voiceless interdental fricative [θ] as in English *thing*, e.g. *eth* [e:θ] 'eight', *hy thas* [hɪ θæ:z], 'her father', *banothow* [bənɔθʊ], 'blessings'. Finally and medially after **r**, it often becomes **h**, e.g. *gwertha* [ˈgwɛ.ɪθə], [ˈgwɛ.ɪhə] 'sell', or is dropped

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entirely, e.g. **warbarth** ‘together’ [wɔɹˈbæɪθ], [wɔɹˈbæɪ]. (In poetry and similar contexts this may be indicated conventionally as **gwerha** or **warbar**’.) In toponymic signage <r> should be used, e.g. **Por**’ ‘Par’, **Por**’ **Ust** ‘Priest’s Cove’.

### 1.6.24. <v> [v]

**v** is pronounced as [v] in English *vat*, after a stressed long vowel in monosyllables, e.g. **gwâv** [gwæ:v], [gwɔ:v] ‘winter’, **hav** [hæ:v] ‘summer’, **ev** [e:v] ‘he’, **lev** [le:v] ‘voice’, **nev** [ne:v] ‘heaven’, **ov** [o:v] ‘I am’, **dov** [do:v] ‘tame’, **lyv** [li:v] ‘flood’, **preiv** [pri:v], [pre:v] ‘reptile’.

### 1.6.25. <w> [w]

**w** is pronounced as [w] in English *wax*, e.g. **y wyl** [ɹˈwi:l] ‘to do it’, **wâr** [wɔɹ] ‘on’. Before **l** and **r**, however **w-** may be silent, e.g. **an wlas** [ənˈlæ:z] ‘the kingdom’ and **y wreg** [ɹˈre:g] ‘his wife’. In initial position **wo-** is sometimes pronounced [ʊ], e.g. **woja** [ˈʊdʒə] (but the literary form is **wosa** [ˈwɔzə]). See also §5.6.1.

### 1.6.26. <wh> [ɹ]

**wh** is voiceless, pronounced [ɹ] like the **wh** of Scottish English and Hiberno-English *whistle*, i.e. with the devoicing clearly audible, e.g. **why** [ɹi:], [ɹəi] ‘you (pl.)’, **wheg** [ɹe:g] ‘sweet’, **whel** [ɹe:l] ‘work’. In traditional Cornish, however, **wh** and **w** are not always kept clearly separate.

NOTE: The sound of **wh** is not [hw] or [xw]. It is closer to the voiceless bilabial fricative [ɸ]; learners who do not have [ɹ] may try to approximate the sound of **wheg** as [ɸ<sup>w</sup>e:g] or even [f<sup>w</sup>e:g].

### 1.6.27. <x> [ks]

**x** is pronounced [ks] like *x* in English *vex*, e.g. **vexya** [ˈvɛksjə] ‘vex’.

### 1.6.28. <y> [j]

**y** is pronounced [j] like *y* in English *you*, e.g. **yar** [jæ:r] ‘hen’, **yagh** [jæ:x] ‘healthy’, **yeyn** [jəm] ‘cold’.



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### 1.6.29. <z> [z]

**z** is pronounced [z] like *z* in English *zoo*, e.g. **zeigh** [zi:x], [ze:x] ‘dry’, **zeythen** [ˈzɛɪθən] ‘week’. See **s** above at §1.6.19.

## 1.7. PUNCTUATION

**1.7.1.** The *hyphen* is used sparingly, as in English, to connect elements of compound words, e.g. **scryfa-composter** ‘orthography’. The hyphen is also used with the affixes **-na** ‘this’ and **-ma** ‘that’, e.g. **an lyver-na** ‘this book’, **an bluven-ma** ‘that pen’. This helps to distinguish these particles from **na** ‘not’ and **ma** ‘is’ in the colloquial register. See also the Note at §1.6.20.

**1.7.2.** The *apostrophe* is an important part of Cornish orthography. It often indicates the elision of a vowel, as in **dha’gas** (< **dha agas**), **pandr’yw** (< **pandra yw**), or **dhodh’ev** (< **dhodha ev**). In order to ensure good typography, it is best not to leave a space before or after an apostrophe. If after, as in **\*dhodh’ev**, the trailing apostrophe may be confused with a final single quotation mark; if before, as in **\*dhodh’ev**, the burden is on the writer to ensure that the apostrophe goes the right direction (that is, that it looks like a 9’ rather than a 6’). Much “helpful” word-processing software will turn an apostrophe after a space into a left single “smart quote”, as in **\*dhodh’ev**, and this is an unsightly error. The rule “*don’t use a space on either side of an apostrophe*” will help ensure better typography in Cornish. (In poetry and similar contexts the apostrophe may be written conventionally, however, so long as care is taken in typesetting.)

In this orthography, the apostrophe is used conventionally after the verbal particle **th** in the colloquial register, e.g. **th’eraf vy** (**yth esaf** in the literary register). This is an orthographic convention, not an error; **’th eraf vy** is not “more correct”, and the leading apostrophe leads to the **\*’th eraf vy** trouble just described.

Note that in other orthographies of Revived Cornish **dha** was combined with **agan**, **agas**, and **aga** differently from the way it was combined with other prepositions. This orthography regularizes **ha’gan** ‘and our’, **na’gan** ‘nor our’, **a’gan** ‘of our’, **dha’gan** ‘to our’, **re’gan** ‘by our’, **i’gan** ‘in our’ (not **dh’agan**). See also §1.6.20.

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**1.7.3.** Because the apostrophe is used quite frequently in Cornish, it can be recommended that “*double quotation marks*” be used for quoted speech, and ‘*single quotation marks*’ for citations within quoted speech. This is advantageous in terms of legibility, because double quotation marks are more easily distinguished from the apostrophe. The choice remains with the writer, however.

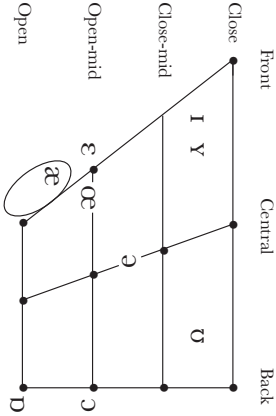
**1.8. IPA chart.** On the following page the IPA chart is given.

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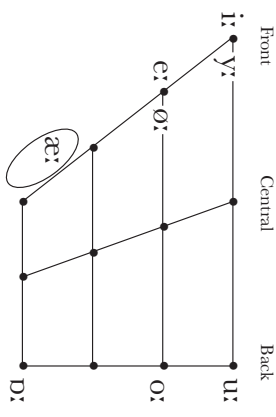
**CONSONANTS**

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Labio-velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g					
Nasal	m			n			ŋ					
Trill												
Tap or Flap												
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ		x					h
Lateral fricative												
Approximant				r			j		m w			
Lateral Approx.				l								

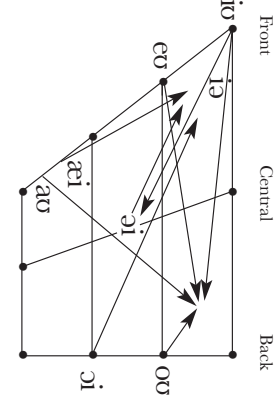
**SHORT VOWELS**



**LONG VOWELS**



**DIPHTHONGS**



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CHAPTER TWO

INITIAL MUTATIONS

**2.1 Synopsis.** The mutations can be set out as follows:

	<i>Radical</i>	<i>Lenition</i>	<i>Spirantization</i>	<i>Provection</i>	<i>Mixed I</i>	<i>Mixed II</i>
[p]	<b>p-</b>	<b>b-</b>	<b>f-</b>	—	—	—
[b]	<b>b-</b>	<b>v-</b>	—	<b>p-</b>	<b>f-</b>	<b>v-</b>
[m]	<b>m-</b>	<b>v-</b>	—	—	<b>f-</b>	<b>v-</b>
[f]	<b>f-</b>	<b>v-</b> <small>(optional colloq.)</small>	—	—	—	—
[t]	<b>t-</b>	<b>d-</b>	<b>th-</b>	—	—	—
[d]	<b>d-</b>	<b>dh-</b>	—	<b>t-</b>	<b>t-</b>	<b>t-</b>
[tʃ]	<b>ch-</b>	<b>j-</b>	—	—	—	—
[s]	<b>s-</b>	<b>z-</b> <small>(optional colloq.)</small>	—	—	—	—
[k]	<b>ke-</b>	<b>ge-</b>	<b>he-</b>	—	—	—
	<b>ki-</b>	<b>gi-</b>	<b>hi-</b>	—	—	—
	<b>ky-</b>	<b>gy-</b>	<b>hy-</b>	—	—	—
	<b>ca-</b>	<b>ga-</b>	<b>ha-</b>	—	—	—
	<b>co-</b>	<b>go-</b>	<b>ho-</b>	—	—	—
	<b>cu-</b>	<b>gu-</b>	<b>hu-</b>	—	—	—
[kw]	<b>qw-</b>	<b>gw-</b>	<b>wh-</b>	—	—	—
[kl]	<b>cl-</b>	<b>gl-</b>	—	—	—	—
[kɪ]	<b>cr-</b>	<b>gr-</b>	—	—	—	—
[kn]	<b>kn-</b>	<b>gn-</b>	—	—	—	—
[g]	<b>ge-</b>	<b>e-</b>	—	<b>ke-</b>	<b>whe-</b>	<b>we-</b>
	<b>gi-</b>	<b>i-</b>	—	<b>ki-</b>	<b>whi-</b>	<b>wi-</b>
	<b>gy-</b>	<b>y-</b>	—	<b>ky-</b>	<b>why-</b>	<b>wy-</b>
	<b>ga-</b>	<b>a-</b>	—	<b>ca-</b>	<b>wha-</b>	<b>wa-</b>
	<b>go-</b>	<b>wo-</b>	—	<b>co-</b>	<b>who-</b>	<b>wo-</b>
	<b>gu-</b>	<b>wu-</b>	—	<b>cu-</b>	<b>whu-</b>	<b>wu-</b>
[gw]	<b>gw-</b>	<b>w-</b>	—	<b>qw-</b>	<b>wh-</b>	<b>w-</b>
[gl]	<b>gl-</b>	<b>l-</b>	—	<b>cl-</b>	—	—
[gɪ]	<b>gre-</b>	<b>re-</b>	—	<b>cre-</b>	—	—
	<b>gri-</b>	<b>ri-</b>	—	<b>cri-</b>	—	—
	<b>gry-</b>	<b>ry-</b>	—	<b>cry-</b>	—	—
	<b>gra-</b>	<b>ra-</b>	—	<b>cra-</b>	—	—
	<b>gro-</b>	<b>wro-</b>	—	<b>cro-</b>	<b>whro-</b>	<b>wro-</b>
	<b>gru-</b>	<b>wru-</b>	—	<b>cru-</b>	<b>whru-</b>	<b>wru-</b>
[gn]	<b>gn-</b>	<b>n-</b>	—	—	—	—
	<i>Root</i>	<i>Soft</i>	<i>Breathed</i>	<i>Hard</i>	<i>Mixed I</i>	<i>Mixed II</i>

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### 2.1. GENERAL REMARKS

The system of initial mutations is an essential part of Cornish grammar. Mutations often mark the gender and tense and mistakes may change the sense entirely.

#### 2.1.1. *Lenition* or *soft mutation* occurs:

- (i) after the articles **an** and **udn**, **unn** when the following noun is feminine singular; e.g. **an gath** ‘the cat’, **udn wedhen**, **unn wedhen** ‘a tree’.
- (ii) after **an** when the following noun is plural and refers to people – though not in the case of **c/k** or **g**, e.g. **an varchants** ‘the merchants’, **an dus** ‘the men’, but **an Kernowyon** ‘the Cornish’. Late borrowings from English also remain unmutated, e.g. **an profettys** ‘the prophets’.
- (iii) in adjectives which follow a feminine singular noun (e.g. **an venen vian** ‘the little woman’) or plural masculine noun referring to people (e.g. **an dus dhâ** ‘the good men’).
- (iv) after **dew** ‘two’, e.g. **dew vaw** ‘two boys’, **dew vergh** ‘two daughters’.
- (v) after the verbal particles **a** and **ny** and **na**, e.g. **an medhek a vedn dos** ‘the doctor will come’, **na welas ev tra veth** ‘he saw nothing’, **ev a laver na vedn ev dos** ‘he says he will not come’. (The particle **ny** is confined to the literary register.)
- (vi) after **dell** ‘as’ (and its variant **dêr**), e.g. **par dell veu** ‘as it was’; after **fatell** ‘how, that’ and its variant **tell**, e.g. **na wodhya tell wrug hy mos in kerdh** ‘he did not know that she left’; after **hadre** ‘until, while’ and its variant **dêr**, e.g. **hadre vo obma** ‘while he is here’; after **pân** ‘when’, e.g. **pân wrusta hy gwelas** ‘when you saw her’; after **aban** ‘since’, e.g. **aban dheuthans dha Gernow** ‘since they came to Cornwall’; after **dhia ban** ‘since’, e.g. **dhia ban glowas ev a’n mater** ‘since he heard of the matter’; after **mâr** ‘as, so’, e.g. **mâr dhâ o hedna** ‘that was so good’.
- (vii) after **dha**, **da** ‘your’ (singular), e.g. **ple ma dha vabm** ‘where is your mother?’; after **y** ‘his’, e.g. **nag yw hedna y gy ev** ‘that is not his dog’.

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- (viii) after **a** ‘of, from’, e.g. *me a glowas a venen* ‘I heard of a woman’; after **a** ‘of’ in expressions of quantity, e.g. *meur a dheray* ‘much disturbance’; after **dha, da** ‘to’, e.g. *dha gerhas* ‘to fetch’, *dha dre* ‘home, homewards’; after **dre** ‘through, by’, e.g. *dre vodh Duw* ‘by the will of God’; after **in dadn, in dann** ‘under’, e.g. *in dadn dreys* ‘underfoot’; after **wàr** ‘on, upon’, e.g. *wàr veneth a dhysqwedhaf dhys* ‘upon a mountain I shall indicate to you’; after **re** ‘by’ (in oaths), e.g. *re Vyhal* ‘by St Michael’; after **heb** in the fossilized phrase *heb woz* ‘without a lie’.
- (ix) after some prefixed adjectives, **b, d, g, gw** and **m** are lenited, e.g. *tebel-wesyon* ‘evil fellows’, *drog-vomednow* ‘severe blows’, *gwadn-diak, gwann-diak* ‘poor husbandman’, *hager-breiv* ‘evil serpent’.

### 2.1.2. Spirantization or *breathed mutation* occurs:

- (i) after **hy, y** ‘her’, e.g. *orth hy themptya* ‘tempting her’, *hy horf* ‘her body’; after **aga** or **gà** ‘their’, e.g. *me a vedn aga threhy* ‘I will cut them’, *aga holon yw terryys* ‘their heart is broken’.
- (ii) after **ow** ‘my’, e.g. *ow frias* ‘my spouse’, *ow hothman* ‘my friend’, *ow thas* ‘my father’. Spirantization is not normally applied to the verbal noun, as in *orth ow cara vy* ‘loving me’ (though *orth ow hara vy* is also permitted).
- (iii) after **try** (masc.), **teyr** (fem.) ‘three’, e.g. *try ferson* ‘three persons’, *teyr hath* ‘three cats’.
- (iv) after **na** ‘no, not any’ in *na felha* (though *na velha* also occurs) ‘no longer’, *na hen* ‘not other’, *na hens* ‘no sooner’.

### 2.1.3. *Provection* or *hard mutation* occurs:

- (i) after **màr, mara** ‘if’, e.g. *màr teun ny ha leveral* ‘if we say’, *mara tov* ‘if I come’, *màr qwressa an den deskys fur na gwelas hemma* ‘if that learned wise man were to see this’.
- (ii) in verbal nouns after the participle-forming particle **ow**, e.g. *ow kelwal* ‘calling’, *ow qwertha* ‘selling’, *ow tos* ‘coming’.

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### 2.1.4. *Mixed mutation Type I* occurs:

- (i) after **ple** ‘where?’, e.g. **ple tof?** ‘where shall I come to?’, **ple fewgh why?** ‘where were you?’
- (ii) after the particle **y**, e.g. **y fedhaf** ‘I shall be’, **y whòn gwyr** ‘I know truly’.
- (iii) after the conjunction **may** ‘that, where’, e.g. *i’n le may feun* ‘where we were’, *an eur may teuth* ‘the time when he came’. **May** is particularly common in the expression **may halla** ‘in order that’, e.g. *bis may halla bos jùjys* ‘so that he may be judged’, *may hallaf vy mos* ‘that I may go’.
- (iv) after **maga** ‘as’, e.g. **maga fery** *avell hôk* ‘as merry as a hawk’, *ha myternes maga tâ* ‘and a queen as well’.
- (v) after **yn** in adverbial constructions, e.g. *gòn yn tâ* ‘I know well’, *a behas marthys yn frâs* ‘who sinned wondrously greatly’.

NOTE: Some speakers of Revived Cornish use the phrase **yn whyr** ‘truly’, following Nance. This expression is unattested in Traditional Cornish. The attested expression uses the preposition **in**, which does not mutate: the sense of **in gwyr** is literally ‘in truth’, rather than ‘truly’.

### 2.1.5. *Mixed mutation Type II* occurs:

- (i) after the second person singular object pronoun **’th**, e.g. *ny a’th wòr dha Pedn an Wlas* ‘we will take you to Land’s End’; after **’th** ‘thy’, e.g. *ty ha’th wreg* ‘thee and thy wife’.

## 2.2. NOTES

Personal and place-names are rarely mutated in writing. This is also the case for foreign words that do not conform to Cornish phonetic type.

Some lexical items always appear in mutated form. In later Cornish, for example, **gwetyas** ‘hope’ is always protected to **qwetyas**, and **cawas** ‘get’ is usually **gawas**. **Gordhyans** ‘praise, glory’ is usually **worryans** in the later language.

The lenition of **ch** > **j** does not always occur where expected, e.g. **da chattal** ‘thy chattels’ for expected **da \*jattal**.



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The word *deidh* ‘day’ is usually assibilated to *jeidh* after the article, e.g. *i’n jeidh hedhyw* ‘today’, *seyth trevath i’n jeidh* ‘seven times a day’. Similarly, the word *dyawl* ‘devil’ is usually assibilated to *jawl* after the article, e.g. *pandra’n jawl?* ‘what the devil?’, in the plural the normal lenition is found: *an dhewolow* ‘the devils’.

The word *dor* ‘earth’ is nasalized after the definite article: *an nor* ‘the earth’, e.g. *cùssys yw an nor* ‘accursed is the earth’.

Final *-th* prevents lenition of the following consonant, e.g. *cath plos* ‘dirty cat’, not *cath \*blos*.

The textual evidence for mutations does not reveal the neat system that revivalist textbooks and dictionaries have often suggested. Even if one takes into consideration that some writers might have ignored mutation when writing, or that they might have made mistakes, it is clear that mutations *were* sometimes ignored, particularly if mutation would have obscured the sense. The system presented here is itself a very basic introduction and exceptions may well be noted in the remains of traditional Cornish.

## CHAPTER THREE

### NOUNS

#### 3.1. NOUNS IN **-EN** AND **-ES**

Feminine nouns in **-en** [ən] usually form their plural in **-ednow** **-ennow** [ɛ<sup>d</sup>nou], [ɛnou], e.g. **folen** ‘page’ > **folednow**, **fole<sup>n</sup>now**. Feminine nouns in **-es** form their plural in **-esow** [ɛzou], e.g. **myternes** ‘queen’ > **myternesow**. The masculine noun **cleves** ‘disease’ has the plural **clevejow**.

Irregular plural formations of nouns in **-en**, **-an** include the following:

**bledhen** f. ‘year’ > **bledhydnyow**, **bledhynnyow** (cf. *pym p myl ha pyp cans a vledhydnyow* ‘five thousand and five hundred years’ CW 1861-62); a form **bledhanyow** is also attested (*neb bledhanyow alebma* ‘some years ago’ Nicholas Boson).

**fenten** f. ‘spring’ > **fentydnyow**, **fentyynnyow** (cf. the toponym *Penventiniowe*)

**steren** f. ‘star’ > **steradnow**, **sterannow** (cf. *ev a wras an steradnow i'wedh* ‘he made the stars as well’ John Boson)

**taran** m. ‘thunder’ > **tarednow**, **tarennow** (cf. *Yēyn kewar, tarednow ha golowas* ‘Cold weather, thunder and lightning’ Pryce).

#### 3.2. DUALS

Like the traditional texts, this orthography does not distinguish between the dual prefix for masculine and feminine nouns, which is **dew-** in both cases. Here are some examples:

**breggh** f. ‘arm’ > **dewvreggh** (cf. RD 1265)

**brodn**, **bronn** f. ‘breast’ > **dewvron** (cf. CW 1909-10)

**chun** f. ‘haunch’ > **dewglun** ‘buttocks’ (cf. BM 3312)

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- fryg** m. ‘nostril’ > **dewfryk** ‘nose’ (cf. CW 1934)  
**kell** f. ‘testicle’ > **dewgell** ‘testicles’ (< Breton *diwgell*, Welsh *dwy-gaill*)  
**glyn** m. ‘knee’ > **dewlyn** (cf. PA 58a)  
**lagas** m. ‘eye’ > **dewlagas** (cf. PC 1066-67)  
**leuv** f. ‘hand’ > **dewla** ‘hands’ (cf. CW 1531)  
**scoodh** f. ‘shoulder’, **dewscodh** (cf. RD 2500).

Several things should be noted about these. In the first place, **dewla** is the dual/plural both of **leuv** ‘hand, arm’ and of **dorn** ‘hand’. When **dorn** means ‘fist’ it has a plural **dornow**:

- ha gans ow dornow a'n gwrydn* ‘and will wrestle him with my fists’ PC 1132  
*pòr ankensy gans dornow dhodha wàr an scovarnow rewgh boxesow trewysy* ‘very harshly with fist give him pitiable blows upon the ears’ PC 1360-62  
*ha ren dhodha boxesow gans dornow ha gwelyny* ‘and we’ll give him blows with fists and rods’ PC 1389-90  
*ev a veu cùffys gans dornow, kelmys gans lovonow* ‘he was buffeted by fists, bound with ropes’ TH 15a  
*me a'n dorn gans ow dornow* ‘I will thump him with my fists’ BK 2651.

In the second place, one can see that by the sixteenth century the dual **dewlagas** ‘eyes’ has been replaced by the plural **lagasow** or **lagajow**.

- ev a dorras arag agan lagasow* ‘he broke [it] before our eyes’ RD 1491-92  
*ow tallhe lagasow an bobel* ‘blinding the eyes of the people’ TH 19a  
*na ny'n gwelwyth lagasow* ‘nor will eyes see it’ BK 1975  
*gans dha lagasow ales* ‘with your eyes wide open’ CW 694N  
*Ha lagajow anjy a veu egerys* ‘And their eyes were opened’ Rowe  
*pejwar, blejen, lagajow* ‘four, flower, eyes’ AB: 223.

The dual of **trous** ‘foot’ is attested once only (speaking of piercing Christ’s feet at the crucifixion):

- kentar scon dre dha dhewdros me a's gwysk* ‘a nail through your two feet, I will thrust it’ PC 2781-82.

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Otherwise the plural is used:

*corf ha pedn, treys ha dewla* ‘body and head, feet and hands’ PA 130d  
*ow Arluth, treys ha dewla* ‘my Lord, hands and feet’ PC 474  
*seghsys y dreys gans dha dhewbleth* ‘you dried his feet with your two plaits’  
RD 854  
*sqwerdys y dreys ha’y dhewla* ‘torn his feet and hands’ RD 1266  
*kentrewys gans Yedhewon treys ha dewla iredy* ‘nailed by Jews feet and hands  
indeed’ BM 2990-91  
*treys ha dewla kentrewys* ‘feet and hands nailed’ BM 3035  
*spykys brás a horn dre an treys ha dewla* ‘great spikes of iron through the feet  
and hands’ TH 15a  
*gans agan dewla ha treys* ‘with our hands and feet’ TH 21a  
*Troos, pl. treys* ‘A foot’ AB: 119b.

Other Celtic languages also use a dual for ‘hands’ and a plural for feet, e.g. Welsh *fy nwylo* ‘my hands’ but *fy nhraed* ‘my feet’; Irish *mo dhá lámh* ‘my hands’ but *mo chosa* ‘my feet’. This distinction is maintained in this orthography: *dorn, leuv* > *dewla* but *troos* > *treys*.

The two nouns *scovarn* ‘ear’ and *pedren* ‘buttock’ are not used in the dual. Only the plural of either is attested:

### A. *scovarnow* ‘ears’

*dhodha wàr an scovarnow* ‘to him on the ears’ PC 1361  
*wàr an scovarnow bysy* ‘assiduously upon the ears’ PC 1391  
*y a vensa stophya aga scovarnow* ‘they would block up their ears’ TH 19  
*gans agan lagasow ha scovarnow* ‘with our eyes and ears’ TH 21a.

### B. *pedrednow* ‘buttocks’

*del wascaf y pedrednow* ‘as I strike his buttocks’ PC 2094  
*Rag esya an pedrednow* ‘To ease the buttocks’ BM 1422.

The simplex *pedren* may be the same word as the word spelt by Lhuyd as *patshan* ‘*clunis*, a buttock’ AB: 48b.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRONOUNS

#### 4.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The pronouns from the Middle and Late Cornish texts show a variety of forms. This orthography allows two different paradigms for them, that is, the *literary* and the *colloquial*. The colloquial forms are typically, but not exclusively, derived from Late Cornish.

##### 4.1.1. Disjunctive pronouns

The disjunctive or independent personal pronouns are as follows:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>me, my</i></b>	<b><i>me, my, ve, vy, avy</i></b>
2	<b><i>te, ty</i></b>	<b><i>che, chy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>ev</i></b>	<b><i>ev</i></b>
3f	<b><i>hy</i></b>	<b><i>hy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>ny</i></b>	<b><i>ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>why</i></b>	<b><i>why</i></b>
3	<b><i>y</i></b>	<b><i>anjy</i></b>

##### 4.1.2. Emphatic suffixed pronouns

The suffixed emphatic pronouns are used regularly as object pronouns with imperative verbs. They are used as object pronouns with non-imperative verbs on occasion as well. With simple inflected verbs the object is normally expressed by a personal object pronoun between particle and verb (see the next section). The objective use of suffixed pronouns should, however, be allowed in colloquial registers. The emphatic suffixed forms of the personal pronouns are as follows:

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<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>vy, ma</b>	<b>vy, ma</b>
2	<b>jy, sy</b>	<b>jy</b>
3m	<b>va, a, ev</b>	<b>va, a, ev, ava</b>
3f	<b>hy</b>	<b>hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>ny</b>	<b>ny</b>
2	<b>why</b>	<b>why</b>
3	<b>y</b>	<b>anjy.</b>

### 4.1.3. Objective pronouns

The objective pronouns (“infix pronouns”) are given below. These pronouns are suffixed to the verbal particle **a**, and are shown suffixed to it with the apostrophe. These forms are relatively infrequent in the colloquial register.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>
1	<b>a'm</b>
2	<b>a'th</b> (causes mixed mutation)
3m	<b>a'n</b>
3f	<b>a's</b>
<i>Plural</i>	
1	<b>a'gan</b>
2	<b>a'gas</b>
3	<b>a's.</b>

### 4.1.4. Possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives are given here. Some of them are suffixed to preposition **a** ‘of’ as in **a'm** ‘of my’, or **dha** ‘to’ as in **dha'm** ‘to my’.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>
1	<b>ow</b> (spirantizes), <b>a'm</b> , <b>dha'm</b>
2	<b>dha</b> (lenites), <b>a'th</b> , <b>dha'th</b> (causes mixed mutation)
3m	<b>y</b> (lenites)
3f	<b>hy, y</b> (spirantizes)

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*Plural*

- 1 **agan, a'gan, dha'gan**
- 2 **agas, a'gas, dha'gas**
- 3 **aga** (spirantizes), **a'ga, dha'ga** (spirantizes).

These have two uses: **A** as objects when the verb is a verbal noun, and **B**, as possessive adjectives:

### **A**

*Mars erowgh why orth **ow** cara vy* 'If you love me'

*Dar, ny'm clowvyth orth **dha** bejy?* 'Hey, won't you hear me beseeching you?'

*may hallan vy **y** welas* 'so that I may see it'

*orth **hy** themptya dha derry an frût erbydn ow dyfen* 'tempting her to pluck the fruit against my prohibition'

*lebmyn orth **agan** gelwal* 'now calling us'

*nannag esaf ow merwal orth **agas** gortas* 'I am almost dead waiting for you'

*ha me a dhalleth **aga** gweyl y* 'and I shall start making them'

### **B**

*sur ev a welvyth **ow thas*** 'certainly he will see my father'

*dre **dha wreg** y vos terrys* 'that it was broken by your wife'

*kyn fo **y vewnans** vyth màr detestabyl* 'though his life be never so detestable'

*rag marow yw an voren gans ow whaffys solabrys ha resys goos **hy holon*** 'for dead is the girl already by my blows and the blood of her heart has poured forth'

*pan wreta màr goynt fara ow scollya **agan gwara*** 'when you behave so oddly, scattering our wares'

*me a dhysqwa chy **dha'gas mester*** 'I will show a house to your master'

*awell olow **aga threys*** 'like the prints of their feet'.

Both functions in Tudor and Late Cornish can be replaced by an emphatic pronoun after the qualified noun or verbal noun. The noun may be preceded by the definite article.

NOTE: Cornish is a Celtic language and like all the other Celtic languages will not allow any possessive adjective to be stressed. Cornish revivalists sometimes render sentences like 'this is *my* house' or 'what is *your* opinion?', for example, as \***hem yw ow**

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*chy* or \**pandr'yzw dha dybyans*, with vocal emphasis on *ow* or *dha*. Such emphasis is very un-Celtic and should be discouraged. The correct way to emphasise a possessive adjective is by the use of enclitic particles, e.g. *hem yw ow chy vy* and *pandr'yzw dha dybyans jy?*



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### 4.2. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS

The prepositional pronouns from the Middle and Late Cornish texts show a variety of forms. This orthography allows both literary and the colloquial paradigms for them.

#### 4.2.1. *dha* ‘to’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>dhybm/ dhymm</i></b>	<b><i>dha vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>dhys</i></b>	<b><i>dha jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>dhodho</i></b>	<b><i>dhodha, dhodh’ev, dha ev</i></b>
3f	<b><i>dhedhy</i></b>	<b><i>dha hy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>dhèn</i></b>	<b><i>dha ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>dhywgh</i></b>	<b><i>dha why</i></b>
3	<b><i>dhedha</i></b>	<b><i>dhodhans, dha anjy, dh’anjy</i></b>

Note that in all cases in the above paradigm, initial ***dh-*** may be replaced by ***d-***, e.g. ***dybm/ dymm, dys, da vy, da jy***, etc.

#### 4.2.2. *gans*, (colloq.) *gen* ‘with’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>genaf</i></b>	<b><i>genaf vy, genama, genam</i></b>
2	<b><i>genas</i></b>	<b><i>genas jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>ganso</i></b>	<b><i>gansa, gonsa, gons’ev, gonja</i></b>
3f	<b><i>gensy</i></b>	<b><i>gonsy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>genan</i></b>	<b><i>genan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>genowgh</i></b>	<b><i>genowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>gansa</i></b>	<b><i>gansans, gonjans</i></b>

The ending in ***genowgh why*** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written ***geno’why***.

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### 4.2.3. *in* ‘in’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>inaf</i></b>	<b><i>inaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>inas</i></b>	<b><i>inas jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>ino</i></b>	<b><i>ina, in ev, eta, etten</i></b>
3f	<b><i>inhy, iny</i></b>	<b><i>eta hy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>inan</i></b>	<b><i>inan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>inowgh</i></b>	<b><i>inowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>ina</i></b>	<b><i>inans, in anjy, ettans, et anjy.</i></b>

Colloquially *et* ‘in’ is used before the possessive adjectives, and *et an* ‘in the’ may replace *i’n* of the more conservative register.

The ending in *inowgh why* is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written *ino’why*.

### 4.2.4. *dheworth, dhort* ‘from’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>dheworthaf</i></b>	<b><i>dhortaf vy, dhortam</i></b>
2	<b><i>dheworthas</i></b>	<b><i>dhorta jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>dheworto</i></b>	<b><i>dheworta, dhorta, dhort’ev</i></b>
3f	<b><i>dheworty</i></b>	<b><i>dhorty</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>dheworthan</i></b>	<b><i>dhortan ny, dhorth ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>dheworthowgh</i></b>	<b><i>dhortowgh why, dhort why</i></b>
3	<b><i>dheworta</i></b>	<b><i>dhewortans, dhorans, dhort’anjy</i></b>

In the colloquial forms *d-* may replace initial *dh-*, e.g. *dorta vy*, *dortam*, etc. Note also that colloquial *dhort* and *dort* may replace the more literary *dheworth*, e.g. *d(h)ort an dalleth* ‘from the beginning’ instead of *dheworth an dalleth*.

The ending in *dhortowgh why* is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written *dhorto’why*.

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### 4.2.5. *orth*, *worth* ‘upon’

This prepositional pronoun is not much used in Late Cornish.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>orthaf</i></b>	<b><i>orthaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>orthas</i></b>	<b><i>orthas</i></b>
3m	<b><i>orto</i></b>	<b><i>orta, orta ev</i></b>
3f	<b><i>orty</i></b>	<b><i>orty hy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>orthan</i></b>	<b><i>orthan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>orthowgh</i></b>	<b><i>orthowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>orta</i></b>	<b><i>ortans, ort’anjy.</i></b>

In the colloquial forms ***wo-*** may replace initial ***o-***, i.e. ***wortaf, wortaev***, etc.

Colloquially, ***orth an*** may be replaced by ***ort an***, e.g. ***ort an gorhal uja va gwyl gen ascorn scodh davas*** ‘because of the ship he makes with the shoulder-bone of a sheep’.

The ending in (***w***)***orthowgh why*** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written (***w***)***ortho’why***.

### 4.2.6. *a* ‘of’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>ahanaf</i></b>	<b><i>ahanaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>ahanas</i></b>	<b><i>ahanasta, a chy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>anodho</i></b>	<b><i>anodha, nodha</i></b>
3f	<b><i>anedhy</i></b>	<b><i>nodhy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>ahanan</i></b>	<b><i>ahanan ny, a ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>ahanowgh</i></b>	<b><i>ahanowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>anodha</i></b>	<b><i>anodhans, ah’anjy, nonjy.</i></b>

The ending in ***ahanowgh why*** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written ***ahano’why***.

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### 4.2.7. *wàr* ‘on, upon’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>warnaf</i></b>	<b><i>warnaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>warnas</i></b>	<b><i>warna jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>warnodho</i></b>	<b><i>warnodha</i></b>
3f	<b><i>warnedhy</i></b>	<b><i>warnedhy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>warnan</i></b>	<b><i>warnan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>warnowgh</i></b>	<b><i>warnowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>warnodha</i></b>	<b><i>warnodhans, wàr anjy.</i></b>

The ending in ***warnowgh why*** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written ***warno'why***.

### 4.2.8. *rag* ‘for’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>ragaf</i></b>	<b><i>ragaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>ragas</i></b>	<b><i>ragas jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>ragtho</i></b>	<b><i>ragtha, racta</i></b>
3f	<b><i>rygthy</i></b>	<b><i>racty</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>ragan</i></b>	<b><i>ragan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>ragowgh</i></b>	<b><i>ragowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>ragtha</i></b>	<b><i>ragthans, ract'anjy.</i></b>

The ***g*** in the root is devoiced before [θ], as in ***ragtha*** [ˈɹækθə], ***rygthy*** [ˈɹɪkθi], ***ragthans*** [ˈɹækθənz]; before [t] in the colloquial register it is written ***c*** as in ***racta, racty, ract'anjy***.

The ending in ***ragowgh why*** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written ***rago'why***.

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### 4.2.9. *dherag* ‘before, in front of’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>dheragaf</i></b>	<b><i>dheragaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>dheragas</i></b>	<b><i>dheragas jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>dheragtha</i></b>	<b><i>dheracta</i></b>
3f	<b><i>dherygthy</i></b>	<b><i>dheracty</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>dheragan</i></b>	<b><i>dheragan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>dharagowgh</i></b>	<b><i>dheragowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>dheragtha</i></b>	<b><i>dheragthans, dheract’anjy,</i></b> <b><i>dheractans</i></b>

All forms may be written and pronounced with initial ***d-*** instead of ***dh-***. The ***g*** in the root is devoiced before [θ], as in ***dheragtha*** [ðəˈɹækθə], ***dherygthy*** [ðəˈɹɪkθi], ***dheragthans*** [ðəˈɹækθənz]; before [t] in the colloquial register it is written ***c*** as in ***dheracta***, ***dheracty***, ***dheract’anjy***.

The ending in ***dheragowgh why*** is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written ***dherago’why***.

### 4.2.10. *reb* ‘beside’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>reba<b>f</b></i></b>	<b><i>reba<b>f</b> vy, rebam</i></b>
2	<b><i>rebas</i></b>	<b><i>rebas jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>rebtho</i></b>	<b><i>rebtha, repta</i></b>
3f	<b><i>rebthy</i></b>	<b><i>repty</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>reban</i></b>	<b><i>reban ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>rebowgh</i></b>	<b><i>rebowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>rebtha</i></b>	<b><i>rebthans, rept’anjy</i></b> .

***Heb*** ‘without’ conjugates similarly. The ***b*** in the root is devoiced before [θ], as in ***rebtha*** [ˈɹɛpθə], ***rebthy*** [ˈɹɛpθi], ***rebthans*** [ˈɹɛpθənz]; before [t] in the colloquial register it is written ***p*** as in ***repta***, ***repty***, ***rept’anjy***.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

The ending in *rebowgh why* is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written *rebo'why*.

### 4.2.11. *dre* 'through'

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>dredhaf</i></b>	<b><i>dredhaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>dredhas</i></b>	<b><i>dredhas jy</i></b>
3m	<b><i>dredho</i></b>	<b><i>dredha, dredh'ev</i></b>
3f	<b><i>dredhy</i></b>	<b><i>dredhy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>dredhan</i></b>	<b><i>dredhan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>dredhowgh</i></b>	<b><i>dredhowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>dredha</i></b>	<b><i>dredhans, dredh'anjy.</i></b>

The ending in *dredhowgh why* is regularly reduced to [o] or [ə], and in poetry and similar contexts may be written *dredho'why*.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### VERBS

#### 5.0. GENERAL REMARKS

Traditional Cornish has a strong tendency to avoid the use of conjugated forms and instead uses the verbal auxiliaries *bos* ‘be’, *mednas* ‘wish’, *gwyl* ‘do’, *dos* ‘come’, *godhvas* ‘know, be able’, *gallos* ‘be able’, and *gasa* ‘let’, with the verbal noun or verbal adjective. The use of *gwyl* in particular is very widespread at all periods. Many texts make only very infrequent use of verbal forms other than the 3rd singular present, imperfect, and preterite. Instead, they prefer one of the auxiliary verbs. This ought to be the model for the syntax of everyday Revived Cornish. In poetry and other sorts of literature, of course, the more complex conjugated forms have their place.

In the following pages, paradigms are cited throughout in the proposed orthography. It must be remembered that in many cases the forms cited are modern reconstructions, since the relevant part of the verb is unattested in our sources. Most verbs have a present/future, imperfect, and preterite. *Mos* ‘go’ and *dos* ‘come’ have separate perfect forms also. Some verbs (e.g. *bos* ‘be’, *godhvas* ‘know’, *clowas* ‘hear’) have special forms for the future distinct from the present. In the very earliest Middle Cornish the conditional is also a pluperfect; this usage had been lost by the fifteenth century except in *bos* ‘be’.

#### 5.1. *BOS, BONAS* ‘BE’

*Present participle* *ow pos, ow ponas* ‘being’

*Verbal adjective* not used

##### 5.1.1. The short present

‘I am, you are, he is’, etc. This is used to describe what something is rather than its location, and is not with *ow* + the verbal noun.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>ov</b>	<b>ov vy, oma</b>
2	<b>os, osta, ota</b>	<b>osta, osta jy</b>
3	<b>yw, ywa</b>	<b>yw, ywa</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>on</b>	<b>on ny</b>
2	<b>owgh</b>	<b>owgh why</b>
3	<b>yns</b>	<b>enyj.</b>

### 5.1.2. The long present

*Positive forms:* ‘I am, you are, he is’, etc. This is used to describe location and also used with **ow** + the verbal noun.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>yth esaf, yth esaf vy</b>	<b>th’eraf vy, th’eram(a)</b>
2	<b>yth esas, yth ejas, yth esta, yth esta jy</b>	<b>th’era chy, th’esta</b>
3	<b>yma, yma ev, yma hy</b>	<b>ma, ma ev, ma va, ma hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>yth esan, yth esan ny</b>	<b>th’eran ny</b>
2	<b>yth esowgh, yth eso’why</b>	<b>th’erowgh why</b>
3	<b>ymowns, ymownjy</b>	<b>mowns, mownjy</b>

*Negative and relative forms:* ‘I am not, you are not, he is not’, etc. or ‘I who am, you who are, he who is’, etc. These are mostly used with **ow** + the verbal noun. To form the negative, **nynj** or **nyns** is prefixed to the literary forms, and **nag** is prefixed to the colloquial forms. For the literary form **ujy** below, **usy** may also be used.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>esaf, esaf vy</b>	<b>eraf vy, eram</b>
2	<b>esas, ejas, esta, esta jy</b>	<b>era chy, esta</b>
3	<b>eus</b> ‘there is not’, ‘which is’	<b>eus</b>
3mf	<b>ujy, ujy ev, ujy hy</b>	<b>ujy, uja va, uja hy</b>



## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### *Plural*

1	<b><i>esan, esan ny</i></b>	<b><i>eran ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>esowgh, esowgh why</i></b>	<b><i>erowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>esans, esans y</i></b>	<b><i>era anjy</i></b>

### **5.1.3. The short imperfect**

‘I was, you were, he was’, etc. This is used to describe a continuous state in the past.

	<i>Singular Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>en</i></b>	<b><i>o ma</i></b>
2	<b><i>es</i></b>	<b><i>o chy</i></b>
3	<b><i>o</i></b>	<b><i>o va, o hy</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>en, en ny</i></b>	<b><i>o ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>ewgh</i></b>	<b><i>o why</i></b>
3	<b><i>êns</i></b>	<b><i>o anjy</i></b>

### **5.1.4. The long imperfect.**

‘I was, you were, he was’, etc. This is used to describe a continuous location in the past. It is also used with ***ow*** + the verbal noun.

	<i>Singular Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>esen</i></b>	<b><i>eraf vy, eram</i></b>
2	<b><i>eses</i></b>	<b><i>era chy, esta</i></b>
3	<b><i>esa</i></b>	<b><i>era</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>esen</i></b>	<b><i>eran ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>esewgh</i></b>	<b><i>erowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>esens</i></b>	<b><i>era anjy.</i></b>

NOTE: The vowel in the final syllable in the literary forms of the long imperfect is [ə] as it is in ***esas, esan,*** and ***esans*** of the long present; the distinction is purely orthographic.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.1.5. The preterite

‘I was, you were, he was’, etc. This is used to describe a past state which is completed.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>beuv</i></b>	<b><i>bema</i></b>
2	<b><i>beus</i></b>	<b><i>be chy</i></b>
3	<b><i>beu</i></b>	<b><i>be</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>beun</i></b>	<b><i>ben ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>bewgh why</i></b>	<b><i>bewgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>bowns, bownjy</i></b>	<b><i>bowns, be anjy</i></b>

### 5.1.6. The future

‘I will be, you will be, he will be’, etc. This tense can also be used for a habitual present.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>bedhaf</i></b>	<b><i>bedhaf vy, bedhama, bedham</i></b>
2	<b><i>bedhys</i></b>	<b><i>bedhys</i></b>
3	<b><i>beidh</i></b>	<b><i>bedh</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>bedhan</i></b>	<b><i>bedhan ny, bedh ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>bedhowgh</i></b>	<b><i>bedhowgh why, bedh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>bedhans</i></b>	<b><i>bedhans, bedh anjy</i></b>

In many cases colloquially, this tense will be replaced by periphrasis: ***me a vedn bos dewedhas hanath*** ‘I will be late this evening’, ***na vanaf vy bos obma avorow*** ‘I will not be here tomorrow’ and ***a vednowgh why bos pell in Loundres?*** ‘will you be long in London?’

### 5.1.7. The habitual past

‘I was being, you were being, he was being’, etc. This is also used as a potential tense in indirect speech, ‘that I would be, that you would be, that he would be’, etc.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>bedhan</b>	<b>me a vedha</b>
2	<b>bedhas</b>	<b>che a vedha</b>
3	<b>bedha</b>	<b>ev a vedha</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>bedhan</b>	<b>ny a vedha</b>
2	<b>bedhowgh</b>	<b>why a vedha</b>
3	<b>bedhans</b>	<b>anjy a vedha</b>

In Middle Cornish, as well as having a habitual sense, this tense is used as describe the future-in-the-past in constructions like **ev a wrug promysya dhybm y fedhan mylweyth dha well** ‘he promised me that I should be a thousand times better’.

### 5.1.8. The subjunctive

Originally Cornish had two subjunctive tenses, but the two have largely fallen together. In this verb the two forms are attested, but their uses are similar. Only the singular form **bo**, however, is used in jussives, e.g. *re bo gras Duw genas* ‘may the grace of God be with you’

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>ben</b>	<b>bo vy</b>
2	<b>bes, besta</b>	<b>bo chy</b>
3	<b>be, bo</b>	<b>bo ev, bo hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>ben, ben ny</b>	<b>bo ny</b>
2	<b>bowgh</b>	<b>bowgh why</b>
3	<b>bens, bowns</b>	<b>bo anjy.</b>

The jussive third singular is **re bo** ‘may it be’.

### 5.1.9. The conditional/pluperfect

This uses the old pluperfect stem **bia-**.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>bian</b>	<b>biam</b>
2	<b>bias</b>	<b>bias</b>
3	<b>bia</b>	<b>bia</b>

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### *Plural*

1	<b>bian</b>	<b>bian</b>
2	<b>bioꝥgh</b>	<b>bioꝥgh</b>
3	<b>bians</b>	<b>bians</b>

In colloquial contexts, this tense will be replaced by periphrasis, e.g. **na ve ev dha dhos in termyn, ny a venja bos in peryl mernans** ‘had he not come in time, we would have been in mortal danger’.

### 5.1.10. The imperative

In the colloquial register all but the second person singular and plural will be formed periphrastically, e.g. **gesowgh ny dha vos lowen** ‘let’s be happy’, **gerowgh anjy dha vos obma pan vo dâ gonjans** ‘let them be here when they want’. See §5.8.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	—	—
2	<b>beidh</b>	<b>bedh</b>
3	<b>bedhans</b>	—
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>bedhan</b>	—
2	<b>bedhowgh</b>	<b>bedhowgh</b>
3	<b>bedhans</b>	—

## 5.2. Y’M BEUS AND THE IDIOMATIC POSSESSIVE

In Middle Cornish the verb **y’*m* beus** ‘I have’ has a tendency to be recharacterized with personal endings, e.g. **ny’gan bedhan** ‘we used not have’ BM 4268, **kyn na’*m* boma lowena** ‘though I may not have joy’ CW 928. Moreover in the second person singular the pronominal element **’*th*** becomes merged with the following **f** and the result is similar to a form of the simple verb **bos** ‘be’ itself, e.g. **te a’*th* feidh** > **te a feidh** > cf. **te a veidh** ‘thou shalt be’. As a result of these two developments the verb **bos** itself acquires possessive sense. Richard Gendall calls this the ‘idiomatic possessive’.

For those who wish to use forms of **y’*m* beus**, the paradigms are as follows.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Preterite</i>
<b>y'm beus</b>	<b>y'm beidh</b>	<b>y'm beu</b>
<b>y'th eus</b>	<b>y'feidh</b>	<b>y'feu</b>
<b>y'n jeves m.</b>	<b>y'n jevyth m.</b>	<b>y'n jeva m.</b>
<b>y's teves f.</b>	<b>y's tevyth f.</b>	<b>y's teva f.</b>
<b>y'gan beus</b>	<b>y'gan beidh</b>	<b>y'gan beu</b>
<b>y'gas beus</b>	<b>y'gas beidh</b>	<b>y'gas beu</b>
<b>y's teves</b>	<b>y's tevyth</b>	<b>y's teva</b>
<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Conditional</i>
<b>y'm bo</b>	<b>y'm bo</b>	<b>y'm bia</b>
<b>y'fo</b>	<b>y'fo</b>	<b>y'fia</b>
<b>y'n jeva m.</b>	<b>y'n jeffa m.</b>	<b>y'n jevya m.</b>
<b>y's teva f.</b>	<b>y's teffa f.</b>	<b>y's tevy f.</b>
<b>y'gan bo</b>	<b>y'gan bo</b>	<b>y'gan bia</b>
<b>y'gas bo</b>	<b>y'gas bo</b>	<b>y'gas bia</b>
<b>y's teva</b>	<b>y's teffa</b>	<b>y's tevy</b>

The verb **y'm beus** is available in the proposed orthography, because it is an integral part of the traditional language. Since, however, the idiomatic possessive is more productive in Tudor and Late texts, it should be taught to learners in preference to **y'm beus** itself. Those learning Cornish, therefore, should be taught sentences like the following:

*Pan wrug avy clowas hedna, **me a veu** own brás* 'When I heard that, I was very afraid'

*Na ve Myhal dha weras dhèn, **ny a via** cudyn gen an wedhen Nadelak* 'If Michael hadn't helped us, we would have had a problem with the Christmas tree'

*Pana wober **a vedhowgh why** i'n soodh noweth?* 'What salary will you have in the new job?'

*Na venjowgh why crejy an plesour **a vian ny**, màr teffowgh why ha gwyl hedna ragan ny* 'You wouldn't believe what pleasure it would give us, were you to do that for us.'

*Dre reson why oll dha'm inia vy, an horsen cabm **a veidh** an second chauns* 'Because you all are urging me, the lousy bastard will get a second chance'

*Màr teffa ev ha gwyl tra a'n par-na, **na via ev** kybmyas dos obma nefra arta* 'If he had done something like that, he would never have been allowed to come here again.'

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.3. *MEDNAS*, *MENNAS* ‘WILL, WISH’

*Present participle* **ow mednas, ow mennas**

*Verbal adjective* not used

This verb is used in the present with a verbal noun to make the future, e.g. **hy a vedn y welas ena** ‘she will see him there’. Its conditional is also used with a verbal noun to express the conditional of other verbs: **na venja ev crejy, na ve my dh’y glerya dhodha** ‘he wouldn’t have believed, if I hadn’t explained it to him’.

#### 5.3.1. The present

Note that the more literary forms may appear without pre-occlusion. Pre-occlusion is not expected in the second singular **menta**:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>mednaf, manaf</b>	<b>mednaf, madam</b>
2	<b>mednys, menta</b>	<b>mednys, menta</b>
3	<b>mydn</b>	<b>medn, medn ava, medn hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>mednyn</b>	<b>mednan ny</b>
2	<b>mednowgh</b>	<b>mednowgh why</b>
3	<b>mednans</b>	<b>medn anjy.</b>

#### 5.3.2. The conditional

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>menjan, mensan</b>	<b>menjaf vy, menjam(a)</b>
2	<b>menjas, mensas</b>	<b>menja chy, menjasta</b>
3	<b>menja, mensa</b>	<b>menja ev, menja hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>menjan, menjan</b>	<b>menjan ny</b>
2	<b>menjowgh, mensowgh</b>	<b>menjowgh why</b>
3	<b>menjans, mensans</b>	<b>menja anjy, menjans</b>

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The following forms are used in the literary register:

<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>
<b>mednys</b>	<b>mednan</b>	<b>mednan, mydnyf</b>
<b>mensys</b>	<b>mednas</b>	<b>mednas, mydny</b>
<b>mednas</b>	<b>medna</b>	<b>medna</b>
<b>mensyn</b>	<b>mednan</b>	<b>mednan</b>
<b>mensowgh</b>	<b>mednowgh</b>	<b>mednowgh</b>
<b>mensans</b>	<b>mednans</b>	<b>mednans</b>
<i>Imperative</i>		
not used		

### 5.4. GWYL, GUL, GWETHYL ‘DO, MAKE’

*Present participle* **ow qwyl, ow cul, ow qwethyl** ‘doing’

*Verbal adjective* **gwrys** ‘done’

This is a common verb at all periods and it is used as an auxiliary most frequently in the present, the past, the conditional, and the imperative.

#### 5.4.1 The verbal noun

The first matter that needs to be settled, however, is the shape of the verbal noun to be used. There appear originally to have been three separate forms, **gruthyl**, **guthyl** and **gul**. Some believe that **guthyl** and **gul** are the direct origin of **gweel** and **geel** in Late Cornish. Others believe that **gweel** came about analogically from **weel** with lenited initial. It is quite possible that both developments were instrumental in producing the two Late Cornish forms **gweel** and **geel**. We recommend **gwyl** (cf. *gwiel* SA, *gwyle*, *gwyll* CW) as standard, being the most distinctive form and also the form that is easiest to pronounce.

#### 5.4.2. The present/future

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gwrav, gwrama</b>	<b>gwra vy</b>
2	<b>gwres, gwrêta</b>	<b>gwras, gwra chy</b>
3	<b>gwra</b>	<b>gwra</b>

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### *Plural*

1	<b>gwren</b>	<b>gwren, gwra ny</b>
2	<b>gwrewgh</b>	<b>gwrewgh why, gwra why</b>
3	<b>gwrowns</b>	<b>gwrownjy, gwra anjy</b>

### 5.4.3. The preterite

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gwrug, gwruga</b>	<b>gwruga vy</b>
2	<b>gwrussys, gwrusta</b>	<b>gwrusta</b>
3	<b>gwrug</b>	<b>gwrug hy, gwruga (va)</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>gwrussyn</b>	<b>gwrugan ny</b>
2	<b>gwrussowgh</b>	<b>gwrugowgh why</b>
3	<b>gwrussans</b>	<b>gwrugans, gwrug anjy</b>

### 5.4.4. The imperfect

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gwren</b>	<b>gwren vy</b>
2	<b>gwres</b>	<b>gwre chy</b>
3	<b>gwre</b>	<b>gwre</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>gwren</b>	<b>gwren ny</b>
2	<b>gwrewgh</b>	<b>gwrewgh why</b>
3	<b>gwrêns</b>	<b>gwrêns anjy</b>

### 5.4.5. The subjunctive

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gwrellan, gwryllyf</b>	<b>gwrelhan</b>
2	<b>gwrellas, gwrylly</b>	<b>gwrelhas, gwrylhy</b>
3	<b>gwrella</b>	<b>gwrelha</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>gwrellan</b>	<b>gwrelhan ny</b>
2	<b>gwrelowgh</b>	<b>gwrelhowgh why</b>
3	<b>gwrellans</b>	<b>gwrelhans</b>



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### 5.4.6. The conditional

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gwrussan</b>	<b>gwressan, gwressaf vy</b>
2	<b>gwrussas</b>	<b>gwressas, gwressa chy</b>
3	<b>gwrussa</b>	<b>gwressa</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>gwrussan</b>	<b>gwressan ny</b>
2	<b>gwrussowgh</b>	<b>gwressowgh why</b>
3	<b>gwrussans</b>	<b>gwressa anjy.</b>

### 5.4.7. The imperative

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	—	
2	<b>gwra</b>	<b>gwra jy</b>
3	<b>gwrêns</b>	<b>gwrêns</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>gwren</b>	<b>gwren ny</b>
2	<b>gwrewgh</b>	<b>gwrewgh</b>
3	<b>gwrêns</b>	<b>gwrêns.</b>

### 5.5. DOS, DONAS ‘COME’

*Present participle* **ow tos, ow tonas** ‘coming’

*Verbal adjective* **devedhys** ‘come’

This verb is used in particular after **mâr, mara** ‘if’ in both real conditions in future time (e.g. **mâr teuva ha dasserhy** ‘if he happens to rise again’ RD 7) and unreal conditions in the past (e.g. **Rag mara teffa Cryst ha dos in dalleth an beis whare wosa mab den dha beha** ‘For if Christ had come at the beginning of the world shortly after mankind had sinned’ TH 13a). It is used as an auxiliary in final clauses as well (e.g. **may teffan ha tedna dha’n dor an pryd eus ow rainya inan** ‘so that we should tear down the pride which reigns in us’ TH 6a). The two useful auxiliary tenses, therefore, are the present/future and the subjunctive.

**R’effa** is not **relha**, a form of **gwrelha**, the subjunctive of **gwyl**; it is an abbreviation of the (jussive) subjunctive of **dos**, properly **re dheffa**.

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### 5.5.1. The present

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>dov, deuv, deuma</b>	<b>dema</b>
2	<b>deth, dêta</b>	<b>de chy</b>
3	<b>deu, deu va</b>	<b>de, de va</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>deun</b>	<b>den ny</b>
2	<b>dewgh</b>	<b>dewgh why</b>
3	<b>downs, downs y</b>	<b>de anjy</b>

### 5.5.2. The subjunctive

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>deffan</b>	<b>deffan vy</b>
2	<b>deffas, deffasta</b>	<b>deffas chy</b>
3	<b>deffa</b>	<b>deffa ev, deffa hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>deffan</b>	<b>deffan ny</b>
2	<b>deffowgh</b>	<b>deffowgh why</b>
3	<b>deffans</b>	<b>deffa anjy</b>

The following forms are used in the literary register:

<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<b>deuth</b>	<b>den</b>	<b>deuwaf</b>
<b>deuthys</b>	<b>des</b>	<b>deuvas</b>
<b>deuth</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>deuwa</b>
<b>deuthan</b>	<b>den</b>	<b>deuwon</b>
<b>deuthowgh</b>	<b>dewgh</b>	<b>deuwowgh</b>
<b>deuthans</b>	<b>dêns</b>	<b>deuwans</b>
<i>Conditional</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	
<b>dothyan</b>	—	
<b>dothyas</b>	<b>deus</b>	
<b>dothya</b>	<b>dêns</b>	
<b>dothyan</b>	<b>deun</b>	
<b>dothyowgh</b>	<b>dewgh</b>	
<b>dothyans</b>	<b>dêns</b>	

Note that the perfect is a compound of the root **deu-** and the preterite **beuv**, etc. of **bos**.

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### 5.6. GODHVAS ‘KNOW, BE ABLE’

*Present participle* **ow codhvas** ‘knowing, being able’

*Verbal adjective* **godhvedhys** ‘known’

This verb is used to mean ‘be able, can’ as well as ‘know’. It is used mostly in the present and in the imperfect.

#### 5.6.1. The present

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gòn</b>	<b>goraf vy, gorama</b> <i>negative na worama</i>
2	<b>godhas, godhasta</b>	<b>gosta</b>
3	<b>gor</b>	<b>gor; negative na wor</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>godhan</b>	<b>goran, goran ny</b>
2	<b>godhowgh</b>	<b>gorowgh why</b>
3	<b>godhans</b>	<b>gor anjy.</b>

Note that in the first person singular **gòn** the vowel is short. Since a pre-occluded form \***godn** is unattested, we write **gòn** with a grave to show that the vowel is not long. **Gòn** is replaced in later Cornish by the analogical **gorama, goraf vy**. The lenited colloquial forms **worama** [ˈwɔɾəmɔ], **wosta** [ˈwɔstɔ], **wor** [ˈwɔːɹ], etc. are sometimes pronounced [ˈɔɾəmɔ], [ˈɔstɔ], [ˈɔːɹ]. See also §1.6.23.

#### 5.6.2. The imperfect

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>godhyan</b>	<b>goyan vy</b>
2	<b>godhyas</b>	<b>goyas chy</b>
3	<b>godhya</b>	<b>goya ef/hy</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>godhyan</b>	<b>goyan ny</b>
2	<b>godhyowgh</b>	<b>goyowgh why</b>
3	<b>godhyans</b>	<b>goya anjy.</b>

The lenited colloquial forms **woyan** [ˈwɔjən], **woyas** [ˈwɔjəs], **woya** [ˈwɔjə], etc. are sometimes pronounced [ˈɔjən], [ˈɔjəs], [ˈɔjə]. See also §1.6.23.

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The following forms are used in the literary register:

<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Conditional</i>
<b>gothfef</b>	<b>goffan; gothfyf</b>	<b>goffyan</b>
<b>gothfes</b>	<b>goffas; gothfy</b>	<b>goffyas</b>
<b>gothfa</b>	<b>goffa</b>	<b>goffya</b>
<b>gothfen</b>	<b>goffan</b>	<b>goffyan</b>
<b>gothfewgh</b>	<b>goffowgh</b>	<b>goffyowgh</b>
<b>gothfans</b>	<b>goffans</b>	<b>goffyans</b>
<i>Imperative</i>		
—		
<b>goffyth; coll. gor</b>		
<b>goffedhans</b>		
<b>goffedhyn</b>		
<b>goffedhowgh</b>		
<b>goffedhans</b>		

The preterite **\*gothfef**, **\*gothfes**, etc. is unattested anywhere in traditional Cornish. To render the preterite ‘I knew suddenly, I realized’ **me a wrug godhvas** may be used.

### 5.7. GALLOS ‘BE ABLE’

*Present participle* not used

*Verbal adjective* not used

The commonest tenses of this verb are the present-future, the (past) subjunctive and the conditional.

#### 5.7.1. The present/future

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b>gallaf</b>	<b>gellaf vy, gellama, gellam</b>
2	<b>gyllysta, gylta</b>	<b>gellasta</b>
3	<b>gyll, gyllvyth</b> ( <i>future</i> )	<b>gell, gell ava</b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b>gyllyn</b>	<b>gellen ny</b>
2	<b>gylloowgh</b>	<b>gellowgh why</b>
3	<b>gyllans</b>	<b>gell anjy.</b>

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### 5.7.2. The subjunctive

The present subjunctive *gyllyf*, *gylly*, *gallo*, etc. is well preserved in the earliest texts but soon yields to the past subjunctive *gallen*, *galles*, *galla*, etc., largely because the third singular forms *gallo* and *galla* became phonetically indistinguishable, as did the second and third persons of the plural. Both are used exclusively after *may* in final clauses.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>may hallan</i></b>	<b><i>m'allaf vy</i></b>
2	<b><i>may hallas</i></b>	<b><i>m'alla chy</i></b>
3	<b><i>may halla</i></b>	<b><i>m'alla, m'alja; m'alla va</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>may hallan</i></b>	<b><i>m'allan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>may hallowgh</i></b>	<b><i>m'allowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>may hallans</i></b>	<b><i>m'alla anjy.</i></b>

### 5.7.3. The conditional

A preterite *ny allas* 'he was not able' also existed in the earlier language. Both the imperfect and the preterite are replaced by the conditional in the later language, presumably by analogy with English: 'I could' in English is both past, e.g. 'I practised and practised and finally I could do it without difficulty' (past sense) and 'If I really practised, I'm sure I could do it' (conditional sense).

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Colloquial</i>
1	<b><i>galsan, galjan</i></b>	<b><i>galjama</i></b>
2	<b><i>galsas, galjas</i></b>	<b><i>galja chy</i></b>
3	<b><i>galsa, galja</i></b>	<b><i>galja</i></b>
<i>Plural</i>		
1	<b><i>galsan, galjan</i></b>	<b><i>galjan ny</i></b>
2	<b><i>galsowgh, galjowgh</i></b>	<b><i>galjowgh why</i></b>
3	<b><i>galsans, galjans</i></b>	<b><i>galja anjy.</i></b>

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The following forms are used in the literary register:

<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>gyllys</b>	<b>gyllyn</b>	not used
<b>gylsys</b>	<b>gyllys</b>	
<b>gallas</b>	<b>gylla</b>	
<b>gylsyn</b>	<b>gyllyn</b>	
<b>gylsowgh</b>	<b>gylowgh</b>	
<b>galsans</b>	<b>gyllans</b>	

As noted these two tenses in the colloquial register are both replaced by **galjama**, **galja chy**, etc. The imperfect tense of **gallos** is not common, indistinguishable as it is in part from the present. If one needs to say ‘I was not able’ as an imperfect one can use **abel** ‘able’; cf. *inwedh nynj o mab den abel dha weras y honen in hebma* ‘also mankind were not able to help themselves in this matter’ TH 12a, *nynj o abel dha’gan gveras ny* ‘he was not able to help us’ TH 13a.

### 5.8. GASA, GARA ‘LEAVE, LET’

*Present participle* **ow casa**, **ow cara** ‘leaving’

*Verbal adjective* **gesys**, **gerys** ‘left’

<i>Present/Future</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>gasaf</b>	<b>gesys</b>	<b>gasan</b>
<b>gesys</b>	<b>gyssys, gysta</b>	<b>gasas</b>
<b>gas</b>	<b>gasas, garas</b>	<b>gasa</b>
<b>gesyn, geryn</b>	<b>gessyn</b>	<b>gasan</b>
<b>gesowgh</b>	<b>gessowgh</b>	<b>gasowgh</b>
<b>gasans</b>	<b>gassans</b>	<b>gasans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>gassan, gyssyf</b>	<b>gassan</b>	—
<b>gasses, gyssy</b>	<b>gassas</b>	<b>gas</b>
<b>gassa</b>	<b>gassa</b>	<b>gasans lit.</b>
<b>gassan</b>	<b>gassan</b>	<b>gesyn</b>
<b>gassowgh</b>	<b>gassowgh</b>	<b>gesowgh</b>
<b>gassans</b>	<b>gassans</b>	<b>gasans lit.</b>

### 5.9. MOS, MONAS ‘GO’

*Present participle* **ow mos**, **ow monas** ‘going’

*Verbal adjective* **gyllys** ‘gone’

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<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>av, ama</b>	<b>êth</b>	<b>en</b>
<b>êth, éta</b>	<b>ethys</b>	<b>es</b>
<b>â</b>	<b>êth</b>	<b>e</b>
<b>en</b>	<b>ethan</b>	<b>en</b>
<b>ewgh</b>	<b>ethowgh</b>	<b>ewgh</b>
<b>ôns</b>	<b>ethans</b>	<b>êns</b>
<i>Perfect (literary)</i>	<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>
<b>galsaf</b>	<b>ellan, yllyf</b>	<b>gylsan</b>
<b>galsas</b>	<b>ellas, ylly</b>	<b>gylsas</b>
<b>gallas</b>	<b>ella</b>	<b>galsa</b>
<b>galsan</b>	<b>ellan</b>	<b>gylsan</b>
<b>galsowgh</b>	<b>ellowgh</b>	<b>gylsowgh</b>
<b>galsans</b>	<b>ellans</b>	<b>galsans</b>
<i>Imperative</i>		
—		
<b>kê, â</b>		
<b>êns lit.</b>		
<b>deun</b>		
<b>kewgh, ewgh</b>		
<b>êns lit.</b>		

### 5.10. CARA ‘LOVE’

*Present participle* **ow cara** ‘loving’

*Verbal adjective* **kerys** ‘loved’

<i>Present/Future</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>caraf</b>	<b>kerys</b>	<b>caran</b>
<b>kerys, kerta</b>	<b>kerys</b>	<b>caras</b>
<b>car</b>	<b>caras</b>	<b>cara</b>
<b>keryn</b>	<b>keryn</b>	<b>caran</b>
<b>kerowgh</b>	<b>keryn</b>	<b>carowgh</b>
<b>carans</b>	<b>keryn</b>	<b>carans</b>
	<b>carsans</b>	
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>carran, kyrryf</b>	<b>carsan</b>	—
<b>carras, kyrry</b>	<b>carsas</b>	<b>car</b>
<b>carra</b>	<b>carsa</b>	<b>carans lit.</b>
<b>carran</b>	<b>carsan</b>	<b>keryn</b>
<b>carrowgh</b>	<b>carsowgh</b>	<b>kerowgh</b>
<b>carrans</b>	<b>carsans</b>	<b>carans lit.</b>

Note that this verb also has a 3rd singular future **carvyth**, e.g. **ev a garvyth** ‘he will love’.

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### 5.11. *CAFOS*, *CAWAS*, *GAWAS* ‘GET, FIND’

*Present participle* **ow cafos**, **ow cawas** ‘getting, finding’

*Verbal adjective* **kefys**, **kevys** ‘got, found’

<i>Present/Future</i>	<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>cafaf</b>	<b>kefys</b>	<b>kefyn</b> , <b>kevyn</b>
<b>kefys</b>	<b>kefsys</b>	<b>kefys</b> , <b>kevys</b>
<b>kev</b> ; colloq. <b>câv</b>	<b>cafaf</b> ; colloq. <b>cavas</b>	<b>kefy</b> , <b>kevy</b>
<b>kefyn</b>	<b>kefsyn</b>	<b>kefyn</b> , <b>kevyn</b>
<b>kefowgh</b>	<b>kefsowgh</b>	<b>kefowgh</b> , <b>kevozgh</b>
<b>cafans</b>	<b>cafsans</b>	<b>kefans</b> , <b>kevans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative (literary)</i>
<b>caffan</b> , <b>kyffyf</b>	<b>cafsan</b>	—
<b>caffas</b> , <b>kyffy</b>	<b>cafsas</b>	<b>cav</b>
<b>caffa</b>	<b>cafsa</b>	<b>cafans</b> , <b>cavans</b>
<b>caffan</b>	<b>cafsan</b>	<b>kefyn</b> , <b>kevyn</b>
<b>caffowgh</b>	<b>cafsowgh</b>	<b>kefowgh</b> , <b>kevozgh</b>
<b>caffans</b>	<b>cafsans</b>	<b>cafeans</b> , <b>cavans</b>

### 5.12. *CLOWAS* ‘HEAR’

*Present participle* **ow clowas** ‘hearing’

*Verbal adjective* **clowys** ‘heard’

<i>Present/Future</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>clowaf</b> ; colloq. <b>clow vy</b>	<b>clowys</b>	<b>clowan</b>
<b>clowys</b>	<b>clowsys</b>	<b>clowas</b>
<b>clow</b> , <b>clew</b> ;	<b>clowas</b>	<b>clowa</b>
<i>future</i> <b>clowvyth</b>	<b>clowsyn</b>	<b>clowan</b>
<b>clowyn</b>	<b>clowsowgh</b>	<b>clowowgh</b>
<b>clowowgh</b>	<b>clowsans</b>	<b>clowans</b>
<b>clowans</b>		
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>clowvan</b>	<b>clowsan</b>	—
<b>clowvas</b>	<b>clowsas</b>	<b>clow</b>
<b>clowva</b>	<b>clowsa</b>	<b>clowans</b> <i>lit.</i>
<b>clowvan</b>	<b>clowsan</b>	<b>clowyn</b>
<b>clowowgh</b>	<b>clowsowgh</b>	<b>clowowgh</b>
<b>clowvans</b>	<b>clowsans</b>	<b>clowans</b> <i>lit.</i>



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### 5.13. COWSAL, COWS, COWSA ‘SPEAK’

Present participle *ow cowsal, ow cows, ow cowska*

Verbal adjective *cowsys*

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>cowsaf</b>	<b>cowsys</b>	<b>cowsyn</b>
<b>cowsys</b>	<b>cowssys</b>	<b>cowsys</b>
<b>cows</b>	<b>cowsas</b> <i>lit. and colloq.</i>	<b>cowsy</b>
<b>cowsyn</b>	<b>cowssyn,</b>	<b>cowsyn</b>
<b>cowsowgh</b>	<b>cowssowgh</b>	<b>cowsowgh</b>
<b>cowsans</b>	<b>cowssans</b>	<b>cowsans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>cowsan, kewsyf</b>	<b>cowssan</b>	—
<b>cowsas, kewsy</b>	<b>cowssas</b>	<b>cows</b>
<b>cowsa</b>	<b>cowssa</b>	<b>cowsens</b> <i>lit.</i>
<b>cowsan</b>	<b>cowssan</b>	<b>cowsyn</b> <i>lit.</i>
<b>cowsowgh</b>	<b>cowssowgh</b>	<b>cowsowgh</b>
<b>cowsans</b>	<b>cowssans</b>	<b>cowsans</b> <i>lit.</i>

### 5.14. DEBRY ‘EAT’

Present participle *ow tebry* ‘eating’

Verbal adjective *debrys* ‘eaten’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>debraf</b>	<b>debrys</b>	<b>debryn</b>
<b>debrys</b>	<b>depsys</b>	<b>debrys</b>
<b>deber</b> <i>lit. and colloq.</i>	<b>debras</b> <i>lit. and colloq.</i>	<b>debry</b>
<b>debryn</b>	<b>depsyn</b>	<b>debryn</b>
<b>debrowgh</b>	<b>depsowgh</b>	<b>debrowgh</b>
<b>debrans</b>	<b>depsans</b>	<b>debrans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>deppran, dyppryf</b>	<b>depsan</b>	—
<b>deppras, dyppry</b>	<b>depsas</b>	<b>deber</b> <i>lit. and colloq.</i>
<b>deppra</b>	<b>depsa</b>	<b>debrans</b>
<b>deppran</b>	<b>depsan</b>	<b>debryn</b>
<b>depprowgh</b>	<b>depsowgh</b>	<b>debrowgh</b>
<b>depprans</b>	<b>depsans</b>	<b>debrans</b>

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.15. *DON, DEGY* ‘CARRY’

*Present participle* **ow ton, ow tegy** ‘carrying’

*Verbal adjective* **degys** ‘carried’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>degaf</b>	<b>dug</b>	<b>degyn</b>
<b>degyth</b>	<b>dugas</b>	<b>degys</b>
<b>deg, dog</b>	<b>dug</b>	<b>degy</b>
<b>degan</b>	<b>dugan</b>	<b>degyn</b>
<b>degowgh</b>	<b>dugowgh</b>	<b>degowgh</b>
<b>degans</b>	<b>dugans</b>	<b>degans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative (literary)</i>
<b>degan, dygyf</b>	<b>deksan</b>	—
<b>degas, dygy</b>	<b>deksas</b>	<b>dog</b>
<b>dega, docka</b>	<b>deksa</b>	<b>degans lit.</b>
<b>degan</b>	<b>deksan</b>	<b>degan</b>
<b>degowgh</b>	<b>deksowgh</b>	<b>degowgh, dogowgh</b>
<b>degans, dockans</b>	<b>deksans</b>	<b>degans lit.</b>

### 5.16. *ESEDHA, SEDHA* ‘SIT’

*Present participle* **owth esedha, ow sedha** ‘sitting’

*Verbal adjective* **esedhys, sedhys** ‘sat’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>sedhaf</b>	<b>sedhys</b>	<b>sedhan</b>
<b>sedhys</b>	<b>sethsys</b>	<b>sedhas</b>
<b>eseth; colloq. esa, sedh</b>	<b>sedhas</b>	<b>sedha</b>
<b>sedhyn</b>	<b>sethsyn</b>	<b>sedhan</b>
<b>sedhowgh</b>	<b>sethsowgh</b>	<b>sedhowgh</b>
<b>sedhans</b>	<b>sethsans</b>	<b>sedhans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative (literary)</i>
<b>sedhan, sedhyf</b>	<b>sethsan</b>	—
<b>sedhas, sedhy</b>	<b>sethsas</b>	<b>eseth; colloq. esa</b>
<b>setha</b>	<b>sethsa</b>	<b>sedhans</b>
<b>sedhan</b>	<b>sethsan</b>	<b>esedhowgh;</b>
<b>sedhowgh</b>	<b>sethsowgh</b>	<i>colloq. sedhowgh</i>
<b>sethans</b>	<b>sethsans</b>	<b>sedhyn</b>
		<b>sedhans</b>

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.17. **GELWAL** ‘CALL’

*Present participle* **ow ketwal** ‘calling’

*Verbal adjective* **gelwys** ‘called’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>galwaf</b>	<b>gelwys</b>	<b>gelwyn</b>
<b>gelwys</b>	<b>gelwsys</b>	<b>gelwys</b>
<b>gelow</b>	<b>gelwys</b>	<b>gelwy</b>
<b>gelwyn</b>	<b>gelwsyn</b>	<b>gelwyn</b>
<b>gelwowgh</b>	<b>gelwsowgh</b>	<b>gelwowgh</b>
<b>gelwans</b>	<b>gawlsans</b>	<b>gelwans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>galwan, gylwyf</b>	<b>gawlsan</b>	—
<b>galwas, gylwy</b>	<b>gawlsas</b>	<b>galw; colloq. galwa</b>
<b>galwa</b>	<b>gawlsa</b>	<b>gelwans lit.</b>
<b>galwan</b>	<b>gawlsan</b>	<b>gelwyn</b>
<b>galwowgh</b>	<b>gawlsowgh</b>	<b>gelwowgh</b>
<b>galwans</b>	<b>gawlsans</b>	<b>gelwans lit.</b>

The *w* of **galw** is pronounced before a following vowel only, e.g. **galw y!** [ˈgælwi], [ˈgælwəi] ‘call them!’ but **galw vy!** [ˈgælvi] ‘call me!’.

### 5.18. **GLANHE** ‘CLEAN’

*Present participle* **ow clanhe** ‘cleaning’

*Verbal adjective* **glanhes** ‘cleaned’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>glanhaf</b>	<b>glanhys</b>	<b>glanhyn</b>
<b>glanhyth</b>	<b>glanhasys</b>	<b>glanhys</b>
<b>glanha</b>	<b>glanhas</b>	<b>glanhly</b>
<b>glanhyn</b>	<b>glanhasan</b>	<b>glanhyn</b>
<b>glanhowgh</b>	<b>glanhasowgh</b>	<b>glanhewgh</b>
<b>glanhôns</b>	<b>glanhasans</b>	<b>glanhêns</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>glanhahen, glanhahyf</b>	<b>glanhasan</b>	—
<b>glanhahes, glanhahy</b>	<b>glanhasas</b>	<b>glanha</b>
<b>glanhaha</b>	<b>glanhasa</b>	<b>glanhêns lit.</b>
<b>glanhahan</b>	<b>glanhasan</b>	<b>glanhén</b>
<b>glanhahowgh</b>	<b>glanhasowgh</b>	<b>glanhewgh</b>
<b>glanhahans</b>	<b>glanhasans</b>	<b>glanhêns lit.</b>

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.19. **GORTHEBY, GORREBY** ‘REPLY, ANSWER’

*Present participle* **ow cortheby, ow correby** ‘answering’

*Verbal adjective* **gorthebys, gorrebys** ‘answered’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>gorthebaf</b>	<b>gorthebys</b>	<b>gorthebyn</b>
<b>gorthebys</b>	<b>gorthebys</b>	<b>gorthebys</b>
<b>gorthyb</b>	<b>gorthebys;</b>	<b>gortheby</b>
<b>gorthebyn</b>	<i>colloq.</i> <b>gorrebas</b>	<b>gorthebyn</b>
<b>gorthebowgh</b>	<b>gorthebysyn</b>	<b>gorthebowgh</b>
<b>gorthebans</b>	<b>gorthebysowgh</b>	<b>gorthebysyns</b>
	<b>gorthebans</b>	
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative (literary)</i>
<b>gortheban, gorthebyf</b>	<b>gorthebysan</b>	—
<b>gorthebas, gortheby</b>	<b>gorthebysas</b>	<b>gorthyb</b>
<b>gortheppa</b>	<b>gorthebysa</b>	<b>gorthebans</b>
<b>gortheban</b>	<b>gorthebysan</b>	<b>gorthebyn</b>
<b>gorthebowgh</b>	<b>gorthebysowgh</b>	<b>gorthebowgh</b>
<b>gortheppans</b>	<b>gorthebysans</b>	<b>gorthebans</b>

### 5.20. **GWELAS** ‘SEE’

*Present participle* **ow qwelas** ‘seeing’

*Verbal adjective* **gwelys** ‘seen’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>gwelaf</b>	<b>gwelys</b>	<b>gwelyn</b>
<b>gwelys, gwelta</b>	<b>gwelysys</b>	<b>gwelys</b>
<b>gwel</b>	<b>gwelas</b>	<b>gwely</b>
<b>gwelyn</b>	<b>gwelwyn</b>	<b>gwelyn</b>
<b>gwelowgh</b>	<b>gwelwough</b>	<b>gwelowgh</b>
<b>gwelans</b>	<b>gwelwons</b>	<b>gwelans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>gwelhan, gwylyf</b>	<b>gwelwans</b>	—
<b>gwelhas, gwyly</b>	<b>gwelwas</b>	<b>gwel</b>
<b>gwelha</b>	<b>gwelwa</b>	<b>gwelans lit.</b>
<b>gwelhan</b>	<b>gwelwans</b>	<b>gwelyn</b>
<b>gwelhowgh</b>	<b>gwelwough</b>	<b>gwelowgh</b>
<b>gwelhans</b>	<b>gwelwans</b>	<b>gwelans lit.</b>

There is a literary 3rd singular future form **gwelvyth**, e.g. **ev a welvyth** ‘he will see’. The subjunctive autonomous form **gweler** is used to mean ‘see!’ in works of reference, etc.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.21. **KEMERAS** ‘TAKE’

*Present participle* **ow kemeras** ‘taking’

*Verbal adjective* **kemerys** ‘taken’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>kemeraf</b>	<b>kemerys</b>	<b>kemeryn</b>
<b>kemerys</b>	<b>kemersys</b>	<b>kemerys</b>
<b>kebmer</b>	<b>kemas</b>	<b>kemery</b>
<b>kemeryn</b>	<b>kemersyn</b>	<b>kemeryn</b>
<b>kemerowgh</b>	<b>kemersowgh</b>	<b>kemerowgh</b>
<b>kemersans</b>	<b>kemersans</b>	<b>kemersans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>kemerran, kemyrryf</b>	<b>kemersan</b>	—
<b>kemerras, kemyrry</b>	<b>kemersas</b>	<b>kebmer</b> <i>lit., colloq.</i>
<b>kemerra</b>	<b>kemersa</b>	<b>kemersans</b> <i>lit.</i>
<b>kemerran</b>	<b>kemersan</b>	<b>kemeryn</b>
<b>kemerrowgh</b>	<b>kemersowgh</b>	<b>kemerowgh</b> <i>lit., colloq.</i>
<b>kemerrans</b>	<b>kemersans</b>	<b>kemersans</b> <i>lit.</i>

### 5.22. **LEVERAL, LAVARAL, LAUL** ‘say’

*Present participle* **ow leveral, ow lavaral, ow laul** ‘saying’

*Verbal adjective* **leverys** ‘said’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>lavaraf</b>	<b>leverys</b>	<b>leveryn</b>
<b>leverys, leverta</b>	<b>leversys</b>	<b>leverys</b>
<b>lever; colloq. laver</b>	<b>leverys; colloq. lavaras</b>	<b>levery</b>
<b>leveryn</b>	<b>leversyn</b>	<b>leveryn</b>
<b>leverowgh</b>	<b>leversowgh</b>	<b>leverowgh</b>
<b>leverans</b>	<b>lavarsans</b>	<b>leverans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>lavarran, leverryf</b>	<b>lavarsan</b>	—
<b>lavarras, leverry</b>	<b>lavarsas</b>	<b>lavar</b> <i>lit., colloq.</i>
<b>lavarra</b>	<b>lavarsa</b>	<b>leverans</b> <i>lit.</i>
<b>lavarran</b>	<b>lavarsan</b>	<b>leveryn</b>
<b>lavarowgh</b>	<b>lavarowgh</b>	<b>leverowgh</b>
<b>lavarrans</b>	<b>lavarsans</b>	<b>leverans</b> <i>lit.</i>

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.23. **PESY, PEJY** ‘PRAY, ASK’

*Present participle* **ow pesy, ow pejy** ‘praying, asking’

*Verbal adjective* **pesys, pejys** ‘prayed, asked’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>pesaf, pejaf</b>	<b>pesys, pejys</b>	<b>pesyn</b>
<b>pesys</b>	<b>pessys</b>	<b>pesys</b>
<b>peis</b>	<b>pesys, pejys</b>	<b>pesy</b>
<b>pesyn</b>	<b>pessyn</b>	<b>pesyn</b>
<b>pesowgh</b>	<b>pessowgh</b>	<b>pesowgh</b>
<b>pesans</b>	<b>pessans</b>	<b>pesans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>		
<b>pessan, pyssyf</b>	<b>pessan</b>	—
<b>pessas, pyssy</b>	<b>pessas</b>	<b>peis</b>
<b>pessa</b>	<b>pessa</b>	<b>pesans lit.</b>
<b>pessan</b>	<b>pessan</b>	<b>pesyn</b>
<b>pessowgh</b>	<b>pessowgh</b>	<b>pesowgh</b>
<b>pessans</b>	<b>pessans</b>	<b>pesans lit.</b>
<i>Conditional (literary)</i>		
	<b>pessan</b>	
	<b>pessas</b>	
	<b>pessa</b>	
	<b>pessan</b>	
	<b>pessowgh</b>	
	<b>pessans</b>	
<i>Imperative (literary)</i>		
		—
		<b>peis</b>
		<b>pesans lit.</b>
		<b>pesyn</b>
		<b>pesowgh</b>
		<b>pesans lit.</b>

The verb **cresy/crejy** ‘believe’ conjugates similarly.

### 5.24. **RY** ‘GIVE’

*Present participle* **ow ry** ‘giving’

*Verbal adjective* **reis** ‘given’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>rov</b>	<b>reis</b>	<b>ren</b>
<b>res, rêta</b>	<b>ressys</b>	<b>res</b>
<b>re, ro</b>	<b>ros; colloq. ros</b>	<b>re</b>
<b>ren</b>	<b>resan</b>	<b>ren</b>
<b>rewgh</b>	<b>resowgh</b>	<b>rewgh</b>
<b>rêns</b>	<b>rosans</b>	<b>rêns</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>		
<b>rolhan, ryllyf</b>	<b>rosan</b>	—
<b>rolhas, rylly</b>	<b>rosas</b>	<b>ro, roy</b>
<b>rolha, roy</b>	<b>rosa</b>	<b>rêns</b>
<b>rolhan</b>	<b>rosan</b>	<b>ren</b>
<b>rolhowgh</b>	<b>rosowgh</b>	<b>rewgh</b>
<b>rolhans</b>	<b>rosans</b>	<b>rêns</b>
<i>Conditional (literary)</i>		
	<b>rosan</b>	
	<b>rosas</b>	
	<b>rosa</b>	
	<b>rosan</b>	
	<b>rosowgh</b>	
	<b>rosans</b>	
<i>Imperative</i>		
		—
		<b>ro, roy</b>
		<b>rêns</b>
		<b>ren</b>
		<b>rewgh</b>
		<b>rêns</b>

The 3rd singular subjunctive **roy** is used as an optative equivalent to **re rolha**, e.g. **Duw roy lowena dhys!** ‘may God give you joy!’ The 2nd singular imperative **ro** is used before consonants, e.g. **ro dhym dha dhorn!** ‘give me your hand!’, whereas **roy** is used before vowels, e.g. **roy e dhym!** ‘give it to me!’.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 5.25. *SEVAL* ‘STAND, RISE’

*Present participle* **ow seval** ‘standing, rising’

*Verbal adjective* **sevys** ‘stood, risen’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>savaf</b>	<b>sevys</b>	<b>sevyn</b>
<b>sevys</b>	<b>sefsys</b>	<b>sevys</b>
<b>sev</b> ; colloq. <b>sav</b>	<b>sevys</b> ; colloq. <b>savas</b>	<b>sevy</b>
<b>sevyn</b>	<b>sefsyn</b>	<b>sevyn</b>
<b>sevowgh</b>	<b>sefsowgh</b>	<b>sevowgh</b>
<b>sevans</b>	<b>safsans</b>	<b>sevans</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>		
<b>saffan, syffyf</b>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
<b>saffas, syffy</b>	<b>safsan</b>	—
<b>saffa</b>	<b>safsas</b>	<b>sav</b> ; colloq. <b>sâ</b>
<b>saffan</b>	<b>safsas</b>	<b>sevans</b> lit.
<b>saffowgh</b>	<b>safsan</b>	<b>sevyn</b>
<b>saffans</b>	<b>safsowgh</b>	<b>sevowgh</b>
	<b>safsans</b>	<b>sevans</b> lit.

### 5.26. *DRY* ‘BRING’

*Present participle* **ow try** ‘bringing’

*Verbal adjective* **dreis** ‘brought’

<i>Present/Future (literary)</i>	<i>Preterite (literary)</i>	<i>Imperfect (literary)</i>
<b>drôv</b>	<b>dreis</b>	<b>dren</b>
<b>drês</b>	<b>dressys</b>	<b>dres</b>
<b>dora</b>	<b>dros</b>	<b>dre</b>
<b>dren</b>	<b>dresan</b>	<b>dren</b>
<b>drewgh</b>	<b>dresowgh</b>	<b>drewgh</b>
<b>drôns</b>	<b>drosans</b>	<b>drêns</b>
<i>Subjunctive (literary)</i>		
<b>drolhan, dryllyf</b>	<i>Conditional (literary)</i>	<i>Imperative (literary)</i>
<b>drolhas, drylly</b>	<b>drosan</b>	—
<b>drolha, droy</b>	<b>drosas</b>	<b>dora, doroy</b>
<b>drolhan</b>	<b>drosa</b>	<b>drêns</b>
<b>drolhowgh</b>	<b>drosan</b>	<b>dren</b>
<b>drolhans</b>	<b>drosowgh</b>	<b>drewgh</b>
	<b>drosans</b>	<b>drêns</b>

The 3rd singular subjunctive **droy** is used optatively as the equivalent of **re dhrolha** ‘may he bring’. The 2nd singular imperative **dora** is used before consonants, **doroy** before vowels.

## CHAPTER SIX

### SYNTAX

#### 6.1. *NA, NAG FOR NY, NYNJ*

In Middle Cornish there are two negative particles, *ny(nj)* and *na(g)*, *nyns* and *nag* being used before initial vowels in the two verbs *bos* 'be' and *mos* 'go'. *Ny(ns)* is used in main clauses and in the protases of conditional sentences. *Na(g)* on the other hand is found in subordinate clauses and in tag-answers, e.g. *Esta ow cortas? Nag esaf* 'Are you staying? No.' Already by the later sixteenth century, however, *na(g)* is replacing *ny(ns)* and by the middle of the seventeenth century, *na(g)* is universal everywhere. In the traditional texts, the unstressed vowel [ə] of *nag* is sometimes written <y> or <e>, but the final <g> before vowels indicates quite clearly that the particle is *na(g)*, not *ny(ns)*. There can be no doubt that the weakening of all unstressed syllables to schwa was an important factor in the replacement of *ny* by *na*.

In literary contexts, the proposed orthography will allow *ny* and *nyns* or *nynj*, where it is to be expected syntactically. In speech and colloquial writing *na* and *nag* may be used instead.

#### 6.2. VERBAL USAGE

The examples below have been taken from the traditional Cornish texts, of all periods, but chiefly from the sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In all cases, however, since we will be dealing with syntax rather than phonology, the examples will be respelt as our proposed orthography.



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### 6.3. THE PERIPHRASTIC PRESENT

In Cornish if one wishes to say ‘I live’ or ‘he is living by himself’, one uses the long form of **bos** + **ow** (hard mutation) + verbal noun. This syntax is already to be noted in BM:

*Nynj esas owth attendya an laha del via res* ‘You do not consider that the law, how it was necessary’

*In Cryst Jesu caradow yth esaf prest ow crejy* ‘in beloved Jesus I believe firmly’.

This should be the default, unmarked method for expressing the present in Revived Cornish:

*Ow breis dhybm yma ow ton y haljas prest ow gveras* ‘My mind suggests to me that you might be able to help me’

*Yma orth ow gohelas drefen ow bos anhedhak* ‘It avoids me because I am diseased’

*Yma ow qwan-rewardya y servyys, re’m ena* ‘He rewards his servants badly, upon my soul’

*Mars esowgh orth ow cara vy, gwythowgh ow comondmentys* ‘If you love me, keep my commandments’

*Esta jy orth ow cara vy moy es an re-ma?* ‘Do you love me more than these?’

*Th’era vy ow cara why i’n colon* ‘I love you in my heart’

*Mâr teun ny ha leveral nag on ny pehadoryon, yth esan ow tecevyra agan honen ha’n gwryoneth nynj ujn genan* ‘If we say we are not sinners, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us’

*ha neb a wrella agas despysya why, yma orth ow despysya vy* ‘and who despises you, despises me’

*ha dysqwedha treweth da mylyow wâr anjy eus cara vy ha gwytha geryow vy* ‘and show pity on thousands among those who love me and keep my words’

*Yma lower onen ow bostya* ‘Many a one boasts’

*Nag eran ny ow kemeras hebma rag comen bara ha dewas* ‘We do not take this for common bread and drink’

*Yth ejas ow cockia dres pob i’n wlas* ‘You are foolish more than everybody in the kingdom’

*Fals duw yma ow conys* ‘He serves a false god’

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Rag **yth esaf ow towtya** a drog ha prosperita bos res mos dha bayn ahas  
'Because I fear it is necessary to go from misfortune and prosperity to  
dreadful torment'

**Yth ejas ow cowsal dá** 'You speak well'

Lebmy nyny yw vas an towel mayth **esaf vy ow towtya** y teun wâr nans 'Now  
the plan is no good so that I fear that we will go down'

**Yth esowgh why ow qwyl** cabm dhodha ev sur 'You surely do him wrong'  
I'n dyfeth in mesk bestas **yma ev prest ow pewa** 'In the wilderness with  
animals he lives continually'

**Yma ow qwyl** ow holon clâv orth dha glowas i'n tor-ma 'It makes my heart  
sick hearing you at this moment'

**Bewa yth esaf pùb eur i'n tomder ha yeynder rew** 'I live continually in heat  
and frosty cold'

ha'y gwredhow dha'n dor isel **yma ow resak** pòr lel 'and its roots run into the  
low ground very truly'

Kensa orth an hager-awel **uja va gwyl** da dereval warnan ny kenyer termyn dèr  
eran ny mos dort Pedn an Wlas da Syllan 'First because of the storm he  
causes to rise against us every time we go from Land's End to Scilly'

Tryja, orth an gorhal **uja va gwyl** gen ascorn scoodh dawas 'Third, because of  
the ship he makes with a sheep's shoulder bone'

Ha rag hedna **th'eran ow ry** agan myterneth gorseans dha'n pow ny 'And  
therefore we give our kingly thanks to our land'

Mytern Frenk, **th'eraf vy ow menya** 'The King of France, I mean'

**Ma ev gàn maga** 'He feeds us'

Y wryoneth oll termyn **ma seval** crev 'His truth stands firm always'

An losowen bian gen y arr nedhys, **eus ow tevy** in an hallow ny, *eus cryes Pleth  
Maria* 'The small plant with the twisted stalk, which grows on our hills,  
is called Lady's Tresses'

Fat'**ujy ow colowy ha taredna** 'How it thunders and lightens!'

drefen in taclow brás **ma anjy** menowgh **ow hedha** gà honen, bús in taclow  
munys **yma anjy ow sywya** has gà honen 'because in great things, they  
often stretch themselves, but in small matters, they follow their own  
nature'

**Th'eram ow ry** da why an bel-ma da gwary gen bolonjath dá 'I give you this  
ball to play with goodwill'.

The same syntax can be used with the imperfect of the long form of  
**bos** to express imperfect sense:

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*Nebas **es**an ow **teby** y fedha hy i'n fordh-ma* 'I little thought it would be like this'

*I'n termyn passys, pan **esans** owth **agria** gans an se ha stall a Rom, **yth** **esans**, hag y a wrug, **floryshya** i'n religion a Cryst ha in rychys a'n beis* 'In the past, when they agreed with the see and stall of Rome, they flourished and did indeed flourish in Christ's religion and in worldly wealth'

*Yth yw marthoijyon dha welas fatell wrug an re-na **esans y ow kemeras** rag aga doctors brás, ha scol-mesters, y a wrug aga abúsyá, sedúcyá ha'ga mockya even i'n keth sam mater-ma a'n prymacy* 'It is remarkable to see how those whom they took for their great doctors and schoolmasters, they abused, seduced and mocked them even in this same matter of the primacy'.

### 6.4. THE PERIPHRASTIC FUTURE WITH **MEDNAS**

Spoken Cornish has always made the unmarked future by means of the auxiliary verb **mednas**, **mennas** 'will'. Lhuyd himself points out that Cornish says **Me a vedn mos ales** 'I will walk forth', and that the comparable construction (*\*Mî a vjynna vjynd ar léd*) would not be understood in Welsh (AB: 250b). Here are some examples from the texts of the periphrastic future:

*Rag an lahys dha ny eus **a vedn hy dampnya** porres* 'For the laws which we have will straightway condemn her'

*Rag màr ny wres me **a vedn y dhon** genaf arta dre* 'For if you don't, I will take it home with me again'

***me a vedn gwyl** indella* 'I shall do so'

*War y heyn rag dha esya dyllas **me a vedn lesa*** 'On her back I will spread clothes to ease you'

*Gans qweth me **a vedn cudha** y fas hag onen a'n gwysk* 'With a garment I will cover his face and one can strike him'

***Ny vedn** an vyl harlot cabm awos an beis **dewedha*** 'The vile crooked scoundrel will not finish for all the world'

*Me **a vedn mos** dha'm gwlas* 'I will go to my kingdom'

*Me **a vedn mos** dha vyras gwyl gveras dyma màr medn* 'I will go to see whether he will help me'

*Ny **a vedn ombredery** fordh rag y drailya defry* 'Will will think of a way of converting him indeed'

***Ny vanaf y ania** rag dhybm ny amowent defry* 'I will not annoy him, for it is no use to me'

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*Syra, me a vedn gwyl agas comondment why* ‘Sir, I will do your commandment’

*Obma me a vedn govryn udn qwestyon dha vos assoylyes* ‘Here I will ask one question to be answered’

*Me a vedn debry kens lavyrya mes a jy* ‘I will eat before going out of the house’

*Me a vedn ry dhys yn ro an fenten-ma hag adro dhedhy peder erow dyr* ‘I will give you as a gift this spring and around it four acres of land’

*genas na vanaf flattra na na vanaf ûsya gow* ‘I shall not wheedle you nor use deceit’

*In dewhelyans pehosow gwyl alter me a vedn* ‘As atonement for sins I will build an altar’

*ha an taclow a vedn gwaynya clos dhys rag nefra* ‘and the things will gain everlasting fame for you’

*T a vedn gweras da’ga tus dendel peth a’n beis* ‘They will help their husbands earn their living in the world’

*ha pejy gonjans me a vedn* ‘and I will pray for them’

*Pandr a vednowgh why gwyl rag lednow rag a’s flogh?* ‘What will you do for clothes for your baby?’

*ha hedna a vedn gâs tobma adhelargh ha arag* ‘and that will warm you behind and in front’

*Me a vedn mos dha whelas whel dha wyl* ‘I will go to look for work’

*Roy dhybm ha me a vedn leveral dhys* ‘Give it to me and I will tell you’

*Obma na vednaf vy ostya bûs i’n nessa chy* ‘Here I will not lodge but in the next house’

*pecar dêr vednowgh why gwelas orth hemma adro dha’n Empirick Angwyn* ‘as you will see by this concerning the Empirick Angwyn’

*Oll an re-ma me a vedn ry dhys màr menta bûs codha dha’n dor ha gordhya vy* ‘All these I will give you if you will only fall down and worship me’

*Rag na vedn an Artuth gân cawas yn paradhys rag kemas y hanow yn vayn* ‘For the Lord will not accept us in paradise for taking his name in vain’

*Na vedn ev nefra dos ves a gendon* ‘He will never get out of debt’

*Ev a vedn gâs gwyl saw* ‘It will cure you’

*An hern gwâv a vedn gwyl drog da’n hern hav* ‘The winter pilchards will do harm to the summer pilchards.’

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### 6.5. THE FUTURE OF *BOS* 'BE'

Most commonly the future of *bos* is expressed by the use of the verb's future tense:

*Me na wòn leveral prag gans pob na vedhaf ledhys* 'I cannot say why I shan't be killed by everybody'  
*Caym, na vedhys indella* 'Cain, you shall not be thus'  
*parys dha'ga dywosa me a veidh, ow arluth dá* 'I shall be ready to bleed them, good lord'  
*dha lowenha rag bledhen me a veidh yn pôr certan agas gwelas i'm castell* 'the happier I shall be for a year to see you in my castle in very deed'  
*ha welcom te a veidh* 'and welcome you will be'  
*Cows nebas, cows dá, ha dá veidh cowsys arta* 'Speak little, speak well and well will be spoken back'.

Colloquially, however, the future tense of this verb may be replaced by *mednas* and the verbal noun:

*Na vanaf bos mâr grefny dh'y wytha oll ow honen* 'I won't be so greedy as to keep it all myself'  
*Rag hedna a vedn bos cowsys adro dha'n pow* 'For that will be spoken about the country'  
*Rag vy dha Duw a vedn bos engrys genas jy* 'For I thy God will be angry with thee'.

The future may also be made by using *gwyl* as the auxiliary:

*Why a wra bos y syra, sera wheg* 'You will be his father, dear sir'  
*Franca-Beljan me a wra bos* 'A Franco-Belgian I shall be'  
*Nena agas lagajow a wra bos egerys, ha why a wra bos pecar ha Duw ow codhwas dá ha drog* 'Then your eyes will be opened and you will be like God knowing good and evil'  
*ha dha desyr a wra bos dha'th gour ha ev a wra dha rowlya* 'and thy desire will be for thy husband and he will rule thee'.

### 6.6. *GWYL* 'DO' AS THE FUTURE AUXILIARY

The verb *gwyl* can also be used as an auxiliary to form the future:

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*Messejer, rag dha servys dha rewardya me a wra* ‘Messenger, for your service I shall reward you’

*ha hodna na wra agas decevya na na wra nefra fyllal* ‘and that will not deceive you, nor will it ever fail’

*Ev a wra agas confortya* ‘He will comfort you’

*Gwyth vy y’th cov ha’m noy a wra dha rewlya* ‘Keep me in mind and my nephew will rule you’

*ha me a wra y dhebry* ‘and I shall eat it’

*Why a wra cawas dèr yw an gwas Harry-ma podrak brás* ‘You will find that this fellow Harry is a great scoundrel’

*Ev a wra tyra wàr men Merlyn, a wra lesky Pawl, Penzans ha Newlyn* ‘He will land on Merlin’s stone, will burn Paul, Penzance and Newlyn’

*Wàr dha dorr che a wra mos oll dedhyow dha vovmans* ‘On thy belly shalt thou go all the days of thy life’

*Ev a wra browy dha bedn ha che a wra browy y wewen* ‘He shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel’

*In dewhan che a wra don flehas* ‘In anguish thou shalt bear children’

*Spern ha ascal a wra ev dry rag dhys ha che a wra debry a’n losow a’n gwel* ‘Thorns and thistles will it produce for thee and thou shalt eat of the herbs of the field’

*rag a mes a chy y whra dos mytern rag rowtya dha pobel Israel* ‘for out of thee shall come a king to rule thy people Israel’

*Whagh jorna che a wra gwyl whel ha gwyl an peth eus dhys dha wyl* ‘Six days shalt thou labour and do what that hast to do’

*rag na vedn an Arluth gava dha neb a wra y henwal heb othem* ‘for the Lord will not forgive him who will call upon his name needlessly’

*ha alena ev a wra dos dha ry breus wàr bew ha marow* ‘and thence he shall come to just the living and the dead’.

### 6.7. GWYL ‘DO’ AS A PRETERITE AUXILIARY

The preterite tense exists for all full verbs and is frequently used in the texts, particularly in the third person singular. It is less common in other persons. Third person plurals in the preterite are very uncommon and confined largely to the earliest Middle Cornish.

*Ha dew a dhug dustuny y’n clowsans ow leveral pòr wyr y fedna terry an tempel crev* ‘And two bore witness that they heard him say indeed that he would destroy the mighty temple’ PA 91ab

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*y whalsans oll adro mâr caffans gov iredy* ‘they called all around if they might find a smith’ PA 154b  
*onen a welsans ena* ‘they saw one there’ PA 154c  
*hag y lavarsans dhodha* ‘and they said to him’ PA 154d  
*pan y’n lathsans dybita* ‘when without pity they killed him’ PC 3098  
*dhybm rosans bystyl wherow* ‘they gave me bitter gall’ RD 2601.

It should also be noticed that the syntax of the verbal particle **y** at the head of its clause (seen in four of the above examples) is poorly attested after the earliest Middle Cornish. The commonest way of introducing a non-negative preterite is with abnormal order, as for example in the following examples:

*rag ev a gemeras dor a dhor* ‘for he took earth of earth’  
*orth Jesus ev a gowsas* ‘to Jesus he spoke’  
*Hadre vovens y ow plentya Jesus i’n dor a scryfas ha dre vertu an scryfa pob dha ves a omdednas* ‘While they were arguing Jesus wrote on the ground and by the power of the writing everyone withdrew away’  
*rag hedna an vuscogyon orta a borthas avy* ‘therefore the crazed ones bore him envy’  
*cavanskeus ev a whelas rag own y vonas ledhys* ‘he sought an excuse for fear he would be killed’  
*Nena an venen a welas y bos an frût dâ dha dhebry ha teg dha syght hy lagajow* ‘Then the woman saw that the fruit was good to eat and pleasant to the sight of her eyes’  
*Hy a gemeras radn an frût hag a’n debras hag a ros part dha’n gour Adam* ‘She took some of the fruit and ate it and gave part to the husband Adam’  
*hy a gemeras radn a’n has anodhy* ‘she took some of the fruit of it’  
*hy a ros dha vy dhorth an wedhen* ‘she gave to me from the tree’  
*Ha anjy a glowas lev an Arluth Duw ow kerdhas i’n lowarth* ‘And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden’  
*dhodh’ev an venen a worthebys hag a leverys* ‘to him the woman answered and said’  
*hy a dowlas in offering a Dhuw moy agess’y oll* ‘she has thrown in offering to God more than them all’  
*Ena anjy a varydnyas rag try puns an vledhen gober* ‘Then they bargained for three pounds a year as wages’

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*Anjy a **kemeras** an vordh noweth ha Jowan a **gwythas** an vordh goth* ‘They took the new road and Jowan kept to the old road’

*Ha gans an cry a wrug Jowan gwyl an ladron a **forsakyas** an varchants* ‘And with the cry that Jowan made the robbers forsook the merchants’

At all periods of Cornish, however, the verb **gwyl** has been extensively used as an auxiliary when expressing the simple past:

*An sarf re **wrug ow tholla*** ‘The serpent has deceived me’

*Ev a **wrug ow hossulya** frût anedhy may torran* ‘He advised me to pluck fruit from it’

*me a **wrug trespasya** crev* ‘I transgressed mightily’

*Genaf Duw a **wrug serry*** ‘with me God became angry’

*Me re **wrug y vusura** rag an keth whel-ma dewweyth* ‘I have measured it twice for this same work’

*Mahum, darbar hardygras dha neb a **wrug ow throbla*** ‘Mahound, inflict vengeance on him who vexed me’

*Aysyans ev a hedna prag na **wrug y sesya** orth y anow pan gowsys* ‘Let him explain this: why he didn’t seize him when he spoke to him face to face’

*Meryasek pan gampollys an pab a **wrug y braisya*** ‘When I mentioned Meriasek, the pope praised him’

*De Gwener Cryst Jesu ker a **wrug merwal** ragan ny* ‘On Friday beloved Christ Jesu died for us’

*Whath awos oll hemma **na wrug ev omdedna** y favour dhorth anjy* ‘Still in spite of all that he did not remove his favour from them’

*Ena **na wrug ev tryga** pell bûs êth dha whelas an peth o gwell* ‘There he did not stay long but went to look for what was better’

*Ev a **wrug qwetyas** mos dha’n gwelha ternewen* ‘He hoped to go to the better side’

*rag **na wrug avy** byscath **gwelas** scryf Bryten coth veth* ‘for I never saw any ancient British writing’

***Na wrug avy** byscath **gwelas** lyver Kernowak* ‘I never saw a Cornish book’

*Me a **wrug fanja** gâs lyther seythen alebma* ‘I received your letter a week ago’

*Me a **wrug desky** Kernowak termyn me ve maw* ‘I learnt Cornish when I was a boy’.



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### 6.8. GASA, GARA 'LEAVE, LET' AND THE IMPERATIVE

There are only two verbs which commonly exhibit third person singular and third person plural forms for the imperative, namely **bos** 'be' and **gwyl** 'do'. Here are some examples of both:

**bedhans** 'let him (it)/them be'

*gans lovan **bedhans** strothys* 'let it be tied with a rope'

*predn dha jyst heb toll na gyl **bedhans** gwrys dhywgh heb whedhlow* 'a beam for a joist without deception or guile let it be made for you without blether'

*yn bason **bedhans** gorrys* 'let it be put in a bason'

*saw dha vodh tej, Arluth, **bedhans** gwrys in pùb termyn* 'but let your will, O Lord, always be done'

*i'n predn crows **bedhans** gorrys ha troos ha dewla kelmys* 'let him be put on the cross and his foot and hands bound'

*gans peg **bedhans** stanchürs* 'let them be made staunch with pitch'

*wâr dha lerg **bedhans** rewyls* 'let them be ruled according to you'

*an benenes ha'n flehas **bedhans** in mes exyls* 'the women and the children, let them be exiled away'

***bedhans** kerhys masons plenta* 'let there be fetched masons a-plenty'

*aban yw an predn tellys **bedhans** an ebyl gorrys dredha rag aga lacya* 'since the wood has been drilled, let the pegs be put through them to join them'.

**gwrêns** 'let him (it)/them do'

*In y Dhuw y whrug fydhya; lebmyn **gwrêns** y dhylyfrya* 'In his God he trusted; now let him deliver him'

*pob a'y du **gwrêns** aspia ow qwandra mars eus traitor* 'let each man espy on his side whether any traitor is wandering about'

*anodha ev **gwrêns** dell vedn pan glowva y lavarow* 'let him do what he wants with him, when he hears his utterances'

*neb na whetha **gwrêns** fanya* 'whoever does not blow, let him fan'

***gwrêns** an nor dry rag gwels* 'let the earth bring forth grass'

***Gwrêns** bos ebron in cres an dower ha **gwrêns** ev dybarth an dower ort an dower* 'Let there be a firmament in the middle of the water and let it divide the water from the water'

***Gwrêns** an dower in dadn an nev bos contellys warbarth da udn tyller ha **gwrêns** an tyr zeigh dysqwedhas* 'Let the water under the heavens be collected together to one place and let the dry land appear'

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*Gwrêns bos golow i'n ebron nev da dybarth deïdh ort an nos, ha gwrêns anjy bos rag synesow, rag termynnyow, ha rag dedhyow ha bledhynnyow* 'Let there be light in the firmament of heaven to separate day from the night, and let them be for signes, for time and for days and years.'

Increasingly, however, imperatives of persons other than the second singular and second plural are expressed by the use of **gasa** 'leave, let'. Here are some examples taken from the texts:

*gesowgh hy abarth Malan i'n morter sqwat dha godha* 'let it in the devil's name fall neatly into the mortice!'

*ha gesowgh vy dh'y handla* 'and let me touch him'

*Gesowgh ny dha wyl den dha'gan similitud ha hevelep ny* 'Let us make man in our similitude and likeness'

*gesowgh ny dha gawas recours dha'n tryssa chapter a Jenesys* 'let us have recourse to the third chapter of Genesis'

*gesowgh ny dha vos war a re a'n par-na* 'let us be wary of people like that'

*Gesowgh ny dha vyras war agan treys* 'Let us look at our feet'

*Rag hedna gesowgh ny dha venegas agan honen dha Dhuw* 'Therefore let us confess ourselves to God'

*ha gesowgh ny dha repentya* 'and let us repent'

*gesowgh ny dha ajwon agan oberow agan honen* 'let us acknowledge our own deeds'

*Gesowgh ny oll dha wyl agan confesyon* 'Let us all make our confession'

*Gesowgh ny lebmyn dha aswon agan honen* 'Let us now know ourselves'

*Gesen ny dha consydra an circumstans a'n dra* 'Let us consider the circumstance of the matter'

*Gas an hanath-ma a vernans dha vos dheworthaf vy* 'Let this cup of death pass from me'

*Gas vy dha entra ayy* 'let me enter in'

*Deus nes, gas vy dh'y welas* 'Come here, let me see it'

*Gorta, gas vy dh'y dava* 'Wait, let me touch him'

*Gas ny dha vos alebma* 'Let us go hence'

*Na esowgh ny dha vos methak dha gonfessya* 'Let us not be ashamed to confess'

*Na esyn usya argumentys mès usya examplys Cryst* 'Let us not use arguments but the examples of Christ'

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*Na esyn ny myras wâr an bara ha'n dewas yw setty's dheragan* 'Let us not look upon the bread which is set before us'

*Gerowgh ny gwyl den i'n awen ny* 'Let us make man in our own image'.

### 6.9. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences are either real or unreal. Real conditions in future time are those, for example, like 'If he is there tonight, I'll give him your message' or 'She will ring, if she needs help', i.e. **Mâr peidh ev ena hanath, me a vedn ry dha vessaj dodha** and **Hy a vedn gelwal, mâr peidh othem dedhy a weras**. Note that in Cornish the *if*-clause (protasis) contains **bos** 'to be', the verb must go into the future:

*Oll ow hows why a'n clowas: laverowgh mâr peidh sawys* 'You have heard all my words: say if he is to be saved'

*Unweyth mâr peidh den marow, y spyrys nefra heb wow beth ny dheu in y vody* 'If a man is once dead, his spirit will never return to his body'

*Mâr peidh res dhybm indella in hanow Duw uhelha genas me â* 'If I must thus in the name of the highest God I will go with you'

*rag ev a verow, nynj eus dowt, mâr peidh kevys a-ugh an dor* 'for he will die, there is no doubt, if he is found above ground'

*Me a feth, re'n Arluth Duw, mâr peidh res dhybm in dha le hag â dredha gans ow gyw* 'I will conquer, by the Lord God, if it is necessary in your place and will run through him with my spear'

*mâr peidh hy frût hy tastys te a veidh dampnys ragtha* 'if its fruit is tasted, you will be condemned for it'

*yn fordh-ma mâr peidh tollys, me a veidh compas gansa* 'in this way if she is deceived, I shall be even with him'

*mara pedhowgh repentys an keth plag a wra voydya* 'if you repent, the same plague will go away'

*Rag hedna mâr peidh tra veth gwrys dha gwytha Kernowak, ev a dal bos gen an re-na yw genys obma* 'Therefore if something is done to maintain Cornish, it must be done by those born here'.

With verbs other than **bos** in the *if*-clause it is normal to use **dos** (+ **ha**) as an auxiliary:

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

*mâr teu* *neb gwas* **ha ladra** *an gwel dheworthan pryva, meth veidh oll dha'gan ehan* 'if some fellow steals the rods from us surreptitiously, it will be a disgrace to all our kindred'

*mâr teu* *va* **ha dasserhy**, *meur a dus a wra crejy ina y vos Duw a nev* 'if he rises again, many will believe in him that he is God from heaven'

**mara teun ha debatya**, *marnas an eyl party obma ow tyberth pôr wyr ny wharth* 'if we debate, only one party here will be laughing when they leave'

*ha mâr teun leveral* *na wrussym peha, ny a wra ev gowak* 'and if we say we have not sinned, we render him mendacious'

*Rag mâr tewgh why ha cara* *an re ujn orth agas cara why, pana reward a vedhowgh why?* 'For if you love those who love you, what reward will you have?'

*pandr'a vednowgh leveral mâr teuma dysqwedhas* *dhywegh certain taclow eral meur moy ages helma?* 'what will you say, if I show you certain other things much greater than this?'

**Mâr tewgh why demondya** *prag y whrug an eglos dowys mâr galys onderstondyng a'n keth artykel-ma, geryow an scryptor a yll bos esy onderstondys* 'If you ask why the church chose such a hard understanding of this same article, the words of scripture can easily be understood'

**Mâr tewgh why ha gortas** *inaf vy, ha ow geryow vy inowgh why, govydnowgh an peth a vednowgh, hag ev a veidh reis dha why* 'If you remain in me and my words in you, ask whatever you want, and it will be given you'

**Mara tov ha trevelas**, *ny vêdh mab den ow gwelas rag terror* 'If I go into a frenzy, no man will dare look at me for terror'

*rag mâr teuma ha rowtya ha fernewy ha stowtya*, *na veidh mab den na'm dowtya* 'for if I swagger and rage and dominate, there will be no man who will not fear me'

*Gwelas nev dha'n ena ny a veidh a hes, mâr teun ny gwyl dá wâr an beis* 'The kingdom of heaven we will get for our souls at length, if we do good in the world'

*Bôs mâr teu onen ha leveral dêr alja tawas an Brytas coth dos dha'n uhelder-ma inwedh, mâr pe anjy mâr fortydnyes, th'era vy mâr pell dort naha in dadn an tawas ow dama ha ow pow...* 'But if someone says that the language of the ancient Britons could have come to this height also, had they been sufficiently lucky, I am so far from disparaging the language of my mother and my country...'

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Unreal conditions in English usually contain ‘would/should’ in the apodosis (the clause without ‘if’), e.g. ‘If you saw him, you would recognize him’ (future time) and ‘If you had seen him, you would have recognized him’ (past time). Cornish, like the other Celtic languages, does not distinguish sentences of that kind from each other. The easiest way of expressing both in Cornish is to use *màr* + subjunctive of *dos* (+ *ha*) + verb in the protasis and the conditional of *mednas/gwyl* + verb in the apodosis:

*Màr teffas ha’y welas, che a venja y ajwon* ‘If you saw him, you would recognize him/If you had seen him, you would have recognized him’.

The only way to distinguish unreal conditions in future from unreal conditions in past time, is by the context:

**A** *Unreal condition in the future*

*Màr teffas ha gwyl hedna, nefra na venjan vy cowsal orthas arta* ‘If you were to do that, I would never speak to you again’

**B** *Unreal condition in the past*

*Màr teffas ha gwyl hedna, byscath na venjan vy cowsal orthas arta* ‘If you had done that, I would never have spoken to you again.’

Instead of *màr teffa* to introduce the protasis, one may also use *màr qwressa*. Here are some examples from the texts of some of both **A** and **B** (it should be noted that complete examples of **A** are not frequent):

**A**

*fatla, màr teffa ha contradycsyon ha varyans chauncya dha vos drehevys wàr qwestyon bian, na gotha dhèn nena in cas a’n par-na cawwas recours dha’n moyha auncyent eglos?* ‘Why, if both contradiction and difference were to happen to arise about a small question, should we then not in such a case have recourse to the most ancient church?’

*y whrug dha re anedha mos dha’n dre ha degelmy an asen ha dry gansa ha leveral iredy màr teffa tus ha gwytha bos dha Dhuw dha wyl gensy* ‘He got some of them to go to the village and untie the ass and bring her with them

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and to say indeed if people were to prevent them, that God had need of her'

*Mâr qwressa an den deskys fur-na gwelas hemma, ev a venja cawas fraga y owena in scryfa-composter* 'If that learned, wise man were to see this, he would have reason to emend it in orthography'

## B

*Mâr teffa an oll brodereth obeya accordyng dha'n comondmentys a Dhuz, na venja den veth styrrya na gwaya warbydn an collejys po company a brontyryon* 'If the whole fraternity had obeyed according to God's ordinances, no one would have stirred or moved against the colleges or company of priests'

*Rag mâr teffa Cryst ha dos in dalleth an beis whare woja mab den dha beha ha dha vos kellys, tus a wrussa sopposya mâr teffa Duw aga suffra dha úsya aga natural powers, y a venja obtainya salvacyon yn tâ lower heb gveras veth aral in party Duw* 'For if Christ had come in the beginning of the world soon after mankind sinned and was lost, people would have imagined, if God let them enjoy their natural powers, they would have obtained salvation well enough without any other assistance on the part of God'

*Mâr teffa an epscobow ha'n brontyryon i'n termyn passys, inwedh an dus leg, deskys ha practysya aga dâta ha'ga vocacyons, dre an examfyl-ma, surly na wrussa an eglos a Cryst dos dha'n dysonor ha'n dysordyr a welsan ny* 'If the bishops and the priests in times past, and also the laity, had taught and practised their duty and vocation, by this example, surely the church of Christ would not have come to the dishonour and disorder that we have seen.'

Negative unreal conditions are introduced by *na ve* as can be seen from the following examples:

*Na ve bos fals an den-ma, ny'n drossan ny bis dysa* 'Had this man not been false, we would not have brought him to you'

*Gallos warnaf ny vias na ve y vos grauntys dhys dhezworth uhelha arluth* 'You would have no power over me, had it not been granted you from a higher Lord'

*Maria, na ve dha ras, gòn gwyr y fian dyswrys* 'Mary, had it not been for thy grace, I should have been destroyed'

*Na ve y vos gwyr sans, mâr lias merkyl dyblans beth ny wrussa* 'Were he not a true saint, clearly he would have done so many miracles'

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

*Dodha oll yth on sensys: lias obma devorys gans an dhragon ongrassys **na ve** ev sur a via* ‘We are all beholden to him: many here would have been devoured by the wicked dragon, had it not been for him’

*Ha **na ve** agan savyour Cryst intendys dha ry dha Beder specygal auctorita a-ugh aga hensa, pana othem via cows hemma?* ‘And had our Saviour not intended to give Peter special authority above his fellows, what need would there have been to utter this?’

*Surly, na venjan crejy an awayl, **na ve** an Catholyk Eglos dha ry dhybm experyens* ‘Surely, wouldn’t believe the gospel, had the Catholic Church not given me experience’

*An keth offys-ma na venja Peder kemas, **na ve** Cryst dha ry dhodha an auctorita* ‘This same function Peter would not have undertaken, had Christ not given him the authority’

***Na ve** me dha’th cara, na venjan dha cossulya dha vos bargayn màr vrâs gwrys* ‘If I did not love thee, I would not advise thee that such a great bargain be made’

***Na ve** me dha’th cara, na venjan awos neb tra yn man dha vos exalrys* ‘If I did not love thee, I would not for anything wish thee to be high exalted’

*Ny a dhodhya gans an ger, **na ve** ow maw dha’m lettya* ‘We would have come at the command, had not my servant stopped me’.

In the proposed orthography, conditions can be introduced by **mâr teu**, **mâr teffa** and **na ve** and the conditional can be made, for example, either by **me a venja gwyl** or **me a wressa gwyl**.

### 6.10. INDIRECT STATEMENT

The easiest way of introducing indirect statement in Cornish is with either **dell** or **fatell** immediately before the verb. This has been in Cornish since the period of the earliest texts:

*Udn venen dhâ a welas **dell o** Jesus dystryppys* ‘A good woman saw that Jesus had been stripped’

*Lebmyr ny a yll gwelas lavar Duw maga **dell wra** neb a vydna y glowas* ‘Now we can see that the word of God feeds anyone who will hear it’.

*A dus vas, why re welas **fatell formyas** Duw an Tas nev ha nor warlergh y vreis* ‘Good people, you have seen that God the Father created heaven and earth according to his wish’

*Arluth, me a’gas gwarnyas **fatell esa** turant brâs er agas pydn drehevys* ‘Lord, I warned you that a great tyrant had risen against you.’

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In the later language **dell** is reduced to **dèr** and **fatell** to **tell** > **tèr**. Here are some examples of both:

*ev a lavaras **dèr o** va “gever oll”* ‘he said it was “all goats”’

*Me a wor hemma ort y whor, an Kernowak, **dèr ywa** va talvedhys bùs nebas* ‘I know this from its sister, Cornish, that it is valued but little’

*Bùs màr teu onen ha leveral **dèr alja** tavas an Brytas coth dos dha’n uhelder-ma imvedh* ‘But if someone says that the language of the ancient Britons could have reached this height also’

*Pan wrug an velen gwelas **tèr o** an wedhen dá rag boos* ‘When the woman saw that the tree was good for food’

*ha anjy woya **tell era anjy** yn noth* ‘and they knew that they were naked’

*Pyw a wrug leveral dhys **tell esta** yn noth?* ‘Who told you you were naked?’

*Ha Duw a welas an golow **tèr o va dá*** ‘And God saw the light, that it was good’.



## CHAPTER SEVEN

### TEXTS

#### 7.1. From *The Creation of the World*

*Ego sum Alpha et Omega*

heb dalleth na dewethfa

pòr wyr me yw,

Obma ajy dha'n cloudys 4

wàr fas an dowr yn certan

try ferson in udn duwjys

ow kesrainya bìs vyckan

in meur onor ha vertu. 8

Me ha'w Mab ha'n Spyrys Sans

try yth on in udn substans,

comprehendys yn udn Duw.

Me yw henwys Duw an Tas, 12

ollgallosak dres pùb dra.

Scon y feidh gwrys dèr ow ras

nev, plas rial dha'm trygva

ha'w thron sedha ow bodh yw 16

may fo hedna.

Ha'n nor inwedh awolas

scon worth compas a veidh gwrys.

Hodna a veidh ow scaval droos 20

rag ow flesour pùppreis

ha dha'm onor maga tâ.

Nev obma yw gwrys genaf

orth ow duwjys yn certan, 24

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hag inhy y feidh gorrys neb a'm gordh gans joy ha cân. Naw ordyr elath gloryes. y a veidh rial ha spladn; canhasow dhybm danvenys rag ow servya bis vyckan me a vedn may fowns nefra.	28
Lebmyn pùb ordyr dh'y se me a vedn may fo gorrys, ha pùb onen dh'y dhegre a veidh gorrys dha'm servys pan vednaf vy comondya.	32 36
Obma nessa dha'm tron vy an kensa try a veidh gwrys, Cherùbyn an uhelha te a veidh – deus rag uskys, Serafyn, inwedh Tronys.	40
Ow gordhya oll why a wra par dell yw ow bodh nefra obma pùb preis.	44
Ha te, Lucyfer golow, indella yw dha hanow, ugh pùb el te a esa'.	
A'n kensa ordyr te yw. Gwait ow gordhya wàr bùb tu, dhysa jy par dell gotha.	48
I'n second degre y feidh gwrys try ordyr moy yn certan. Deus rag dhybm, Pryncypatys! Te a sedh obma poran, Potestas i'n barth aral.	52

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

Domynacyon i'n tu-ma ow praisya hag ow laudya ow hanow nefra heb gyl an tressa degre awolas.	56
Me a wra try ordyr moy, Arghelath, ordyr pòr vrâs, dewgh arag obma dha vy ha Vertutys kekefreis.	60
Ha'n elath i'n barth dyhow why a sedh obma heb wow. Dhybm y fedhowgh canhajow hag y whrewgh ow arhadow gans joy brâs ha cân pùb preis.	64 68
Lebmyn pan yw dhyma gwrys nev ha nor orth bodh ow breis. ha'n naw ordyr collenwys ha'n kensa jorna spedys me a's son gans ow ganow.	72
Ha me a vedn dyskydnya dha'n nor in dadn an cloudys hag ow bodh gwehthyl ena me a vedn may fo gwelys ow bosaf Duw heb parow.	76
Lebmyn an second jorna gwrav broster adhesempys i'n ebron eus awartha; me a vedn bos golow gwrys, hag inwedh bos dyberthva sur inter an jeidh ha'n nos. Ny fyll dhybm conduk a dra wàr an beis dèr ow gallos.	80 84

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

An mor brâs in cot termyn adro dha'm tyr a veidh dreis rag y wytha pòr ilyn orth harlotry prest pùb preis.	88
An tressa deidh me a wra dha'n gweidh seval yn bàn ha don delyow teg ha dâ ha flourys wheg yn certan.	92
Ow bolonjeth yw hedna may tockans ina pòr spladn frûtys dha'm bodh rag maga seul a dheg bewnans hogan.	96
An peswera deidh beidh gwrys an howl ha'n loor yn tevry ha'n ster inwedh kekefreis rag gwyl golow benary. 'Re-ma yw fyn gonedhys: ow bednath y rov dhedh'y.	100 104
An pypmas deidh orth ow breis an poscas heb falladow hag oll an idhyn kefreis me a's gwra dha'm plegadow hag oll an bestas i'n beis gans prevas a bùb sortow. An re-ma yw oll teg gwrys. Me a's son warbarth heb wow.	108 112

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 7.2. From *Bewnans Meryasek*

#### SERVUS

Tremenys yw diogel	1088
lebmyñ genan an chanel, <i>ma fay</i> , holm' yw speda deg.	
Devedhys on bis i'n tyr.	
Lebmyñ qwyk dha'gas desyr	1092
gwrewgh why londya, Meryasek.	
An men re wrug inclynya	
i'n tyr rag dha receva,	
gras dha Jesu gallosak.	1096

#### MERIADOCUS

Duw re'n talla dhywgh, tus vas.	
Arluth Jesu leun a ras	
re'm gedya i'n fordh welha.	
Dha'm nessevyn maras av	1100
gansa temptys y fedhaf	
tro ha lùst an beis-ma.	

#### BRITTONUS

Dremas, beidh wàr pyth ylly!	
Bleydh bràs i'n for'-na defry	1104
pòr wyr yma.	
Mara teu in dha ogas,	
ev a wra scollya dha woos.	
Ellas, ottava ena!	1108

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

**MERIADOCUS**

Best, dhys me a worhebmy  
dhyma na wrylly dregyn  
na dha Grystyon benytha.  
Na gebmer own veth, dremas, 1112  
dh'y handla sur ev a'm gas.  
Myr, pòr whar yn ketelma  
ow sywya ev a levas.  
Trespas veth ny wra profya. 1116

**BRITTONUS**

Sur te yw den benegys.  
Lias den ev re ladhas  
ha flehas prest i'n pow-ma.  
Dhysa jy senjys ass on! 1120  
Ottava kepar hag ôn  
a vo dov orth dha sywya.

**MERIADOCUS**

Gwyl trespas dhybm ny brofyas  
nag ev ny'n jevyth dregyn. 1124  
In hanow Cryst mab Gwyrhes  
dhys, best, me a worhebmy  
mos dha'n gwylfos.  
Gans mab den na wra mellya 1128  
nefra awoja helma.  
Abarth Jesu awartha  
i'th fordh gwra mos.

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

Me a vydn mos dha'n gwylfos, ena ermyt pòr wyr bos may hallan gordhya ow Duw, na ven temptys gans tus an beis hadre ven bew.	1132    1136
Obma sur ryb an castel gelwys Pontelyn defry wàr an meneth diogel hag orth an ryver surly a Josselyn chapel gwethyl me a vydn rag gordhya Maria wydn, kynth yw tyller gwyls ha yeyn. <i>[ascendit ad montem</i>	1140    1144
Gordhyans dha Gryst mab magteth myl pass sur yw an meneth dheworth an grownd byteweth. Duw a'm gweras! Ow chy fowndya sur ha growndya manaf uskys.	1148    1152
<i>[Chapel a-ready. Here he weareth a russet mantel and a beard</i>	

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 7.3. *The Charter Fragment*

*Without pre-occlusion*

Goslow, ty coweth, beth na borth meth, dieskyn ha powas ha dhyma deus nes.	4
Mar codhas dha les, ha dhys y rov mowes, ha fest onen deg. Genas mara plek,	8
a, tan hyhy. Kemmer hy dha'th wreg. Sconya dhys ny vêk ha ty a veidh hy.	12
Hy a veidh gwre'ty dhâ dhys dha sensy; pòr wyr a lavara', ha, govyn warty.	16
Lemmyn y'th torn my a's re, ha wàr an Greth my a'n te, nag eus hy far a'n barth-ma dha pons Tamar.	20
My a'th peis, warty beidh dâ, hag oll dha vodh hy a wra, rag flogh yw ha gensy dooth, ha gas hy dha gafos hy bodh.	24
Kyns mos dhymma emmowgh. Ewgh alemma ha fystenowgh.	



**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

Dalleth avar yn freth. Dàr, wàr own ma portha, ev omsettya worthas sy camm na vetha.	28
Mar a'th ergh dhys gwyl neb tra. Lavar dhesy "Beth ny vennaf!" Lavar dhodha, "Gwra mar mennyth."	32
Awos a alla, ny wra tra veth. I'n eur-na y'th sens dha vos mestres, hedyr vewhy hag arlodhes.	36
Cas o gansa re'n Oferen. Cortes yw ha deboner, dhys dregyn ny wra. Mar a'n kefyth yn danjer, sens e fast indella!	40

#### 7.4. *Nebas geryow adro dha Kernowak*

Gàn tavas Kernowak yw màr pell gwadnhes, ùs na ellen scant qwetyas dha y welas crefhe arta, rag pecar dèr wrug an Sowson y dhanvon i'n pow idn-ma an kensa, indelna yma stella ow tegy warnodha heb gara dhodha tylher veth bús adro dha'n als ha'n mor; oll ywa va clappys lebmyn ogasty yw dorth Pedn an Wlas dha'n Carrak Loos, ha tua Por' Ia ha Redruth, ha arta dort an Lizard tua Hellys ha Falmouth; ha an pow-na, an idna dew codna tyr es en hester adro dha ugans myldyr, ha bús qwarter, po hanter an lester-na. I'n tylher idn-ma hag oll, ma moy Sowsnak clappys dèr eus a Kernowak, rag radn a ell bos kevys na ell scant clappya na godhvas Kernowak, bús scant den veth bús a wor godhvas ha clappya Sowsnak. Rag hedna, hevel dem calys yw dha gwyl dodha gortas ha dos adro arta, rag woja an tus goth dha merwal i'kerdh, ny a wel an tus yonk dha y clappya le ha le, ha lacka ha lacka. Ha indelna ev a vedn leha dort termyn dha termyn, rag an tavas Sowsnak [yw] clappys màr dâ vell in tylher veth i'n was aves a'n treven ha'n...

Nag yw an pobel coth dha bos scodhys wàr naneyl, pecar dèr vednowgh why gwelas ort hemma adro dha'n Empirick Angwyn, an brássa ha an cotha fratyer mesk oll an clappyers Kernowak adhedhas. Rag gofydnyes dha desmygya *Gevern Anko*, ev a wrug predery wàr *gever* bús nacovas adro an ger *cov*, devedhys dhort *perth yn cov*. Tra a'n par-na me a glowas adro dha'n Carrak Men Ombor'.

Rag hedna, màr peidh tra veth gwrys dha gwytha Kernowak, ev a dal bos gen an re-na yw genys obma, ha deskys dâ, kevys bús menowgh. Rag nag yns bús nebas, bús dew po try a worama anedha. Mesk anjy onen yw gwynhes ha deskys dres oll an re eral a veu deract'anjy polta pò a vedn dos woja va dres lycklod. Indelna yw, pan na veidh nappyth gwrys lebmyn etta, na scant a vedn a bos gwrys woja hemma, awos bos dodha va màr veur godhvas in lias tavas pecar ha dha Greckyan, Hebran. Me a glowas leveral.... Màr qwressa an den

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

deskys fur-na gwelas hemma, ev a venja cawas fraga y owna yn scryfa-composter, &c.

Whath hemma a ell mos rag bolonjath leg, rag na wrug avy byscath gwelas scryf Breten coth veth. An lytherow wàr an men bedh eus yn Eglos Beryan, na woran pandra dha wyl anodha. Ha men aral yn Madron yn Gûnyow Bosolo henwys “Men Scryfys” dha’n jorna-ma, ow tegy na woran pana lytherow naneyl.

An peth yw gwelys genaf vy dha bos godhvedhys ha dysmygys yw lavar wàr cota den bràs yn arhans a ught dha cans bloodh coth lebmyn, marhak yn pedn west Pow Densher, ha kellys (pecar del hevel) gen y mab lien, ow mos tua y bargaen tyr in Pedn an Wlas. Ev a veu kevys adhedwedhas gen onen a wrug gwyl ke ha gwerthys. An gwas, a wrug y perna, a wrug y dhanvon dha’n kensa scoren a’n chy-na uja trygys lebmyn nes dha’n Carrak Loos yn Coos. An geryow warnodha: *CAR DEW DRES PÙB TRA*, lebmyn nebas ken cowsys. Màr dewedhas (pecar dèr hevel) th’era Kernowak i’n pow-na, ha lebmyn nag eus bùs nebas i’n pow-ma – an peth eus gwyl dhybm crejy dèr vedn ava dowedha i’kerdh.

Rag me ow honen a veu genys in colon an pow-na yw an Kernowak moyha cowsys, ha whath ma cov dhybm, pan nag o ma bùs dro dha whegh blodh coth, na aljama y clappya na scant y godhvas. An wher, th’erama predery, th’o dhorth sians ow dama tefna an pobel chy ha an kentrevogyon dha clappya tra veth dha vy bùs Sowsnak. Ma cov dhybm cawas tra a’n par-ma in lyver Arluth an Meneth adro dha y dhescans Latyn. Hag obma, màr pedhama kybmyas dha gwyl semblans gàn Aulsen coth bràs:

*Parvum Haerediolum Majorum regna meorum  
Quod Proavus, quod Avus, quod Pater excoluit*

Nebas gàn tyr, gàn tyreth, ha bian reveth,  
tylher ow syra, syra wydn, hengyck inwedh.

Nena ow mos ales dha scol, ha woja hedna ow mos dha Frenk, nag eus cov dhybm dha godhvas meur i’n tavas Kernowak lebma ow tos dha gawas tra gwyl i’n beis. Ha lebmyn th’erama ow towla dha gwelas màr

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

pell etna ogasty vell lias a'n kentrevogyon; ha ma dhybm màr veur kerenja racta, bùm na ellam ry dhodha moy tèr gothfia dhybm, rag th'yw scant *townak* dha bos gwelys in lias geryow, a dal bos gwrys in madn dort an Latyn pò an Sowsnak. Ha na or den veth dort paneyl a wrug an coll-ma kensa dos, dort an Romans meskys gen an Brytas, pò woja hedna dort an Sowson, martesen dort an dew. Bùm th'erama ow whelas i'n scryf-ma (màr meur dèr ellama) dha gorra an ger-na atenewen a wra desmygya gàn tavas ny senjys dha re eral.

Ma lyver bian rebam adro dha'n Arlodhes Kernow, scryfys rag an flehas neb bledhanyow alebma, adro dha volen deg warn ugans, lebma leverys genaf vy an peth a worama adro dha'n tavas Kernowak, fatla ev a wrug dos... mos ales a'n Breton ha an Kembrions ha'n Kernowyon mesk anjy; nag ywa lycklod dèr vedn ava bos trygys pell heb merwal i'kerdh ha dos dha tra veth. Th'eram soppoja indelma dha'n leha rag an Breton ha an Kernowyon, awos bos an Frenkak fyn parys dha kemeras wàr an neyl ha an Sowsnak nobla wàr y gela. Na woraf vy dèr ell an Kembrion gwyl rag dha gwytha gà tavas, bùm me a or hemma ort y whor, an Kernowak, dèr yw ava talvedhys bùm nebas dha bos gwrys, warbarth ha gen an Sowsnak, an peth yw parys dha ry polta gwell dhodha dèr uja va kemerys dorta. Ha whath an Sowson martesen a alja gawas maga nebas skians vell an Brytas et gà clappya gà fordh, pan wrug anjy dos dres obma i'n kensa dalleth, lebma gàn gwell nev ny ha'n gwayn gàn enys dâ a wrug gà dry dha'n uhelder-ma... bùm màr teu onen ha leveral dèr alja tavas an Brytas coth dos dha'n uhelder-ma inwedh, màr pe anjy màr fortydnyes, th'eraf vy màr pell dorth naha in dadn an tavas ow dama ha ow pow, *as* rag y kerenja dèr oma parys dha leveral indelna inwedh, ha da sconha, le dèr wressa lyver *An Haw an Arlodhes Kernow* bos kevys yn dewla ow flehas ùja hemma, radn a alja bos parys dha leveral dèr erama gwyl nebas a Kernowak, awos dèr venjama gwyl ow honen dha bos devedhys dres mor, bùm ma bos gwelys gen pana colon dhâ th'erama ow leveral oll an sompel rag an Kernowak.

Ha ev a dal bos Ancow y honen a vedn predery dèr erama ow crejy hedna dha vos gwyr yw scryfys ena, rag tra veth aral bùm dha gwyl wys. Ha lebmy'n dèr ywa devedhys et ow breis, me a vedn gwyl deweth an scryf-ma dort an dewetha rym ves a'n kensa Càn Horace:

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

*Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,  
Sublimi feriam sydera vertice.*

Màr pedham, Francan-Beljyan me wra bos  
Pecar dèr yw Sowson-Kernow, veidh onor vrâs.

### 7.5. The American Declaration of Independence

*“Conservative” register without pre-occlusion*

YTH ESAN NY ow sensy an poyntys-ma a wryoneth dha vos dyblans hag apert, hen yw dha styrya, bos pùb den oll eqwal an eyl dha gela, hag y oll dha receva dheworth aga Gwrier certan gwryow na ell bos kemerys dhewortans, i'ga mesk an re-ma: Bewnans, Lyberta ha Sywya Lowena. — Rag assûrya an gwryow-ma y feu Governansow settys in bann i'n bobel, hag yma power ewn an rewlysy ow powas wàr acord an dus governys, — Pynag oll termyn a vo Form veth a Governans ow codras a dhystrowy an towlow-ma, yma Gwyr gans an Dus a'y janjya boneyl y settya a denewen, ha dha dhereval Governans noweth dhodhans aga honen, orth y fowndya wàr an sort a benrewlys hag ow restry y bowers warlergh an maner, a hevel dhodhans an moyha lyckly dha dhry dhodhans Sawment ha Lowena. Yma an Furneth yn tevry ow cossulya na gothfia chanjya Governansow a dhuryans hyr rag resons scav ha brottal; ha rag henna yma pùb experyans ow tysqwedhas bos an dus dha voy parys dha wodheval, pan yll drog bos perthys, avell ewna an cas esans y ina dre settya a denewen an formys a rewlyns y usys dhodhans. Saw pan usy tebel-vaistry pell orth aga abûsya, ow whelas pùb termyn an keth Towl hag ow tysqwedhas y vos whensys dha'ga gorra in dann gallos an purra Turant, y a's tevas an gwyr; y a's tevas an devar, a dowlal an keth sam Governans na dhewar aga heyn, hag a brovia dhodhans Scoos noweth rag aga sawment i'n termyn a dheu. A'n sort-ma re beu an sùffrans ha'n perthyans a'n Colonys-ma; hag a'n sort-ma yw an plêt usy orth aga honstryna dha janjya an System a'ga Governans. Nyns yw istory a'n Mytern a Vreten Veur i'n jeidh hedhyw tra veth ken es tebel-vaistry ha myschef arta hag arta, nag esa towl veth aral dhodha ès settya y honen in bann avell Turant heb ambos i'n Stâtys-ma.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

*“Advanced” register with pre-occlusion*

TH'ERAN NY ow senjy an an poyntys-ma a wryoneth dha vos dyblans hag apert, hen yw dha styrya, y feu kennyver den formys eqwal an eyl dha gela, hag anjy oll dha receva dheworth an Gwrier anjy certan gwryow na ell bos kemerys dhewortanjy, mesk anjy ma an re-ma: Bownans, Lyberta ha Sywya Lowender. — Rag assûrya an gwryow-ma y feu Governansow settys in madn i'n bobel, ha ma power own an rewlars ow powas wâr acord an dus governys, — Pynag oll termyn a vo Form veth a Governans ow codras a dhystrowy an tolow-ma, ma Gwyr gans an Dus a'y janjya boneyl y settya a denewen yn tian, ha dha dhereval Governans noweth dhodhans aga honen, orth y fowndya wâr an sort a benrewlys hag ow restry y bowers warlergh an maner, a hevel dhodhans an moyha lyckly dha dhry dhodhans Sawment ha Felycita. Ma an Furneth yn tevry ow cossulya na gothfia chanjya Governansow a dhuryans hyr rag resons scav ha brottal; ha rag hedna ma kennyver experyans ow shoya bos an dus dha voy parys dha wodheval, pan ell drog bos perthys, avell owna an cas anjy dre settya a denewen an formys a rewl era anjy ûsys dhodhans. Saw pan wra tebel-vaistry aga abûsya dres termyn hyr, ow whelas pùb termyn an keth Towl hag ow tysqwedhas y vos whensys dha'ga gorra in dadn gallos an purra Turant, anjy a veidh an gwyr, anjy a veidh an devar, a dowlal an keth sam Governans-na dhewar an keyn anjy, hag a brovia dhodhans Scoos noweth rag aga sawment i'n termyn a dheu. A'n sort-ma re beu an sùffrans ha'n perthyans a'n Colonys-ma; hag a'n sort-ma yw an plêt uja ow constryna anjy dha janjya an System a'n Governans anjy. Nag yw istory a'n Mytern a Vreten Veur i'n jeidh hedhyw tra veth ken es tebel-vaistry ha myschef arta hag arta, nag era towl veth aral dhodha ès settya y honen in madn avell Turant heb ambos i'n Stâtys-ma.

### 7.6. *Genesis 3* by William Rowe

**3** Lebmyn an hager-breiv o moy fals avell onen veth oll a'n bestas a'n gwel a rug an Arluth Duw gwyl. Hag ev a lavaras dha'n venen, "Ea! A wrug Duw leveral, te na wres debry a kynever gwedhen a'n lowarth?" <sup>2</sup>Ha'n venen a lavaras dha'n hager-breiv, "Ny a ell debry dhewort oll an gweidh a'n lowarth; <sup>3</sup>bùs dhewort an wedhen eus in cres an lowarth, Duw a lavaras, 'Why na wra debry anodhy, na na wrewgh why e thochya, lès why a verow.'" <sup>4</sup>Ha an hager-breiv a lavaras dha'n venen, "Why na wra sur merwal. <sup>5</sup>Rag Duw a wor, i'n jorna a wrewgh debry anodhy, nena agas lagajow a wra bos egerys, ha why a wra bos pecar ha Duw ow codhvas dâ ha drog." <sup>6</sup>Pan wrug an venen gwelas tèr o an wedhen dâ rag boos, ha dèr o hy blook dha'n lagajow, ha gwedhen dha vos desyrys dha gwyl onen fur, hy a gemeras radn a'n has anodhy ha wrug debry, hag a ros radn dh'y gour gansy, hag ev a wrug debry. <sup>7</sup>Ha lagajow anjy veu egerys ha anjy a wodhya tell era anjy yn noth; ha anjy a wrias delkyow fyges warbarth ha a wras dh'anjy aprodnyow.

<sup>8</sup>Ha anjy a glowas lev an Arluth Duw ow kerdhas i'n lowarth in yeynder an jeidh; ha Adam ha'y wreg êth dha gudha dhewort derag an Arluth Duw in mesk an gweidh a'n lowarth. <sup>9</sup>Ha'n Arluth Duw a grias dha Adam ha lavaras dhodha "Pleth esta?" <sup>10</sup>Hag ev a lavaras, "Me a glowas dha lev i'n lowarth, ha me a veu own, rag th'eram yn noth, ha me êth dha gudha." <sup>11</sup>Ha ev a gowsas, "Pyw a wrug leveral dhys tell esta yn noth? A wrusta debry dhewort an wedhen a wrug avy leveral dhys na wresta debry?" <sup>12</sup>Ha an den a gowsas, "An venen a wrusta ry dha vy, hy a ros dha vy dhewort an wedhen, ha vy a wrug debry." <sup>13</sup>Ha an Arluth Duw a gowsas dha'n venen, "Pandr'yw hemma eus gwrys genas?" Ha an venen a worrebas, "An hager-breiv a dollas vy, ha vy a wrug debry."

<sup>14</sup>Ha an Arluth Duw a lavaras dha'n hager-breiv,  
"Drefen te dha wyl hemma,  
th'os chy mollethys



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dres oll an chattal  
ha dres kenyer best a'n gwel.  
Wàr dha dorr te a wra mos  
oll dedhyow dha vownans.  
<sup>15</sup>Ha ve a vedn gorra sor  
intre te ha an venen  
ha intre an has te ha'y has hy.  
Ev a wra browy dha pedn  
ha che a wra browy y gwewen.”

<sup>16</sup>Dha'n venen ev a cowsas,  
“Me a vedn meur cressya  
dha dewhan ha dha omdhon.  
In duwon te a wra don flehas;  
ha dha desyrya a wra bos dha'th gour  
ha ev a wra dha rowlya.”

<sup>17</sup>Ha dha Adam ev a gowsas, “Drefen te dha goslowas dha talla dha  
wreg ha a wrug debry dhewort an wedhen a wrug avy leveral dhys  
'te na wras debry anodhy,'  
Cùssys yw an nor rag dha kerenja.  
Gen duwon te a wra debry anodha  
oll dedhyow dha vownans.  
<sup>18</sup>Spern ha ascal a wra ev dry rag dhys,  
ha te wra debry a'n losow an gwel.  
<sup>19</sup>In wheis dha godna tâl  
te a wra debry dha vara  
dèr bo te dha trailya dha nor,  
rag a vesta te a veu kemerys.  
Rag doust os  
ha dha doust te a wra trailya.”

<sup>20</sup>Ha Adam a grias hanow y wreg Eva drefen o hy dama a oll  
bowa. <sup>21</sup>Ha dha Adam ha y wreg a wrug an Arluth Duw gwyl pows  
crohen, ha a's goreras.

<sup>22</sup>Ha an Arluth Duw a wrug leveral, “Myrowgh, an den yw  
devedhys pecar ha onen a ny, da odhvas dâ ha drog. Ha lebmyl lès ev  
a wòr rag y dhorn ha kemeras i'wedh dhewort an gwedhen bownans

### **A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

ha debry, ha bowa rag nefra.”<sup>23</sup>Rag hedna an Arluth Duw danvonas ev arag dhewort paradhys, dha gonys an nor, dhewort neb a veu a kemerys. <sup>24</sup>Indella ev a helhas mes an den, ha ev a worras el a nev ha cledha tan a wrug trailya kenyer vordh, dha gwytha an vordh a’n gwedhen a vownans.

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**7.7. *Bro Goth Agan Tasow* by Henry Jenner, c. 1929**

Bro goth agan Tasow, dha flehas a'th car,  
Gwlas ger an Howlsedhas, pan vro yw dha bar?  
Wàr oll an norveis th'on ny scollys ales,  
Mès oll gàn kerensa yw dhys.

Kernow! Kernow! Ny a gar Kernow!  
Hadre veidh mor glan vell fos in dha dro,  
Th'on "Onen hag Oll" rag Kernow!

Gwlascor Mytern Arthur, an Sansow, ha'n Gral,  
Moy kerys genan nyns yw tyreth aral.  
Inas sy pùb carrak, nans, meneth ha chy,  
A berth cov gàn tavas coth ny.

Kernow! Kernow! Ny a gar Kernow!  
Hadre veidh mor glan vell fos in dha dro,  
Th'on "Onen hag Oll" rag Kernow!

In tewelder an bal ha wàr dodnow an mor,  
Pan esan ow qwandra dre dyryow tramor,  
In pùb le pynag hag in kenyver bro  
Re drailyan colodnow dhyso.

Kernow! Kernow! Ny a gar Kernow!  
Hadre veidh mor glan vell fos in dha dro,  
Th'on "Onen hag Oll" rag Kernow!

**7.8.1. *Cân Nadelak* by Henry Jenner, 1901**

In pedn an vledhen, pàn o gwâv gwydn,  
Beu genys Mab Duw a Varia wydn,  
Rag sawya dhorth pehas an beis-ma,  
Ha bownans rag dry dha'n bobel dhâ.

Y whrug cana an El dha'n bugelath i'n gwel,  
Hedna o cân pòr lowenak dha whel:  
“Gordhyans dha Dhuw ujjy'n Nev brâs,  
Cres wâr an tyr dha dus a vodh vas!”

A ves an dhuryan wâr degol an Stûl,  
A dheuth tus fur, o Myternow oll,  
Ha anjy wrug dos aberth i'n bowjy,  
Hag obma wrug gordhya gân Arluth ny.

Ha ny a vedn mos dha wordhya gansans,  
Tus fur, ha bugelath ha chattal oll myns.  
In termyn Offeren ny a vedn e welas,  
Pàn wra ev dyskydna rag dha'gan whelas.

Duw r'effa sawya coth Gernow wheg,  
Dhort Pedn an Wolas bis Tamar teg,  
Ha'y gwytha nefra i'n gerenja ev,  
Dha wordhya Mab Duw ha Myternes Nev.

Bednath Nadelak geno'why re bo  
Dhort an Tas Duw ny, ha dhorth y Flogh,  
Ha dhorth Dama Duw, an Vaghteth lan:—  
Hedna yw deweth dha oll ow hân.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 7.8.2. *Kan Nadelik* in Jenner's spelling

*En pedn an vledhan, pan gwav o gwyn,  
Be gennes Map Dew a Varya wyn,  
Rag sawya dhort pehas an bys-ma,  
Ha bownans rag dry dh'an pople da.*

*'Rig kana an El dh'an bugely en gwêl,  
Hedna o kan pur lawenek dho whêl:  
"Gorryans dho Dhew ez en Nef braz,  
Cres war an tir dho deez vodh vaz!"*

*A vez an dhuryan war degol an Stûl,  
A dheth teez fyr, o Maternow ul,  
Ha'n gy 'rig dos aberth an bow-gy,  
Hag ubba 'rig gorria 'gan Arleth ny.*

*Ha ny vedn mos dho worria genzyns,  
Teez fyr, ha bugely ha chattol ul myns.  
En termen Offeren ny vedn e gwellas,  
Pan ef 'ra dyskynnya rag dh'agan whellas.*

*Dew reffa sawya coth Gernow whêg,  
Dhort Pedn an Wollas bys Tamar tég,  
Ha gwitha y bisqueth en carenja ef,  
Dho worria Map Dew ha Maternes Nef.*

*Bennath Nadelik gena why re bo  
Dhort an Tâs Dew ny, ha dhort e Hloh,  
Ha dhort Dama Dew, an Vahteth 'lan:—  
Hedna yw dueth dho ul ow han.*

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

**7.9.1. *Gwaynten in Kernow* by Henry Jenner, c. 1903**

Gwaynten in Kernow! Ma mys Me ow tos;  
Flourys egor, idhyn bian a gan  
Gwerdh yw an gweidh, rudhyk in blejow glan  
Avalow yw an jarnow, wàr pùb rôs  
Sawor an eythyn melyn oll an nos  
A lenow an air, warlergh howlsedhas spladn,  
A wrug golowy'n dodn las avel tan;  
Ha son an mor a worthyp lev an coos.  
Re wryllyf bos in Kernow! Lowenak  
Clowaf lev todn, ha gwaynten devedhys,  
Gwelaf gùn las Mor Havren, gwyls ha wheg,  
Gwelaf blejow, vell hunros benegys  
Govy! ny dhre dhyma gàn gwaynten teg,  
Dyvres a'm bro, neb whecter in Loundres.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 7.9.2. *Gwaynten in Kernow in original spelling*

*(Donald R. Rawe suggests that Nance is responsible for the spelling)*

*Gwaynten in Kernow! 'Ma Miz-Me ow tos;  
Floures agor, edhyn bian agan,  
Gwerdh yu an gwedh, ridhek en blejyow glan  
Avalow yu an jarnow, war peb ros  
Savor an eithin melen ol an nos  
A-lenw an ayr, warlergh houlsedhas splan,  
A wrig golowa'n don las avel tan;  
Ha son an mor a wortheb lef an cos.  
Re wrullen bos en Kernow! Lowenek  
Clewav lef ton, ha gwainten devedhes,  
Gwelav gun las Mor Havren, gwils ha whek,  
Gwelav blejyow, 'vel henros beniges  
Govi! ni dhre dhemmo 'gan gwainten tek,  
Divres a'm bro, neb whekter en Loundres.*

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### **7.10.1. *Sapientes (An Dus Doth)* by A. S. D. Smith (Caradar)**

*With pre-occlusion*

Yth esa mytern kyns wàr onen a'n citas Romanek hag ev a ordenas seyth den dha rewlya an cita. Ha'n dus-na a wrug omry dha gontell owr hag arhans ha gemmow, bis ma'n jeva an moyha bohojak anodhans moy rychys a'n beis-ma ès an mytern y honen. Ha hedna a wrussans, wosa y dha gemeras cossul warbarth, may hallans ladha an mytern ha radna y wlascor intredhans, ha hedna dre nerth ha gallos aga rychys.

Ha pùb nos yth esa an mytern ow qwelas dre hun pèr ha seyth troos yn dadna ha mog owth eskydna anodha, kepar ha pan ve tan vrâs yn dadna. Hag y teuth gwryhon a'n re-na erbydn y lagajow, dell esa va ow teby ha'y dhalla.

Hag ena ev a dhanvonas cannajow dha bùb le warlergh dewynyon hunrosow. Hag y happyas dha'n cannajow dos erbydn gwas yonk a gafas gans Duw an spyrys a dhewynyeth

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Ha pùb nos yth esa an mytern ow qwelas dre hun pèr ha seyth troos yn danna ha mog owth eskynna anodha, kepar ha pan ve tan vrâs yn danna. Hag y teuth gwryhon a'n re-na erbynn y lagajow, dell esa va ow teby ha'y dhalla.

Hag ena ev a dhanvonas cannajow dha bùb le warlergh dewynyon hunrosow. Hag y happyas dha'n cannajow dos erbynn gwas yonk a gafas gans Duw an spyrys a dhewynyeth



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dha styrya hunrosow ha vysyons a'n termyn a dheu bis vyckan. Ha'n gwas a veu dreisadherag an mytern, ha wosa y dhos, an mytern a dheryvas orta y hunros.

“Ea,” yn medh an gwas, “desky dha hunros dhys me a wra, ha kefreis ry dhys cossul. Ha mar ny wrêta warlergh ow hossul, y whervyth dhys ha te a wra dyfuna kepar del welta dre hun. Otobma dha hunros,” yn medh an gwas. “Yma an pêr esta ow qwelas dre hun owth arwedha an cita-ma. An seyth troos yw an seyth den ujjy orth hy rewlya, hag y ow pryjyon gans gorlanwes a rychys ha gallos hag ow tarbary traison er dha bydn, mar ny wrêta aga ladha a dermyn.”

Mès ny wrug an mytern warlergh cossul an gwas hag y a'n ladhas hag a gemeras y wlascor dheworta.

Indella te ny venta kemeras ow hossul adro dha'th vab ha tus fur Rom, hag y orth dha sawdhanas ha'th tolla dre lavarow, ow cortas dha ladha ha kemeras dha wlascor dhe-worthys, mar ny wrêta aga ladha a dermyn.”

“War ow feidh,” yn medh ev, “y a veidh ledhys avorow.”

dha styrya hunrosow ha vysyons a'n termyn a dheu bis vyckan. Ha'n gwas a veu dreisadherag an mytern, ha wosa y dhos, an mytern a dheryvas orta y hunros.

“Ea,” yn medh an gwas, “desky dha hunros dhys me a wra, ha kefreis ry dhys cossul. Ha mar ny wrêta warlergh ow hossul, y whervyth dhys ha te a wra dyfuna kepar del welta dre hun. Otomma dha hunros,” yn medh an gwas. “Yma an pêr esta ow qwelas dre hun owth arwedha an cita-ma. An seyth troos yw an seyth den ujjy orth hy rewlya, hag y ow pryjyon gans gorlanwes a rychys ha gallos hag ow tarbary traison er dha bynn, mar ny wrêta aga ladha a dermyn.”

Mès ny wrug an mytern warlergh cossul an gwas hag y a'n ladhas hag a gemeras y wlascor dheworta.

Indella te ny venta kemeras ow hossul adro dha'th vab ha tus fur Rom, hag y orth dha sawdhanas ha'th tolla dre lavarow, ow cortas dha ladha ha kemeras dha wlascor dhe-worthys, mar ny wrêta aga ladha a dermyn.”

“War ow feidh,” yn medh ev, “y a veidh ledhys avorow.”

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

Ha ternos, meur y sòr, mos dha'n seneth ev a wrug hag erhy cregy y vab ha tus fur Rom gansa. Hag ena y sevys Jesse in badn ha cowsal indelma arag an bobel oll.

“Ny goodh dha arluth bos fekyl na gasa falsury ha gow dh'y lewyas. Ha kepar del wrug an vyternes tolla an mytern adro dha'n marrak i'n termyn eus passys, indella y whra dha wreg dha dolla tejy.”

“Fatell veu hedna?” yn medh ev.

“Re Dhuw a'm ros! Ny'n deryvaf, marnas te a rolha dha er na veidh ledhys an mab hedhyw.”

“Na veidh ledhys,” yn medh an Emprour.

Ha ternos, meur y sòr, mos dha'n seneth ev a wrug hag erhy cregy y vab ha tus fur Rom gansa. Hag ena y sevys Jesse yn bann ha cowsal indelma arag an bobel oll.

“Ny goodh dha arluth bos fekyl na gasa falsury ha gow dh'y lewyas. Ha kepar del wrug an vyternes tolla an mytern adro dha'n marrak i'n termyn eus passys, indella y whra dha wreg dha dolla tejy.”

“Fatell veu henna?” yn medh ev.

“Re Dhuw a'm ros! Ny'n deryvaf, marnas te a rolha dha er na veidh ledhys an mab hedhyw.”

“Na veidh ledhys,” yn medh an Emprour.

**7.11. *Pride and Prejudice* (Chapter 1) by Jane Austen**

Yth yw gwryoneth aswonys gen kenyer onen, mars eus fortyn brâs gen den heb demedhy, yma othem dhodha a wreg. Ny fors pana vohes yw godhvedhys adro dha golon a dhen a'n par-na, pan wra ev dos aberth yn tyreth rag an kensa preis, y feidh an gwryoneth-ma màr fast yn pednow a'n meynys oll adro, mayth ywa consydrys avell peth teythyak a onen bo y gela a'ga myrhas y.

“A Vester Bennet wheg,” medh y wre'ty dhodha udn jorna, “a wrussowgh why clowas tell yw Park Netherfield settys dha nebonen worteweth?”

Mester Bennet a worthebys na wrug ev y glowas.

“Saw yth ywa settys,” medh hy dhodha; “rag y feu Mestres Long namnygen obma, ha hy a gowsas orthaf ow tochya oll an mater.”

Ny worthebys Mester Bennet tra veth.

“A ny via dâ genowgh clowas pyw a wrug y gemeras?” a grias y wreg, cot hy ferthyans.

“Dâ via genowgh why y leveral dhybm, ha nag eus tra veth genama warbydn y glowas.”

Y feu hedna lowr rag galow dedhy.

“Dar, a brias wheg, why a dal godhvas, Mestres Long a laver tell veu Netherfield kemerys gen den yonk, brâs y rychys, ujjy ow tos dheworth an north a Bow an Sowson; tell wrug ev dos dha'n dor de Lun passys in caryaj brâs pejwar margh may halla whythra an tyller, hag y feu va kebmys plesys gansa, may whrug ev acordya heb let gen Mester Morris; tell vedn ev bos trygys ena kyns degol Myhal, ha radn a'y servans a veidh i'n chy kyns deweth an seythen nessa.”

“Pandr' yw y hanow?”

“Bingley.”

“Ywa demedhys bo heb demedhy?”

“O! heb demedhy, a brias wheg, yn sur! Den heb gwreg ha rychys brâs gansa; pejwar bô pymp myl puns i'n vledhen. Ass yw hedna rial dra rag agan myrhas ny!”

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“Pa vaner? Pa vaner a ell hedna gwyl dyfrans dhodhans?”

“Mester Bennet wheg,” y wreg a worthebys, “Fatla ellowgh why bos màr sqwythus! Why a dalvia godhvas tell erama ow predery ev dha dhemedhy onen anodhans.”

“Yw hedna y dowl ev rag bos trygys obma?”

“Y dowl ef! Whedhlow! Fatla ellowgh why cowsal indella! Saw martesen ev a vedn codha in kerenja gen onen anodhans. Rag hedna why a dal y vysytya pycotter may teffa ev.”

“Nag erama ow qwelas occasyon rag hedna. Why ha’n mowysy a ell mos, boken why a alja aga danvon aga honen oll bis dhodha, ha hedna martesen a via whath dha well. Why yw màr semly avell den veth a’n myrhas ha dres lycklod why a wra plesya Mester Bingley moy es onen veth anodhans.”

“Ow frias wheg, th’erowgh why ow flattra genama. Yn gwyr kyns obma me a veu ow radn vy a decter, saw na vednaf vy leveral ow bosa tra veth specyal lebmyn. Pan eus pypm mergh cowldevys gen benen, na dalvia dhedhy predery a’y thecter hy honen.”

“Yn fenowgh yn cas a’n par-na na veidh meur a decter gen an venen a alja hy kemeras preder veth anodha.”

“Saw, a brias wheg, why a res porres mos ha vysytya Mester Bingley pan dheffa ev dha’n tyreth-ma.”

“Hedna yw moy es a vednaf promysya, trest dhybm.”

“Saw, gwrewgh consydra agas myrhas. Na ellowgh why desmygy pana sort a varyaj a via hedna rag onen anodhans. Ma Syr William hag Arlodhes Lûcas determys dha vos dhodha rag an porpos-na only, rag why a wor na wrownjy yn jeneral vysytya den veth noweth devedhys dha’n tyreth-ma. Why a res mos yn tevry, rag na ellen ny mos dh’y vysytya màr na wrewgh why inwedh.”

“Why yw re dhainty in gwyr. Th’eram ow crejy tell vedn Mester Bingley bos pòr lowen dha’gas gwelas why; ha me a vedn danvon dhodha dèr agas dorn why lyther cot ow ry dhodha kybmyas dha dhemedhy an voves anodhans a vo va moyhya plesys gonsy; saw res veidh dhybm gorra aberveth ger dâ rag ow Lizzy vian wheg.”

“Da via genama màr teffowgh why seval orth gwyl tra veth kepar. Nag yw Lizzy tabm veth gwell ès an re eral, ha me a wor nag yw hy

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beth màr deg vell Jane na beth màr vedal vell Lydia. Bùs why a veidh orth hy favera hy pùb termyn.”

“Nag eus tra veth inans, a venja comendya onen anodhans,” a worthebys ev, “mowes wocky heb skians yw kenyer onen anodhans; saw yma in Lizzy moy a skians ès in hy wherath.”

“Mester Bennet, fat’ellowgh why abûsya agas flehas agas honen in kepar maner? Why a gav plesour brâs orth ow vexya vy. Nag eus treweth veth oll genowgh a’m nervow trewethek vy.”

“Cabmgemerys owgh why ena, a brias whég. Revrans brâs a’m beus rag agas nervow. Cothmans coth on ny an eyl dh’y gela. Me a’gas clowas why dha wyl mencyon anodhans gen meur a vry dres moy ès ugans bledhen.”

“A! Na worowgh why fat’erama ow sùffra!”

“Saw yma dhybm govenak why dha gawas sawment, ha bewa ha gwelas lias den yonk ha pypm myl puns dhodhans i’n vledhen ow tos dha’n costys-ma.”

“Na veidh prow veth i’n mater dha ny, màr teu ugans den a’n par-na obma, dre reson na vednowgh why aga vysytya.”

“Trest dhybm, ow frias whég, pan vo ugans anodhans i’n pow, me a vedn vysytya kenyer onen anodhans.”

Den coynt o Mester Bennet hag ina va yth o kemyskys skentoleth, ges wherow, omrewl ha sians, ha ny veu teyr warn ugans bledhen hyr lowr rag gwyl dh’y wreg convedhas pa vaner den o va. Nyns o hy breis hy màr galys dha onderstondya. Gwadh o skians Mestres Bennet, bohes hy dyscas, diantel hy natur. Pan nag esa hy pys dâ, yth esa hy ow crejy tell o hy nervow clâv. Nag esa dhedhy i’n bownans saw udn negys, demedhy hy myrhas; solas hy bownans o vysytya ha newodhow.

**7.12.1. From *Rebellyans*  
Myghal Palmer**

*With pre-occlusion*

Dres oll an pow an nos na yth esa own, in pùb treveglos hag in pùb chy, dhia Awan Tamar bìs in Pedn an Wlas. Penvenyster an Governans Cres dhe Sen Jory a gowsas orth an bobel wàr an bellwolak, ha'y eryow hardh a dhros dhe'n Gernowyon fienasow bràs ow tochy a an termyn esa ow tos. Mar ny wre an uthwesyon Gernowek gelwys Lu an GovCESSYA aga omsettyans wàr an Creslu Arbednek ha wàr sodhogyon an Governour Jeneral, an Lu Cresednek a venja dos dres or an Tamar hag omsettya wàr an omsevysy. Mar medna pobel Conteth Kernow scodhya an rebels, kyn nag esa whans dhe'n governans omlath warbydn an Gernowyon aga honen, an Lu a venja dystrowy pùb tra i'ga fordh heb mercy, treven hag eglosyow kyn fe – pynag oll tyller a vedha kefys udn rebel ervys. Dres an mysyow tremenys an governans a wrug gwyl pùb tra i'ga gallos dhe gawas unverheans inter an omsevysy ha'n auctorita cres, saw heb sowyn veth.

**7.12.2. From *Rebellyans* by  
Myghal Palmer**

*Without pre-occlusion*

Dres oll an pow an nos na yth esa own, in pùb treveglos hag in pùb chy, dhia Awan Tamar bìs in Penn an Wlas. Penvenyster an Governans Cres dhe Sen Jory a gowsas orth an bobel wàr an bellwolak, ha'y eryow hardh a dhros dhe'n Gernowyon fienasow bràs ow tochy a an termyn esa ow tos. Mar ny wre an uthwesyon Gernowek gelwys Lu an GovCESSYA aga omsettyans wàr an Creslu Arbennek ha wàr sodhogyon an Governour Jeneral, an Lu Cresennek a venja dos dres or an Tamar hag omsettya wàr an omsevysy. Mar menna pobel Conteth Kernow scodhya an rebels, kyn nag esa whans dhe'n governans omlath warbynn an Gernowyon aga honen, an Lu a venja dystrowy pùb tra i'ga fordh heb mercy, treven hag eglosyow kyn fe – pynag oll tyller a vedha kefys unn rebel ervys. Dres an mysyow tremenys an governans a wrug gwyl pùb tra i'ga gallos dhe gawas unverheans inter an omsevysy ha'n auctorita cres, saw heb sowyn veth.

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Pùb termyn oll esyly Lu an Gov a besyas gans aga drog-oberow. Dew dheidh alenna y feu omsettyans wàr Jy Consel an Governour Jeneral in Try Verow, ha pejwar esel a'n Consel a veu ledhys pan dardhas tanbellen i'ga mesk. Warlergh selreth an Republyk Sowsnak, Conteth Kernow o ran a'n Republyk, wosa an bobel dhe votya dhe remaynya ina i'n gwerynvota arbednek nans o dew vledhen. Kyn fia croffal in Kernow an Sowson o trygys in Kernow dhe allos votya gans an Gernowyon deythyak, ny ylly dyffrans veth bos gwrys inter an dhew vagas. An proces democratek o hedna. Ervyrys veu an mater ha nyns esa ger moy dhe leveral.

Nyns o re helergh dhe omry ha sawya an bobel Gernowek dhe-worth drog. Mar teffa an rebels ha kemenessa gans an Governour Jeneral hag assentya dhe dhascor aga arvow, ny venja dalleth an assault, mès y talvia dhodhans ambosa dhe omry kyns whegh eur gordhewar an nessa deidh. Mar ny wrêns indella, an Lu Cresednek a venja tremena an or gans nerth pòr grev – tancow, artillery hevuf, dew vyl soudor ha lonchydhyon fusednow. Mar teffans ha dos, uthek drog via an damaj, hag y fia lies person ledhys – benenes, flehas ha tus coth i'ga mesk, rag nag esa chauns dhe wyl dyffrans inter an rebels ha'n dus kebmyrn.

Pùb termyn oll esyly Lu an Gov a besyas gans aga drog-oberow. Dew dheidh alenna y feu omsettyans wàr Jy Consel an Governour Jeneral in Try Verow, ha pejwar esel a'n Consel a veu ledhys pan dardhas tanbellen i'ga mesk. Warlergh selreth an Republyk Sowsnak, Conteth Kernow o ran a'n Republyk, wosa an bobel dhe votya dhe remaynya ina i'n gwerynvota arbennek nans o dew vledhen. Kyn fia croffal in Kernow an Sowson o trygys in Kernow dhe allos votya gans an Gernowyon deythyak, ny ylly dyffrans veth bos gwrys inter an dhew vagas. An proces democratek o henna. Ervyrys veu an mater ha nyns esa ger moy dhe leveral.

Nyns o re helergh dhe omry ha sawya an bobel Gernowek dhe-worth drog. Mar teffa an rebels ha kemenessa gans an Governour Jeneral hag assentya dhe dhascor aga arvow, ny venja dalleth an assault, mès y talvia dhodhans ambosa dhe omry kyns whegh eur gordhewar an nessa deidh. Mar ny wrêns indella, an Lu Cresennek a venja tremena an or gans nerth pòr grev – tancow, artillery hevuf, dew vyl soudor ha lonchydhyon fusennow. Mar teffans ha dos, uthek drog via an damaj, hag y fia lies person ledhys – benenes, flehas ha tus coth i'ga mesk, rag nag esa chauns dhe wyl dyffrans inter an rebels ha'n dus kemmyrn.

**7.13. *Den Bohojak a'n Poscas* and a poem by Neil Kennedy**

Me a venja lavaral dhywgh drolla a wrug avy clowas adhedwedhas. I'n termyn eus passys, pell dha'n eur-ma, th'era trygys in Porth Enys den bohojak an poscas. Hen yw da lavaral poscader, mar menno'why. Den coth o ev, pejwar ugans bloodh, gyllys loos y vlew ha cabm y geyn. Rag hedna y wreg a venja ev dha worra y rùsow adenewen ha tryga wàr an tyr heb mos da mor na velha. Lias gweyth hy a gampollas an dra ha wàr an deweth ev a assentyas. Nag o pell warlergh pan wrug comencya cawas blewak y vownans pùb jorna ha hyr y dhedhyow war an dor, ow mos pub preis dha'n als m'aljava gwelas an mor ha'n cockow tuag an Garrak Loos ha pelha. Re th'o re, sur lowr ha bedn gwaynten ev a bernas cock m'aljava dalleth poskecha arta. Dàr! Lowender pub jorna awos hager-awel ha yeynder. An todnow a wrug dereval vell menedhyow bùs an den o lowen na whath. Gans hedna y wreg o trobllys, ow predery pub eur bos gwedhves. Na woya tabm veth an gwelha peth dha wyl. Hy êth indella gwelas an pronter, neb udn Sows jentyl ha wheg na woya tra veth a'n mor, na whath bownans an boscadars, rag th'o devedhys a'n Tyreth Cres. Hen yw tyller cries "Bir-ming-ham" i'n Sowsnak nobla. Na worama mar qwrugo'why clowas anodha. Me a glowas fatell yw bràssa vell Penzans. Na amownt...

Medh an den caradow: "Gerowgh cavow dha wandra, Benen vas! Na berth dowt, rag me a vedn cows dodha wàr an Zul."

Andelha, medh an pronter dha'n poscader: "Fatell wrug merwal gàs zyra?"

"I'n mor," medh an poscader, "Budhy a wrug."

"Ha fatell a wrug merwal gàs zyra wydn?"

"Budhys ve ow zyra wydn i'wedh, pecar ha ow zyra."

"Hag y zyra ef?"

"I'n mor, i'wedh!"

"Ha'gas gorhyk?"

"I'n mor, devry!"



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Lebmyn medh an pronter, “Nag eus own dha why bos budhys i’wedh? Na venja why kyns gortas wàr an dor alebma rag, m’alja gàs dedhyow bos hydr?”

Ha’n poscader a worrebas indella, ow lavaral, “Fatell a wrug gàs zyra why merwal?”

“Et y wely,” medh an pronter.

“Ha’gas zyra wydn?”

“Dar! Et y wely, i’wedh.”

“Ah!” medh an poscader coth lebmyn: “Why a venja cosca hanath aberveth gàs gwely, na whath?!”

• • •

Brylly ow clappya, geryow fur, brabm an gath,  
syly ow neyja, losow hydr, brabm an nath,  
kencras ow mos da godha ’dadn  
goubman ha hùjes bùly kern.  
Pandr’yw hedna? Crogen las, lagas rous,  
dew baw deracta, ’terry, ’trehy  
ganow ’egery, ’tebry kyg,  
legest yth ywa! Ma va ow tos, ebal stowt,  
Onen a’n brâssa, uthyk brâs, nag es dowt.  
Yma an byvan-bûvans groovin’  
’contell an browyon dhorth y ly.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 7.14. **Pedn bloodh Olly Orsyk** by Veronika Marék

*Whedhel rag flehas vian. Tytel Ûngarak: **Boribon születésnapja.***

“Metty’n dâ dha jy, Olly Orsyk. A wosta pana jorna yw hedhyw?”  
a wovydnyas Jenny-Nora

“Na worama. Lavar dhybm, me a’th pys!”

“Na vednaf leveral. Pryveth yw!” a worrebas Jenny-Nora.

Woja haunsel anjy êth in mes dha’n lowarth ha Jenny-Nora a gontellas meur a flourys.

“Rag fraga a wrusta contell oll an flourys-na?” a wovydnyas Olly.

“Pryveth yw!” a worrebas Jenny-Nora ha gorra an flourys aberth in lester.

Woja hedna Olly a wrug gortas i’n chy, saw Jenny-Nora êth dha neb udn tyller. Na wrug hy egery dha Olly pleth era hy ow mos.

Pan wrug hy dos arta tre, Olly a veu marth hag ev a wovydnyas:  
“Pandr’yw an fardel brâs-na?”

“Pryveth yw!” a worrebas Jenny-Nora ha hy a wrug kelas an fardel heb let.

Warlergh preis ly Jenny-Nora a bobas tesen vrâs rônd.

“Rag fraga a wrusta tesen?” a wovydnyas Olly, brâs y varthojyon.

“Pryveth yw!” a worrebas Jenny-Nora ha hy a worras an desen i’n yeyster.

Nenna hy a agoras an amary ha tedna in mes an pows tecka era dhedhy.

“Rag fraga a wrusta gwysca an pows tecka eus genas jy?” a wovydnyas Olly, meur y breder.

“Pryveth yw!” a worrebas Jenny-Nora. “Ha te inwedh a res crybya dha vlew jy!”

Anjy a glowas clogh an darras ow seny: ting-a-ling!

Ostysy o devedhys: Harry, ha’y gy, Bessy.

Lebmyn na wrug Olly govyn rag frag a dheuthans. Ev a woya solabrys tell o va “pryveth”. Anjy eth aberth i’n chambour ha Jenny-Nora a wrug degea an darras BOBM! in y fas.

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

“Ma pùb tra pryveth! Na worama convedhas tra veth! Me ow honen a vedn mos ales i'n beis!” medh Olly gen sor brâs ha mos in mes a'n chy. Mès Jenny-Nora a bonyas wàr y lergth.

“Na wra diank dhort an chy. Te yw bobba bian! Deus aberveth!”

“Na wosta woja pùb tra? Hedhyw yw dha bedn bloodh jy. Hedhyw te yw teyr bloodh!”

Olly a gemeras marth brâs.

“Th'eram ow convedhas lebmyn! Rag hedna yth o pub tra pryveth! Ria!”

Nenna kenyer onen a leveras keslowena dha Olly ha ry dodh'ev an royow: an carr bian rudh ha'n chocolats.

Olly a whethas ha dyfudhy an teyr hantol. Ha Jenny-Nora a gemeras wyth a radna an desen intredh'anjy. Anjy a wrug debry hag eva ha cawas lowender brâs – an jorna-na, pedn bloodh Olly Orsyk.

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

**7.15.1. From *Origo Mundi***

DEUS PATER

An Tas a nev y'm gelwyr, formyer pùb tra a veidh gwrys.	
Onen ha try on in gwyr, an Tas ha'n Mab ha'n Spyrys, ha hedhyw me a dhesyw dre ow gras dalleth an beis.	4
Y lavaraf nev ha tyr, bedhans formys orth ow breis.	8
Lemmyn pàn yw nev dhèn gwrys ha lenwys a elath splann, ny a vynn formya an beis par dell on try hag onen, an Tas ha'n Mab ha'n Spyrys pòr rial in sur certan.	12
An re-ma yw oberys dell vensan agan honen.	16
I'n second deidh y fenna' gwruthyl ebron, nev henwys, rag yth hevel dhymm bos dâ i'n kensa deidh myns eus gwrys.	20
Bedhans ebron dres pùb tra rag cudha myns eus formys, rag sensy glaw awartha, dha'n norveis may fe dyllys.	24

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

**7.15.2. From *Origo Mundi* as in Norris' edition**

*DEUS PATER*

<i>En tas a nef y'm gylwyr; formyer pup tra a vyt gvrys Onan ha try on yn goyr en tas ha'n map ha'n spyrys ha hethyv me a thesyr dre ov grath dalleth an beys y lauaraf nef ha tyr bethens formyys orth ov brys</i>	4
 <i>lemmen pan yv nef thy'n gwrys ha lenwys a eleth splan ny a vyn formye an bys par del on try hag onan an tas ha'a mab ha'a spyrys pur ryel yn sur certan an re-ma yv oberys del vynsyn agan honan</i>	12
 <i>yn secund dyth y fynna gruthyl ebron nef' hynwys rag ythevel thy'm bos da yn kynsa dyth myns vs gvrrys bethens ebron dreys pup tra rak kotho myns vs formyys rak synsy glaw a wartha the'n nor veys may fe dyllys</i>	20
	24

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

I'n tressa deidh dybarth gwrav  
intre an mor ha'n tyryw  
hag i'n tyr gorhemynnaf  
may teffa gweidh ha losow. 28

Pùb gwedhen tevens a'y sav  
ow ton y frût ha'y delyow,  
ha'n losowys erbynn hav  
degans has in erberow. 32

I'n peswara gwrys perfeth  
dha'n beis oll golowys glan  
ha'ga henwyn, y a veidh  
an howl ha'n loor ha'n stergan. 36

Me a's set a-ugh an gweidh  
in cres an ebron avann,  
an loor i'n nos, howl i'n jeidh  
may rollans y golow splann. 40

In pypas deidh me a vynn  
may fo formys dre ow nell  
bestas, poscas hag idhyn  
tyr ha mor dha gollenwal; 44

rag y whervyth an termyn  
dredha may fedher dhe well.  
Dhedha me a worhemmy'n:  
inCESSYANS ha bewans pell. 48

*Hic descendit Deus de pulpito et dicit Deus [hic ludit Lucifer de celo]*

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

*yn tresse dyth dybarth goraf  
yntre an mor ha'n tyryow  
hag yn tyr gorhenmennaf  
may tefo gveyth ha losow 28  
pup gwethen tefyns a'y saf  
ov toll hy frvt ha'y delyow  
ha'a losowys erbyn haf  
degyns has yn erberow 32*

*yn peswera gweys perfyth  
the'n beys ol golowys glan  
h'aga hynwyn y a vyth  
an houl ha'n lor ha'a stergan 36  
my a set ahugh a'n gveyth  
yn creys a'n ebron avan  
An lor yn nos houl yn geyth  
may rollons y golow splan 40*

*yn pypes dyth me a vyn  
may fo formyys dre ov nel  
bestes puskes hag ethyn  
tyr ha mor the goullenwel 44  
rag y whyrvyth an tyrmyn  
drethe may fether the wel  
thethe me a worhemmyn  
encressyens ha bewens pel 48*

*Hic descendit Deus de pulpito et dicit Deus [hic ludit Lucifer de celo]*

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

Hedhyw yw an wheghvas deidh,  
aban dhallethys gonys  
may whrug nev, mor, tyr ha gweidh,  
bestas, poscas, golowys. 52

Gostyth dhymma y a veidh,  
kekemmys eus ina gwrys.  
Mab den a bry yn perfeth  
me a vynn y vos formys. 56

*Hic faciat Adam et dicit Deus*

Dell on ny onen ha try,  
Tas ha Mab in trynita,  
ny a'th wra, ty dhen a bry,  
haval dha'gan fas whare. 60

Ny a wheith in dha vody  
spyras may hylly bewa,  
ha'n bewnans pan y'n kylly,  
dha'n dor te a drail arta. 64

Adam, sav in bann yn clor  
ha trail dha gyg ha dha woos.  
Preder me dha'th wyl a dhor  
haval dhymm a'n penn dha'n troos. 68

Myns eus i'n tyr hag i'n mor  
warnedha kemmer gallos;  
i'n bys-ma rag dry ascor  
te a vew bis may fy loos. 72



**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

*hethyw yw an whefes dyth  
aban dalletheys gonys  
may rug nef mor tyr ha gweyth  
bestes puskes golowys 52  
gosteyth thy'mo y a vyth  
kekemys vs ynne gvreys  
map den a bry yn perfyth  
me a vyn y vos formyys 56*

*Hic faciat Adam et dicit Deus*

*Del ony onen ha try  
tas ha map yn trynyte  
ny a'd wra ty then a bry  
haval d'agan face whare 60  
ny a whyth in thy vody  
sperys [may] hylly bewe  
ha'a bewnans pan y'a kyllly  
the'n dor ty a dreyl arte 64*

*Adam saf yn ban yn clor  
ha treyl the gyk. ha the woys  
preder my the'th whul a dor  
haval they'm a'n pen the'n troys 68  
myns vs yn tyr hag yn mor  
warnethe kemer galloys  
yn bys-ma rak dry ascor  
ty a vew bys may fy loys 72*

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

Adam, del ov Duw a ras, bos gwythyas a wrôntyaf dhys. Wâr baradys me a'th as saw gwra unn dra a'm govys:	76
wâr bùb frût, losow ha has, a vo inhy hy tevys, saw a'n frût ny veidh kymmyas, yw prenn a skians henwys.	80
Mara tebryth a henna, yw henwys prenn a skians in mes alemma te â hag a veidh marow vernans.	84

### ADAM

A Das, Mab ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dha'th corf wheg pùppreis, ow formya teg ha dyblans. Te re'm gwrug pòr haval dhys.	88
Rag governya ow bewnans yma lowr orth bodh ow breis. Pòr leun yma dhymm ow whans a unn gowethes ornys.	92

*[ient ad paradisum]*

**A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH**

<i>Adam del of dev a ras</i> <i>bos gwythias a wrontyaf thy's</i> <i>War paradys my a'th as</i> <i>saw goraa vn dra a'm govys</i>	76
<i>War bup frut losow ha has</i> <i>a vo ynny hy tewys</i> <i>saw a'n frut ny fyth kymmyas</i> <i>yw pren a skeyens hynwys</i>	80
<i>Mar a tybbryth a henna</i> <i>yw hynwys pren a skyens</i> <i>yn mes alemma ty a</i> <i>hag a fyth marow vernens</i>	84

*ADAM*

<i>A das map ha spyrys sans</i> <i>gorthyans the'th corf wek pup prys</i> <i>ow formye tek ha dyblans</i> <i>ty ru'm gruk pur havel thy's</i>	88
<i>rag governye ow bewnans</i> <i>yma loer orth both ow brys</i> <i>pur luen yma thy'm ow whans</i> <i>a'n ven cowethes ordnys</i>	92

*[ient ad paradisum]*

CHAPTER EIGHT

SENTENCES FROM  
THE TRADITIONAL TEXTS

8.1. GREETINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPRESSIONS

*Mettyñ dâ dha why* ‘Good morning to you’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

*Serys, dha why lowena* ‘Greetings, gentlemen’ (PC 2154)

*Dùrda da why, sera* ‘Good morrow to you, sir’ (Andrew Borde 1547)

*Dùrsona dywgh, maghteth* ‘God speed you, girl’ (Andrew Borde 1547)

*Duw re’gas blessya* ‘God bless you’ (Richard Symonds 1644)

*Bednath Cryst dhys ha bednath dha vabm nefra* ‘The blessing of Christ to you and your mother’s blessing always’ (BM 224-25)

*Vatla yw genowgh why?* ‘How are you?’ (Andrew Borde 1547)

*Dâ, Duw re dalla dha why* ‘Well, thank you’ (Andrew Borde 1547)

*Yth ov vy pòr lowen dha’gas gwelas why an mettyñ-ma* ‘I am very pleased to see you this morning’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

*Lowena ha leun yehas dha’m arluth* ‘Joy and complete health to my lord’ (BK 2677-78)

*Th’ov vy lowen gâs gwelas why in yehas dâ* ‘I am glad to see you in good health’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

*Pana nowedhys eus genas?* ‘What news have you?’ (CW 1886)

*Bedhowgh why lowenak* ‘Be merry’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

*Myhal, sera, dhywgh gromercy* ‘By St Michael, thank you, sir’ (CW 599)

*Gromercy dha why warbarth* ‘Thank you together’ (BM 258)

*Deus abarth dha ny ha wolcom che a veidh* ‘Come with us and you will be welcome’ (AB: 252a)

*Th’ov vy lowen dha clowas dhort why* ‘I am glad to hear from you’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

**Rag very spît dyswrys ov qwît. Pandr'a wrama? Tru, tru, tru!** 'For very rage I am quite undone. What shall I do? Woe, woe, woe!' (BK 1016-18)

**Ow holon yw ogas trogh** 'My heart is almost broken' (CW 1228)  
**Ellas, pandr'a veidh gwrys? Hemma yw yeyn nowodhow! Ow holon yth yw terrys. Y fenjan ow bos marow! Soweth bythqweth bos formys!** 'Alas, what is to be done? This is wretched news. My heart is broken. I want to die! Pity that I was ever created!' (CW 1261-65)

**Govy rag ankenujy! Ellas ha gu!** 'Woe is me for misery! Alas and alack!' (BK 1014-15)

**Yth oma pòr dewhanhes orth dha welas i'n stât-ma** 'I am very sorry to see you in this state' (CW 1225-26)

**Gwellha dha jer** 'Cheer up!' (CW 1308)

**Genas yth ov dysplesys** 'I am displeased with you' (BM 400)

**Kynth owgh genaf dysplesys, yth yw oll a'm anvoth vy** 'Though you are displeased with me, it is all against my will' (BM 492-93)

**Esta jy orth ow cara vy?** 'Do you love me?' (TH 43)

**Th'eraf vy ow cara why i'n colon** 'I love you in the heart' (ACB opposite F f 2)

**Me a'gas car deg mylblek moy es ow mabm** 'I love you ten thousand times more than I love my mother' (BK 2925-26)

**Meur senjys ov dha'th cara dell os body heb parow** 'I am greatly bound to love, as you are a peerless person' (BK 395-96)

**Anvenowgh a vo gwelys, dystowgh y feidh ankevys** 'Who is seen infrequently is immediately forgotten' (BK 2996-97)

**Py hanow os, benen vas?** 'What is your name, madam?' (RD 1697)

**Senjys on ny dha why** 'We are indebted to you' (AB: 252a)

**Me a vedn gâs pardona why** 'I'll pardon you' (AB: 244c)

**Pywa eus ena abarth Duw?** 'Who's there, in the name of God?' (AB: 253a)

**Ma agan yehas ny dhèn** 'We have our health' (AB: 242a)

**Me a vedn gâs gwelas arta gordhewar** 'I'll see you again in the evening' (AB: 244c)

**Benatuw genowgh** 'Farewell' (Andrew Borde 1547)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

- Lebmyn ma cas dhèn dha vos lowen** ‘Now we have cause to be merry’ (AB: 253a)
- Me a’s gwerth dhywgh a dheg warn ugans sterlyn** ‘I will sell it to you for thirty pounds’ (PC 1553-54)
- Maga lias tèt eus fowt dhywgh** ‘As many as you have occasion for’ (AB: 232a)
- Re a udn dra na dal tra veth** ‘Too much of one thing is no good’ (ACB F f)
- Prag na dheuta nes rag cows orthaf ha talkya?** ‘Why don’t you come nearer to speak to me and converse?’ (OM 149-50)
- Me a res mos dha Loundres mes a dhornow** ‘I have to go to London immediately’ (Bilbao MS)
- Praga? Pandr’yw an mater?** ‘Why? What’s the matter?’ (CW 2329)
- Praga? Pandr’yw an fesky eus genas?** ‘Why? What’s your hurry?’ (BM 2099-2100)
- Pes myldyr eus alebma dha Loundres?** ‘How many miles is it from here to London?’ (Andrew Borde 1547)
- Sera, try hans myldyr** ‘Three hundred miles, sir’ (Andrew Borde 1547)
- Na wren strechya na felha** ‘we will delay no further’ (PC 2334)
- Na vednaf pelha lettya** ‘I will delay no longer’ (PC 1612)
- Me re settyas ow holon** ‘I intend’ (Bodewryd MS 5)
- In dadn ambos yth esas** ‘You’re under contract’ (PC 2259)
- Avorow dewgh adermyn** ‘Come early tomorrow’ (OM 2843)
- Gwra owna gàs fordhow hedhyw po avorow** ‘Amend your ways today or tomorrow’ (William Gwavas c. 1728)
- Th’ov vy gàs gwas isel** ‘I am your humble servant’ (ACB opposite F f 2)
- Me a vedn prest dha servya** ‘I will continually serve you’ (BM 3851)
- Na vednaf vy na moy agas gelwal why servants, mès cothmans** ‘I will no longer call you servants, but friends’ (TH 35a)
- Deun ny lebmyn wor’tu tre** ‘Let’s go home now’ (PC 3213)
- Lebmyn pob oll eskydnans in hanow a’n Tas Duw ker ha wor’tu tre festynans** ‘Let everyone now mount in the name of the Father, dear God, and let him hasten home’ (OM 2002-03)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Mos alebma me a vedn gwelha gallaf*** ‘I will go hence as best I can’ (CW 1709-10)

***Alebma deun ny dha dre*** ‘Let us go home hence’ (RD 805)

***Mars yw dhys duwon gwysca an corn, roy ev tre arta*** ‘If you are grieved to wear the horn [of a cuckold], give it back home again’ (Oliver Oldwanton c. 1565-70)

***Me a venja mos tre mâr menta*** ‘I would go home, if you will’ (ACB F f 2)

***Menjam*** ‘I will’ (ACB F f 2)

***Gas ny dha vos alebma*** ‘Let’s go’ (CW 1333)

***Rag meth deun ny alebma dha gudha in tyller clos*** ‘Let us go hence for shame to hide in a secret place’ (CW 865-66)

***Me a vedn mos ales*** ‘I will go about’ (AB: 250b)

***Me a ell mos dêr an hol contry*** ‘I may go through the whole country’ (Bilbao MS)

***Gen Tobmas pyber ha’y dhen*** ‘With Thomas the piper and his man’ (Bilbao MS)

***Na ell ev clowas veth*** ‘He cannot hear at all’ (AB: 249a)

***Gwreugh vy dha welas*** ‘Show me’ (AB: 250b)

***Rag dowt na vedha na moy godhevys dhywgh rag an jeidhma*** ‘Lest there be no more offered you this day’ (AB: 250b)

***Na woraf vy scryfa na moy*** ‘I can write no more’ (AB: 250b)

***Deus yn rag*** ‘Come forward’ (PC 1817)

***Ev a wrug hedhas rag y vregh*** ‘He stretched forth his arm’ (AB: 250b)

***Th’era vy orth a’s pesy*** ‘I desire you’ (AB: 250b)

***Yma cov dha vy*** ‘I remember’ (AB: 250b)

***Parys dha derry yw*** ‘It’s ready to break’ (AB: 250c)

### 8.2. KINGS AND QUEENS

***Ma dha vy trial in cort an Vyternes*** ‘I have a trial in the Queen’s Court’ (Bilbao MS)

***Me a vedn mos heb bern lebmyrn dha gort an Mytern*** ‘I will now go without concern to the King’s court’ (BM 3176-77)

***Ma dha ny mytern dâ ha myternes maga tâ*** ‘We have a good king and queen as well’ (John Tonkin c. 1692, LAM: 224)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Gorran ev in y dron avel mytern in y se may halla bos cùrynys kepar dell veu dhèn erhys gans y das kyns tremena*** ‘Let us set him on this throne as a king in his seat so that he may be crowned as his father commanded us before he died’ (OM 2372-76)

***Bos cùrynys me a vedn mytern in Breten iwys. Pynag a gows er ow fydn, ev a’n prenvyth hag yn tydn. Cùryn vy adhesempys!*** ‘I will be crowned king of Britain indeed. Whoever speaks against me will pay for it and dearly. Crown me forthwith!’ (BK 3075-79)

***Mytern Jamys a wrug qwetyas y stoppya bùs ev na alja*** ‘King James tried to stop him but he could not’ (John Tonkin c. 1692, LAM: 224)

***Ma mytern ny ow tos tre bydn wâv*** ‘Our king is coming home by winter’ (John Tonkin c. 1692, LAM: 226)

***Ea, inwedh ev a’n gwrug mytern hag emprour i’n norveis*** ‘Yes he also made him king and emperor in the world’ (TH 2)

***Myternath gwlasow, subjectys, tus jentyl, rych ha bohajak, ymowns ow tos obma dha’n beis ha’w mos in kerdh alebma*** ‘Kings of countries, subjects, gentlefolk, rich and poor, they come here into the world and go hence’ (TH 6a)

***Mos dha’n mor in servys an Vyternes*** ‘To go to sea in the Queen’s Service’ (Bilbao MS)

### 8.3. INSULTS AND IMPRECATIONS

***Pandr’yw hedna dhysa?*** ‘What’s it got to do with you?’ (RD 1642)

***Kê dha honen ha gwra gwell*** ‘Go yourself and do better’ (PC 2285)

***Sens dha glap!*** ‘Shut your mouth!’ (RD 1113)

***Taw ha na gows, te venen*** ‘Be quiet and don’t speak, woman’ (RD 917)

***Taw, flattores, na gows moy. Na vednaf dhysa crejy*** ‘Silence, jabbering woman, speak no more. I won’t believe you’ (RD 1067)

***A, owt warnas, drog-venen, wortu pan wrussys cola!*** ‘A, damn you, you evil woman, that you ever listened to him!’ (OM 221-22)



## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Me a'n dorn gans ow dornow may clamderha rag ewn uth***

'I will batter him with my fists so he will faint in sheer horror' (BK 2651-52)

***Sqwatyaf dha bedn ha'th coloven dheworth dha scoodh gans dha godna kepar ha goodh, te mab hora***

'I'll smash your head and spinal column from your shoulder and neck like a goose, you son of a whore' (BK 2159-64)

***Gans ow whyp me a'n chass, ma kertha garow y gabm***

'I'll chase him with my whip so that he walks with an unsteady gait' (PC 1196-97)

***Me a greis by Godys fas an harlot re dhyllas brabm***

'By God's face I believe the scoundrel has farted' (PC 1199-200)

***Te horsen, na'gan brag ny!***

'Don't threaten us, you bastard!' (BM 1228)

***Kê wâr dha gabm***

'Steady on!' (BM 1048)

***Na wra flattra na gwyl ges***

'Don't wheedle or mock' (PC 2277)

***Nag owgh lemen gowygyon***

'You're just liars' (RD 1510)

***Worteweth crog a'th tag***

'In the end a noose will throttle you' (PC 1818)

***Te pedn boba lagajak, ro gorthyp vas***

'You goggle-eyed gargoyle, give a proper answer!' (BK 210-11)

***Na gows kebmys whedhlow***

'Don't talk so much nonsense' (PC 1898)

***Taw, taw, harlot, dha'th cregy!***

'Shut up, you scoundrel, hang you!' (BK 472)

***Gas cres, rag sham!***

'Silence, for shame!' (BK 2204)

***A dhrog-dheweth re vyrwhy!***

'May you die a nasty death!' (BK 472)

***Owt warnas, tebel-venen!***

'Damn you, evil woman!' (BK 1210)

***In mes a'm golak omdedn!***

'Get out of my sight!' (BK 304)

***Dha gossulyow yw muscok***

'Your advice is insane' (BK 993)

***Desempys gwev ow golak!***

'Flee my sight this instant!' (BK 994)

***Mollatuw in da las!***

'God's curse on your guts!' (RCarew 1602, LAM: 272)

***Myl venjans warnas jy!***

'A thousand vengeance upon you!' (RCarew 1602, LAM: 272)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***A, mollath dha'n horsen cabm!*** 'Oh, curse the crooked bastard!'  
(CW 804)

***Te vyl brathky!*** 'You vile cur!' (PC 2087)

***Tety valy, brabm an gath—nag eus edrak dhyma whath***  
'Fiddle-sticks, the cat's fart—I'm still not sorry' (CW 1305-06)

***Ass yw an den-na gocky!*** 'How silly that man is!' (PC 1662)

***Why a wra cawas an gwas brâs zyger-na ow cosca wâr an gorha*** 'You will find that great lazy fellow sleeping on the hay'  
(AB: 248a)

***Fatla a dheuthowgh why obma?*** 'How did you get here?' (RD 193)

***A, harlot, drog re fary gans dha govanscosow gow!*** 'Hey, you scoundrel, damn you with your lying excuses!' (BK 459-60)

***Me na senjaf udn brabm plos a'n cas*** 'I don't care a smelly fart in the matter' (PC 2268)

***Me a worstel, te a'n pren awos oll dha goyntury*** 'I bet, you'll pay for it in spite of all your cleverness' (BK 924-25)

***Pedn brâs, a vednowgh why bos cregys*** 'Fathead, do you want to be hanged?' (Richard Brome 1632)

***Taw, dha'th cregy, te fol crothak!*** 'Silence, be hanged, you cantakerous fool!' (CW 1103, 1105)

***Taw, dha'th cregy, gaja meur*** 'Silence, be hanged, you braggart!'  
(BK 176)

***Ny derr ascorn lavar teg*** 'Fair words break no bones' (BK 1021)

***Na amownt dhybm resna genas*** 'There's no point in arguing with you' (CW 2395-96)

***Genowgh farwel*** 'Farewell to you' (BK 2884).

### 8.4. MEN, WOMEN, AND MARRIAGE

***Duw roy dhywgh gwyl honesta*** 'May God grant that you behave chastely' (BK 2747)

***Omgwethan ny gans del glas agan pryvita pòr glos*** 'Let us cover up tightly our private parts with green leaves' (CW 858-59)

***Arlodhes, gwydn avell gwrys, deun dha'n chambour, me a'th peis, may hallan omacowntya*** 'Lady, white as crystal, let's go to the bedroom, please, so that we can get to know each other' (BK 2981-83)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Dre von bew ow herenja te a veidh bis venary*** ‘As long as we live you will have my love forever’ (CW 847-48)

***Bythqweth me ny welys benen dhybm a well plekya whath in neb le*** ‘Never did I see anywhere a woman that pleased me more’ (OM 2107-09)

***An hager-mowwysy nag yns vas; mowns in kenyver toll rag myras rag an peth eus mos—kemerowgh wyth gàs cal*** ‘The naughty girls are no good; there in every corner looking for what is going—take care of your cock’ (John Boson)

***Lewd yma owth ombrevy*** ‘She is showing herself to be wicked’ (BK 3001)

***Ogh, govy pan veuv genys! Gans moreth yth ov lenwys wàr dha lerggh ow arluth wheg—saw bydnar re dhewhylly, genas me a wra pejy, ha hedna a via teg*** ‘Alas that I was born! I am filled with grief in missing you, my sweet lord—but never may you return, I will pray for you, and that would be nice’ (OM 2193-98)

***Lebmyn an ostes a’n chy, hy a consylyas gen neb udn vanagh era i’n tre dha destria an den coth i’n gwely i’n termyn a’n nos*** ‘Now the landlady, she conspired with a certain monk who was in the town, to kill the old man in the bed during the night’ (AB: 252a)

***Ev a dhelatyas an termyn m’alla va prevy era y wreg gwytha compas et y gever—era po nag era*** ‘He spun out the time so that he could prove whether his wife was remaining faithful to him—was she or wasn’t she’ (AB: 253a)

***A, Duw a vedn shamys ow bos ha’m garr settys dèr hy ben*** ‘O, God wishes me to be disgraced with one leg crossed over the other’ (BK 3301-02)

***Me a vedn dha avauncya ha martesen dha launcya, re Syn Torpyn!*** ‘I will advance you, and perhaps shaft you, by St Turpin!’ (BK 1174-76)

***Demedhowgh Jowan, an den, dha Agnes, an venen*** ‘Marry John, the man, to Agnes the woman’ (Parson Drake c. 1636, LAM; 212)

A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Drefen ow bonas benen te a ell dhybm deryvas*** ‘Since I am a woman, you can tell me’ (OM 161-2)

***Dhys y rov mowes ha fest onen deg*** ‘I give you a girl and a very pretty one’ (CF 6-7)

***Kebmer hy dha’th wreg—sconya dhys ny vêk*** ‘Take her as your wife—she won’t try to deny you’ (CF 10-1)

***Te a veidh hy—hy a veidh gwre’ty dhâ*** ‘You will have her—she’ll be a good wife’ (CF 12-3)

***Lavar dhodha, “Gwra mâr mennyth”—awos a alla na wra tra veth. I’n eur-na y’th sens jy dha vos mestres hedyr vewhy hag arlodhes*** ‘Say to him, “Do as you wish”—so that he does nothing, however he try. Then he will realize you are mistress as long as you live and the woman in charge’ (CF 33-6)

***Benen vas ha dremas*** ‘Bride and groom’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Rag hedna woja hemma yn chast gwren ny kesvewa ha carnal joy i’n beis-ma ny a vedn warbarth naha*** ‘Therefore hereafter let us live chastely together and in this world we will together renounce sexual pleasure’ (CW 1313-15)

***Fy dha blos lüstys an beis!*** ‘Fie to the dirty lusts of the world!’ (BM 427)

***Saw na wreugh collenwal lüstys an kyg, rag an kyg a wra whansa contrary dha’n spyrys ha’n spyrys contrary dha’n kyg*** ‘But do not satisfy the lusts of the flesh, for the flesh will desire contrary to the spirit, and the spirit contrary to the flesh’ (TH 16a)

***In duwon che a wra don flehas, ha dha desyrya a wra bos dha’th gour ha ev a wra dha rowlya*** ‘In anguish shalt thou bear children, and thy desire will be for your husband and he shall rule over thee’ (William Rowe)

***Me ny vednaf growedha benytha gans corf Eva*** ‘I do not wish ever to lie carnally with Eve’ (OM 624-25)

***Moy ès udn wreg dhybm yma dha’m plesour rag gwyl gansa*** ‘I have more than one woman for me to do my pleasure with them’ (CW 1451-52)

***Ha’n mowysy lowr plenty yma dhybm. Nynj yns dainty. Me as kev pan vednaf vy. Ny sparyaf anothanjy malbew***

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

**onen a vo teg** ‘And of the girls I have plenty enough. They’re not choosy. I get them when I want. I don’t spare a damned one of them who’s good-looking’ (CW 1455-59)

**Arluth, gyvyans dha’m ena! Govy pan wruga peha gans corf a’n debel-venen!** ‘Lord, pardon to my soul! Woe is me that I sinned with the body of the evil woman!’ (OM 2249-51)

**Dhyma vy why a ros gwreg. Hodna yw oll dha vlamya** ‘You gave me a wife. She is entirely to blame’ (CW 877-78)

**Ha pan wrug ev dos dha’n darras, ev a venja clowas den aral i’n gwely** ‘And when he got to the door he thought he could hear another man in the bed’ (AB: 253a)

**Kensa bledhen byrla ha bay, nessa bledhen lull ha lay** ‘The first year (of marriage) hugging and kissing, the next year lullaby’ (ACB F f)

**Sen Pawl a gomondyas an gwer dha gara aga gwregath** ‘St Paul commanded the husbands to love their wives’ (TH 31)

**Res yw dhybm cowsal devry orth ow gwreg kyns mos a dre.**

**Mars ellan heb cows orty, hy holon hy a dorsa** ‘I must indeed speak to my wife before leaving home. If I went without speaking to her, her heart would break’ (OM 2171-74)

**Ma lias gwreg lacka vell zeg** ‘There are many wives worse than brewer’s grains’ (James Jenkins c. 1700)

**Ha ma lias benen pecar an gwenen; y a vedn gveras dha’ga tus dendyl peth a’n beis** ‘And there are many women like the bees; they will help their husbands earn worldly wealth’ (James Jenkins c. 1700)

### 8.5. BABIES AND CHILDREN

**Brâs yw an venen-na** ‘That woman is pregnant’ (AB: 243c)

**Pan wrugowgh why mos i’kerdh, th’era vy gyllys try mys gen flogh** ‘When you left, I was three months pregnant’ (AB: 253a)

**Ma flogh genaf genys** ‘I have borne a child’ (OM 672)

**Flogh bian noweth genys** ‘A little new-born child’ (OM 806)

**An vabm a gebmer meth traweythyow rag bos mam-meth** ‘The mother is sometimes embarrassed to be breast-feeding’ (SA 59a)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Lowr mabm a worr hy flehas dha venenas eral dha vaga***  
'Many a mother sends her children to other women to be nursed'  
(SA 59)

***Dha dre, mam-methow, totta, why ha'gas flehas vian***  
'Home with you immediately, nursing mothers, you and your babies' (BM 1675-76)

***Hen yw re nebas màr qwren flogh veth denethy***  
'That is too little if we have any child' (OM 389-90)

***Pandr'a vednowgh why gwyl rag lednow rag a's flogh?***  
'What will you do for clothes for your baby?' (Chygywyn 1698, ACB opposite G g)

***Me a vedn dha'n benenas ry mona boos ha dewas dha perna ha dha'n flehas dyllas dà***  
'I will give money to the women to buy food and drink and nice clothes for the children' (BM 1671-74)

***Syra, dama ha vy ow honen***  
'Father, mother and I myself' (Bilbao MS)

***Me, ow gwreg ha flehas***  
'I, my wife and children' (Bilbao MS)

***Me ha'm gwreg ha'm flogh bian***  
'I my wife and my little child'  
(OM 397)

***Tus, benenas ha flehas ymowns obma devedhys***  
'Men, women and children have come here' (OM 1611-12)

***Olowgh rag agas flehas ha ragowgh agas honen***  
'Weep for your children and for yourselves' (PA 169a)

***Flehas heb skians a vedn gwyl aga sians***  
'Children without sense will do their whim' (James Jenkins c. 1700)

### 8.6. RELATIVES

***Rag dha gerenja, tas ker***  
'For thy sake, dear father' (ACB opposite F f)

***Ujy gàs tas bew?***  
'Is your father living?' (AB: 246a)

***Ow thas yw coth ha sqwythys***  
'My father is old and tired' (OM 737)

***Yma ev pòr haval dhys***  
'He is very like you' (AB: 242b)

***Yw hodna gàs whor why?***  
'Is that your sister?' (AB: 244c)

***Yw an vovwes-na gàs whor?***  
'Is that girl your sister?' (AB: 246a)

***Govyn ev worth y vroder***  
'Ask his brother' (AB: 242b)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

### 8.7. HYGIENE

***Desempys ewgh i'n geryn*** 'Get into the bath-tub immediately'  
(BK 1144)

***Dhybm na as troos na leuv na vo golhys*** 'Leave neither foot nor  
hand of mine unwashed' (PA 46d)

***I'n bason bedhans gorrys ha me a's golgh desempys*** 'Let it be  
put in the basin and I will wash you immediately' (PC 842-43)

***Golhans pob treys y gela ahanowgh*** 'Let everyone of you wash  
each other's feet' (PC 877-78)

***Gans dowr y whrav dha wolhy*** 'I will wash you with water' (BM  
744)

***Me a wolgh scon ow dewla a wel dhywgh kettep onen*** 'I will  
wash my hands in the sight of you, every one' (PC 2499-500).

### 8.8. FOOD AND DRINK

***Dha berna boos ha dewas an keth re-na a spedyas*** 'to buy food  
and drink those same people hurried' (PA 42ab)

***Bara ha dewas*** 'Food and drink' (SA 63a)

***Tàn dhys dewas ha boos*** 'Here's food and drink for you' (BM  
4243)

***Mollaturw i'n gegyn—scant yw an dewas ha'n boos*** 'God's  
curse in the kitchen—food and drink are scarce' (BM 3928-29)

***Gwag ov vy. A wrav vy gawas haunsel?*** 'I am hungry. Shall I  
have breakfast?' (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Lebmyn dyfreth ov ha gwag pòr wyr dres oll tus i'n beis*** 'Now  
I am weak and hungry indeed beyond all people in the world' (CW  
1173-74)

***Unweyth a caffan haunsel, me a wrussa amendya*** 'If only I  
could have breakfast, I should improve' (BM 110-12)

***Na wra den bewa dre vara y honen*** 'Man does not live by bread  
alone' (William Rowe)

***Mab den heb ken es bara beth ny'n jevas oll bewnans*** 'Man  
with bread only will never live all his life' (PC 65-66)

***Nag on ny kelmys dha refrainya dheworth kyg porhel*** 'We are  
not bound to refrain from pork' (TH 27a)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

- Gorra an bara i'n forn** 'To put the bread in the oven' (ACB opposite F f 2)
- Yw an bara pebys lùk?** 'Is the bread baked enough?' (ACB opposite F f 2)
- Ma wreg vy ow pobas mettyñ** 'My wife is baking this morning' (AB: 251a)
- Hy a wra gwyl tesen ragas dha dhos dre dha dha wreg** 'She will make you a cake of bread to take home to your wife' (AB: 251a)
- Ostes, eus boos dâ dha why?** 'Hostess, have you good food?' (Andrew Borde 1547)
- Eus keus? Eus po nag eus. Mars eus keus, dro keus. Pan nag eus keus, dro an peth eus** 'Is there cheese? There is or there isn't. If there is, bring cheese. If there isn't cheese, bring what there is' (ACB F f)
- Woja cows ha lavyrya an vaner a via dâ, kemeras croust hag eva** 'After talking and working, it would be a good idea to have a little to eat and drink' (OM 1899-1901)
- Saw gwadn rewl yma obma, na ellen lyvya kyns mos** 'This is a bad arrangement that we can't have lunch before leaving' (BM 3925-26)
- Gwag yw dhybm an pengasen** 'My belly is empty' (BM 3927)
- Bydnar re gyffy dha gon!** 'May you never get your supper!' (BM 1020)
- Evowgh gâs cowl** 'Drink your soup' (AB: 231c)
- Erbys an goverow a veidh ow boos dha'm prejyow** 'The herbs of the streams will be my food for my meals' (BM 1971-72)
- Ma anjy ow rostya ha pryjyan** 'They are roasting and boiling' (AB: 248a)
- Ma boos lowr certain obma warbydn soper** 'There is certainly enough food here for supper' (PC 688-89)
- Eus conys dhywgh?** 'Have you supped?' (AB: 242a)
- Ny a vedn pòr wyr kyns mos warbarth dha dhebry** 'We will very truly first go together to eat' (BM 264-65)
- Na ell ev aga debry** 'He cannot eat them' (AB: 244c)
- Rewgh boos dha vy, ostes dâ** 'Bring me food, good hostess' (Andrew Borde 1547)



## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

- Benen, drewhg poscas dha vy*** ‘Woman, bring me fish’ (Andrew Borde 1547)
- Debrowgh morgy in mys Me rag dha wyl maw*** ‘Eat a dog-fish in May to make a boy’ (ACB opposite F f)
- Maghteth, drewhg oyow hag amanyd dha vy*** ‘Maid, bring me eggs and butter’ (Andrew Borde 1547)
- Drewhg qwart gwyn dha vy*** ‘Bring me a quart of wine’ (Andrew Borde 1547)
- Deun ny, glebyn agan myn lebmyn, cowetha jentyl*** ‘Come, let’s wet our whistles, good friends’ (BM 3276-77)
- Gwedren a wyn, gwedren a’n gwyn*** ‘A glass of wine, a glass of the wine’ (AB: 242a)
- Gwyn na cyder ny ũsya*** ‘He used to drink neither wine nor cider’ (BM 4451)
- Na gwyn ny ũsyan badna*** ‘Nor of wine do we drink any drop’ (CW 1474)
- Na evaf cyder na gwyn na dewas marnas dower pur*** ‘I drink neither cider nor wine nor any drink but pure water’ (BM 1969-70)
- Coref bo gwyn a caffan vy, dower ny efsan*** ‘Were I to get ale or wine, I’d drink no water’ (BM 661-61)
- I’n tavarn sur owth eva ymowns, pŕ rudh aga myn*** ‘They’re drinking in the pub and their mouths are bright red with wine’ (BM 3308-09)
- Deus nes hag assay an pot—dha jy ev a gost grŕt kyns dyberth*** ‘Come here and try the pot; it’ll cost you a groat before you go’ (BM 3325-27)
- Botler, festyn heb lettya—dora dhybm an gwyn gwelha*** ‘Butler, hurry without stopping—bring me the best wine’ (OM 1903-94)
- I’n pow-ma nys eus gwell gwyn*** ‘In this land there is no better wine’ (OM 1914)
- An dewas yw dâ ha cler*** ‘The drink is good and clear’ (OM 1918)
- Ha why a ell eva coref gwelha mars eus dhywgh brag*** ‘And you can drink the best beer if you have malt’ (James Jenkins c. 1700)
- Na wrewhg eva re, mès eva rag a’s sehas, ha hedna, moy bo le, a vedn gwytha corf in yehas*** ‘Don’t drink too much, but

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

drink for your thirst, and that, more or less, will keep body in health' (William Gwavas *c.* 1728)

***Y ũryn otta obma—towl e in dha weder glas*** 'Here is his urine; pour it into your blue glass' (BM 1444-45)

### 8.9 CLOTHING

***An hevys adro y geyn*** 'The shirt on his back' (AB: 250a)

***An lodrow adro agas garrow*** 'The stockings on your legs' (AB: 250a)

***Gwescowgh an gentar-ma et eskys vy*** 'Knock this nail into my shoe' (AB: 230c)

***An eskyjyow adro agas treys*** 'The shoes on your feet' (AB: 250a)

***Dysk dha eskyjyow qwyck dha ves*** 'Take your shoes off quickly' (OM 1406)

***Ev a lavaras fatell o ev ùnwordhy rag bocla y eskyjyow*** 'He said that he was unworthy to buckle his shoes' (TH 8)

***An vanak adro agas dorn*** 'The glove on your hand' (AB: 250a)

***Hy a wor gwyl padn dâ gen hy gwlan*** 'She can make good cloth with her wool' (James Jenkins *c.* 1700)

***Kemerowgh wyth a'gas lavrak poos*** 'Take care of your heavy trousers' (John Boson 1709)

***Yma gâs dyllas gwrys*** 'Your clothes are made' (AB: 248b)

***Cawas an bows-na heb gwry eus i'th kerhyn me a vedn*** 'I will to have that seamless garment that is about you' (RD 1921-22)

***Udn flogh yonk gwydn y dhyllas*** 'A young child in white clothes' (PA 254c)

***Y dhyllas a veu gwrys maga whydn avell an ergh*** 'His clothes became as white as snow' (TH 56a)

***Otobma dyllas dha'gas qwetha—fystenowgh, bedhans gwyskys*** 'Here are clothes to clothe you—let them be put on' (CW 977-78)

***Rewgh dhybm qweth rag ow hudha; me yw noth ha'n gwyns yw yeyn*** 'Give me a garment to cover myself; I am naked and the wind is cold' (BM 3041-42)

***Pyw a wrug leveral dhys tell esta yn noth?*** 'Who told you you were naked?' (William Rowe)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

- Gwysk dha dhyllas i'th kerhyn*** 'Put your clothes on' (BM 3003)
- Dha vantel gas in gaja. Me a'n beidh rag ow waja ha te a greg re'n ow thas*** 'Leave your cloak as pledge. I will have it for my pay and you can hang upon my word' (PC 1186-88)
- Dieth via bonas reis qweth a'n par-ma dha jaudyn*** 'It would be a pity to give a garment like this to a scoundrel' (PC 1791-92)
- In le ow dyllas owrllyn, pùrpor, padnow fyn, lebmyn me a wysk qweth loos*** 'Instead of my silken clothes, satin, purple, fine fabrics, now I shall wear grey cloth.' (BM 1965-67)

### 8.10. MONEY

- Goslow dha vy, che den mâr fur, dha neb ma meur a peth ha lias tyr*** 'Listen to me, you man so wise, who has much wealth and many lands' (James Jenkins *c.* 1700)
- Lowen bledhen noweth ha benen yonk ha mona lowr gans a's gwreg*** 'A happy new year and a young woman and may your wife have money enough' (John Boson 1709)
- Me a'n pren dheworthas. Otta an mona parys*** 'I'll buy it from you; here is the money ready' (PC 1555-56)
- Na venja pe an mona sur*** 'He surely wouldn't pay the money' (John Tonkin *c.* 1695)
- Pronter ev a hevel sur—yma mona gans hedna*** 'He seems to be a priest—he will have money' (BM 1903-04)
- Kepar hag udn ladar ev a ell robbya lias den*** 'like a robber he can rob many people' (TH 25a)
- Ha anjy a worras an naw puns i'n desen*** 'And they put the nine pounds in the cake' (AB: 251a)
- Deu yw an mona re'm fay*** 'The money is gone, upon my faith' (BM 1873)
- Ha an mona anjy a gavas ha'n bara anjy a dhebras*** 'And they found the money and ate the bread' (AB: 253a)
- Na vedn ev nefra dos ves a gendon*** 'He'll never get out of debt' (AB: 230c)

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### 8.11. FISHES, BIRDS, AND ANIMALS

***Otta an poscas, idhyn i'n air ha bestas*** 'Here are the fishes, birds of the air and animals' (CW 397-98)

***Chattal, idhyn, ha bestas*** 'Cattle, birds, and animals' (CW 2482-83)

***Margh ha casak hag asen, ky ha cath ha logosen*** 'Horse and mare and ass, dog and cat and mouse' (CW 406-07)

***Buwgh, lejak, ha leugh*** 'Cow, heifer, and calf' (Bilbao MS)

***Dall yw an gasak-na*** 'That mare is blind' (AB: 243c)

***Buwgh yw best heb parow dha vab den*** 'A cow is a peerless animal for mankind' (OM 124-45)

***Tarow, ojyan, ha denowas*** 'Bull, ox, and steer' (Bilbao MS)

***Casak, margh, ha ebal*** 'Mare, horse, and colt' (Bilbao MS)

***Eus leth lùk gen an vuwgh?*** 'Has the cow enough milk?' (ACB F f 2)

***Medhow yw an hogh-na*** 'That pig is drunk' (AB: 243c)

***Gorra ow thus dha'n fer dha wertha ohan*** 'To send my men to the fair to sell oxen' (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Margh yw best heb parow dha vab den rag omweras*** 'A horse is an unequalled animal for give assistance to mankind' (OM 124-25)

***Ma margh dh'ow broder vy*** 'My brother has a horse' (AB: 242a)

***Yma'n den ow gwertha an margh*** 'The man is selling the horse' (AB: 246c)

***Na wreugh y berna*** 'Do not buy it' (AB: 244c)

***Py ma dhybm ow margh morel?*** 'Where has my jet-black horse got to?' (BM 2111)

***Ny dhesefsan y fedna an pack-casak bonas màr hell ha kebmys dewanhes*** 'I would not have guessed that the pack-mare would have been so slow and so out of condition' (BK 388-91).

***Gavar, ewyges, carow, davas*** 'Goat, hind, stag, sheep' (OM 125-26)

***Hordh, davas, hag ôn*** 'Ram, sheep, and lamb' (Bilbao MS)

***Devas, eyn, gever, ha menas*** 'Sheep, lambs, goats, and kids' (Bilbao MS)

***An bestas ha'n ohan ha'n devyjyow oll i'n gwel*** 'The beasts and the oxen and all the sheep in the field' (CW 1069-70)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

- Ma whegh buwgh dhodha, dew margh, ha try cans lodn davas*** ‘He has six cows, two horses and three hundred sheep’ (AB: 244a)
- Kepar hag ôn wâr geyn lowarn po brathky*** ‘Like a lamb on the back of a fox or fierce dog’ (OM 895)
- Lebma fo an bugel medhel, an lowarn a leha an devysyow*** ‘Where the shepherd is slack, the fox reduces the sheep’ (BM 2979-81)
- Neb na gar y gy a’n gwra devydar*** ‘Who does not love his dog makes him a sheep-worrier’ (Scawen MSS)
- Yma obma keun munys*** ‘Here are some small dogs’ (BM 3223)
- Kepar ha lion owth uja*** ‘Like a roaring lion’ (TH 3a)
- Hedhyw me a wel carow*** ‘I shall see a stag today’ (BM 3235)
- Me a wor y letsta sur abarth a’m coos radn a’m kyrwas*** ‘I know that you have stolen from inside my forest some of my stags’ (BK 104-06)
- Ev re dhanvonas kyrwas in le ohan dha’m gweras*** ‘He has sent stags instead of oxen to assist me’ (BK 832-33)
- Saw yth enjy i’n golon rampyng bleydhas settys rag devorya*** ‘But they are at heart ravenous wolves intent on devouring’ (TH 19a)
- Yma an gôg i’n lowarth awartha*** ‘The cuckoo is in the upper garden’ (Ustick MSS)
- Goodh ha yar*** ‘Goose and hen’ (OM 129)
- Hôs, payon, colom, grugyar, swàn, bargos, bryny ha’n er*** ‘Duck, peacock, dove, partridge, swan, buzzard, crows and the eagle’ (OM 131-32)
- Colom wheg glas hy lagas*** ‘A sweet dove with blue eyes’ (OM 1109)
- Grugyar teg hag awhesyth*** ‘A fair partridge and a lark’ (OM 1203)
- Dew gopyl a gelemmy, dov gans pluv gwydn*** ‘Two pairs of doves, tame with white plumage’ (BK 2045-46)
- Pan y’th clowys ow kelwal, muskegys moy es gwenal i’n fordh orth hy lowena*** ‘When I heard you calling, I went more wild with pleasure than a swallow in her joy by the road’ (BK 1108-10)

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*An golom yw devedhys ha gensy branch olyf glas* ‘The dove has come with a green olive branch’ (CW 2461-62)

*Me a offryn teyr bran vrâs, marthys rownd aga mellow. Y a dal denerow whegh. Me a’s kerhas pôr wyr dhewar geyn margh mes a hallow* ‘I will offer three large ravens, with very round joints. They are worth sixpence. I indeed fetched them yesterday on horseback from the moors’ (BM 3407-11)

*Me a wrug gwelas an carnow uij an gùllys ha’n idhyn mor eral ow qwyl aga neythow* ‘I saw the rocks where the gulls and other sea birds make their nests’ (AB: 245a)

*Porpas, sowmens, syllias* ‘Porpoise, salmon, eels’ (OM 136)

*Lenesow ha barvusy* ‘Ling and cod’ (OM 138)

*Mès me a drovyas udn peisk brâs, naw y lostyow* ‘But I found a big fish with nine tails’ (Noel Cater 1698, LAM: 228)

*Idhyn, bestas, prevyon* ‘Birds, beasts and reptiles’ (OM 1160)

*Kê aberveth, te harlot, i’n pryson in mesk prevas* ‘Go inside, you scoundrel, into the prison among the insects (BK 418-19)

*Gans nader yth ov gwadnhes* ‘I have been weakened by a snake’ (OM 1756)

*Serpont yw hy, uth hy gwelas* ‘It is a snake, horrible to behold’ (OM 1451-52)

*Dha weth vedhans dha’n cronek* ‘They will be the worse for the toad’ (PC 2732)

*Shyndys ov gans cronek du ha whedhys gans y venym* ‘I have been injured by a black toad and swollen by its poison’ (OM 1778).

*Cronek an hager-dhu* ‘Toad, the ugly black one’ (Ascribed to Dolly Pentreath by William Bottrell).

### 8.12. THE WEATHER

*Hager-awel hag awel deg* ‘Bad weather and good weather’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

*Kensa ort an hagar-awel uja va gwyl da dereval warnan ny kenyver termyn dèr eran ny mos dort Pedn an Wlas da Syllan* ‘First because of the storm he raises against us every time we go from Land’s End to Scilly’ (Nicholas Boson)

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***Fatla ujj ow colowy ha taredna!*** ‘How it thunders and lightens!’

(AB: 248a)

***Lowas ha taran*** ‘Thunder and lightning’ (RD 129)

***Yeyn kewar, tarednow ha golowas*** ‘Cold weather, thunder and lightning’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Ny'm let glaw na tarednys*** ‘Neither rain nor thunder will stop me’

(BK 3029)

***Yma ow qwyl ergh*** ‘It snows’ (AB: 250b)

***Yma ow qwyl kesar*** ‘It hails’ (AB: 250bc)

***Ergh, rew, gwyns, ha clehy ha kesar*** ‘Snow, frost, wind, icicles and hail’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Yma ow tegensewa hager-gowas*** ‘A nasty shower is threatening’

(OM 1079-80)

***Otta cowas p̄or ahas. Na's perth den mara pes pell*** ‘Here

comes a very nasty shower. No one will withstand it if it last long’

(OM 1081-82)

***Hedna a wra gwytha na dheffa glaw aberveth*** ‘That will ensure

that rain won't come in’ (OM 1075-76)

***Gallas an glaw dha ves glan*** ‘The rain has quite cleared up’ (OM

1097)

***Yma an gwyns ow whetha ha'n mor ow tereval foll*** ‘The wind

is blowing and the sea rising wildly’ (BM 601-02)

***Menowgh gans ergh ha clehy me re beu in mes dre nos*** ‘Often

in snow and ice I have been out all night’ (BM 3055-56)

***Cabmdhavas i'n mettyn, glaw a ell bos etten*** ‘Rainbow in the

morning, rain may be in it’ (ACB F f)

***An gabmdhavas yn tevry pesqwyth may's gwelhowgh why***

***hy, remembra ahanowgh why me a wra bis venary*** ‘The

rainbow indeed whenever you see it, I shall remember you for ever’

(CW 2501-04)

***Rag own why dha godha po an rew dha derry ha why dha***

***vos budhys*** ‘Lest you fall, or the ice break and you be drowned’

(AB: 250a)

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### 8.13. CALENDAR

***Ma dewdhek mys i'n vledhen*** 'There are twelve months in the year' (Bilbao MS)

***An vledhen yw dewdhek seythen ha dewgans*** 'The year is fifty-two weeks' (Bilbao MS)

***Qwarter bledhen yw trydhek seythen*** 'Quarter of a year is thirteen weeks' (Bilbao MS)

***Hanter bledhen yw whegh seythen warn ugans*** 'Half a year is twenty-six weeks' (Bilbao MS)

***An jorna-ma wâr seythen*** 'this day week' ACB O

***In hav porth cov gwâv*** 'In summer remember winter' (Lhuyd MSS)

***Gwâv in hav dèr bo Golowan; ha hav in gwâv dèr bo Nadelak*** 'Winter in summer until midsummer; and summer in winter until Christmas' (Ustick MSS)

***De Halan Gwâv mettyn in eglos Lalant*** 'On All Saints' Day in the morning in Lelant church' (Depositions of Exeter Consistory Court 1572)

***An whefas deidh in Gortheran ha'n gela veidh mys Est certan orth ow desyr an ethvas deidh; ha'n tressa mys Gwyngala, de Gol Myhal yw hedna. In plu Noala nefra an keth feryow-ma a veidh*** 'The sixth day of July and the other in August indeed as I wish, the eighth day; and the third, September, that is Michaelmas. In the parish of Noala these same festivals will be for ever' (BM 2070-79)

***An degvas deidh mys Hedra i'n bledhen myl whegh cans dewgans ha try*** 'The tenth day of October in the year 1643' (John Keigwin)

***Flogh a veu genys in mys Merth, ny a drohas y vugel in mys Est. Ev a ros towl dha Pronter Pawl mys Du kyn Nadelak*** 'A baby was born in March, we cut his navel in August. He gave a fall to the Vicar of Paul in November before Christmas' (William Gwavas c. 1728, ACB folio before G g)

***An kensa jorna a mys Hedra an contell, in plu Pawl, in Kernow teg in bloodh Cryst an Arluth wheg myl seyth cans ha hanter deg*** 'The meeting on the first day of October in



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the parish of Paul, in fair Cornwall in the year of Christ the sweet Lord 1705' (Thomas Boson 1705, BF: 38)

***I'n bledhen a'n Duw Arluth ny, 1710. William Gwavas a'n Tempel Cres in Loundres in Pow an Brethon*** 'In the year of our Lord God, 1710. William Gwavas from the Middle Temple in London in Britain' (William Gwavas 1710, LAM: 238)

***Dort Newlyn i'n Blu Pawl, 22 Est 1711*** 'From Newlyn in the parish of Paul, 22 August 1711' (William Gwavas, LAM: 238)

***Adheworth Newlyn, i'n Blu Pawl, an 22vas mys Est, 1711*** 'From Newlyn, in the parish of Paul, the 22nd of August, 1711' (Oliver Pender, LAM: 238)

***Scryfys wâr an kensa deidh a'n mys Kevardhu 1736*** 'Written on the first day of the month of December' (William Gwavas).

### 8.14. THE COUNTRYSIDE, FLOWERS, AND TREES

***Kê aberth i'n pow the wandra udn pols bian*** 'Go into the country to wander for a while' (RD 1634-35)

***Na sorran may teffa gweidh ha losow*** 'Let us not be angry that trees and herbs may grow' (Lhuyd MSS)

***An losowen bian gen y arr nedhys, eus ow tevy in an hallow ny, eus cries Pleth Maria*** 'The small plant with the twisted stalk, which grows on our hills, is called Lady's Tresses (*Spiranthes spiralis*)' (AB: 245a)

***Lowr flourys a bûb ehan i'n plas-ma otta tevys—ha frûtys wâr bub gwedhen y tev gwâv ha hav kefreis*** 'Look, there are many flowers of every kind growing here—and fruit on every tree grow winter and summer as well' (CW 364-66)

***Me a vedn mos dha wandra obma in mesk an flourys*** 'I shall go to wander here among the flowers' (CW 539-40)

***Ena yth esa plenty a bûb kynda a frûtys*** 'There were plenty of kinds of fruit there' (TH 2)

***Gweidh crabbys na dhora frût dê veth*** 'Crab-apple trees that bear no good fruit' (TH 9)

***Myr, ot obma teyr sprusen a dheuth mes a'n aval-ma*** 'Look. here are three pips that came out this apple' (CW 1845-46)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Dreys, spern, lynas, ha spedhas*** ‘Brambles, thorns, nettles, and briars’ (TH 9)

***Crev yw gwredhyow an spedhas mayth yw ow dewvregh terrys wortans menowgh ow qweytha*** ‘Tough are the roots of the briars so that my arms are broken by working at them again and again’ (OM 687-89)

***Praga i’gas kerthow why y tev lynas yn erbers heb gonys veth?*** ‘Why in your territory do nettles grow without any cultivation?’ (BK 2295-97)

***Ena yth esa flourys ha frütys teg aga lyw dha’gan maga*** ‘There were flowers there and pleasant fruits to feed us’ (CW 1050-52)

***Spern y teg dhys ha spedhas ha’n erbys a’n keth dor-na, te a dheber*** ‘It will bear thorns and brambles for you and the herbs of the same ground you will eat’ (CW 947-49)

***Spern hag ascal a wra ev dry rag dhys*** ‘Thorns and thistles it will produce for you’ (William Rowe)

***Rag delkyow sevy a wra mowysy teg*** ‘For strawberry leaves make girls fair’ (Chygwyn, ACB opposite G g)

***Ewgh dewhans dha’n erberow ha contellowgh yn fysy erbys rag guthyl dowrow*** ‘Go immediately to the herb gardens and busily collect herbs to make fragrances’ (BK 2986-89).

### 8.15. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

***Pana whel a ellasta gwyl? Pùb whel oll*** ‘What work can you do? All kinds of work’ (AB: 251a)

***Res yw porres lavyrya ha gonys an beis obma dha gawas dha ny sosten*** ‘It is very necessary to cultivate the world here to get food for us’ (CW 1079-81)

***Gorra an ohan i’n ardar*** ‘To put the oxen to the plough’ (ACB F f 2)

***Aras an kensa an todn*** ‘First plough the lea’ (ACB F f 2)

***Gorra tus i’n skybar dha droshyan*** ‘To send men to the barn to thresh’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Gorra an voves dha shakya an cala*** ‘To put the maid to shake the straw’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

- Bargydnya gen den dha vos dha'n whel sten*** 'To bargain with a man to go to a tin-work' (ACB opposite F f 2)
- Ry dha stenor deg puns i'n vledhen*** 'To give the tinner ten pounds a year' (ACB opposite F f 2)
- Carya an sten dha'n fog*** 'To carry the tin to the furnace' (ACB opposite F f 2)
- Sten Sen Agnes yw an gwelha sten in Kernow*** 'St Agnes tin is the best tin in Cornwall' (ACB opposite F f)
- Whelas tus dha trehy kesow*** 'To seek men to cut turf' (ACB F f 2)
- Whelas pobel dha trehy eythyn*** 'To seek people to cut furze' (ACB F f 2)
- Me a gontell dreyn ha spern ha glos dha lesky*** 'I will gather brambles and thorns and cow-dung to burn' (CW 1091-92)
- Danvon rag tus dha drehy gorha*** 'To send for men to cut hay' (ACB F f 2)
- Whelas mejwesyon dha vejj an is*** 'To seek reapers to reap the corn' (ACB F f 2)
- Is i'n nor*** 'Corn in the ground' (Bilbao MS)
- Trehy grownd beten rag gonys sogal*** 'Cut beat land to grow rye' (Bilbao MS)
- Barlys, gwanath, ha kergh*** 'Barley, wheat, and oats' (Bilbao MS)
- Dha jarj jy a veidh war kergh, barlys, ha gwanath*** 'Your charge shall be over oats, barley, and wheat' (CW 1065-66)
- Bara, bleus, ha brudnyon*** 'Bread, flour, and groats' (Bilbao MS)
- Whelas colmoryon dha gelmy an is*** 'To seek binders to bind the corn' (ACB F f 2)

### 8.16. THE BLACKSMITH

- Mos dha'n gov dha hernya an vergh*** 'To go to the smith to shoe the horses' (ACB F f 2)
- Gorra an sogh ha'n trohar dha'n gov*** 'To send the share and the coulter to the smith' (ACB F f 2)
- Gorra an dens harrow dha'n gov dha lebma*** 'To send the harrow tines to the smith to sharpen' (ACB F f 2)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Ny wòn gov in oll Kernow a whetha gans megydnow certan beth well*** ‘I know no smith in all Cornwall who would blow any better with bellows indeed’ (PC 2712-14)

***Whath kentrow dhedha nynj o*** ‘They did not yet have nails’ (PA 154a)

***Te, gwra try hentar dha ny*** ‘You, make three nails for us’ (PA 154d)

***Danvon rag myl kentrow*** ‘Send for a thousand nails’ (Bilbao MS)

### 8.17. CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING

***Darbar lym ha pry, meyn whel, slodyas ha gednow*** ‘Provide mortar and clay, building stones, sledge-hammers and chisels’ (OM 2317-18)

***Gans ow bol noweth lebmys me a sqwat pùb pys tymber*** ‘With my newly sharpened axe I shall split each piece of timber’ (CW 2283-84)

***Me a vedn trehy tednow ha lathys teg ha corblys*** ‘I will cut beams, struts and brackets’ (OM 2445-46)

***Ass oma sqwyth prednyer derow ow trehy*** ‘How tired I am cutting oak planks’ (OM 1009-10)

***Màr lel y sensys dha lyn kyns es trehy wâr an predn, re got o a gevelyn*** ‘So accurately did you hold your line before cutting the plank, it was too long by a cubit’ (OM 2518-20)

***Myr, obma dha wober*** ‘Look, here are your wages’ (AB: 251a)

### 8.18. FISHING

***Gorra an rosow i’n dowr rag hern*** ‘To put the nets in the water for pilchards’ (Bilbao MS)

***Pana prys rag hern?*** ‘What price for pilchards?’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Prys dê*** ‘A good price’ (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Ha kennyver benen ha cawel a try hans hern wâr hy heyn*** ‘And every woman with a basket of three hundred pilchards on her back’ (John Boson, Pilchard rhyme)

***Ny a via prys dê rag an sten ha rag an hern*** ‘We should have a good price for tin and for pilchards’ (John Tonkin *c.* 1695)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Ma own dha vy ma deweth dha nessa bledhen adro dha'n hern*** 'I am afraid there is an end until next year with the pilchards' (Oliver Pender 1711, LAM: 238)

***An hern gwâv a vedn gwyl drog dha'n hern hav*** 'The winter pilchards will harm the summer pilchards' (Oliver Pender 1711, LAM: 238)

***Mos dha'n mor dha gachya poscas*** 'To go to sea to catch fish' (ACB F f 2)

***Me a glowas, a glowas, a glowas an tros, an tros, an tros a'n poscas munys*** 'I heard, heard, heard, the noise, noise, noise of the tiny fish' (Noel Cater 1698)

***Tedna cans myl warbarth*** 'To catch a hundred thousand together' (ACB F f 2)

***A vednowgh why mos dha drig?*** 'Will you go to the strand?' (ACB F f 2)

### 8.19. PLACE-NAMES

***An Dûk a'n jevyth pòr wyr rag y lavyr oll an tyr a Dhowr Hombyr dha Scotlond*** 'The Duke will get for his labour all the land from the River Humber to Scotland' (BK 3235-37)

***A oll an gwlasow in Crystoneth nyns eus onen an jevas màr veur caus dha favera an se ha'n stall a Rom dell jevas Inglond*** 'Of all the countries in Christendom none has as much cause to favour the see and stall of Rome as has England' (TH 51)

***Nena mos ales dha scol ha woja hedna mos dha Frenk*** 'Then I went away to school and after that to France' (Nicholas Boson)

***Nena ev êth in kerdh rag Frenk rag debry an taclow yw pòr trynk*** 'Then he went away to France to eat things that are very bitter' (John Tonkin c. 1693)

***Brethonek Pow Lesaw in Frenk*** 'The Brythonic of Brittany in France' (AB: 222)

***Ha ev dha Wordhen êth y honen*** 'And he to Ireland went himself' (John Tonkin c. 1693)

***Yma trygys in Kembra in Urbe Legionum*** 'He lives in Wales in the City of the Legions' (BK 1292-93)

## 8.20. CORNISH AND THE CELTIC LANGUAGES

***Gàn tavas Kernowak yw màr pell gwadnhes, ùs na ellen scant qwetyas dha y welas crefhe arta*** ‘Our Cornish language is so far weakened that we can hardly hope to see it strengthen again’ (Nicholas Boson *c.* 1675)

***Ma moy Sowsnak clappys dell ujj Kernowak*** ‘There is more English spoken than Cornish’ (Nicholas Boson *c.* 1675)

***Radn a ell bos kevys na ell scant clappya na godhvas Kernowak, bùs scant den veth bùs a or godhvas ha clappya Sowsnak*** ‘Some can be found who can hardly speak or understand Cornish, but hardly anyone who cannot understand and speak English’ (Nicholas Boson *c.* 1675)

***Ne alja ev clappya na scryfa Kernowak pecar ha why*** ‘He could not speak nor write Cornish like you’ (Oliver Pender 1711)

***Gomar mab Jafet mab Noy a veu an kensa den a wrug clappya Kernowak i’n termyn a veu Tour Babel derevys*** ‘Gomer son of Japhet son of Noah was the first man to talk Cornish at the time when the Tower of Babel was built’ (John Boson 1710)

***An Kelesonak pò an Scot-Vrethonak eus leverys in Uheldyr an Alban hag in gwlasor Wordhen*** ‘The Caledonian or Scot-British which is spoken in the Highlands of Scotland and in the Kingdom of Ireland’ (AB: 222)

***Pò dell yw hy cries genan ny in Kembra, an Lesawak*** ‘or as we in Wales call it, *Llydaweg* (Breton)’ (AB: 222)

***In tavas Greca, Latyn ha’n Ebbrow, in Frenkak ha Kernowak deskys dâ*** ‘Learned well in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, in French and Cornish’ (John Boson 1716)

***Ny a ell gwelas hag ajwon an tavas Kernowak dha vos tavas coth ha treweth yw y vos kellys*** ‘We can see and recognise that the Cornish language is an ancient tongue and it is a shame that it should be lost’ (John Boson 1710)

***Meur a gormola dha why wâr tyr ha mor ha in pùb chy rag agas gerlyvryn dâ a’n Kernowak i’n pow-ma*** ‘Great praise to you on land and sea and in every house for your fine dictionary of the Cornish of this country’ (William Gwavas 1736)

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

***Me a wrug scantlowr clowas udn ger Sowsnak cowsys i'n  
cok rag seythen warbarth*** 'I hardly heard a single word of  
English spoken in the boat for a week altogether' (William Bodinar  
1776)

***Na wrug avy byscath gwelas lyver Kernowak*** 'I never saw a  
Cornish book' (William Bodinar 1776)

***An Kernowak yw oll nekevys gen pobel yonk*** 'Cornish is all  
forgotten by young people' (William Bodinar 1776)

***Yw hemma scryfa Kernowak dâ?*** 'Is this good Cornish writing?  
(William Gwavas 1710)

***Nag ov vy whath hanter-den Kernowak dâ dha scryfa da  
why*** 'I am still not half a good Cornishman to write to you'  
(William Gwavas 1711)

***Ellozgh why clappya Kernowak? Gellam.*** 'Can you speak  
Cornish? Yes' (ACB opposite F f 2)

***Me na vednaf cowsa Sowsnak*** 'I will not speak English' (Richard  
Carew 1602, LAM: 272).

CHAPTER NINE

RECOMMENDED SPELLING OF  
MONOSYLLABLES

This list is not exhaustive.

<b>a</b> [æ] ‘from’	<b>bas</b> [bæ:z] ‘shallow’
<b>â</b> [æ:] ‘goes’	<b>bas</b> [bæ:z] ‘becomes shallow’
<b>abm, amm</b> [æ <sup>b</sup> m], [æm] ‘kiss’	<b>bat</b> [bæt] ‘cudgel’
<b>agh</b> [æ:x] ‘progeny’	<b>bath</b> [bæ:θ] ‘coin’
<b>agh</b> [æ:x] ‘oh!’	<b>bay</b> [bæi] ‘kiss’
<b>air</b> [e:ɪ] ‘air’	<b>bedh</b> [be:ð] ‘grave’
<b>als</b> [ɒlz] ‘shore’	<b>bedh</b> [be:ð] ‘dares’
<b>ar</b> [ɒ:ɪ] ‘arable land’	<b>begh</b> [be:x] ‘load’
<b>art</b> [ɒɪt] ‘art’	<b>beidh</b> [bi:ð], [be:ð] ‘will be, be!’
<b>ass</b> [æs] ‘how!’	<b>beis</b> [be:z] ‘world’
<b>back</b> [bæk] ‘breakwater’	<b>beis</b> [be:z] ‘finger’
<b>bad</b> [bæ:d] ‘bad’	<b>bell</b> [bɛl] ‘war’
<b>bagh</b> [bæ:x] ‘dungeon’	<b>ben</b> [be:n] ‘stem, trunk’
<b>bagh</b> [bæ:x] ‘hook’	<b>benk</b> [beŋk] ‘bench’
<b>badh</b> [bæ:ð] ‘bath’	<b>ber</b> [be:ɪ] ‘roasting spit’
<b>badh</b> [bæ:ð] ‘boar’	<b>berr</b> [be:ɪ] ‘short’
<b>badn, bann</b> [bæ <sup>d</sup> n], [bæn]	<b>best</b> [be:st] ‘animal’
‘height’ <i>cf.</i> <b>in badn, in bann</b>	<b>beth</b> [be:θ] ‘ever’
[ən <sup>b</sup> æ <sup>d</sup> n], [ən <sup>b</sup> æn], <b>in</b>	<b>bew</b> [beu] ‘alive’
<b>madn, in mann</b> [ə <sup>m</sup> æ <sup>d</sup> n],	<b>bew</b> [beu] ‘lives’
[ə <sup>m</sup> æn] ‘upwards’, <b>a vadm, a</b>	<b>bis</b> [bɪz] ‘until’
<b>vann</b> [ə <sup>v</sup> æ <sup>d</sup> n], [ə <sup>v</sup> æn]	<b>blam</b> [blæ:m] ‘blame’
‘upstairs’	<b>blas</b> [blæ:z] ‘taste’
<b>bai</b> [be:] ‘bay’	<b>bleus</b> [blø:z] ‘flower, meal’
<b>bal</b> [bæ:l] ‘mine’	<b>bleydh</b> [bløið] ‘wolf’
<b>barr</b> [bɒɪ] ‘branch’	<b>bleyn</b> [bløin] ‘top’



A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>blodh</b> [blo:ð] ‘year of age’, <i>also</i>	<b>brogh</b> [bɹo:x] ‘badger’
<b>bloodh</b> [blu:ð] ‘year of age’	<b>bros</b> [bɹo:z] ‘stew’
<b>blow</b> [blou] ‘blue’	<b>bros</b> [bɹo:z] ‘prick, point’
<b>bo</b> [bo:] ‘would be’	<b>brow</b> [bɹou] ‘quern’
<b>bò</b> [bɔ] ‘if’	<b>bry</b> [bɹi:] ‘value’
<b>bobm, bomm</b> [bɔ <sup>b</sup> m], [bɔm]	<b>bryck</b> [bɹɪk] ‘brick’
‘thump’	<b>bryv</b> [bɹi:v] ‘bleats’
<b>bock</b> [bɔk] ‘billy-goat’	<b>budh</b> [by:ð], [bi:ð] ‘drowns’
<b>bodh</b> [bo:ð] ‘wish’	<b>bùs</b> [buz] ‘but’
<b>bogh</b> [bo:x] ‘buck’	<b>bùsh</b> [bʊʃ] ‘bush’
<b>bol</b> [bo:l] ‘hatchet’	<b>bùss</b> [bus] ‘bus’
<b>bolgh</b> [bɔlx] ‘gap’	<b>buwgh</b> [biʊx] ‘cow’
<b>borr</b> [bɔɹ] ‘fat’	<b>cabm, camm</b> [kæ <sup>b</sup> m], [kæm]
<b>bos</b> [bo:z] ‘be’	‘crooked’
<b>bòs</b> [bɔz] ‘bush’	<b>cabm, camm</b> [kæ <sup>b</sup> m], [kæm]
<b>bost</b> [bo:st] ‘boast’	‘step’
<b>boos</b> [bo:z], [bu:z] ‘food’	<b>cal</b> [kæ:l] ‘sly’
<b>both</b> [bo:θ] ‘nave of wheel’	<b>call</b> [kæl] ‘penis’
<b>brabm, bramm</b> [bræ <sup>b</sup> m],	<b>call</b> [kæl] ‘tungstate of iron’
[bɹæm] ‘fart’	<b>cân</b> [kæ:n], [kɔ:n] ‘song’
<b>brag</b> [bræ:g] ‘malt’	<b>càn</b> [kæn] ‘very white’
<b>brag</b> [bræ:g] ‘threatens’	<b>car</b> [kɔ:ɹ] ‘kinsman’
<b>bran</b> [bræ:n] ‘raven’	<b>car</b> [kɔ:ɹ] ‘love!’
<b>bras</b> [bræ:z] ‘treachery’	<b>carr</b> [kɔɹ] ‘car, cart’
<b>brâs</b> [bræ:z], [brɔ:z] ‘great’	<b>cas</b> [kæ:z] ‘battle’
<b>brav</b> [bræ:v] ‘fine’	<b>cas</b> [kæ:z] ‘case, cause’
<b>bregh</b> [bræ:x] ‘arm’	<b>cas</b> [kæ:z] ‘hatred, hates’
<b>breis</b> [brɹi:z], [bræ:z] ‘mind’	<b>cast</b> [kæ:st] ‘trick’
<b>breis</b> [brɹi:z], [bræ:z] ‘womb’	<b>cath</b> [kæ:θ] ‘cat’
<b>brest</b> [bræ:st] ‘brass’	<b>cav</b> [kæ:v] ‘cave’
<b>brest</b> [bræ:st] ‘breast’	<b>cav</b> [kæ:v] ‘will get’
<b>breus</b> [brɔ:z] ‘judgment’	<b>chair</b> [tʃe:ɹ] ‘chair’
<b>brew</b> [bræu] ‘wounded’	<b>chass</b> [tʃæs] ‘chase’
<b>breyth</b> [brɹiθ] ‘speckled’	<b>chast</b> [tʃæ:st] ‘chaste’
<b>brodn, bronn</b> [brɔ <sup>d</sup> n], [brɔn]	<b>chêk</b> [tʃe:k] ‘cauldron, kettle’
‘breast’	<b>cher</b> [tʃe:ɹ] ‘aspect, cheer’

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<p><b>chet</b> [tʃɛt] ‘fellow, chit’  <b>chy</b> [tʃi:], [tʃɔi] ‘house’  <b>chyf</b> [tʃi:f] ‘chief’  <b>chyl</b> [tʃi:l] ‘child’  <b>clap</b> [klæp] ‘jabber’  <b>class</b> [klæs] ‘class’  <b>clâv</b> [klæ:v], [klɔ:v] ‘sick’  <b>clɛdh</b> [kle:ð] ‘ditch’  <b>clem</b> [kle:m] ‘claim’  <b>cler</b> [kle:ɹ] ‘clear’  <b>clock</b> [klɔk] ‘clock’  <b>clogh</b> [clo:x] ‘bell’  <b>clôk</b> [klo:k] ‘cloak’  <b>cloos</b> [klo:z], [klu:z] ‘hurdle, wattle’  <b>clor</b> [klo:ɹ] ‘mild’  <b>clos</b> [klo:z] ‘bliss, glory’  <b>clos</b> [klo:z] ‘closed, enclosure’  <b>clot</b> [klɔt] ‘clot’  <b>cloud</b> [klu:d] ‘cloud’  <b>clout</b> [klu:t] ‘cloth’  <b>cock</b> [kɔk] ‘cock, male bird’  <b>cog</b> [ko:g] ‘empty’  <b>cog</b> [ko:g] ‘cuckoo’  <b>cògh</b> [kɔx] ‘red, scarlet’  <b>côk</b> [ko:k] ‘sailing boat’  <b>côk</b> [ko:k] ‘chef, cook’  <b>coll</b> [kɔl] ‘peak; awn’  <b>coll</b> [kɔl] ‘loss, damage’  <b>coodh</b> [ko:ð], [ku:ð] ‘falls, behoves’  <b>coos</b> [koz:], [ku:z] ‘wood’  <b>côp</b> [ko:p] ‘cope’  <b>cor</b> [ko:ɹ] ‘wax’  <b>corr</b> [kɔɹ] ‘dwarf’  <b>corr</b> [kɔɹ] ‘ale’</p>	<p><b>cort</b> [kɔɹt] ‘court’  <b>coos</b> [kɔs] ‘itching’  <b>cost</b> [ko:st] ‘coast, region’  <b>còst</b> [kɔst] ‘cost’  <b>cot</b> [kɔt] ‘short’  <b>coth</b> [ko:θ] ‘old’  <b>coum</b> [ku:m] ‘small valley’  <b>cour</b> [ku:ɹ] ‘limit’  <b>cour</b> [ku:ɹ] ‘court’  <b>couth</b> [ku:θ] ‘husk, pod’  <b>cov</b> [ko:v] ‘memory’  <b>cowl</b> [kɔʊl] ‘pottage’  <b>crack</b> [kræk] ‘snap, crack’  <b>craf</b> [kræ:f] ‘greedy’  <b>cragh</b> [kræ:x] ‘scab’  <b>creg</b> [krɛ:g] ‘hoarse’  <b>crèn</b> [krɛn], [krɛn] ‘shake’  <b>crɛs</b> [krɛ:z] ‘faith, belief’  <b>crɛs</b> [krɛ:z] ‘peace’  <b>crɛs</b> [krɛ:z] ‘middle’  <b>creun</b> [krɔ:n], [krɛ:n] ‘pool, reservoir’  <b>crev</b> [krɛ:v] ‘strong’  <b>Cryst</b> [krɪ:st] ‘Christ’  <b>crobm, cromm</b> [krɔ<sup>b</sup>m], [krɔm] ‘crooked, bent’  <b>crôch</b> [krɔ:tʃ] ‘crutch’  <b>crog</b> [krɔ:g] ‘hanging, suspension’  <b>crowd</b> [kru:d] ‘fiddle’  <b>crouth</b> [kru:θ] ‘bird’s crop’  <b>crow</b> [kru] ‘bloodshed’  <b>crow</b> [kru] ‘hole, socket’  <b>crow</b> [kru] ‘shed, hut’  <b>crow</b> [kru:z] ‘cross’</p>
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A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>crug</b> [kɹy:ɡ], [kɹi:ɡ] ‘mound, barrow’	<b>dooth</b> [do:θ], [du:θ] ‘wise, demure’
<b>cryb</b> [kɹi:b] ‘crest’	<b>dor</b> [do:ɹ] ‘earth’
<b>cryn</b> [kɹi:n] ‘dry, brittle’	<b>dos</b> [do:z] ‘come’
<b>crys</b> [kɹi:z] ‘vigour, speed’	<b>doth</b> [do:θ] ‘discreet’
<b>crys</b> [kɹi:z] ‘shirt’	<b>dour</b> [du:ɹ] ‘scrupulously’
<b>cryv</b> [kɹi:v] ‘raw, crude’	<b>dov</b> [do:v] ‘tame’
<b>cudh</b> [ky:ð], [ki:ð] ‘hide!’	<b>dowr</b> [dou:ɹ] ‘water’
<b>cudh</b> [ky:ð, ki:ð] ‘secret’	<b>dowt</b> [doot] ‘fear’
<b>cul</b> [ky:l], [ki:l] ‘narrow’	<b>dral</b> [dɹæ:l] ‘scrap’
<b>cuv</b> [ky:v], [ki:v] ‘loving, amiable’	<b>dre</b> [dɹe:] ‘home’
<b>da</b> [də] ‘to’	<b>drè</b> [dɹɛ] ‘through’
<b>da</b> [də] ‘thy’	<b>drem</b> [dɹe:m] ‘lament’
<b>dâ</b> [dæ:] ‘good’	<b>dren</b> [dɹe:m] ‘thorn’, <i>pl.</i> <b>dreyn</b> [dɹɛm]
<b>dall</b> [dæl] ‘blind’	<b>dres</b> [dɹe:z] ‘beyond’
<b>dans</b> [dænz] ‘tooth’, <i>pl.</i> <b>dens</b> [dɛnz]	<b>drog</b> [dɹo:ɡ] ‘evil’
<b>dâr</b> [dɹɹ] ‘what, eh?’	<b>dry</b> [dɹi:], [dɹɹ] ‘bring’
<b>dauns</b> [dɹɹns] ‘dance’	<b>du</b> [diʊ] ‘black’
<b>de</b> [de:] ‘yesterday’	<b>dûk</b> [du:k] ‘duke’
<b>deidh</b> [di:ð], [de:ð] ‘day’	<b>Duw</b> [diʊ] ‘God’
<b>del</b> [de:l] ‘leaves’	<b>dyn</b> [di:n] ‘hill-fort’
<b>dell</b> [dɛl] ‘as’	<b>el</b> [e:l] ‘angel’
<b>den</b> [de:n] ‘man, person’	<b>er</b> [e:ɹ] ‘heir’
<b>dèr</b> [dɛ:ɹ], [dɹɹ] ‘through’	<b>er</b> [e:ɹ] ‘eagle’
<b>deu</b> [dø:], [de:] ‘finished’	<b>es</b> [e:z] ‘ease’
<b>deu</b> [dø:], [de:] ‘comes’	<b>ès</b> [ɛz] ‘than’
<b>dew</b> [deʊ] ‘two’	<b>Est</b> [e:st] ‘August’
<b>dha</b> [ðə] ‘thy’	<b>et</b> [ɛt] ‘in’
<b>dha</b> [ðə] ‘to’	<b>eth</b> [e:θ] ‘eight’
<b>dhèn</b> [ðɛn] ‘to us’	<b>eth</b> [e:θ] ‘vapour’
<b>dhys</b> [ðiz], [ði:z] ‘to thee’	<b>êth</b> [e:θ] ‘thou goest; he went’
<b>dol</b> [do:l] ‘meady’	<b>eur</b> [ø:ɹ], [e:ɹ] ‘hour’
<b>dol</b> [do:l] ‘dole’	<b>ev</b> [e:v], [e:] ‘he’
	<b>êv</b> [e:v] ‘drinks’
	<b>eyl</b> [ɛil] ‘one’

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<p><b>fas</b> [fæ:z] ‘face’  <b>fast</b> [fæ:st] ‘fast, firm’  <b>fav</b> [fæ:v], [fæ:] ‘beans’  <b>fay</b> [fæi] ‘faith’  <b>feidh</b> [fi:ð], [fe:ð] ‘faith’  <b>fel</b> [fe:l] ‘crafty, clever’  <b>fell</b> [fel] ‘cruel, destructive’  <b>fer</b> [fe:i] ‘fair’  <b>fest</b> [fe:st] ‘extremely’  <b>feth</b> [fe:θ] ‘overcomes’  <b>fler</b> [fle:i] ‘stink’  <b>flogh</b> [flo:x] ‘child’  <b>flour</b> [flu:i] ‘flower’  <b>flows</b> [flouz] ‘trifling talk’  <b>fo</b> [fo:] ‘flight’  <b>fol</b> [fo:l] ‘fool’  <b>foll</b> [fɔl] ‘foolish, crazy, wild’  <b>fordh</b> [fɔ:ð], [fɔ:] ‘way’ (in poetry <b>for</b>)  <b>forgh</b> [fɔ:x] ‘fork’  <b>form</b> [fɔ:m] ‘form’  <b>forn</b> [fɔ:n] ‘oven’  <b>fors</b> [fɔ:s] ‘energy’  <b>fos</b> [fo:z] ‘ditch’  <b>fow</b> [foʊ] ‘cave, den’  <b>fowt</b> [foʊt] ‘fault’  <b>freth</b> [fɹe:θ] ‘eloquent’  <b>frodn, fronn</b> [frɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [frɔn] ‘bridle’  <b>fros</b> [frɔ:z] ‘stream’  <b>fros</b> [frɔ:z] ‘tumult’  <b>frût</b> [fru:t] ‘fruit’  <b>fryg</b> [frɪ:g] ‘nostril’  <b>fug</b> [fy:g], [fi:g] ‘sham; fictitious’  <b>fur</b> [fy:i], [fi:i] ‘wise’  <b>fust</b> [fy:st], [fi:st] ‘cudgel, flail’</p>	<p><b>fy</b> [fi:] ‘fie!’  <b>fyll</b> [fɪl] ‘fails’  <b>fyn</b> [fi:n] ‘fine, payment’  <b>fyn</b> [fi:n] ‘fine, delicate’  <b>fyn</b> [fi:n] ‘end’  <b>fyt</b> [fɪt] ‘bout’  <b>gal</b> [gæ:l] ‘outcast’  <b>gam</b> [gæ:m] ‘game’  <b>garr</b> [gɔ:ɹ] ‘leg’  <b>garth</b> [gɔ:θ] ‘enclosure, garden’  <b>gas</b> [gæ:z] ‘leave, allow!’  <b>gass</b> [gæs] ‘gas’  <b>gast</b> [gæ:st] ‘bitch’  <b>gav</b> [gæ:v] ‘forgive!’  <b>gay</b> [gæi] ‘noble, fine’  <b>ged</b> [ge:d] ‘leads’  <b>gedn, genn</b> [ge<sup>d</sup>n] ‘chisel’  <b>gel</b> [ge:l] ‘leech’  <b>gell</b> [gɛl] ‘brown, tawny’  <b>gen</b> [ge:n] ‘mouth’  <b>ger</b> [ge:i] ‘word’  <b>ges</b> [ge:z] ‘mockery’  <b>ges</b> [ge:z] ‘jests’  <b>gladn, glann</b> [glæ<sup>d</sup>n], [glæn] ‘bank, brink’  <b>glan</b> [glæ:n] ‘clean, pure’  <b>glas</b> [glæ:z] ‘blue, glaucous’  <b>glaw</b> [glæʊ] ‘rain’  <b>gleib</b> [gli:b], [gle:b] ‘wet’  <b>gledh</b> [gle:ð] ‘chickweed’  <b>glen</b> [gle:n] ‘sticks’  <b>glos</b> [glo:z] ‘pain, anguish’  <b>glow</b> [glou] ‘charcoal, coal’  <b>glu</b> [gliʊ] ‘clear, transparent’  <b>glus</b> [gly:z], [gli:z] ‘glue’  <b>glûth</b> [glu:θ] ‘dew’</p>
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## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<p><b>gnas</b> [gnæ:z] ‘nature, quality’  <b>godn, gonn</b> [gɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [gɔn] ‘gun’  <b>gol</b> [go:l] ‘sail’  <b>gol</b> [go:l] ‘feast’  <b>golgh</b> [gɔlx] ‘wash!’  <b>gols</b> [gɔlz] ‘hair’  <b>gòn</b> [gɔn] ‘I know’  <b>gor</b> [go:ɹ] ‘knows’  <b>goodh</b> [go:ð], [gu:ð] ‘goose’  <b>goodh</b> [go:ð], [gu:ð] ‘wild’  <b>goon</b> [gu:n], [go:n] ‘sheath, scabbard’  <b>goon</b> [gu:n], [go:n] ‘downland’  <b>goos</b> [go:z], [gu:z] ‘blood’  <b>gooth</b> [go:θ], [gu:θ] ‘pride’  <b>gooth</b> [go:θ], [gu:θ] ‘vein, stream’  <b>gour</b> [gu:ɹ] ‘husband’  <b>gov</b> [go:v] ‘smith’  <b>gow</b> [gɔv] ‘lie, falsehood’  <b>gradh</b> [gɹæ:ð] ‘step, grade’  <b>gràm</b> [gɹæm] ‘gramme’  <b>gras</b> [gɹæ:z] ‘thanks, grace’  <b>graunt</b> [gɹɔnt] ‘grant’  <b>gre</b> [gɹæ:] ‘status’  <b>gref</b> [gɹæ:f] ‘grief’  <b>Grêk</b> [gɹæ:k] ‘Greek’  <b>greuff</b> [gɹœf], [gɹɛf] ‘front of body’  <b>gròn</b> [gɹɔn] ‘mass, bundle’  <b>grôt</b> [gɹɔ:t] ‘groat’  <b>grow</b> [gɹɔv] ‘gravel’  <b>grownd</b> [gɹɔvnd] ‘ground’  <b>grug</b> [gɹy:g], [gɹi:g] ‘heather, ling’  <b>gryll</b> [gɹɪl] ‘spider-crab’</p>	<p><b>gu</b> [giʊ] ‘woe’  <b>gul</b> [gwi:l], [gy:l], [gi:l] ‘do’  <b>gwadn, gwann</b> [gwæ<sup>d</sup>n], [gwæn], [gɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [gɔvnd] ‘weak’  <b>gwag</b> [gwæ:g] ‘empty, hungry’  <b>gwall</b> [gɔvl] ‘mischance’  <b>gwan</b> [gwæ:n] ‘stab, stabs’  <b>gwarr</b> [gɔvɹ] ‘nape of neck’  <b>gwas</b> [gwæ:z] ‘youth, servant’  <b>gwâv</b> [gwæ:v], [gɔv:v] ‘winter’  <b>gwedn, gwenn</b> [gwɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [gwɛn] ‘anus’  <b>gweidh</b> [gwi:ð], [gwe:ð] ‘trees’  <b>gwel</b> [gwe:l] ‘sight’  <b>gwel</b> [gwe:l] ‘sees’  <b>gwel</b> [gwe:l] ‘field’  <b>gwel</b> [gwe:l] ‘barm, yeast’  <b>gwel</b> [gwe:l] ‘rods’  <b>gwell</b> [gwɛl] ‘better’  <b>gwels</b> [gwɛlz] ‘grass’  <b>gwer</b> [gwe:ɹ] ‘green’  <b>gwergh</b> [gwɛɹx] ‘virginal’  <b>gwers</b> [gwɛɹz] ‘verse’  <b>gwerth</b> [gwɛɹθ] ‘sells’  <b>gwest</b> [gwe:st] ‘lodging’  <b>gweh</b> [gwe:θ] ‘worse’  <b>gwews</b> [gweʊs] ‘lip’  <b>gweyth</b> [gwɔiθ] ‘act, work’  <b>gweyth</b> [gwɔiθ] ‘time, occasion’  <b>gwlan</b> [glæ:n], [glɔ:n] ‘wool’  <b>gwlas</b> [glæ:z] ‘kingdom, country’  <b>gwragh</b> [gɹæ:x] ‘hag, old woman’  <b>gwredh</b> [gɹæ:ð] ‘roots’</p>
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## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>gwreg</b> [gɹe:g] ‘wife, woman’	<b>hel</b> [he:l] ‘hall’
<b>gwrek</b> [gɹɛk] ‘wreck’	<b>hel</b> [he:l] ‘generous’
<b>gwrèm</b> [gɹɛm] ‘hem’	<b>hell</b> [hɛl] ‘tardy, reluctant’
<b>gwry</b> [gɹi:], [gɹɔi] ‘seam’	<b>hèm</b> [hɛm] ‘this’
<b>gwrys</b> [gɹi:z] ‘crystal’	<b>hen</b> [he:n] ‘old’
<b>gwrys</b> [gɹi:z] ‘made, done’	<b>hèn</b> [hɛn] ‘that’
<b>gwy</b> [gwi:], [gwɔi] ‘twists, weaves’	<b>hern</b> [hɛɹn] ‘pilchards’
<b>gwydn, gwynn</b> [gwi <sup>d</sup> n], [gwin]	<b>hes</b> [he:z] ‘length’
‘white’	<b>hes</b> [he:z] ‘swarm, swarms’
<b>gwyg</b> [gwi:g] ‘churchtown, village’	<b>hesp</b> [hɛsp] ‘hasp’
<b>gwygh</b> [gwi:x] ‘periwinkles’	<b>heudh</b> [hø:ð], [he:ð] ‘at ease’
<b>gwyl</b> [gwi:l], [gy:l], [gi:l] ‘do’	<b>heyl</b> [hɔil] ‘estuary’
<b>gwyll</b> [gwɪl] ‘vagrant, beggar’	<b>hogh</b> [hox] ‘pig’
<b>gwyls</b> [gwɪlz] ‘wild’	<b>hòk</b> [hok] ‘hawk’
<b>gwyn</b> [gwi:n] ‘wine’	<b>hol</b> [ho:l] ‘whole’
<b>gwyns</b> [gwinz] ‘wind’	<b>hol</b> [ho:l] ‘follows’
<b>gwyns</b> [gwinz] ‘windlass’	<b>hòm</b> [hɔm] ‘this’
<b>gwyr</b> [gwi:ɹ] ‘true’	<b>hòn</b> [hɔn] ‘that’
<b>gwys</b> [gwi:z] ‘breeding sow’	<b>hònd</b> [hɔ:nd] ‘hound’
<b>gwysk</b> [gwi:sk] ‘clothes, apparel’	<b>hordh</b> [hɔ:ð], [hɔɹ] ‘ram’ (in poetry <b>hor</b> )
<b>gwysk</b> [gwi:sk] ‘strikes’	<b>horn</b> [hɔm] ‘iron’
<b>gwyth</b> [gwi:θ] ‘care’	<b>hos</b> [hox] ‘hoarse’
<b>gwyw</b> [gwiw] ‘worthy’	<b>hos</b> [hox] ‘duck’
<b>gyk</b> [gɪk] ‘least sound’	<b>hot</b> [hɔt] ‘hat’
<b>gyl</b> [gi:l] ‘guile, trickery’	<b>howl</b> [hɔul] ‘sun’
<b>gyrr</b> [gɹɹ] ‘gripes’	<b>huk</b> [hɹk], [hɹk] ‘hooded cloak’
<b>gys</b> [gi:z] ‘fashion, guise’	<b>hun</b> [hy:n], [hin] ‘sleep’
<b>gyw</b> [giw] ‘spear’	<b>hus</b> [hy:z], [hi:z] ‘magic’
<b>ha</b> [ha] ‘and’	<b>hy</b> [hi:], [hɔi] ‘she’
<b>hal</b> [hæ:l] ‘moor, down’	<b>hyg</b> [hi:g] ‘hook’
<b>hap</b> [hæp] ‘chance’	<b>hyr</b> [hi:ɹ] ‘long’
<b>hav</b> [hæ:v] ‘summer’	<b>idn, inn</b> [i <sup>d</sup> n], [in] ‘narrow’
<b>heb</b> [he:b] ‘without’	<b>in</b> [in] ‘in’
<b>hedh</b> [he:ð] ‘ceases’	<b>is</b> [i:z] ‘corn’
	<b>jag</b> [dʒæ:g] ‘jolt’

A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>jàm</b> [dʒæm] ‘jam’	<b>kyst</b> [kɪst] ‘chest’
<b>jêṭ</b> [dʒe:t] ‘jot, iota’	<b>kyv</b> [ki:v] ‘gets’
<b>jìn</b> [dʒɪn] ‘contrivance’	<b>labm, lamm</b> [læ <sup>b</sup> m], [læm] ‘jump’
<b>jùj</b> [dʒʊdʒ] ‘judge’	<b>ladn, lann</b> [læ <sup>d</sup> n], [læn] ‘monastic enclosure’
<b>joust</b> [dʒu:st] ‘joust’	<b>lash</b> [læʃ] ‘lash’
<b>jyst</b> [dʒi:st] ‘beam, joist’	<b>læss</b> [læs] ‘lace’
<b>ke</b> [ke:] ‘hedge’	<b>last</b> [læ:st] ‘nastiness’
<b>kê</b> [ke:] ‘go’	<b>lath</b> [læ:θ] ‘yard’
<b>kel</b> [ke:l] ‘hiding, shelter’	<b>lay</b> [læi] ‘religious law’
<b>kell</b> [kɛl] ‘testicle’	<b>le</b> [le:] ‘place’
<b>Kelt</b> [kɛlt] ‘Celt’	<b>le</b> [le:] ‘less’
<b>ken</b> [ke:n] ‘cause, case’	<b>led</b> [le:d] ‘lead!’
<b>ken</b> [ke:n] ‘other’	<b>ledn, lenn</b> [lɛ <sup>d</sup> n], [lɛn] ‘cloth’
<b>kèn</b> [kɛn] ‘skin, peel’	<b>leg</b> [le:g] ‘lay, non-clerical’
<b>kerdh</b> [kɛ.ɪð] ‘walk!’	<b>leggh</b> [le:x] ‘flat rock’
<b>kergh</b> [kɛ.ɪx] ‘fetch’	<b>leis</b> [li:z], [le:z] ‘court, palace’
<b>kergh</b> [kɛ.ɪx] ‘oats’	<b>len</b> [le:n] ‘faithful’
<b>kern</b> [kɛ.m] ‘round’	<b>lergh</b> [lɛ.ɪx] ‘track’
<b>keth</b> [ke:θ] ‘same’	<b>les</b> [le:z] ‘width’
<b>keth</b> [ke:θ] ‘slave’	<b>les</b> [le:z] ‘profit, advantage’
<b>keun</b> [kø:n], [ke:n] ‘dogs’	<b>lesk</b> [le:sk] ‘rocking’
<b>keus</b> [kø:z], [ke:z] ‘cheese’	<b>leth</b> [le:θ] ‘milk’
<b>kew</b> [keʊ] ‘enclosure’	<b>leugh</b> [lø:x], [le:x] ‘calf’
<b>keyn</b> [kəin] ‘back’	<b>leur</b> [lø:ɪ], [le:ɪ] ‘ground, floor’
<b>knack</b> [knæk] ‘crack’	<b>leuv</b> [lø:v], [le:v] ‘hand’
<b>knes</b> [kne:z] ‘skin’	<b>lev</b> [le:v] ‘voice’
<b>know</b> [knou] ‘nuts’	<b>lew</b> [leʊ] ‘rudder’
<b>knouk</b> [knou:k] ‘knock’	<b>lewgh</b> [leʊx] ‘mist’
<b>knyw</b> [kniʊ] ‘fleece’	<b>lìn</b> [lɪm] ‘fluid, liquid’
<b>ky</b> [ki:], [kəi] ‘dog’, <i>pl.</i> <b>keun</b> [kø:n], [ke:n]	<b>lion</b> [‘li:ən] ‘lion’
<b>kyg</b> [ki:g] ‘flesh, meat’	<b>list</b> [lɪst] ‘list-yard’
<b>kyl</b> [ki:l] ‘skittle’	<b>lo</b> [lo:] ‘spoon’
<b>kyll</b> [kɪl] ‘nook’	<b>lobm, lomm</b> [lɔ <sup>b</sup> m], [lɔm] ‘bare, naked’
<b>kyng</b> [kɪŋ] ‘king’	
<b>kyns</b> [kɪnz] ‘before’	

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<p><b>lodn, lonn</b> [lɔ<sup>d</sup>n], [lɔn] ‘animal, brute’</p> <p><b>log</b> [lɔ:g] ‘monastic cell’</p> <p><b>logh</b> [lɔ:x] ‘lake, inlet’</p> <p><b>logh</b> [lɔ:x] ‘remiss’</p> <p><b>lôk</b> [lɔ:k] ‘look’</p> <p><b>long</b> [lɔŋ] ‘belongs’</p> <p><b>lonk</b> [lɔŋk] ‘gullet’</p> <p><b>loor</b> [lɔ:r], [lu:r] ‘moon’</p> <p><b>loos</b> [lɔ:z], [lu:z] ‘grey’</p> <p><b>lorgh</b> [lɔ:ɪx] ‘staff’</p> <p><b>los</b> [lɔ:z] ‘soiled’</p> <p><b>loss</b> [lɔs] ‘loss’</p> <p><b>lost</b> [lɔ:st] ‘tail’</p> <p><b>low</b> [lɔv] ‘lice’</p> <p><b>lows</b> [lɔvz] ‘negligent’</p> <p><b>lu</b> [liʊ] ‘army’</p> <p><b>lùk</b> [lɔk] ‘enough’</p> <p><b>lùk</b> [lɔk] ‘luck’</p> <p><b>Lun</b> [ly:n], [li:n] ‘Monday’</p> <p><b>lùst</b> [lɔst] ‘lust, desire’</p> <p><b>ly</b> [li:] ‘lunch’</p> <p><b>lybm, lymm</b> [lɪ<sup>b</sup>m], [lɪm] ‘sharp’</p> <p><b>lym</b> [li:m] ‘lime’</p> <p><b>lyn</b> [li:n] ‘flax’</p> <p><b>lyn</b> [li:n] ‘line’</p> <p><b>lys</b> [liz] ‘mud’</p> <p><b>lyth</b> [li:θ] ‘flounder’</p> <p><b>lyv</b> [li:v] ‘flood’</p> <p><b>lyw</b> [liʊ] ‘colour’</p> <p><b>mab</b> [mæ:b] ‘son’</p> <p><b>mad</b> [mæ:d] ‘mad’</p> <p><b>mal</b> [mæ:l] ‘blast, the Devil!’</p> <p><b>mall</b> [mæl] ‘readiness’</p>	<p><b>mabm, mamm</b> [mæ<sup>b</sup>m], [mæm] ‘mother’</p> <p><b>màn</b> [mæn] ‘anything, nothing’</p> <p><b>mans</b> [mænz] ‘crippled’</p> <p><b>màr</b> [mɔ:ɪ] ‘as’</p> <p><b>màr</b> [mɔ:ɪ] ‘if; doubt’</p> <p><b>margh</b> [mɔ:ɪx] ‘horse’</p> <p><b>marth</b> [mɔ:ɪθ] ‘astonishment’</p> <p><b>mas</b> [mæ:z] ‘good’</p> <p><b>maw</b> [mæʊ] ‘boy’</p> <p><b>Me</b> [me:] ‘May’</p> <p><b>medh</b> [me:ð] ‘says’</p> <p><b>medh</b> [me:ð] ‘mead’</p> <p><b>medn, menn</b> [mɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [mɛn] ‘will’</p> <p><b>meg</b> [me:g] ‘smokes’</p> <p><b>mel</b> [me:l] ‘honey’</p> <p><b>mell</b> [mɛl] ‘joint’</p> <p><b>mêk</b> [me:k] ‘pretends’</p> <p><b>men</b> [me:n] ‘stone’</p> <p><b>men</b> [me:n] ‘powerful’</p> <p><b>mens</b> [mɛnz] ‘amount, size’</p> <p><b>mer</b> [me:ɪ] ‘mayor’</p> <p><b>mergh</b> [mɛ:ɪx] ‘daughter’</p> <p><b>merk</b> [mɛ:ɪk] ‘mark’</p> <p><b>Merth</b> [mɛ:ɪθ] ‘Tuesday’</p> <p><b>mes</b> [me:z] ‘thumb’</p> <p><b>mès</b> [mɛz] ‘but’</p> <p><b>mesk</b> [me:sk] ‘middle’</p> <p><b>meth</b> [me:θ] ‘shame’</p> <p><b>meth</b> [me:θ] ‘failure’</p> <p><b>meth</b> [me:θ] ‘fosterage’</p> <p><b>meur</b> [mø:ɪ], [me:ɪ] ‘great’</p> <p><b>meyth</b> [mɛiθ] ‘whey’</p> <p><b>mìn</b> [mɪn] ‘kid goat’</p> <p><b>mog</b> [mɔ:g] ‘smoke’</p>
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## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>mogh</b> [mo:x] ‘pigs’	<b>noy</b> [nɔi] ‘nephew’
<b>mol</b> [mo:l] ‘clot’	<b>noys</b> [nɔiz] ‘noise’
<b>mol</b> [mo:l] ‘bald, round-topped’	<b>o</b> [o:] ‘was’
<b>mon</b> [mo:n] ‘slender’	<b>ogh</b> [o:x] ‘oh’
<b>mòn</b> [mɔn] ‘fish offal’	<b>ol</b> [o:l] ‘track’
<b>moos</b> [mo:z], [mu:z] ‘table’	<b>oll</b> [ɔl] ‘all’
<b>mor</b> [mo:ɹ] ‘sea’	<b>on</b> [o:n] ‘we are’
<b>mor</b> [mo:ɹ] ‘blackberries’	<b>ôn</b> [o:n] ‘lamb’
<b>mos</b> [mo:z] ‘go’	<b>oos</b> [u:z], [u:z] ‘age’
<b>most</b> [mo:st] ‘dirty water’	<b>or</b> [o:ɹ] ‘very cold’
<b>moy</b> [mɔi], [mɔi] ‘more’	<b>orr</b> [ɔɹ] ‘edge’
<b>mûn</b> [mu:n] ‘mineral ore’	<b>ors</b> [ɔɹs] ‘bear’
<b>mûs</b> [mu:z] ‘moss’	<b>ost</b> [o:st] ‘host, army’
<b>myl</b> [mi:l] ‘thousand’	<b>ost</b> [o:st] ‘host’
<b>myl</b> [mi:l] ‘animal’	<b>ow</b> [oʊ], [ɔ] ‘my’
<b>myll</b> [mil] ‘poppy’	<b>own</b> [oʊn] ‘fear’
<b>myn</b> [mim] ‘edge, mouth’	<b>owr</b> [oʊɹ] ‘hour’
<b>myr</b> [mi:ɹ] ‘appearance’	<b>owr</b> [oʊɹ] ‘gold’
<b>myr</b> [mi:ɹ] ‘look!’	<b>oy</b> [ɔi] ‘egg’
<b>myrr</b> [mɹ] ‘myrrh’	<b>oyl</b> [ɔil] ‘oil’
<b>mys</b> [mi:z] ‘month’	<b>pab</b> [pæ:b] ‘pope’
<b>nagh</b> [næ:x] ‘denial’	<b>padn, pann</b> [pæ <sup>d</sup> n], [pæn]
<b>nàm</b> [næm] ‘fault’	‘cloth’
<b>nath</b> [næ:θ] ‘puffin’	<b>pain</b> [pe:n] ‘pain’
<b>naw</b> [næʊ] ‘nine’	<b>pais</b> [pe:z] ‘peace!’
<b>neb</b> [ne:b] ‘some’	<b>pal</b> [pæ:l] ‘shovel’
<b>nen</b> [ne:n] ‘roof, ceiling’	<b>pall</b> [pæl] ‘pall’
<b>nes</b> [ne:z] ‘nearer’	<b>palm</b> [pælm] ‘palm’
<b>neus</b> [nø:z], [ne:z] ‘thread’	<b>pals</b> [pɔlz] ‘plentiful’
<b>nev</b> [ne:v] ‘heaven’	<b>pàn</b> [pæn] ‘when’
<b>neyth</b> [nɔiθ] ‘nest’	<b>par</b> [pɔ:ɹ] ‘equal’
<b>nor</b> [no:ɹ] ‘world’	<b>part</b> [pɔɹt] ‘part’
<b>nos</b> [no:z] ‘night’	<b>parth</b> [pɔɹθ] ‘part, side’
<b>nòs</b> [nɔz] ‘mark, token’	<b>pâs</b> [pæ:z], [pɔ:z] ‘cough’
<b>noth</b> [no:θ] ‘naked’	<b>Pask</b> [pæ:sk] ‘Easter’
<b>nown</b> [noʊn] ‘hunger’	<b>pass</b> [pæs] ‘pace’

## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<p><b>pât</b> [pæ:t] ‘pate’  <b>paw</b> [pæʊ] ‘paw’  <b>pe</b> [pe:] ‘pay’  <b>pedn, penn</b> [pɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [pɛn] ‘head’  <b>pegh</b> [pe:x] ‘sin’  <b>peis</b> [pi:z], [pe:z] ‘begs’  <b>peis</b> [pi:z], [pe:z] ‘paid, satisfied’  <b>peisk</b> [pi:sk], [pe:sk] ‘fish’  <b>pêk</b> [pe:k] ‘pitch’  <b>pel</b> [pe:l] ‘ball’  <b>pell</b> [pɛl] ‘far’  <b>per</b> [pe:ɹ] ‘pears’  <b>per</b> [pe:ɹ] ‘cauldron’  <b>pes</b> [pe:z] ‘continues’  <b>peth</b> [pe:θ] ‘thing; property’  <b>pla</b> [plæ:] ‘plague, pest’  <b>plag</b> [plæ:g] ‘plague’  <b>plain</b> [ple:m] ‘full, complete’  <b>plank</b> [plæŋk] ‘plank’  <b>plas</b> [plæ:z] ‘mansion’  <b>plass</b> [plæs] ‘place at table’  <b>plât</b> [plæ:t] ‘plate’  <b>platt</b> [plæt] ‘splayed’  <b>pleg</b> [ple:g] ‘yields, pleases’  <b>plen</b> [ple:n] ‘arena’  <b>plet</b> [plɛt] ‘plight’  <b>pleth</b> [ple:θ] ‘plait of hair’  <b>plobm, plomm</b> [plɔ<sup>b</sup>m], [plɔm] ‘lead’  <b>plos</b> [plo:z] ‘dirty’  <b>plownt</b> [ploʊnt] ‘disseminates’  <b>plu</b> [pliʊ] ‘parish’  <b>pluv</b> [ply:v], [pli:v] ‘feathers’  <b>pob</b> [po:b] ‘everybody’  <b>pôr</b> [pɔ:ɹ] ‘very’  <b>post</b> [po:st] ‘post’</p>	<p><b>pow</b> [pou] ‘country’  <b>pows</b> [pouz] ‘garment’  <b>poynt</b> [pɔint] ‘point’  <b>pras</b> [pɹæ:z] ‘meadow’  <b>pratt</b> [pɹæt] ‘trick’  <b>predn, prenn</b> [pɹɛ<sup>d</sup>n], [pɹɛn] ‘tree, log’  <b>preis</b> [pɹi:z], [pɹɛ:z] ‘time, meal’  <b>preiv</b> [pɹi:v], [pɹɛ:v] ‘reptile’  <b>prest</b> [pɹɛ:st] ‘ready’  <b>prov</b> [pɹo:v] ‘proof’  <b>prow</b> [pɹoʊ] ‘advantage’  <b>prowt</b> [pɹoʊt] ‘proud’  <b>pryck</b> [pɹɪk] ‘point’  <b>prys</b> [pɹi:z] ‘price’  <b>pùb</b> [pʊb] ‘every’  <b>pur</b> [py:ɹ], [pi:ɹ] ‘pure, inveterate’  <b>pyb</b> [pi:b] ‘pipe’  <b>pydn, pynn</b> [pɹ<sup>d</sup>n], [pɹn] ‘pin’  <b>pyl</b> [pi:l] ‘hillock’  <b>pyl</b> [pi:l] ‘head of arrow’  <b>pyn</b> [pi:n] ‘pain, punishment’  <b>pyt</b> [pɹɪt] ‘pit’  <b>pyth</b> [pɹi:θ] ‘stingy’  <b>pyw</b> [piʊ] ‘who’  <b>qwart</b> [kwɔɹt] ‘quart’  <b>qweth</b> [kwe:θ] ‘garment’  <b>qwît</b> [kwɹi:t] ‘wholly’  <b>qwyck</b> [kwɹɪk] ‘quick’  <b>qwyt</b> [kwɹɪt] ‘free, quit’  <b>rag</b> [ɹæ:g] ‘for’  <b>radn, rann</b> [ɹæ<sup>d</sup>n], [ɹæn] ‘share’  <b>ras</b> [ɹæ:z] ‘grace, blessing’  <b>re</b> [ɹɛ:] ‘some’  <b>re</b> [ɹɛ:] ‘too much’</p>
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## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<p><b>red</b> [ɹe:d] ‘reads’  <b>reff</b> [ɹɛf] ‘presumption’  <b>rent</b> [ɹɛnt] ‘rent’  <b>res</b> [ɹe:z] ‘necessity’  <b>res</b> [ɹe:z] ‘ford’  <b>reun</b> [ɹø:n], [ɹe:n] ‘seal  (mammal)’  <b>reun</b> [ɹø:n], [ɹe:n] ‘horsehair’  <b>rev</b> [ɹe:v] ‘shovel’  <b>rew</b> [ɹeʊ] ‘succession, line’  <b>rew</b> [ɹeʊ] ‘frost’  <b>rewl</b> [ɹeʊl] ‘rule’  <b>ro</b> [ɹo:] ‘gift’  <b>rol</b> [ɹo:l] ‘list’  <b>Rom</b> [ɹo:m] ‘Rome’  <b>rom</b> [ɹo:m] ‘room’  <b>roos</b> [ɹo:z], [ɹu:z] ‘net’  <b>ros</b> [ɹo:z] ‘gave’  <b>ros</b> [ɹo:z] ‘roses’  <b>ros</b> [ɹo:z] ‘heathland’  <b>ros</b> [ɹo:z] ‘wheel’  <b>roth</b> [ɹo:θ] ‘order, form’  <b>row</b> [ɹoʊ] ‘row of houses’  <b>rudh</b> [ɹy:ð], [ɹi:ð] ‘red’  <b>rusk</b> [ɹy:sk], [ɹi:sk] ‘rind’  <b>rûth</b> [ɹu:θ] ‘crowd’  <b>ry</b> [ɹi:], [ɹɔi] ‘give’  <b>rych</b> [ɹɪtʃ] ‘rich’  <b>rym</b> [ɹi:m] ‘rhyme’  <b>ryn</b> [ɹi:n] ‘promontory’  <b>sad</b> [sæ:d] ‘grave’  <b>sagh</b> [sæ:x] ‘bag’  <b>sall</b> [sæl] ‘salted’  <b>sav</b> [sæ:v] ‘erect posture’  <b>sav</b> [sæ:v] ‘stand!’  <b>saw</b> [sæʊ] ‘load’</p>	<p><b>saw</b> [sæʊ] ‘safe, hale’  <b>scant</b> [skænt] ‘scarce’  <b>scarf</b> [skɔ:f] ‘scarf, joint’  <b>scav</b> [skæ:v] ‘light’  <b>scol</b> [sko:l] ‘school’  <b>scoll</b> [skɔl] ‘waste’  <b>scòn</b> [skɔn] ‘soon’  <b>scos</b> [sko:z], [sku:z] ‘shield’  <b>scout</b> [sku:t] ‘skit, howden’  <b>scruth</b> [skɹy:θ], [skɹi:θ] ‘shiver’  <b>scryf</b> [skɹi:f] ‘writing, writes’  <b>se</b> [se:] ‘seat’  <b>sedh</b> [se:ð] ‘sits’  <b>sedh</b> [se:ð] ‘depth’  <b>seg</b> [se:g] ‘brewer’s grains’  <b>seigh</b> [si:x], [se:x] ‘dry’  <b>sel</b> [se:l] ‘foundation’  <b>sel</b> [se:l] ‘seal’  <b>ser</b> [se:ɹ] ‘artificer’  <b>serth</b> [se:θ] ‘straight’  <b>set</b> [set] ‘sets’  <b>seth</b> [se:θ] ‘pot, jar’  <b>seth</b> [se:θ] ‘arrow’  <b>seul</b> [sø:l], [se:l] ‘as many’  <b>sev</b> [se:v] ‘stands’  <b>seyth</b> [søiθ] ‘seven’  <b>shâk</b> [ʃæ:k] ‘shakes’  <b>sham</b> [ʃæ:m] ‘shame’  <b>shâp</b> [ʃæ:p] ‘shape’  <b>sherp</b> [ʃɛ:ɹp] ‘sharp’  <b>sket</b> [sket] ‘straightway’  <b>sketh</b> [ske:θ] ‘tatter’  <b>skeus</b> [skø:z], [ske:z] ‘shade’  <b>slâk</b> [slæ:k] ‘slackens’  <b>sley</b> [sløi] ‘cunning’  <b>slym</b> [sli:m] ‘slime’</p>
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## A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>slynk</b> [slɪŋk] ‘slide’	<b>stark</b> [stɔːk] ‘fixedly’
<b>slyp</b> [slɪp] ‘slips’	<b>stât</b> [stæ:t] ‘state’
<b>smât</b> [smæ:t] ‘hardy’	<b>stauns</b> [stɔːns] ‘stance’
<b>smoth</b> [smo:θ] ‘smooth’	<b>stebm, stemm</b> [stɛ <sup>b</sup> m], [stɛm] ‘bend’
<b>snell</b> [snɛl] ‘fast’	<b>sten</b> [stɛ:n] ‘tin’
<b>snod</b> [sno:d] ‘ribbon’	<b>ster</b> [stɛ:ɪ] ‘star’
<b>sobm, somm</b> [sɔ <sup>b</sup> m], [sɔm] ‘sum’	<b>stlav</b> [stlæ:v] ‘lispings’
<b>sof</b> [so:f], [so:] ‘tallow’	<b>stock</b> [stɔk] ‘stock’
<b>sogh</b> [so:x] ‘ploughshare’	<b>stoff</b> [stɔf] ‘goods’
<b>sogh</b> [so:x] ‘blunt’	<b>stol</b> [sto:l] ‘stole’
<b>sols</b> [sɔlz] ‘shilling’	<b>stowt</b> [stoot] ‘stout’
<b>sòn</b> [sɔn] ‘sound’	<b>straft</b> [stræft] ‘immediately’
<b>soodh</b> [so:ð], [su:ð] ‘job’	<b>strail</b> [stræ:l] ‘mat’
<b>sor</b> [so:ɪ] ‘anger’	<b>strait</b> [stræ:t] ‘straight’
<b>sos</b> [so:z] ‘friends’	<b>stras</b> [stræ:z] ‘low ground’
<b>soul</b> [su:l] ‘soul’	<b>streich</b> [strɛtʃ] ‘delay’
<b>sowl</b> [soʊl] ‘thatch’	<b>strem</b> [strɛ:m] ‘stream’
<b>Sows</b> [soʊz] ‘Englishman’	<b>strêt</b> [strɛ:t] ‘street’
<b>spal</b> [spæ:l] ‘fine, mulct’	<b>strîk</b> [strɪ:k] ‘nimble’
<b>spas</b> [spæ:z] ‘space’	<b>strong</b> [strɔŋ] ‘stagnant’
<b>sped</b> [spe:d] ‘succeeds’	<b>stroth</b> [stɪo:θ] ‘tight’
<b>spît</b> [spɪ:t] ‘spite, rage’	<b>stryf</b> [strɪ:f] ‘strife’
<b>spladn, splann</b> [splæ <sup>d</sup> n], [splæn] ‘bright, clear’	<b>stryl</b> [strɪ:l] ‘curry-comb’
<b>spong</b> [spɔŋ] ‘sponge’	<b>stryng</b> [strɪŋ] ‘clasp’
<b>sprus</b> [sprɪ:z], [sprɪ:z] ‘pips’	<b>stryw</b> [strɪʊ] ‘sneeze’
<b>spyg</b> [spy:g] ‘spike’	<b>Stûl</b> [stu:l] ‘Epiphany’
<b>sqwat</b> [skwæt] ‘blow, buffet’	<b>styll</b> [stɪl] ‘board’
<b>sqwych</b> [skwɪtʃ] ‘spasm’	<b>styv</b> [stɪ:v] ‘jet’
<b>sqwyr</b> [skwi:ɪ] ‘standard, pattern’	<b>Sul</b> [sy:l], [si:l] ‘Sunday’
<b>sqwyth</b> [skwi:θ] ‘tired’	<b>sur</b> [sy:ɪ], [si:ɪ] ‘sure’
<b>stag</b> [stæ:g] ‘tether’	<b>swàn</b> [swɔn] ‘swan’
<b>stanch</b> [stæntʃ] ‘watertight’	<b>syght</b> [sɪxt] ‘sight’
<b>stap</b> [stæp] ‘step’	<b>sym</b> [si:m] ‘monkey’
	<b>syn</b> [si:n] ‘sign’
	<b>tack</b> [tæk] ‘nails, secures’

A PROPOSED STANDARD WRITTEN FORM OF CORNISH

<b>tag</b> [tæ:g] ‘suffocates’	<b>torth</b> [tɔ:θ], [tɔ:] ‘loaf’ (in poetry <b>tor</b> )
<b>tal</b> [tæ:l] ‘pays, must’	<b>tos</b> [to:z] ‘dough’
<b>tâl</b> [tæ:l], [tɔ:l] ‘forehead’	<b>toth</b> [to:θ] ‘haste’
<b>tan</b> [tæn] ‘fire’	<b>tour</b> [tu:ɹ] ‘tower’
<b>tàn</b> [tæn] ‘take!’	<b>towch</b> [tɔʊtʃ] ‘touch, moment’
<b>tas</b> [tæ:z] ‘father’	<b>towl</b> [tɔʊl] ‘plan’
<b>te</b> [te:] ‘tea’	<b>townt</b> [tɔʊnt] ‘impudent’
<b>tedn, tenn</b> [te <sup>d</sup> n], [tɛn] ‘pulls’	<b>tra</b> [træ:] ‘thing’
<b>teg</b> [te:g] ‘beautiful’	<b>trap</b> [træp] ‘step-stile’
<b>tell</b> [tɛl] ‘holes’	<b>tre</b> [trɛ:] ‘town’
<b>tell</b> [tɛl] ‘that’ (< <b>fatell</b> )	<b>trenk</b> [trɛŋk] ‘sour, acid’
<b>terr</b> [tɛ.ɹ] ‘breaks’	<b>tres</b> [trɛ:z] ‘way, track’
<b>tes</b> [te:z] ‘heat’	<b>trɛst</b> [trɛ:st] ‘trust’
<b>tèst</b> [tɛst] ‘witness’	<b>trɛth</b> [trɛ:θ] ‘sandy beach’
<b>teudh</b> [tɔ:ð], [te:ð] ‘melts’	<b>treus</b> [trɔ:z], [trɛ:z] ‘thwart, contrary’
<b>tev</b> [te:v] ‘grows’	<b>trew</b> [trɛʊ] ‘spits’
<b>tew</b> [teʊ] ‘fat’	<b>tro</b> [trɔ:] ‘turn’
<b>teyl</b> [tɔil] ‘manure’	<b>trobm, tromm</b> [trɔ <sup>b</sup> m], [trɔm] ‘sudden’
<b>teyr</b> [tɔi.ɹ] ‘three’ (fem.)	<b>trock</b> [trɔk] ‘large box, coffin’
<b>to</b> [to:] ‘roof’	<b>troggh</b> [trɔ:x] ‘cracked’
<b>tobm, tomm</b> [tɔ <sup>b</sup> m], [tɔm] ‘warm’	<b>tron</b> [trɔ:n] ‘throne’
<b>todn, tonn</b> [tɔ <sup>d</sup> n], [tɔn] ‘wave’	<b>troos</b> [trɔ:z], [trɔ:z] ‘foot’
<b>todn, tonn</b> [tɔ <sup>d</sup> n], [tɔn] ‘unploughed land’	<b>tros</b> [trɔ:z] ‘noise’
<b>toll</b> [tɔl] ‘hole’	<b>tru</b> [trɔ] ‘alas!’
<b>toll</b> [tɔl] ‘tax’	<b>trûth</b> [trɔ:θ] ‘trout’
<b>toll</b> [tɔl] ‘deceit’	<b>try</b> [tri:], [trɔi] ‘three’
<b>ton</b> [tɔm] ‘tone’	<b>tryg</b> [tri:g] ‘ebb’
<b>top</b> [tɔp] ‘top’	<b>tryg</b> [tri:g] ‘will dwell’
<b>torgh</b> [tɔx] ‘boar’	<b>tryst</b> [tri:st] ‘sad’
<b>torgh</b> [tɔx] ‘wreath’	<b>tu</b> [tɔ] ‘side’
<b>torn</b> [tɔm] ‘turn, time’ (but <b>i’n</b> <b>tor’ ma</b> ‘at the moment’)	<b>tus</b> [ty:z], [ti:z] ‘people’
<b>torr</b> [tɔi] ‘belly’	<b>ty</b> [ti:], [trɔi] ‘oath’
	<b>tyd</b> [ti:d] ‘tide’

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<b>tydn, tynn</b> [tɹ <sup>d</sup> n], [tn] ‘firm, tight’	<b>wheg</b> [mɛ:g] ‘sweet’
<b>tym</b> [ti:m] ‘thyme’	<b>whegh</b> [mɛ:x] ‘six’
<b>tyn</b> [ti:n] ‘bottom’	<b>wheis</b> [mi:z], [mɛ:z] ‘sweat’
<b>tyr</b> [ti:ɹ] ‘land’	<b>whelj</b> [mɛ:dʒ] ‘vomits’
<b>udn, unn</b> [y <sup>d</sup> n], [yn], [r <sup>d</sup> n], [m] ‘one’	<b>whel</b> [mɛ:l] ‘work’
<b>uj</b> [y:dʒ], [i:dʒ] ‘screech’	<b>wher</b> [mɛ:ɹ] ‘ails’
<b>ûs</b> [ju:z] ‘usage’	<b>wheth</b> [mɛ:θ] ‘blast, breath’
<b>uth</b> [y:θ], [i:θ] ‘horror’	<b>whor</b> [mɔ:ɹ] ‘sister’
<b>vas</b> [væ:z] ‘useful’	<b>whyl</b> [mi:l] ‘beetle’
<b>vordh</b> [vɔ:ɹð], [vɔ:ɹ] ‘way’ (in poetry <b>vor</b> )	<b>whyp</b> [mɪp] ‘whip’
<b>voyd</b> [vɔid] ‘empty’	<b>woud</b> [wu:d] ‘furious’
<b>voys</b> [vɔiz] ‘voice’	<b>wrynych</b> [ɹmtʃ] ‘stratagem’
<b>vu</b> [viʊ] ‘view’	<b>yagh</b> [jæ:x] ‘healthy’
<b>vyl</b> [vi:l] ‘vile’	<b>yar</b> [jæ:ɹ] ‘hen’
<b>war</b> [wæ:ɹ] ‘aware’	<b>yes</b> [jɛ:z] ‘confess’
<b>war</b> [wæ:ɹ] ‘beware!’	<b>yeth</b> [ɛ:θ], [jɛ:θ] ‘language’
<b>wàr</b> [wɔɹ] ‘on’	<b>yeyn</b> [jɔin] ‘cold’
<b>wast</b> [wæ:st] ‘waist’	<b>yn</b> [m] ‘adverbial particle’
<b>well</b> [wɛl] ‘well!’	<b>yonk</b> [jɔŋk] ‘young’
<b>whaff</b> [mæf] ‘wallop’	<b>yorgh</b> [jɔɹx] ‘roebuck’
<b>whans</b> [mænz] ‘desire’	<b>yorl</b> [jɔɹl] ‘earl’
<b>whath</b> [mæ:θ] ‘still, yet’	<b>yos</b> [jɔ:z] ‘hasty pudding’
	<b>Yow</b> [jɔʊ] ‘Thursday’
	<b>yw</b> [iʊ] ([ɹʊ] in weak stress) ‘is’

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CHAPTER TEN

SUMMARY OF VOWEL SPELLINGS

<i>Written</i>	<i>when stressed and followed by</i>	<i>is pronounced</i>	<i>as</i>
<b>a</b>	<b>b, d, dh, f, g, gh, j, l, m, n, s, sk, st, th, v</b>	long	æ:
<b>a</b>	<b>r</b>	long	ɒ:
<b>e</b>	<b>b, d, dh, f, g, gh, j, l, m, n, r, s, sk, st, th, v</b>	long	e:
<b>o</b>	—"	long	o:
<b>u</b>	—"	long	y: ~ i:
<b>y</b>	—"	long	i:
<b>i</b>	—"	long	i:
<b>û</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant, and except in <b>ûsya</b> where it is [ju:]</i>	long	u:
<b>ai</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant</i>	long	e:
<b>ei</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant</i>	long	i: ~ e:
<b>eu</b>	<i>generally, regardless of the following consonant</i>	long	ø: ~ e:
<b>oo</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant</i>	long	o: ~ u:
<b>ou</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant</i>	long	u:

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<b>a</b>	<b>bm, c, ch, ck, dn, ff, k, ll, mm, nn, ns, nt, ss, x</b>	short	æ
<b>a</b>	<b>ls, rf, rgh, rn, rr, rs, rt, rth</b> <i>and also after w</i>	short	ɒ
<b>e</b>	<b>bm, c, ch, ck, dn, ff, k, ll, ls, mm, nn, ns, nt, rf, rgh, rn, rr, rs, rt, rth, ss, x</b>	short	ɛ
<b>o</b>	--	short	ɔ
<b>u</b>	--	short	y ~ ɪ
<b>y</b>	--	short	ɪ
<b>i</b>	--	short	ɪ
<b>ù</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant</i>	short	ʊ
<b>eu</b>	<i>rarely, and not in monosyllables, regardless of the following consonant</i>	short	œ ~ ɛ
<b>au</b>	<i>regardless of the following consonant</i>	short	ɔ
<b>â</b>	<b>bm, c, ch, ck, dn, ff, k, ll, mm, nn, ns, nt, ss, x</b>	long	æ:
<b>â</b>	<b>l, n, s, v</b>	long	æ: ~ ɒ:
<b>ê</b>	<b>bm, c, ch, ck, dn, ff, k, ll, mm, nn, ns, nt, ss, x</b>	long	e:
<b>î</b>	--	long	i:
<b>ô</b>	--	long	o:



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<b>à</b>	<b>b, d, dh, f, g, gh, j, l, m, n, s, sk, st, th, v</b>	short	æ
<b>à</b>	<b>r</b>	short	ɒ
<b>è</b>	<b>b, d, dh, f, g, gh, j, l, m, n, r, s, sk, st, th, v</b>	short	ɛ
<b>ì</b>	–"–	short	ɪ
<b>ò</b>	–"–	short	ɔ
<b>ay</b>	<i>sometimes raised to [aɪ]</i>		æi
<b>ey</b>	<i>sometimes raised to [eɪ] or [e:]</i>		əi
<b>oy</b>	<i>sometimes raised to [ɔi]</i>		ɔi
<b>aw</b>	<i>always</i>		aʊ
<b>ow</b>	<i>generally, sometimes raised to [u:]</i> ; finally often [ɔ], [ʊ], or [ə]		oʊ
<b>yw</b>	<i>generally, sometimes [ɪʊ] when stressed</i>		iʊ
<b>uw</b>	–"–		iʊ
<b>u</b>	–"– <i>only in final position as in <b>du, Jesu</b></i>		iʊ
<b>ew</b>	<i>always</i>		eʊ
<b>ia</b>	<i>always</i>		iə
<b>ya</b>	<i>always</i>		jæ

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<b>a</b>	<i>when unstressed, especially in final position</i>	short	ə
<b>e</b>	<i>when unstressed, especially in final position</i>	short	ə
<b>o</b>	<i>when unstressed, especially in final position</i>	short	ə
<b>y</b>	<i>when unstressed, especially in final position</i>	short	ɪ ~ i
<b>â</b>	<i>orthographically, only in these words: â 'goes'; dâ 'good'</i>	long	æ:
<b>ê</b>	<i>orthographically, only in these words: êv 'drinks'; êth 'goest, went'; kê 'go'</i>	long	e:
<b>ô</b>	<i>orthographically, only in this word: ôn 'lamb'</i>	long	o: