A Concise Tabulation
of the
Cornovian Dialect

AUC MMCCCCVI.
A Concise Tabulation

of the

Cornovian Grammar.

Universitas Sancti Perranis,
apud Truronem, Damnoniae.
ano cccxliii scolae.

£ 1 /10/6 Cambriae.
Preface.

This revised fourth edition of Prf. Livia Ferrars’s Concise Tabulation of the Cornovian Grammar marks a significant alteration in format and size. The popular first edition of 1890 was little more than an outline of the morphology, sparsely augmented with notes, and was intended as a supplement to Prf. A. G. Davidson’s copious *An Historical and Comparative Grammar of the British Dialects*, published at Oxford University, 1888. The second edition of 1948 and the enlarged third edition of 1952 were the first steps at creating an independant grammar book of any sort for any Dumnonian dialect since 1790, when William Pryce published his *Archaeologia Cornu-Britannica*. The second and third editions worked well as a small handbook, but yet was found wanting in many sections. Thus, in early 1997 (std.), the Fellows of the Classical Studies Division of the Royal College at Esca decided that a revised edition of the Concise Tabulation must be issued, and that it would actually border upon an entirely new work. Having made this decision, the Classics and Romance Languages Departments of St. Perran’s University at Trurow, under the guiding hands of Sarra la Cawurn (Classics and British Languages) and Gawens Quidgerei (Romance Languages) were chosen to complete the revision work, as several of the Province’s top scholars are in residence at the University.

The format of this fourth edition of the book as a whole has been improved, following the divisions set forth in other standard reference grammars. The main sections of the Morphology, those treating of the Nouns and Verbs have been entirely rewritten and expanded, taking into account modern scholarship, bringing these sections into line with the standards as set forth by the Classical Studies Division of the Royal College at Esca. Several appendices have been newly added; and older ones rewritten. The more important of the appendices are those concerning the sound and form changes that occur between Latin and Cornovian.

The Introduction and section on Mutations were new to the third edition; yet even so, some improvements have been made. The Introduction includes revised information on the relationships between all the main Dumnonian dialects, along with several new examples. There is also a short section on the political division of the Province, with highlights on where the dialect boundaries are. A dialect map is also provided here.

The Grammar has always been descriptive rather than comparative or historical; but even so, some attempt has been made at giving comparative and historical information where deemed necessary in order to better understand the material. No attempt has been made to replace well established terms or categories by newer ones, as the usual terms have proven adequate to the task for many years.

Esca,  
May 1, 1999.
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Introduction.

The British Languages, of which the Cornovian is one, form a Branch of the Romance Language Family of Western Europe. It has developed, as have all the other Romance Languages, roughly since the third or fourth century’s so-called Vulgar Latin period. All British dialects have historically been affected and influenced by their Celtic predecessor and neighbour languages, particularly the ancient Brythonic. A reasonably large substratum of the British vocabulary, varying from perhaps 10% to 25% is of Celtic provenance; and the sound system is also heavily influenced by the Celtic languages, particularly the mutational systems.

Cornovian itself is actually a continuum of the so-called Western British dialects, located in the southern portion of Rheon Kemr, on the Dumnonian Peninsular, in the Scilly Isles, the Isle of Lundy and in the Little Britain region, to the northwest of France. There are four main groupings within the Western British: Belgic (in the east), Dumnonian (in the west), and Duronian (in the south). From the Belgic branch derive the modern Belgic dialect (or Belgeú) and the Sorbadú variety of Pagusian Brithenig. From the Dumnonian branch derive the modern Cornovian (Kernú in the west, Dunnú in the east), Domanú, Scillic, Lundish and Breotú. From the Duronian branch derive the dialects of the Kingdom of Dewrow, generally known as Dewrú. Recent discoveries have shed light upon a heretofor suspected but unconfirmed Sabrinian group, in the north, comprising some four or five dialects; though their true place within the family tree is not yet known with any certainty. The dialects with the greatest numbers of speakers in the Dumnonian Province, in descending order, are: Eastern Cornovian (Dunnú); Sorbadú; Pagusian Brithenig; Western Cornovian (Kernú); Dewrú; Breotú; Belgeú; Domanú; Standard Brithenig; Lundish; and Scillic.

The following three phrases will demonstrate the differences and the similarities of the diverse dialects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The boy sings to the cat.</th>
<th>When the cat’s away the rat will play.</th>
<th>I see the house.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Brith</td>
<td>ill mab cant all cath</td>
<td>afodd ill cath a iog ill rath</td>
<td>eo gwidd la gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg Brith</td>
<td>il mab cant al cat</td>
<td>avod il cat a jog il rat</td>
<td>eo gwed la gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>il mabos li catti cant</td>
<td>avod il cats a iog il rats</td>
<td>eo la ndomme wedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sor</td>
<td>el mab cann al cat</td>
<td>delog el cat a iog el rat</td>
<td>eo weu lla ngas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>o mabb o cat ell cann</td>
<td>ab-el’ o cat ap’eogg o rat</td>
<td>io an do whedo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>il mapos li cati cantath</td>
<td>alla il cats a ioc il rats</td>
<td>eo la ndomu wedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du</td>
<td>le jocko cantah al felle</td>
<td>le felles de locko, les ratos a yocko</td>
<td>eo veu la ccasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br</td>
<td>le yowans ai chait chante</td>
<td>dela le chats a ioch le rats</td>
<td>ie veu la chasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>ills maus y chath es chanyt</td>
<td>avo ills cath, ayogh ills rath</td>
<td>eo la ccaben ven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>lu mabh au cheth a channer</td>
<td>ela lu cat pay yoc lu rat</td>
<td>yo do lan doma wedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>elo fil li cattí cantát</td>
<td>ala lo catt pu-yoch lo ratt</td>
<td>eo vem li casai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**: StB, Standard Brithenig; PgB, Pagusian Brithenig dialect; EC, Eastern Cornovian (Dunnu); Sor, Sorbadu; Lu, Lundish; WC, Western Cornovian (Cornovian); Du, Dewru; Br, Breotu; Bel, Belgeu; Sc, Scillic; Dom, Domanu.
The Cornovian Province is a political entity within the Kingdom of Cambria, occupying the southwestern portion of Britain. The approximate natural boundaries are the Avon valley in the east up to the Marlborough Downs; then to the Severn, roughly following the Avon westwards. From this point, the Severn Estuary to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the British Sea to the south form the boundaries. Several islands pertain to Cornovia: Lundy, the Scillies, Portland and the Rocks of Swange. The Province is made up of four kingdoms: Belgeow and Dewrow in the east; Kernow in the west; and Dunnnow in the middle. These kingdoms roughly correspond to the ancient tribal lands of the Belgae, Durotriges and Dumnonii respectively. Since ancient times, there has been a separate western branch of the Dumnonii, namely the Cornovii; and it is this last group that lives in the Kingdom of Kernow.

The Kingdom of Dewrow is the smallest of the four, encompassing the land about the Dewro Downs. The border begins at the British Sea just west of Lyme Regis and goes to the northeast above the North Downs to Blackmoore Vale; then it follows the Little Stour to Three Kingdom Stone; and then follows the Greater Stour down to the Salisbury Road; from this point, it goes east to the Avon and then to the northeast to the Border with England. Belgeow has three borders: from the town of Martenspont on the south side of the Severn, it goes east to the Avon, and follows that river east to the Marlbourough Downs, where it meets the border with England in the vicinity of Swindon. From Yeomouth, about 15 miles southwest of Martenspont, the border goes east crosscountry towards Aquesolls and curves to the south, just east of the Brue Valley, and meeting the border with Dewrow at Three Kingdom Stone. This western border of Belgeow and the western part of the border of Dewrow form the eastern border of Dunnnow. The common border between Kernow and Dunnnow starts at Biliduns at Tamarmouth and runs up the west bank of the Tamar for about five miles then crosses to the east bank and follows the river up to its source. From here, the border goes northeast crosscountry towards Tortonna, then follows the Torix to Torixmouth on Barnstaple Bay, just west of Bernestaboels.

The dialect boundaries roughly correspond to the kingdom boundaries. Western Cornovian is spoken, apart from Kernow, in the northern part of Dunnnow, from Torixmouth to Wiladuns, mostly by the few inhabitants of Exemoor. Domanú is spoken in the land south of Dartmoor, in Dunnnow, and in a few pockets of coastal lands between Exmouth and Lyme Regis. Dewrú is is confined to Dewrow, with some settlements of speakers east of the border with England, north of the Solent. Belgeú is confined to the southern part of Belgeow between the upper Stour and the Avon; and the northeastern part of the country, around Swindon. A variety of Pagusian Brithenig, though mixt with areas of Dunnú, is largely spoken in western Belgeow and eastern Dunnow from the Severn down to the lands around Glastein. Another variant of Pagusian Brithenig, Sorbadú is spoken in central Belgeow, to the near exclusion of the native Belgeú. The now extinct Sabrinian dialects formed a line along the river from around Barnestaboels up to the region just south of Gleus. The map indicates only the mere suggestion of these dialects’ boundaries, as far too little is known about them to conjecture more.

Dunnú is the name of the specific dialect of Cornovian spoken in the Kingdom of Dunnnow, but Cornovian is usually the word applied to both this dialect and the dialect of the Kingdom of Kernow.
Some notes on Sound Mutations.

There are several sound mutations, or sound changes, which consonants in all British dialects undergo. The most common mutations in Cornovian are aspiration and nasalisation; the others being softening and hardening. Aspiration is a slight laxening of the point of articulation, which yields a consonant sound that is somewhat hissy or breathy in nature. Nasalisation occurs in environments where anciently the preceding word had a final nasal sound. It generally yields initial consonants which have a strong nasal character. Softening is often referred to as the “split mutation”, for only four of the affected consonants are truly softened. The softening of voiceless stops yields “softened” or voiced stops. Other consonants are simply aspirated, hence the appellation “split”. Hardening is the last mutation, and the most difficult to find. A few environments, where one would regularly expect some other mutation, generally a word medial mutation, result either in the retention of a mutable voiceless stop or a devoicing of a voiced stop. As recent decades have progressed, there has been a growing trend towards hardening all medial mutations; but the process is by no means complete nor all pervasive: madró to matrú, but poder remains unaffected.

There are several causes for these mutations. Most mutations arise as the effects one word has on another. The usual victims are nouns and verbs; while the usual culprits are articles, prepositions, preverbs and the like; which, incidentally, are not themselves mutable. Historically, the aspirate mutation is caused by the ancient loss of a final consonant of some sort, and particularly final s. The consonant is itself aspirated, becoming -h, which eventually disappears, aspirating the following consonant in turn. This mutational aspiration should not be confused with word final aspiration, which is simply the phenomenon of word final, exposed, consonants aspirating. In Cornovian, this word final aspiration does not affect the following word, except adjectives, unless they are already mutated.

The mutational series here follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmutate</td>
<td>Aspirate</td>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>Softening</td>
<td>Hardening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>mb</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>pp**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>th, ţ*</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>tt**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, k</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>ck, cc**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qu</td>
<td>wh</td>
<td>ngw</td>
<td>gw</td>
<td>qu**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bh</td>
<td>mb</td>
<td>bh</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dh, [p]*</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>ngw</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>qu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>wh**</td>
<td>ngw</td>
<td>w**</td>
<td>— †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mh</td>
<td>mm**</td>
<td>mh</td>
<td>— †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nh**</td>
<td>nn**</td>
<td>nh**</td>
<td>— †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>fh**</td>
<td>mh</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>ff*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>sh**</td>
<td>nz</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>ss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>vh**</td>
<td>mh**</td>
<td>vh**</td>
<td>— †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>zh**</td>
<td>nz</td>
<td>z**</td>
<td>— †</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The use of the letter thorn (Þ, þ) to represent this mutation is generally restricted to southeastern Duneint. Sometimes a double thorn ([þþ]) is used to represent an aspirated d.
** There is no change in pronunciation from the unmutate to the mutate; the change is purely orthographic in nature. Technically, these sounds are immutable; but the orthography indicates a mutation anyway.
† These sounds may not be hardened.

Cornovian and Standard Brithenig are the British languages that have the fullest mutational systems. The other dialects usually have one or another mutation that is quite dominant, leaving the others in a rather less prominent position. In general, the Dumnonian dialects prefer aspiration and nasalisation; Brithenig prefers softening and aspiration.
MORPHOLOGY.

Sounds and Letters.

Alphabet.
The Kernow dialect makes use of the same alphabet as the standard Brithenig, but with a few additions. The alphabet is thus: A,a; B,b; C,c; D,d; E,e; F,f; G,g; I,i; J,j; K,k; L,l; M,m; N,n; O,o; P,p; R,r; S,s; T,t; U,u; V,v; W,w; X,x; Y,y; Z,z. The following double letters are considered letters in their own right, but are alphabetised within the single letters, i.e., words starting with Li come after words starting with Li in dictionaries: Bh; Ch; nC, nc; Dh; Gh; H; Kh; nK, nk; Li, ll; Mh; Nh; nG, ng; Ph; Qu, qu; Rh; Sh; Th; Vh; Wh; X,x; Zh. H is the sign of aspiration and softening, and thus causes a change in pronunciation of the letters that occur with it. Very few Cornovian words start with H, and these are all foreign borrowings. See Appendix II for Latin to Cornovian sound change rules.

Sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>English Equivalent Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>à; a</td>
<td>‘ah’ when stressed; ‘uh’ when unstressed; [a], [ə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae</td>
<td>a broader more open form of ‘e’; [ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>like English; [b]. Often ‘v’ intervocally; [v]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bh</td>
<td>‘v’; [v]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>‘s’ before e or i; ‘k’ elsewhere; [s], [k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ck</td>
<td>‘k’, a hardened c; [k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>like English; [d]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>‘ð’ (‘th’ in Eng. <em>that</em>); [ð]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é, è, e</td>
<td>‘ay’ (‘ai’ in <em>wait</em>) or ‘eh’ when stressed; ‘uh’ when unstressed; [ɛ], [ɛ], [θ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>like English; [f]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>‘zh’ before e or i; ‘g’ elsewhere; [ʒ], [ʒ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>like the ‘ch’ of loch, but voiced; [ɣ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>slight breath before vowels; [h]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i; i</td>
<td>‘ee’ when stressed; ‘ih’ elsewhere; [i], [I]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>like English; [ʒ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>like English; [k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>like the ‘ch’ in loch; [x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>like English; [l]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ll</td>
<td>similar to Brithenig, when initial but is really ‘hl’ articulated simultaneously; frequently like English ‘ly’ or sometimes simply ‘y’ when medial and like ‘y’ when final; [hl], [ly], [j]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>like English; [m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mh</td>
<td>like English ‘v’; [v]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n, nh</td>
<td>like English; [n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nc, nk, ng</td>
<td>like English ‘ng’ in sing; [ŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>‘oh’ or ‘aw’ when stressed; ‘o’ or ‘ou’ when unstressed; [ɔ], [o], [u]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò, ò; o</td>
<td>o + wuh; [ɔwθ] The labial element should not be too obvious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>like English; [p]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>‘f’; [f]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qu, cu</td>
<td>‘qu’, in pronouns, ‘k’; [kw], [k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>short trilled ‘r’ when initial or medial, sometimes like ‘rz’h’ when final; [r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rr</td>
<td>long trilled ‘r’; [ɻ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s, sh</td>
<td>short trilled ‘r’ with slight breathiness; [hr]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>like English; [t]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>‘b’ (‘th’ in Eng. <em>thing</em>); [θ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ú; u</td>
<td>‘oo’ when stressed; ‘uh’ when unstressed; [u], [θ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v, vh</td>
<td>like English; [v]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w, wh</td>
<td>like English when a consonant; ‘oo’ when a vowel; [w], [u]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>like ‘ch’ in loch; [x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>‘ee’ when stressed; ‘uh’ when unstressed; [i], [θ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>like English; [z]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Articles.
Articles are derived from demonstrative pronouns and are used in conjunction with nouns. The definite article is used when a particular object is referred to; while the indefinite article is used when no particular reference is made. The definite article corresponds to the in English, and the indefinite article to a or some.

Definite Article.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>m. sing.</th>
<th>f. sing.</th>
<th>c. sing.</th>
<th>plur.</th>
<th>c. plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>il, ill</td>
<td>y², ils</td>
<td>la, lla</td>
<td>y², ils</td>
<td>yⁿ^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>ys</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>ys</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>le^n</td>
<td>y², ils</td>
<td>la^n, lla^n</td>
<td>y², ils</td>
<td>yⁿ^n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Before plural words beginning with vowels, the definite article is ils, usually pronounced [s] and elided with the noun. Before consonants, the form in y is used.

Indefinite Article.

Nouns.
Cornovian nouns are commonly divided into a declensional system derived from that of Latin, but much simplified. The Cornovian has four classes of nouns; of which the -n- stems, -r- stems and indeclinables each have their own declension. The remainder, -a-, -o-, (-i-), -u-, -e- and consonant stems, have all collapsed into one declension. These classes are given Roman numerals I through IV to distinguish them. Class I is composed of the vowel and consonant stems; class II is composed of -n- stems which retain the antique characteristic of lacking the stem letter in the sing. nom.; class III is composed of -r- stem familial words; class IV is composed of various minor declensions, indeclinables, the infinitives, etc. Class I nouns differ generally only in the nominative (singular and plural), and in their gender.

Cornovian nouns decline for case in order to clarify their rôles in the sentence. The three cases are the nominative, dative and oblique, also known as the accusative. Each case has a distinct termination, which varies somewhat from declension to declension. The functions of each case are described in detail in the Syntax under Nouns.

Following is a general chart showing the nominal terminations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>-a, -es, -ès, -u</td>
<td>-i, -es</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>-i, -e</td>
<td>-ib*</td>
<td>-ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-ron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: -a- stems retain their nom. sing. termination in -a and dat. sing. -i; -o- stems retain nom. sing. -es and dat. sing. -i; -u- stems retain nom. sing. -us. Otherwise, all class I nouns are declined alike. The consonant stems are currently in a state of flux, varying between retension of the old dative termination in -e, and the common termination in -i; within this class, the monosyllabic roots (regès, legès, etc.) seem most resistant, while longer roots (cualitats, etc.) almost always are found with -i datives. In Modern Kernu, it is no longer possible to distinguish -i- stems from consonant stems, since so many consonant stems now take the dative termination in -i.
NOTE: The dative singular of class I nouns frequently shows i umlaut, particularly in monosyllables: li gwein, li cceint, li eirth, li meiph, etc. Nouns of the second through fourth declensions do not generally exhibit umlaut datives.

NOTE: There are several variant forms of the dative plural ending, caused by different environments. 1. A broad vowel (a, o, e) in the preceding syllable causes the ending to have an i; while a slender vowel (i, u, e [ɛ]) causes the ending to have an e. The pronunciation of both is the same: [œ]. If a nasal (m, n) follows the ending, the ending is caused to have a p; while the continuants (f, v, s) cause the ending to have and f. For example: lis ciwtatib (broad vowel), lis pileb (slender vowel), colis pilep neis lladamib (slender vowel with nasal following; broad vowel); lis cattif fineb (broad vowel with continuant following; slender vowel).

NOTE: Class I nouns with identical m. and f. roots (druids, dentistae, etc.) express a feminine dative plural with the ending -ab. All masculines and any feminine word other than those with common gender roots express the dative plural as above. For example: lis druidab, to the lawyers (feminine); lis druideb. The vowel of the ending is pronounced [œ], like the others.

Class I Nouns, -a-, -o-, -wo- (-v-) stems.
Most -a- stems are feminine in gender, as were their Latin and British ancestral forms. Of particular note, though, in the class I nouns are the -a- stem masculines, which are quite rare, and are primarily nouns of Greek or Latin origin denoting occupation: nawtae, sailour, dentistae, dentist; or proper names of individuals or families: Adreae, Murenae, Brettanicae. Of note, too, is ayrechoels, farm hand which has migrated from the -a- stem class to the -o-.

Class I nouns are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>la benna, woman</th>
<th>la canta, song</th>
<th>la seinya, sign</th>
<th>il nawtae, M., sailour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>la benna</td>
<td>la canta</td>
<td>la seinya</td>
<td>il nawtae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li benni, wein</td>
<td>li canti, cceint</td>
<td>li seinyi</td>
<td>li nawti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>la mbenne</td>
<td>la ncante</td>
<td>la nzeinye</td>
<td>le nnawte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>y bhenni</td>
<td>y chanti</td>
<td>y seinyi</td>
<td>y nawti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>ys bennev</td>
<td>ys cantev</td>
<td>ys seinyev</td>
<td>ys nawtev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>y bhennes</td>
<td>y chanttes</td>
<td>y seinyes</td>
<td>y nawttes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those whose stem is in -o- or -wo- (-v-) are primarily masculine in gender. As a rule, any surviving second declension nouns that were feminine have, throughout Cornovian history, migrated to the -a- stem class. Any surviving neuter nouns have either migrated to the -a- stems and become feminines, or have remained and become masculines. Several neuters naming parts of the body and a few words denoting natural pairs have become masculine but which have plurals (technically duals) that are feminine singular in form when naming the particular parts of the body or the natural pair in question, but which have regular masculine plurals when speaking of these parts or objects in general: m.s. il orels, ear, f.pl. la orela, the ears of the body, m.pl. ils oreli, ears in general; il deyttes, finger, la deyta, fingers on the hand, y deytì, fingers. In formal prose, proper names of this class show a characteristic vocative form in -e: Marccke from Marcos, Cunne from Cunos, etc. They also tend to have oblique forms in -on: nom. Marcos, dat. Marcci, obl. Marcon.
They are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>il cantes, <em>language</em></th>
<th>il dames, <em>ox</em></th>
<th>il bardes, <em>bard</em></th>
<th>Marcos, <em>Marc</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>il cantes</td>
<td>il dames</td>
<td>il bardes</td>
<td>il Marcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li canti, cceint</td>
<td>li dami, deimh</td>
<td>li bardi, beirdh</td>
<td>li Marcci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>le ncante</td>
<td>le ndame</td>
<td>le mbarde</td>
<td>le mMarcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc.</td>
<td>y chanti</td>
<td>y dhami</td>
<td>y bhardi</td>
<td>y Mharcci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>y cantev</td>
<td>y damev</td>
<td>y bardev</td>
<td>y Marccev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>y chantes</td>
<td>y dhammes</td>
<td>y bhardhes</td>
<td>y Mharceses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The -wo- or -v- stem nouns are those of proper names of some peoples, which have a characteristic stem in -wo-. All of these words have a corresponding form with a stem in -n-, signifying the language or culture of that people: Kernow, Kernu; Belgeow, Belgeu; etc. Not every people or country of the world or even of Europe have names in this form, and there is no rule for the formation or memorisation of the names that exist. Several authorities call these words -v- stems.

There are several -o- stem nouns, invariably proper names of peoples, that, when used in the plural, have true genitive case forms. As with the -wo- stems, there is no rule governing the formation of this type of word, and not all countries are of this type. This genitive case is derived from the Latin genitive.

The -wo- or -v- stems are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>il Kernow, <em>Cornwall</em></th>
<th>il Belgeow, <em>Belgae</em></th>
<th>il Dewrow, <em>Durotriges</em></th>
<th>il Trewrow, <em>Truro</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>il Kernow</td>
<td>il Belgeow</td>
<td>il Dewrow</td>
<td>il Trewrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li Kernovi</td>
<td>li Belgeovi</td>
<td>li Dewrov</td>
<td>li Trewrov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>le nGernow</td>
<td>le mBelgeow</td>
<td>le nDewrow</td>
<td>le nDrewrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The -o- stems with genitive terminations are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>y Kheranni</td>
<td>y Francchi</td>
<td>y Siami</td>
<td>y Nipuncui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>lor mBretannór</td>
<td>lor Francór</td>
<td>lor Siamór</td>
<td>lor Nipuncuéor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>ys Bretannib</td>
<td>ys Francčib</td>
<td>ys Siamib</td>
<td>ys Nipuncuib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>y Bretannos</td>
<td>y Francos</td>
<td>y Siamos</td>
<td>y Nipuncuos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consonant and -i- stems are declined alike:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>il theoères, tower</td>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li theoeri, tyr</td>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>le ndeoere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la biès, cow</td>
<td></td>
<td>li bwi, boy</td>
<td></td>
<td>la mbûe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>laluckets, mouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>li luceti, lucheit</td>
<td></td>
<td>la luccte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>il reys, king</td>
<td></td>
<td>il rege</td>
<td></td>
<td>le rege</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nom. y theoeres | y bhues | y lucetes | y rheges
dat. ys teoerev | ys buev | ys lucctev | ys regev
obl. ys theoeres | y bhues | y lucetes | y rheges

Most of the -u- stem words are learned words of the Latin second declension borrowed into Cornovian as -u- stems: incus, an inner ear bone, virus, virus, dactylus, finger or poetic foot. Several Celtic words are also borrowed this way: ancouragus, a kind of salmon, centugnatus, first born. The native words of this class show -u in the nominative singular, while the learned words generally show -us.

They are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>il incus, anvil</td>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li incci</td>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>le incce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la domu, house</td>
<td></td>
<td>li domi</td>
<td></td>
<td>la ndome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>il muccu, pig, boar</td>
<td></td>
<td>li mucci, mych</td>
<td></td>
<td>la mmucce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>il dactylus, dactyl</td>
<td></td>
<td>li dactyli</td>
<td></td>
<td>le ndactyle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nom. ils incces | y dhomes | y mhuuces | y dactylles
dat. ys inccev | ys domev | ys mucev | ys dactylev
obl. ils incces | y dhomes | y mhuuces | y dactylles

-e- stem nouns are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>il diès</td>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>li die</td>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>le ndie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>il castrès, castle</td>
<td></td>
<td>li castri</td>
<td></td>
<td>le ncastre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la ospès</td>
<td></td>
<td>li ospeit</td>
<td></td>
<td>la ospe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>il milès, soldier</td>
<td></td>
<td>li mileit</td>
<td></td>
<td>le mmilem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nom. y dhies | y chastres | ils ospes | y mhiles
dat. ys diev | ys castrev | ys ospethiv | ys mileitiv
obl. y dhies | y chastres | ils ospes | y mhiles

Class II nouns, -r- stems.

All true -r- stem nouns belong to the so called “family group” type nouns, which in Cornovian constitute the following: mother, father, sister, brother, and wife. Agent nouns in -eor- are consonant stems.
The -\(r\)- stems are declined thus:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{nom.} & \text{dat.} & \text{obl.} \\
\text{la maoer,} & \text{il paoer,} & \text{la seoer,} & \text{la ychoer,} \\
\text{mother} & \text{father} & \text{sister} & \text{wife} \\
\end{array}
\]

nom. la maoer il paoer la seor la ychoer
dat. li mari li pari li sesri li uccri
obl. la mmarun le mbarun la nzerun la echrun

nom. y mhadres y phadres y seures ils yccres
dat. ys madriv ys padriv ys seuriv ys uccriv
obl. y mhadres y phadres y seures ils yccres

**Class III nouns, -n- stems.**
The -\(n\)- stem nouns constitute a large grouping of Kernu nouns, and is a rapidly growing class due to borrowings from foreign tongues and the phenomenon of stem reclassification that some native words undergo when a verb or other part of speech that has an ‘n’ at the end of the root is made into a noun: the Latin adjective ‘germanus’ has become a noun in Kernu, ‘chermà’; the Spanish phrase ‘cigarillo cubano’ has been borrowed and modified as ‘coubà’, cigar. The -\(n\)- stems in Cornovian are especially characterised by their ultimate syllable stress of the nominative and oblique cases (singular and plural) as well as by the fact that the characteristic -\(n\)- of the stem is lacking in the nominative singular. Apart from the dative case, -\(n\)- stem nouns have no terminations, for the -\(n\) is in fact the stem letter. ‘Il omm’ is an exception, owing to the fact that the final vowel has been lost.

The -\(n\)- stems are declined thus:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{nom.} & \text{dat.} & \text{obl.} \\
\text{la niccú,} & \text{il omm,} & \text{la Kernu,} & \text{il/la cherma,} \\
\text{daughter} & \text{man} & \text{Cornish} & \text{friend} \\
\end{array}
\]

nom. la niccú il omm la Kernú il chermà
dat. li nicconi li omeni li Kernoni li chermani
obl. la nniccon le omen la nKernon le ngherman

nom. y niccen ils omen y cherman
dat. ys nicconiv ys omeniv ys chermaniv
obl. y niccen ils omen y cherman

**Common noun types.**
There are several nominal suffixes that are used to generate types families of related words. Most are derived from Latin forms, while a few are of Celtic extraction.

-\(ares\) place where something is done -\(mentès\) derisive agent noun
-\(éz\) having a quality -\(ntès\) agent noun, one who does
-\(ismes\) “-ism” -\(ús, -úa\) in the state of
-\(itats\) “-ity”

For example: *carnares*, butcher shop; *librares*, book stall; *feléz*, happiness; *cristianísmes*, Christianity, *hinduísmes*, Hinduism; *llaretats*, clarity; *rapeditats*, rapidity; *poetamentès*, a bad poet; *cantamentès*, poor quality composer or singer; *cursentès*, racer; *lavurantiès*, labourer; *caziús*, succesfully hunted; *facià*, properly done.

-10-
Adjectives.
In general, adjectives are not marked for gender, number or case, except that feminine adjectives take the mutation of their nouns. These adjectives are said to be invariable. But several are irregular in that they are variable, and are marked for gender and case in the singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. nom.</td>
<td>newos</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>finnos</td>
<td>finn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>finn</td>
<td>finn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. nom.</td>
<td>neva</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>finna</td>
<td>finn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>finn</td>
<td>finn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. nom.</td>
<td>beccos</td>
<td>beck</td>
<td>sennos</td>
<td>senn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>bech</td>
<td>beck</td>
<td>senn</td>
<td>senn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. nom.</td>
<td>becca</td>
<td>beck</td>
<td>senna</td>
<td>senn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>bech</td>
<td>beck</td>
<td>senn</td>
<td>senn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. nom.</td>
<td>magnos</td>
<td>magan</td>
<td>seccos</td>
<td>seck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>magh</td>
<td>mag</td>
<td>sech</td>
<td>seck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. nom.</td>
<td>magna</td>
<td>magan</td>
<td>secca</td>
<td>seck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>magh</td>
<td>mag</td>
<td>sech</td>
<td>seck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participles.
Cornovian has three participial forms: the present active; the perfect passive; and the present middle. The present participles decline for number, while the perfect participle declines for gender as well:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Active</th>
<th>Present Middle</th>
<th>Perfect Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a-</td>
<td>-e-</td>
<td>-i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>-ànt</td>
<td>-ènt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>-ànts</td>
<td>-ènts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present and middle participles have survived nearly intact into modern Kernu. The perfect participial, however, has been greatly eroded over the centuries. The ancestral form in -atos suffered aspiration to -a(h)us in the Middle period. By the Early Modern period, the stem vowel had been syncopated, leaving the vowel of the ending intact. The -s of the ending has also been aspirated away over the years; the whole process leaving only the vowel of the ending. The feminine and plural endings were later devices, designed to fill out the sketchy declension, and are based on French models.

Adjective Comparison. Cornovian adjectival agreement is somewhat haphazard in nature. Most adjectives take the regular forms, using plu and il plu to mark the comparative and superlative. Many, though, also have irregular forms or variants, usually derived from the ancestral Latin forms. Only the old Latin irregulars form adverbs irregularly; all other adverbs formed from adjectives have regular forms in -(e)ment, the -e- being a kind of “buffer sound” placed between a consonant and -ment.
**Regular Comparison.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
<th>Adverbial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keru, <em>sky blue</em></td>
<td>plu cheru</td>
<td>il plu cheru</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapid, <em>quick or fast</em></td>
<td>plu rhapid</td>
<td>il plu rhapid</td>
<td>rapidement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duls, <em>sweet</em></td>
<td>plu dhuls</td>
<td>il plu dhuls</td>
<td>dulcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blancos, <em>white or blank</em></td>
<td>plu bhlanccos</td>
<td>il plu bhlanccos</td>
<td>blanckement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irregular Comparison.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
<th>Adverbial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keru, <em>sky blue</em></td>
<td>keruer</td>
<td>il keruam</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapid, <em>fast</em></td>
<td>rapidoer</td>
<td>il rapidam</td>
<td>rapidement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duls, <em>sweet</em></td>
<td>plu dhuls</td>
<td>il dulsam</td>
<td>dulcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newos, <em>new</em></td>
<td>newoer</td>
<td>il newam</td>
<td>neument, nevement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macker, <em>large</em></td>
<td>macroer</td>
<td>il mackram</td>
<td>mackrement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micker, <em>small</em></td>
<td>microer</td>
<td>il mickram</td>
<td>mickrement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blancos, <em>white or blank</em></td>
<td>blancoer</td>
<td>il blanccam</td>
<td>blanckement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boun, <em>good</em></td>
<td>meyoer</td>
<td>il plu bhoun</td>
<td>ben, boun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal, <em>bad</em></td>
<td>peyoer</td>
<td>il plu mhal</td>
<td>pore, porement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mult, <em>much or many</em></td>
<td>plu</td>
<td>il plu</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnos, <em>great</em></td>
<td>mayoer</td>
<td>il maxam</td>
<td>magne, magnement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beccos, <em>small</em></td>
<td>menoer</td>
<td>il menam</td>
<td>pare, parement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubios, <em>doubtfull</em></td>
<td>mais dubios, plu dhbios</td>
<td>il maxam dubios, il plu d.</td>
<td>dubiosement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>mais, <em>more</em></td>
<td>il maxam, <em>most</em></td>
<td>mage, magement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparison of Adverbs.** All adverbs that may take -(e)ment ending compare regularly. The five adverbs that have forms without -(e)ment have irregular comparisons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rapid(e)ment, <em>quickly</em></td>
<td>mais rapid(e)ment</td>
<td>il maxam rapid(e)ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulcement, <em>sweetly</em></td>
<td>mais dulcement</td>
<td>il maxam ndulcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanck(e)ment, <em>blankly</em></td>
<td>mais blanck(e)ment</td>
<td>il maxam mblanck(e)ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben, <em>well</em></td>
<td>mels</td>
<td>il bonam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pore, <em>badly or ill</em></td>
<td>mapore</td>
<td>il poram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magne, <em>greatly</em></td>
<td>remagne</td>
<td>il magnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pare, <em>smally</em></td>
<td>menys</td>
<td>il param</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mage, <em>to a great extent</em></td>
<td>remage</td>
<td>il magnam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numerals. The cardinal numbers are as follows:

1  yen
2  dew (m), daw (f)
3  trew (m), traw (f)
4  cueduar, padguar
5  cuynck, pynck
6  seck
7  sett
8  oekk
9  naw
10  deck
11  yendeck
12  dawtheck
13  trawtheck
14  cueduartheck
15  cuyntheck
16  sedgthack
17  senthheck
18  oentheck
19  nawntheck
20  wygaint
21  yeniwygaint
22  dawiwygaint
23  treiwygaint
24  cueduariwygaint
25  cuynckiwygaint
26  seckiwygaint
27  settiwygaint
28  oekkiwygaint
29  nawiwygaint
30  deckiwygaint
31  yendeckiwygaint
32  dawtheckiwygaint
33  trawtheckiwygaint
34  cueduareckiwygaint
35  cuynckiwckiwygaint
36  sedgthatkiwygaint
37  senthheckiwygaint
38  oentheckiwygaint
39  nawntheckiwygaint
40  davygaint
41  yenidavygaint
42  dawidavygaint
43  trevidavygaint
44  cueduairydavygaint
45  cuynckidavygaint
46  seckidavygaint
47  settidavygaint
48  oekkidavygaint
49  nevidavygaint
50  deckidavygaint
51  yendeckidavygaint
52  dawtheckiwygaint
53  trawtheckiwygaint
54  cueduariwygaint
55  cuynckiwgyaint
56  sedgthackidavygaint
57  senthheckidavygaint
58  oentheckidavygaint
59  nawntheckidavygaint
60  travygaint
61  yeniwygaint
62  dawiwygaint
63  treiwygaint
64  cueduariwygaint
65  cuynckiwgyaint
66  seckiwygaint
67  settiwygaint
68  oekkiwygaint
69  nawiwygaint
70  deckiwygaint
71  yendeckiwygaint
72  dawtheckiwygaint
73  trawtheckiwygaint
74  cueduareckiwygaint
75  cuynckiwckiwygaint
76  sedgthatkiwygaint
77  senthheckiwygaint
78  oentheckiwygaint
79  nawntheckiwygaint
80  padgrigaint
81  yenidavygaint
82  dawidavygaint
83  trevidavygaint
84  cueduairydavygaint
85  cuynckidavygaint
86  seckidavygaint
87  settidavygaint
88  oekkidavygaint
89  nevidavygaint
90  deckidavygaint
91  yendeckidavygaint
92  dawtheckiwygaint
93  trawtheckiwygaint
94  cueduariwygaint
95  cuynckiwgyaint
96  sedgthackidavygaint
97  senthheckidavygaint
98  oentheckidavygaint
99  nawntheckidavygaint
100  cent
101  yeniwygaint
102  dawiwygaint
103  treiwygaint
104  cueduariwygaint
105  cuynckiwgyaint
106  seckiwygaint
107  settiwygaint
108  oekkiwygaint
109  nawiwygaint
110  deckiwygaint
111  yendeckiwygaint
112  dawtheckiwygaint
113  trawtheckiwygaint
114  cueduareckiwygaint
115  cuynckiwckiwygaint
116  sedgthatkiwygaint
117  senthheckiwygaint
118  oentheckiwygaint
119  nawntheckiwygaint
120  davygaint
121  yenidavygaint
122  dawidavygaint
123  trevidavygaint
124  cueduairydavygaint
125  cuynckidavygaint
126  seckidavygaint
127  settidavygaint
128  oekkidavygaint
129  nevidavygaint
130  deckidavygaint
131  yendeckidavygaint
132  dawtheckiwygaint
133  trawtheckiwygaint
134  cueduariwygaint
135  cuynckiwgyaint
136  sedgthackidavygaint
137  senthheckidavygaint
138  oentheckidavygaint
139  nawntheckidavygaint
140  travygaint
141  yeniwygaint
142  dawiwygaint
143  treiwygaint
144  cueduariwygaint
145  cuynckiwgyaint
146  seckiwygaint
147  settiwygaint
148  oekkiwygaint
149  nawiwygaint
150  deckiwygaint
151  yendeckiwygaint
152  dawtheckiwygaint
153  trawtheckiwygaint
154  cueduareckiwygaint
155  cuynckiwckiwygaint
156  sedgthatkiwygaint
157  senthheckiwygaint
158  oentheckiwygaint
159  nawntheckiwygaint
160  davygaint

The base twenty counting system is very old and entrenched. Recent attempts on the part of the central government to introduce a base ten system, similar to that used in Brithenig, have in general met with dismal failure.

The nonstandard form of four and five, *padguar* and *pynck* respectively, are heard quite commonly; though the frequency decreases in the eastern portions of Kernow.

The numbers 16 through 19; 36 through 39, etc. have alternate forms, which appear to be a remnant of a base fifteen system: 16, yenipyntheck; 17, dawipyntheck; 18, trevipyntheck; 19, cueduareciwygaint; 36,
yenipyntheckiwygaint; 37, dawipyntheckiwygaint; 38, trevipyntheckiwygaint; 39, cueduaripyntheckiwygaint.

**Dew** and **trew** have noncompulsory inflected forms, which are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>masc.</th>
<th>fem.</th>
<th>masc.</th>
<th>fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>dew</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>trew</td>
<td>traw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>devi</td>
<td>deiw</td>
<td>trevi</td>
<td>treiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>dew</td>
<td>dava</td>
<td>trew</td>
<td>trava</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

True ordinal forms exist for 1 through 12. Higher numerals form their ordinals with the combination of the neuter definite article and the appropriate cardinal number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ordinal</th>
<th>form</th>
<th>form</th>
<th>form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>prims</td>
<td>sixth</td>
<td>sestemea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>seventh</td>
<td>septimea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>ters</td>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>oechteme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>cuartemea</td>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>nawentemea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifth</td>
<td>cuintemea</td>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>decemea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp;c. &amp;c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, when a cardinal is given with a noun, there are three ways the phrase may be expressed:

- **cueduar corvi e whyghaint**; four ravens and twenty: by breaking the number into its constituents
- **yen corvs e trewiwyghaint**; one raven and twenty-three: by enumerating one object in the singular and giving the remainder after
- **y chorvi le cueduariwyghaint**; ravens of twenty-four: making the number a possessive

Reversing this last kind of phrase gives a partitive number: **y wheduariwyghaint lor ncorvi**, twenty-four of the ravens.

Poetic multiplicatives, often based upon 'three' may be found for objects: **y chorvi trew de oech**, ravens three by eight; **y khingeit daw de mil**, warriors two by a thousand.

**Distributive numerals**, such as **one by one**, etc., are of two types. In common use, the prepositions **a** or **de** are used with the cardinal numbers to form the distributives: **tramarcassont a padguar y khingeit**, the soldiers marched four abreast. In poetry and more formal prose, a set of numbers derived from the ancient Latin distributive numerals is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>distributive</th>
<th>form</th>
<th>form</th>
<th>form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uno</td>
<td>oekeno</td>
<td>cuendeno</td>
<td>whyggeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bino</td>
<td>nono</td>
<td>cuendeno</td>
<td>yeniwyggeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trino</td>
<td>deno</td>
<td>sedgeno</td>
<td>deuwiyggeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuederno</td>
<td>yendeno</td>
<td>sendeno</td>
<td>trewiwyggeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cueno</td>
<td>dewdeno</td>
<td>oechdeno</td>
<td>cuendaruwyggeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senno</td>
<td>trewdeno</td>
<td>nawdeno</td>
<td>cuynckiwygeno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distributives answer to the question **canto de caschun?**, how many of each? In poetry and elevated speech, the distributives may be used as cardinals, particularly two and three, and any number of something in a set: **y seu bino breich**, his two arms; **il trino**, the triplets; **y reys dewdeno lor kernovi**, the Twelve Kings of Kernow.
**Numeral Adverbs**, once, twice, etc. answer to the question *canto tems?*, how many times? or how often? These are also based upon the ancient Latin forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Latin Equivalent</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>sen</em></td>
<td>sesens</td>
<td>once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bis</em></td>
<td>sechens</td>
<td>twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ter</em></td>
<td>oechens</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cuat</em></td>
<td>nawens</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cuynckens</em></td>
<td>decens</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>yendecens</em></td>
<td>yendecens</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dewdecens</em></td>
<td>dewdecens</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>wygens</em></td>
<td>wygens</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>devigen</em></td>
<td>devigen</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dewcentens</em></td>
<td>dewcentens</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Numerals**

Several ancient forms of other kinds of numerals remain in Cornovian, which are generally confined to military use. Numerals in -*ares*: primares, secundares, terares, cuartares, etc., signify “of the first, second, third, fourth, etc. rank”; numerals in -*anes*: primanes, secundanes, etc., signify “of the first, second, etc. legion”.

The numerals uneà, bineà, terneà, cuarneà, cynckeà and sesteà are -*n*- stems and refer to the pips on dice and cards. The numeral adverbs are used to indicate particular combinations: *ter cynckeà*, means three fives. When the pips are different on the dice, the numbers in question are used and connected by “*e*”: *terneà e sesteà*, three and six. Nederà and trinà, also -*n*- stems, refer specifically to two ones and three ones. For playing cards, setteà, otteà, noneà and deckeà are required to make up to the number of cards.
Pronouns.
The personal pronouns of Cornovian are derived from the Latin. Unlike Latin, Cornovian has pronouns for the third person; which have been derived from Latin demonstratives. Furthermore, Cornovian has accentuated forms of the first and second person pronouns, which are used for emphasis. There are also suffixed forms of the pronouns which may be attached to finite verbs, which function as emphatic pronouns, or which may be attached to participles or infinitives, which function as direct or indirect object markers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I.</th>
<th>II.</th>
<th>III.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>eo, yo</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>nus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>nois,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>nus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suff.</td>
<td>-mi(s)</td>
<td>-ni(s)</td>
<td>-ti(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: the -s which is often found on the 1st and 2nd person suffixed pronouns is of uncertain provenance and no known function. There seems to be no correlation between the presence or absence of this -s and the presence of vowels or consonants following. The suffixed pronouns may either be dative or accusative by case when attached to a participle or infinitive; and are generally used in conjunction with the regular pronouns, especially in order to differentiate gender for the dative case: il reys li parlasot-al, the king spoke with her. An old neuter form in -elo was not uncommon up to about the 17th century, but has since fallen into disuse: ell mappes lo dendrapuot-elo, the boy stole it (in the modern tongue: il maps lo dedrapu-el).

Accentuated personal pronouns are used to form the progressive tenses. Unaccentuated pronouns, by far more common, are used elsewhere:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accentuated</th>
<th>unaccentuated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me a yent, I am going</td>
<td>yo ai eu, I have gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu ai lent, thou were reading</td>
<td>ty lechis, thou read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demonstrative pronouns are either used alone or with the def. art. and the generic pronoun ce or just ce:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>definite</th>
<th>def. art. w/ ce</th>
<th>with ce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>near</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.s.</td>
<td>ist</td>
<td>ell</td>
<td>cel ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.s.</td>
<td>ista</td>
<td>ella</td>
<td>cela’sta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.pl.</td>
<td>istes</td>
<td>eells</td>
<td>cei’stes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.pl.</td>
<td>istes</td>
<td>eelles</td>
<td>cei’stes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reflexive Pronouns.

The reflexive pronouns are used to refer to the subject of the verb. The nominative case is wanting for these pronouns, as the pronoun is the *object* of the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>nois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl.</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>nos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives.

Possessive pronouns and adjectives have the same forms in Cornovian, and shall be treated as a unit in this grammar. The functions of the possessive pronoun, are like any pronouns, to stand in for the noun when leaving it unsaid or unwritten. They equate to the English mine, thine, his, hers, etc. As adjectives, they may modify the nouns they accompany. The adjectives then equate to the English my, thy, his, her, etc. The unemphatic forms are as follows, and must always be accompanied by a definite article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.s.</td>
<td>il me</td>
<td>il nustoer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.s.</td>
<td>la meva</td>
<td>la nustra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.pl.</td>
<td>y mevi</td>
<td>y nustri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.pl.</td>
<td>y mevas</td>
<td>y nustras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emphatic forms of the possessive pronoun and adjective are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.s. subj.</td>
<td>moa</td>
<td>noa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.s. obj.</td>
<td>moa</td>
<td>noa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.s. subj.</td>
<td>ma*</td>
<td>na*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.s. obj.</td>
<td>ma*</td>
<td>na*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The emphatic forms are used when stress or emphasis upon the *possessor* is required. The unemphatic forms are used when emphasis is required upon the noun, or when no emphasis is required: il meu cats ys dorm (my cat is sleeping); il meu *cats* ys dorm (my cat is sleeping); *mo* chats ys dorm (*my cat is sleeping*). The emphatic forms have mutations to determine case, while the unemphatic forms rely on the definite article to distinguish case.

**Interrogative and Relative Pronouns.**
The interrogative and relative pronouns share the same forms. They do not distinguish gender in either number, but do distinguish rather more cases than any other noun or pronoun type. The six cases distinguished by these pronouns are: the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, and instrumental. The distinction between the ablative and instrumental is a fine one; the ablative is used with persons or animals, while the instrumental is used with objects. In poetry, this distinction is frequently blurred. When combined with the generic pronoun *ce*, the spelling of the interrogative and relative pronouns changes somewhat, and introduces the rarely used letter, *q*. The genitive form is pronounced as “**kwos**”, the accusative form is pronounced as “**kwen**” and the instrumental as “**kwo**”; the qu- groups of the other cases are pronounced as if they were in **k**-.

### Contractions of Prepositions or Pronouns and Articles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>in</th>
<th>di</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>da</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>il</th>
<th>le</th>
<th>la</th>
<th>li</th>
<th>y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>le</strong></td>
<td>henny</td>
<td><em>dil</em></td>
<td><em>dol</em></td>
<td><em>dal</em></td>
<td><em>al</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>la</strong></td>
<td>henny</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>li</strong></td>
<td>henny</td>
<td><em>di</em></td>
<td><em>doi</em></td>
<td><em>doi</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>y</strong></td>
<td>henny</td>
<td><em>dy</em></td>
<td><em>doy</em></td>
<td><em>doy</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yn</strong></td>
<td>henny</td>
<td><em>dyn</em></td>
<td><em>don</em></td>
<td><em>don</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ys</strong></td>
<td>henny</td>
<td><em>des</em></td>
<td><em>dos</em></td>
<td><em>dos</em></td>
<td><em>ais</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ce</strong></td>
<td>hennys</td>
<td><em>des</em></td>
<td><em>dos</em></td>
<td><em>dos</em></td>
<td>as</td>
<td><em>cel</em></td>
<td><em>cel</em></td>
<td><em>cela</em></td>
<td><em>cei</em></td>
<td><em>cei</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs:
The inflection of a verb is called Conjugation. Cornovian verbs are placed in four conjugational types, based upon the vowel of the verbs’ stem. The first three are based upon the Latin conjugational system, while the fourth is the conjugation containing only esser and aver. This section will fully conjugate a representative verb from each of the regular conjugations plus esser, aver and ystar. Appendix I includes the full conjugation of most irregular verbs.

Verbs are inflected to express voice, mood, tense, person and number. The voices are two: the active and passive. The moods are four: the indicative, subjunctive, imperative and infinitive. There are numerous tenses (for which see the table of tenses, below), the simple tenses of which are used most commonly. The simple tenses are six: the present, imperfect, perfect, future, and conditional. The persons are three: the first, second, and third. The numbers are two: the singular and plural.

Cornovian verbs have several verbal adjective forms, called participles: present active, present middle and perfect passive participles. The present middle participle, was borrowed from the Greek by the poetic language several centuries ago (first attested in the late 16th century); but has during the past century gained widespread acceptance in the common language.

The Modern conjugational system encompasses the following tenses and moods. Most compound tenses are exceedingly rare in common usage, and are generally restricted to poetry and elevated prose. The primary compound tenses are found in limited use in the common language. An English example is given next to each tense form, as a guide to how that tense may be used, and the Cornovian form to which it corresponds. Examples in the subjunctive have been avoided, since its use in Cornovian is quite different from English on several points, making a direct translation difficult. It should be noted that several English forms may equate to one Cornovian form.

It should be noted that the compound tense system, exclusive of the progressive tenses, is not truly related to the copound tense system of Brithenig or even to other Romance languages. It was developed from the 12th through 17th centuries by Bardic colleges; and has evolved into a complex verbal system where certain nuances are expressed solely through verbal conjugation, rather than by using other expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative simple tenses:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sing</td>
<td>eo cantam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am singing</td>
<td>eo cantam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do sing</td>
<td>eo cantam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was singing</td>
<td>eo cantav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I used to sing</td>
<td>eo cantav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did sing</td>
<td>eo cantav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sang</td>
<td>eo cantasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have been singing</td>
<td>eo cantasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did sing</td>
<td>eo cantasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I shall sing</td>
<td>eo cantab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will sing</td>
<td>eo cantab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional$^2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I may sing</td>
<td>eo cantarew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would sing</td>
<td>eo cantarew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
primary compound tenses: 3

present perfect
I have sung eo ai cantú
I sang eo ai cantú

present habitual
I sing eo abev cantú
I do sing eo abev cantú

past perfect
I had sung eo avu cantú

future perfect
I shall have sung eo avuram cantú
I will have sung eo avuram cantú

secondary compound tenses: 4

anterior perfect
I had just sung eo ai ystam cantú
past habitual
I used to sing eo abev ystam cantú
remote perfect
I sang long ago, but no longer eo avu staba cantú
anticipatory future
I look forward to singing eo avuram ystam cantú
I will sing soon eo avuram ystam cantú

tertiary compound tenses: 5

imperfect
I had been singing eo abev ystú cantú
anterior imperfect
I had just been singing eo avu ystú cantú

progressive tenses: 6

present
I am singing me a cantant
imperfect
I was singing me ba cantant
perfect
I was singing me ai cantant
I had been singing me ai cantant
future
I shall be singing me er cantant
I will be singing me er cantant
future perfect
I shall have been singing me bo cantant
I will have been singing me bo cantant
pluperfect
I had been singing me u cantant

Imperative
present pos.
sing! canta!
present neg.
don’t sing! na cantes!
hortatory
let me sing! cantem!

Infinitive
present
to sing cantar
perfect 7
to have sung cantasser

Notes.
1. The future subjunctive is only retained in the verbs aver, esser and ystar. Any other verb that requires a future subjunctive must make a compound tense thus: fut. subj. + infin. The meanings of the auxiliary verbs in these constructions vary somewhat: aver takes on shades of necessity or obligation; esser takes on shades of inherent qualities; ystar takes on shades of transient qualities.
2. The conditional is not strictly a tense, but a mood, in that it is not concerned with the time of the verb. However, most grammarians treat it as if it were a true tense.
3. The primary compound tenses are formed using aver as an auxiliary with the past participle of the primary verb. The present perfect is constructed with the present tense of aver; the present habitual with the imperfect; the past perfect with the perfect; and the future perfect with the future.
4. The secondary compound tenses are formed using both aver and ystar, both of which are conjugated, and the past participle of the primary verb as above. This series of tenses can be rather confusing, as the two auxiliary verbs frequently are in different tenses. The anterior perfect is constructed with aver and ystar in the present tense; the past habitual with aver in the imperfect
and ystar in the present; the remote perfect with aver in the perfect and ystar in the imperfect; and the anticipatory future with aver in the future and ystar in the present.

5. The tertiary compound tenses are formed using aver as an auxiliary with the past participle of ystar and the past participle of the primary verb. The tertiary imperfect is constructed with the imperfect tense of aver; and the anterior imperfect with the perfect.

6. The progressive tenses are more commonly used in everyday language than the various compound tenses; but common use is generally restricted to the present and the perfect. The present progressive can do double duty as a future tense. The future perfect often has the force of the future. Each progressive tense is formed with the emphatic personal pronouns, contracted forms of aver or esser (q.v. infra) and the present participle.

7. The perfect infinitive is a quite late formation made from the perfect subjunctive; itself rather recently reintroduced to the language.

The contracted forms of the verbs are poor in inflexion, having fewer than the usual forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>me a</th>
<th>nus at</th>
<th>Tu a</th>
<th>vus at</th>
<th>Ys a</th>
<th>ys an</th>
<th>Sa a</th>
<th>sa h-an</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>me ba</td>
<td>nus at</td>
<td>tu ba</td>
<td>vus at</td>
<td>ys a</td>
<td>ys an</td>
<td>sa ba</td>
<td>sa van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>me ai</td>
<td>nus it</td>
<td>tu ai</td>
<td>vus it</td>
<td>ys ai</td>
<td>ys in</td>
<td>sa ai</td>
<td>sa h-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluperfect</td>
<td>me u</td>
<td>nus uat</td>
<td>tu bo</td>
<td>vus buat</td>
<td>ys bo</td>
<td>ys buan</td>
<td>sa vo</td>
<td>sa vuan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Passive.

There are several verbs which have true -r passive forms, descended from the ancestral Latin. The use of this passive form is restricted to the third person. The verbs that have -r passives are: decher, say; facher, do, make; far, explain, tell; and puinyar, fight. Only a few tenses remain to these verbs: the present, past and future indicative; the present and perfect subjunctive and the imperative, which has a hortatory force. There is also a 1st person present plural form, which is a hortatory form. They are conjugated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indicative</th>
<th>decher</th>
<th>facher</th>
<th>far</th>
<th>puinyar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>decteor</td>
<td>facteor</td>
<td>fatoeor</td>
<td>puinyateor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>decteor</td>
<td>facteor</td>
<td>fatoteor</td>
<td>puinyoteor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>decteor</td>
<td>facteor</td>
<td>fatasseor</td>
<td>puinyasseor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperative</td>
<td>diad</td>
<td>fiad</td>
<td>fad</td>
<td>puinyad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degmur</td>
<td>fegmur</td>
<td>famur</td>
<td>puinyamur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subjunctive</td>
<td>decateor</td>
<td>facateor</td>
<td>feteor</td>
<td>puineyteor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>deckreir</td>
<td>farcreir</td>
<td>fadreir</td>
<td>puingreir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-21-
The regular passive voice is constructed using either esser or ystar with the past participle of the primary verb. There is no semantic difference between the use of esser or ystar in the passive. Another form that expresses necessity, habit or an impersonal construction is found in all verbs, having the ending -eor: la uertate, eo feor; I must tell the truth.

**Morphological suffixes:**
Cornovian morphological suffixes are derived from a mixture of Latin and British Celtic. Many of these suffixes were identical in both languages, which makes derivation difficult but reinforces the forms as a transition from Old Celtic to Latin to Britano-Romance.

Most verbal suffixes are attached to the verbal root by way of the conjugational stem letter: -a- for the 1st conjugation; -e- for the 2nd conjugation; and -i-, -e- or -ie- for the 3rd conjugation.

In general, the present tense endings are attached to the stem letter; as there is no characteristic present tense suffix. The suffix of the imperfect is -v-; the perfect endings are frequently attached directly to the root, otherwise, the suffix is -s-. The future suffixes may be -b-, -ur- or -s-. The impersonal is in -eor.

**Ablaut changes:**
One consequence of the changeable accent in Cornovian is that the accentuated vowels of monosyllabic verb roots undergo ablaut. This regular sound change occurs when the accent of the verb moves from the root to the ending. Note that monosyllabic roots to which the future tense suffix -ur- or the perfect tense suffix -s- have been attached become, in effect, polysyllabic roots, and are therefore not affected by root ablaut: weduram, not widůram or culfāsi, not colfāsi, as one might expect. Preverbs on the other hand, do not have this effect on monosyllabic roots, for they still undergo the ablaut: perridu ÷ perredémus.

Infinitives are not changed by ablaut (tener, not tinēr), because the accent of the infinitive has historically been somewhat unsettled. Even now, many speakers unconsciously vary where the accent of an infinitive may fall, e.g.: andar v. andar; escriver v. ysciver.

The past participle in not affected by ablaut (sesū, not sisū), because the mechanism that brought about this vocalic variation was in effect before the shift in participial accent. Anciently, the accent on past participles was prototonic (sèssos, càntatos), and thus escaped the ablaut shift. The shift of accent occurred in modern times.

The following chart indicates how various vowels are altered by this process. In the following chart, it will be noted that the stress has changed from singular to plural (indicated by the underlined vowel). Also note that to mark the new stress orthographically, the vowel that newly receives the stress is marked with an accent mark. This is done to set apart those forms that diverge from the standard stress pattern (i.e., stress on the verb root). Polysyllabic roots do not undergo ablaut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accentuated vowel</th>
<th>ablaut vowel</th>
<th>Examples.</th>
<th>Note: The ablaut shift take place any where that the verbal accent shifts: 1st person pres. indic. and subj.; the perf., except the sing. of class II; the future, except the sing. of class I. Many irreg. verbs also have exceptions to this rule, as shall be seen in Appendix I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>à</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>cāntam → cāntāmus; cāru → cārēmus</td>
<td>Appendix I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>tēnem → tīnēmus; fērīm → fīrīmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>í</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>rīdu → rēdēmus; mītu → mētēmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ó</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>dōrmu → dūrmīmus; mōnu → mūnimīmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ú</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>culfām → colfāmus; cūrem → corrēmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Conjugation subtypes:
Verbs of the second conjugation come in five subtypes of perfect conjugation and two of future conjugation. Of the perfects, there are the -a-, -e-, -i-, -eu- and -s- subtypes; while of the futures there are the common futures in -ur- and the -er- or infinitive futures. The infinitive future is nothing more than the contraction of the infinitive with the present tense forms of aver to form a future tense. This formation is very common amongst Romance languages, including Brithenig; but is found in only a few irregular second conjugation verbs in Cornovian. (vid. inf. app. I) The various subtypes are given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-a- perfects</th>
<th></th>
<th>-e- perfects</th>
<th></th>
<th>-i- perfects</th>
<th></th>
<th>-eu- perfects</th>
<th></th>
<th>-s- perfects</th>
<th></th>
<th>infinitive futures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ai</td>
<td>-àmus</td>
<td>-ai</td>
<td>-eis</td>
<td>-émus</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>-émus</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td>-erá</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ais</td>
<td>-ath</td>
<td>-ais</td>
<td>-eis</td>
<td>-ath</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>-eth</td>
<td>-eràs</td>
<td>-erèth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ait</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-ait</td>
<td>-eit</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>-eit</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>-émus</td>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>-és</td>
<td>-émus</td>
<td>-ét</td>
<td>-és</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>-eth</td>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>-és</td>
<td>-eth</td>
<td>-ét</td>
<td>-és</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-eus</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-ont</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td>-erà</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb Tables:
The following tables show a compleat conjugation of one verb from each conjugation, plus aver, esser and ystar. The overall patterns are similar between the conjugations; and the actual conjugation is accomplished with various morhological affixes and personal endings.
**cantar, to sing.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indicative.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>yo cantam</td>
<td>nus cantàmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty canz</td>
<td>vus catach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cant</td>
<td>ys chantont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gant</td>
<td>sa chantont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo cantav</td>
<td>nus cantàvon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty cantav</td>
<td>vus cantávach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cantav</td>
<td>ys chantávant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gantav</td>
<td>sa chantávant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo cantasi</td>
<td>nus cantason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty cantasti</td>
<td>vus cantasach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cantasot</td>
<td>ys chantasont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gantasot</td>
<td>sa chantasont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo cantab</td>
<td>nus cantábamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty cantab</td>
<td>vus cantábach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cantab</td>
<td>ys chantábont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gantab</td>
<td>sa chantábont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
<td>yo cantarew</td>
<td>nus cantarews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty cantarews</td>
<td>vus cantarewch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cantarew</td>
<td>ys chantarewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gantarew</td>
<td>sa chantarewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative</strong></td>
<td>canta (ty)</td>
<td>cantat (vus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**carer**, to love.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>yo caru</td>
<td>nus carémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty carz</td>
<td>vus careth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys car</td>
<td>ys charens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gar</td>
<td>sa charens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo carev</td>
<td>nus carevón</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty carev</td>
<td>vus carevath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys carev</td>
<td>ys charevons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa garev</td>
<td>sa charevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo caru</td>
<td>nus carumos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty carus</td>
<td>vus caruath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys caru</td>
<td>ys charuont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa garu</td>
<td>sa charuont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo caruram</td>
<td>nus carurémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty carurast</td>
<td>vus carureth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys carura</td>
<td>ys charuront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa garura</td>
<td>sa charuront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
<td>yo carerew</td>
<td>nus carerews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty carerews</td>
<td>vus carerewth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys carerew</td>
<td>ys charerewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa garerew</td>
<td>sa charerewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative</strong></td>
<td>cari (ty)</td>
<td>caret (vus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dormir**, to sleep.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indicative.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>yo dormu</td>
<td>nus durmímus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty dorms</td>
<td>vus dormeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys dorm</td>
<td>ys dhormens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa dhorm</td>
<td>sa dhormens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo dormev</td>
<td>nus dormivon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty dormev</td>
<td>vus dormivath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys dormev</td>
<td>ys dhormivont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa dhormev</td>
<td>sa dhormivont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo durmi</td>
<td>nus durmímus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty durmi</td>
<td>vus durmieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys durmi</td>
<td>ys dhurmíont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa dhurmi</td>
<td>sa dhurmíont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo durmiso</td>
<td>nus durmisémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty durmises</td>
<td>vus durmiseth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys durmiset</td>
<td>ys dhurmisent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa dhurmiset</td>
<td>sa dhurmisont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
<td>yo dormirew</td>
<td>nus dormirews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty dormirews</td>
<td>vus dormirewth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys dormirew</td>
<td>ys dhormirewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa dhormirew</td>
<td>sa dhormirewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative</strong></td>
<td>dormi (ty)</td>
<td>dormit (vus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
esser, to be. Esser, in several portions of its declension, has unnaccentuated and accentuated forms. It retains the future subjunctive forms lost in all other verbs except for aver and ystar. The reason for this survival is unclear, but as the future subjunctive occurs with no small frequency in various sayings and proverbs, there may have been a need to retain it for just such purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unacc.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>yo soum,</td>
<td>amme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty es,</td>
<td>asty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys et,</td>
<td>aty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa at,</td>
<td>atsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperf</td>
<td>yo eram</td>
<td>art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty eoer,</td>
<td>vus erath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys eoer,</td>
<td>ys erant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa eoer,</td>
<td>arsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>yo fu</td>
<td>nus fuamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty fus,</td>
<td>fust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys fu</td>
<td>ys fuont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa fu,</td>
<td>fussa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>yo bodam</td>
<td>nus budámus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty bodis</td>
<td>vus bodeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys bodh,</td>
<td>bodys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa bhodh,</td>
<td>bossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cond.</td>
<td>yo bew</td>
<td>nus bews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty bews</td>
<td>vus bewth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys bow</td>
<td>ys bhewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa bhow</td>
<td>sa bhewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imp.</td>
<td>esso (ty)</td>
<td>esset (vus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-27-
aver, to have. Aver is usually used only in impersonal phrase, indicating possession or necessity. It may be used as an auxillary verb in forming the Primary Compound and Secondary Compound tenses; but Cornovian rarely makes use of these compound tense forms. Aver has retained the future subjunctive, as has esser and ystar. It lacks an imperative, however.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indicative.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>yo ai</td>
<td>nus avémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty ast</td>
<td>vus aveth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys a, (impers.) ay</td>
<td>ys avont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa a</td>
<td>sa avont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>yo abev</td>
<td>nus abevon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty abev</td>
<td>vus abevath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys abev</td>
<td>ys abevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa abev</td>
<td>sa abevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>yo avu</td>
<td>nus avumos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty avus</td>
<td>vus avuath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys avu</td>
<td>ys avuont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa avu</td>
<td>sa avuont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>yo avuram</td>
<td>nus avurémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty avuras</td>
<td>vus avureth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys avura</td>
<td>ys avuront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa avura</td>
<td>sa avuront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional</td>
<td>yo avrew</td>
<td>nus avrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty avrews</td>
<td>vus avrewth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys avrew</td>
<td>ys avrewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa avrew</td>
<td>sa avrewont</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative**

NOTE. When used as an auxillary verb, aver and ystar are conjugated quite differently from their normal forms. See under contracted verbs above for the conjugation.
**ystar**, to be, to stand. Ystar is used in forming the progressive tenses; and may be used as an auxiliary verb in forming the Primary Compound and Secondary Compound tenses; but Cornovian rarely makes use of these compound tense forms. Like *esser* and *aver*, *ystar* retains the future subjunctive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>yo istam</td>
<td>nus estámus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty ist</td>
<td>vus istach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys ist</td>
<td>ys istont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa ist</td>
<td>sa istont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo estàba</td>
<td>nus estàbam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ystar estàba</td>
<td>ystar estàbach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa estàba</td>
<td>sa estàbont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo stetai</td>
<td>nus stetimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty stez</td>
<td>vus stetisti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys steta</td>
<td>ys stetiont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa steta</td>
<td>sa stetiont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo istatura</td>
<td>nus istaturémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty istaturast</td>
<td>vus istaturech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys istatura</td>
<td>ys istaturont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa istatura</td>
<td>sa istaturont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
<td>yo ystarew</td>
<td>nus ystarews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty ystarews</td>
<td>vus ystarewth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys ystarew</td>
<td>ystar ystarewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa ystarew</td>
<td>ystar ystarewont</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE.** When used as an auxilliary verb, aver and ystar are conjugated quite differently from their normal forms. See under contracted verbs above for the conjugation.
Particles.

Preverbs.

Preverbs are integral parts of verbs that may expand, specify or clarify the meaning of the verb. They also support infixed object pronouns. Such a pronoun is generally the direct object, but also with some frequency the indirect object of the verb. There are several separable preverbs in use in the modern tongue, meaning that they can support an infixed pronoun. The opposite, inseparable preverb denotes all other preverbs which have lost the capability of supporting infixed pronouns.

The preverbs are generally derived from prepositions, and may also serve duty as such. Historically, all preverbs were separable, and could take as many as two infixed pronouns, generally one direct object and one indirect object. Until the middle years of the last century, a preverb could only be separable if there were both a simple and a compound form of the verb. Now, only very few preverbs are counted as separable: ad; co; de and do. Two others are used as separable particles in literature: per; re, but in speech are treated as inseparable. The remaining separable preverbs may now only take one pronoun, generally that of the direct object. When a verb is prefixed by more than one preverb, only the preverb immediately preceding the verb may take a pronoun, in modern prose. Historically, each preverb could take up to two pronouns. The preverbs are never mutable; the mutation skips the preverb and settles upon the first consonant of the verbal root. If there be an infixed pronoun that causes a mutation, the mutation of the pronoun takes precedence over that of the preverb or of any other mutator.

condoslaturam alla, I shall accompany you there. (modern) Only the preverb do- may here take a pronoun. cosdonddaturam, I accompany you there. (archaic) Here both preverbs have pronouns attached.

Conjugated Prepositions and Preverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>preverb</th>
<th>de</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>da</th>
<th>ad</th>
<th>co^n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preposition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing. 1st.</td>
<td>in^n</td>
<td>di^n</td>
<td>dom^n</td>
<td>daw^n</td>
<td>am^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd.</td>
<td>ind</td>
<td>dis</td>
<td>dos</td>
<td>dos</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. masc.</td>
<td>ina^n</td>
<td>da^n</td>
<td>da^n</td>
<td>da^n</td>
<td>a^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. fem.</td>
<td>ina^n</td>
<td>da^n</td>
<td>da^n</td>
<td>da^n</td>
<td>a^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. neut.</td>
<td>ind</td>
<td>ded</td>
<td>dond</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>aw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural 1st.</td>
<td>in^n</td>
<td>din^n</td>
<td>don^n</td>
<td>dan^n</td>
<td>an^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd.</td>
<td>inw</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>aw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd.</td>
<td>ina</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronouns are frequently suffixed to prepositions and preverbs, forming what are called Conjugated Prepositions and Preverbs. Essentially, they function in the same ways as plain (nonconjugated) particles, but the functions of the suffixed pronouns are added to the unit. For the most part, the work of these conjugated forms is that of noting the direct or indirect object of a verb. Frequently, the object is double marked by the presence of a pronoun suffixed to the verb itself: ys ke disrapev-el, he who stole it from thee; eo ali echlius addonasi-el, I donated it to the church.

Reduplicative Particles.

Reduplicative particles are the syllables prefixed to the verbal root that, with the perfect tense endings,
indicate the past tense. These are, on the whole, derived from Latin precursors, and as a class are not productive except when making compound verbs. The usual rule for their formation is to repeat the first consonant of the verb root with the vowel e, thus: mordu, memordai; correm, kecorrai. Alternatively, the vowel of the root and the vowel of the particle may be the same, but with a suffixed -s: mordu, mosmordai; correm, coscorrai. Only a small class of irregular verbs shows reduplication in the perfect: ystar, to be; creder, to believe; currer, to run; morder, to chew; ysponder, to answer.

Prepositions.
Prepositions are functional words that specify or clarify the meaning and function of nouns in a sentence. In Cornovian, they may govern either the dative or the oblique. As a general rule, most prepositions govern the oblique; the exceptions are noted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositions of Relation.</th>
<th>Prepositions of Motion.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, ad^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al ladh</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am(bi)</td>
<td>de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awers</td>
<td>am(bi) (obl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerch^a, cerek^a</td>
<td>against, versus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co^a</td>
<td>nigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contre</td>
<td>with, next to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deant</td>
<td>versus, against, with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defrent</td>
<td>in front of (concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>possed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>in, within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soer</td>
<td>on top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soy^a, syl</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trawers</td>
<td>across from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverbs of Place.
Adverbs of place show three levels of deixis within a framework of two directions. The two directions are “towards this place” and “from this place”, cf. English hither, and hence. The three levels are “at this place”, “nigh this place” and “away from this place.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to Far</th>
<th>to Near</th>
<th>at Location</th>
<th>from Near</th>
<th>from Far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(perdeci)</td>
<td>deci hence</td>
<td>ci here</td>
<td>aci hither</td>
<td>(perací)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaci</td>
<td>hence</td>
<td>the middle distance, “hereish”</td>
<td>deaci from the middle distance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>della</td>
<td>thence</td>
<td>la there</td>
<td>alla thither</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alalla</td>
<td>to yonder</td>
<td>ilalla yonder</td>
<td>dealla from yonder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alalchalla</td>
<td>to some yonder</td>
<td>ilalchalla someyonder</td>
<td>dealchalla from some yonder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deound</td>
<td>whence</td>
<td>ound where, when</td>
<td>alound whither</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalchound</td>
<td>somewhence</td>
<td>alchound somewhere, when</td>
<td>adhalchound somewhither</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverbs of Direction.
The adverbs of direction are traditionally oriented towards the east.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>freidh</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senestuir</td>
<td>leftward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suil</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afhront</td>
<td>forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suir</td>
<td>upward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geil</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destuir</td>
<td>rightward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muir</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhoir</td>
<td>backward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deoir</td>
<td>downward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeil</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destuir</td>
<td>rightward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs of Time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mathin</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonck</td>
<td>then; at that time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detonck</td>
<td>since then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alchtonck</td>
<td>sometime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decuandd</td>
<td>since when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a’ur</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonck</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonck</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuandoco</td>
<td>whenever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuando</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tardh</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brew</td>
<td>soon; at that time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atempoer</td>
<td>to then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alchtempoer</td>
<td>sometime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcuando</td>
<td>to when</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative Particles.
Negative verbs in Cornovian are accompanied by a wide variety of negative particles. All but ne are derived from various nouns and were in origin of a colloquial nature. The standard language has taken dozens of these often humorous formations and has partially categorised them. That is, certain particles may be used with certain kinds of verbs but not with others: e.g., cuech may be used with verbs of speaking, ys ne parlasot cuech, he didn’t say a single word; outh may be used with verbs dealing with liquids, nus le win ne degustason outh, we didn’t take a drop of the wine. mech may be used more generally, but is still restricted to objects. rhen is the most generalised, and may be used in any situation.

ne, not. ne is found in verb phrases with some other negative particle. By itself, it isn’t able to make a verb negative; the negative content is incorporated within the negative particle. It is frequently affixed to some other word; and is sometimes left out. Common negative particles are: rhen, not a thing; mech, not a bit, not a flick; outh, not a drop; pass, not a step; spech, not a glance; cuech, not a peep, not a chatter; ser, not a cut, not a slice; pepill, not a chirp, not a sound; unill, not a chip; pun, not a point, not a spot. Ne also means “no”, as opposed to si, “yes”. Non is a forceful and emphatic form of ne.

Conjunctions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>e, ac, -cue, and</th>
<th>e...e, ac...ac, e...-cue, ac... o, or</th>
<th>-cue, -cue...-cue, both...</th>
<th>ne, not</th>
<th>0...0, or...or</th>
<th>ne...ne, neither...nor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mays, but</td>
<td>nenobstant, nevertheless</td>
<td>imheri, but in truth</td>
<td>peirceri, therefore, for this reason</td>
<td>enveri, for in truth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peircue, wherefore, because</td>
<td>peirceren, therefore, for that reason</td>
<td>peircereci, herefore, for that reason</td>
<td>tralci, hereby, by this means</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tralcue, whereby</td>
<td>peirci, thereby, for that reason</td>
<td>tralcri, hereby, by this reason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delecue, whereof</td>
<td>deceren, thereof,</td>
<td>deleci, hereof, concerning</td>
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wersecue, whereas, but on the contrary
soercue, whereupon, upon which
encue, wherein, whereunto
deposscue, whereafter, subsequently
possecue, whereat, at which point

concerning that...
SYNTAX.

Nouns.

Cornovian nouns *decline* to show case and number. These relationships indicate and clarify the noun’s position or rôle in the sentence. There are two numbers: singular and plural. There are three cases: nominative, dative and oblique.

The use of *number* discriminates between subjects and objects of which there are either one or more than one. Singular objects take the *singular* number; multiple objects take the *plural* number. Certain nouns, those of qualities, countries, concepts, etc. are found only in the singular, in common usage; a few are found only in the plural.

The use of *case* distinguishes the noun’s function within the sentence. That is, the rôles of subject, object, possessor, instrument, etc. are delineated through case.

NOMINATIVE

The *nominative case* is primarily used to indicate the subject of the verb. It has taken over the functions of the vocative (except for -o- stem proper names) and instrumental cases as well. The *Nominative of Instrument* is placed as close to first in the sentence as is possible. For the *agent* of a passive verb, see under the oblique case, below.

\[
\begin{align*}
il & \text{ cats } \text{ le mbeske ys comedh.} \quad \text{The cat devours the fish. (subject of the verb)} \\
the & \text{ cat the fish devours} \\
il & \text{ kingetès } \text{ la mbille ys tent.} \quad \text{The warrior grasps the spear. (subject of the verb)} \\
the & \text{ warrior the spear he grasps} \\
pila & \text{ il kingetès fu ferú.} \quad \text{The warrior was stricken by the spear. (instrument)} \\
with & \text{ a spear the warrior was stricken} \\
pilli & \text{ long punyotoer pery khingethes.} \quad \text{The warriors fought with long spears. (instrument)} \\
with & \text{ long spears it was fought by the warriors} \\
stila & \text{ il doctoers ys yscriv.} \quad \text{With a pen the scholar writes. (nominative of instrument)} \\
with & \text{ a pen the scholar he writes} \\
canta & \text{ mi, o wenna } \text{ le guth divin!} \quad \text{Sing to me, o woman of the divine voice! (vocative)} \\
sing & \text{ to me, o woman of the divine voice}
\end{align*}
\]

NOTE 1: Constructions with *do* must take precedence over the Nominative of Instrument: dom mbreichs ys féri-mis, He struck me with a branch, or literally, Me with a branch he struck me. -r passive verbs, however, must follow a nominative of instrument: stilus de fer rescrivefachtoer ce la patella d’argent, that silver platter was engraved with a steel stylus, or literally, With a steel stylus it was engraved, that platter of silver.

DATIVE

The *dative case* is used to indicate the indirect object of the verb or the direct object of certain sensory verbs of seeing, hearing and feeling; it is frequently used to show possession; and is used with certain adjectives.

\[
\begin{align*}
la & \text{ barda le ngante ai regi } \text{ sa dunasot.} \quad \text{The bard presented (to) the king a song.} \\
the & \text{ bard the song to the king she presented}
\end{align*}
\]
eo le mbracce **pery kuni** ke lo ys fessea eo perlansasi. I tossed the stick for the dog to fetch.

*I the stick for the dog that it he may fetch I tossed*

**don nu** ay yn cu. We have a dog.

*at us there is a dog*

doi seva **nichoni**, il cats osdie ys mori. Her daughter’s cat died today.

*at her daughter, the cat today he died*

nus **li sermeni** le druidh henny echluys nus redhodem. We listen to the priest's sermon in church.

*we to the sermon of the priest at church we listen*

il cu **li vouipi** ys wedh e la ys cass! The hound spied the vixen and he’s after her!

*the dog the vixen he spied and her he chases*

il barbadoers **li ossi** rompú tansasot e lois recollocasot. The surgeon palpated the bone and set it.

*the surgeon the bone broken he palpated and it he set*

The dative case is used with certain adjectives of fitness, nearness, likeness, service, inclination and their opposites.

**ce bards ys redhadeptos** **li crouti**. That bard is particularly accomplished with the harp.

*this bard is particularly accomplished on the harp*

**cel’aratra at util** **li agri bech**. That plough is useful for the small field.

*this plough is usable in the field small*

eo acerch **li pothechari** in la nUchelstrath eo wiwem. I live nextdoor to the apothecary in the High Street.

*I near to the apothecary in the High Street I live*

il yen braoer ys amech **li llanedeni**; il altoer nys amech (**li llanedeni**) pass. The one brother is friendly to all the world; the other is not.

*the one brother is friendly to the world; the other is friendly (to the world) not*

**OBlique** or **A CCSATIVE**

The **oblique** or **accusative case** has quite a number of functions, generally based upon their Latin equivalents. The **accusative** functions are: the direct object of verbs; exclamations; adverbial use of adjectives; motion towards an object, place or time; and the duration of time some action requires or consumes. The **genitive** functions are: certain possessive and partitive constructions; and internal quality. The **ablative** functions are: motion within and away from; accompaniment; the agent of a passive verb; results of actions; value and measurement; the time within which something happened; comparison of qualities; and the location of something in time or place.

The accusative functions.

**il agrechulae y bhues** ys mulch. The farmhand milks the cows. (direct object)

*the farmhand the cows he milks*

**ke impudence!** the cheek! (exclamation)

*what cheek!*

**sa wath maboun** co ma mmaoer. My mother’s doing good. (adverbial adjective)

*it goes well with my mother*

**y bhues al nagrem** sa-han wadhent. The cows are heading for the field. (motion towards)

*the cows to the field they are heading*
It’s getting on towards noon. (motion towards a time)

We stayed two hours visiting with them. (duration of time)

She is a woman of immense courage. (internal quality)

We wandered around the bazaar for a time. (motion within a place)

The fortified walls of Rome were not built in one day. (time within which)

This particular samovar holds about five long pints of tea or coffee. (measurement)

We lived in Castreleon for five years. (locative)
Adjectives describe nouns by attributing their qualities to them. Technically, an adjective must be of the same gender, number and case as the noun it modifies; but this is rarely important due to the fact that for the most part, adjectives are not declined. Furthermore, all feminine adjectives must also take the mutation of their associated nouns. Accusative singular adjectives are nasalised by either the article or the noun itself. Since very few adjectives have any declensional terminations, the only factor that must usually be considered is that of the mutations.

These adjectives have different forms in the masculine and feminine singular and also differing nominative and oblique forms: new, finn, bech, senn, magnós, and sech. See under Morphology for the various forms. Note also that magnós has differing case forms in the plural.

New, finn, bech, senn, magnós, matos and amatos are used differently according as whether they precede or follow the noun.

When new precedes the noun, it takes on the meaning of something new to the experience of the speaker, but not necessarily something that is truly new. When new follows the noun, it has the meaning of something truly new.

doii meva neva domi ay yn transparloer. My new house has a telephone.

la autora refamós del mBrasil le Freidh, Kelly Winters, yn nnovela new sa yscreus. The renowned North American author, Kelly Winters, has written a new novel.

When finn precedes the noun, it means fair, shining or brilliant; when it follows, it means white. When senn precedes the noun, it means venerable or considerably wise; when it follows, it means old. When bech precedes the noun, it means trite, mean spirited, etc.; when it follows the noun it means small or short. When magnós precedes the noun it means great, glorious, extraordinary, noble, etc.; when it follows the noun, it means large, big, of great size. When matos precedes the noun, it means good in quality (of things) or in good health (of persons and animals) or auspicious (of time); when it follows the noun, it means good in a general sense, like boun. When amatos precedes the noun, it means of poor quality (of things) or ailing (in persons or animals) or inauspicious (of time); when it follows the noun, it means bad in a general sense, like mal.

Although rarely found in modern usage, magnós (large), medios (middle), matos (good) and amatos (ill, bad) retain the ability to fully decline for gender, number and case:

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When comparing objects with one another or with themselves, the nouns must be in the same case, and the comparative form of the adjective must be used in conjunction with the particle ke.
la meva cabels at plu dubh **ke** la le meva seor. My hair is blacker than my sister’s [hair].
il kingṭs  fu plu ystulth **ke** neglenṭ. The warrior was more stupid than careless.

There are three kinds of participles, or verbal adjectives: the present active, the present middle, and the perfect passive. As adjectives, participles must agree with the modified noun; as verbs, they may take objects. Participles are also used to form the compound conjugations. The middle participle may express the middle voice (actions done for actors gain) or they be reflexive (actions done to self by the actor).

The present active and middle participles indicate an action *contemporaneous* with that of the main verb, regardless of the actual tense of that verb. The perfect passive participle indicates an action *anterior* to the action of the main verb. Participles may be used in independent phrases called *nominative absolutes*, provided that the case of the participles is nominative and they are set apart from the remainder of the sentence (cf. ablative absolute in Latin).

oru-ty il om sennós y chantes **addechent**? Did you hear the old man telling stories? The action of telling the stories is contemporaneous with the action of hearing.

*Heard thou the man old the stories telling?*

oru-ty y chantes pery nomen senn **addechúes**? Did you hear the stories told by the old man? The action of telling the stories precedes the action of hearing.

*Heard thou the stories by the man old told?*

Most such absolute structures would not pass muster as an absolute construction in Latin (the first two examples below), since the subject of the verb is also the subject of the participle. The third example below is an example of a true absolute construction in Latin, since the absolute is completely unconnected to the main clause.

la mhace le merch povre **weden**; eo sabu ke il seu cu muru. Seeing the poor girl’s face, I knew her dog had died.

*The face of the girl poor seeing; I knew that the her dog died.*
dela uniwersitatte **baccalariament**, ys la mmedhicin o la lech ys dev ystudhiar. Having graduated from university, he should study medicine or law.

*From the university graduating him, he medicine or law he ought to study.*
lə Romme **wisitúe**, vus mult dei Rhomanes poteth decher-nois. Having visited Rome, you can tell us much about the Romans.

*The Rome visited, ye much of the Romans can tell us.*

**Pronouns.**

Pronouns are used in general to take the place of a noun, to reiterate the antecedent before a verb, or to reiterate the antecedent at the head of a subordinate clause.

Personal pronouns or demonstrative pronouns may be used as verbal subjects:

il om sennós amby ndan yn ngant **ys** adechi-nois. The old man, he told us a story by the fire.

*The man old by the fire a story he told us.*
cela ista eoer in le mbazar osdie. That one [woman] was in the market today. **or** She was in...
That that was in the market today.

Relative pronouns are used at the head of a subordinate clause:

wedes-ty l’omen ke le nargent ys derapu? Did you see the man that stole the money?
Saw thou the man that the money he stole?
nus li arcuebuxi, e da nay ce arcuebuys, nus pethem ce quo il regicamulos fu asasenú. We are searching for the gun, and the gun’s owner, by which the Lord Mayor was assassinated.
We the gun, and at whom there is this gun, we seek, by whom the Lord Mayor was assassinated.

In general, a pronoun may replace a noun:

wedes-ty la ngwen ilaci? si eo la ngwedu. Do you see the woman there? Yes, I see her.
See thou the woman there? Yes I her see.
la meva nichu yns mult lor levi “Penri-Henri” sa dent. Si?, ke? My daughter has most of the “Penri-Henri” books. Oh, yes?, which ones?
The my daughter many of the books “Penri-Henri” she has. Yes?, which?

Verbs.

Cornovian verbs conjugate to show voice, mood, tense, number and person; as was indicated in the Morphology.

Voice.
The voice of a verb indicates whether the action is active or passive. Active verbs are those whose subject is the agent, that is, the doer; passive verbs are those whose agent is an object, while the true object of the verb is in the nominative.

*active* il ferrars l’eysoernodor ys *fachu*; The smith made the jail’s doors.
*the smith the jail doors he made*
active a’ur eo li omeni la gwena eo *wedim*; I see the womans husband now.
*now I the husband of the woman I see*
passive ym mbreichs *fu ferrú* il om; the man was stricken with a branch.
*with a branch was stricken the man*
passive *eoer currú* la cursu endurant dy urres dava; the race was finished within two hours.
*was run the race during of hours two*

Mood.
The indicative is used in almost every situation where a verb is needed. In declarative sentences, the action must be a known fact or a reasonable certainty in order for the indicative to be used. Otherwise, the subjunctive is used. The subjunctive is therefore used when the action is uncertain or contrary to fact, as exhortive commands, in indirect discourse and question, in subordinate clauses, as well as in certain idioms. The imperative is used to issue direct commands.

*indicative* il om ys *cant*; The man sings. Factual statement.
*the man he sings*
*indicative* il om a la festalle ys *cantab*; The man will sing at the festival. Reasonable certainty
*the man at the esteddfod he shall sing*
subjunctive ke il om a la festalle ys cante; [I hope] the man sings at the festival. Uncertainty. 
that the man at the esteddfod he sing

subjunctive si ys la favoel yscueltesse, ys la ngorun caperew; Had he recited the story, he would have won the prize. Contrary to fact.
if he the story recited, he the crown would take

subjunctive perambliomus nus in le mbarrech! Let's go for a walk in the park! Hortatory.
let walk we in the park

subjunctive ys dechens ke derweta il om ys muriasse; They say that he died of a dread disease. Indirect discourse.

they say that of dread disease the man he died

subjunctive ke eo wel’ saver at cant lor mblient y avalles putredh ys comeduiont; What I want to know is how many of the children ate the rotten apples. Indirect question.
what I would know is how many of the children the apples rotten they ate

subjunctive il maistors nois dechu ke nus plu rapidement deviominus yscrivere; The teacher said we ought to write more quickly. Subordinate clause.
the teacher us said that we more rapidly ought to write

subjunctive vois plassa yn iocce de llaweda le Maisteor Noynion?; Would ye like a game of Cripples?

you it may please a game of cripple Master Onion

The Simple Tenses.
The present tense is used for actions that occur in the present time, and therefore describes what is. It may also be used in a narrative in place of the perfect tense.

i ky le ngwoulpam ys cas; the hound chased the fox.
the hound the fox he chases

l'eyseornomarcca ais trava del'Esca sa defe; the train leaves Isca at three.
the train at three from Isca she leaves

y mevi bhredhoers in la linea le mbila rocheber ys iogont; my brothers play rugby professionally.
the my brothers on the team of rugby they play

The imperfect is used for actions that started in the past but have not been completed or simply to indicate a past action that was ongoing for a time. It is also used in place of the perfect for various verbs of knowing, feeling, sensing, etc.

eo y livoeres pery phlantip eo yscriverev; I used to write children’s books.
I books for children I wrote

eo dinoch passue cunny wenta e llouvea tonck eo temev; Last night with the wind and rain, I was scared. (perfect sense with imperfect tense)
I at night the last with the wind and rain then I feared

ys yn episoel eoer yscrivent cant nus henny seu ofise inwenimus-nus; He was writing a letter when we entered his office.
he a letter was writing when we into the his office we entered us

The perfect tense is used for actions that were completed in the past.

il luns passu nus yn nconcerete al coley nus odimus; We heard a consort at the college on Monday
last.  
*the Monday past we a concert at the college we heard*

la rigu al nustoer ysoel sa *wisitasot!*; The queen visited our school!

*the queen to our school she visited*

il cu le nustoer ne **comedu** mech dy seu vithoeles; Our dog didn’t eat any of his food.

*the hound our not ate not of his dinner*

The future tense is used for actions that shall occur in the future, and do not violate the conventions concerning the certainty of their actually happening. Only when the speaker is uncertain about the likelihood of the action will the subjunctive be used.

It may be replaced by using the present tense of *ir* with the infinitive (a rather colloquial solution); or with the future progressive tense.

    si ne practiciomus rhen, le ioce nus **perduremus**; If we don’t practise, we’ll lose the game.

    **if not practice we not, the game we shall lose**

    sa al tardh osdie sa **fe llouver**?; Is it going to rain later today?

    **she at later today she will go to rain**

The conditional is used in sentences where the main action of the sentence is dependent upon the result of another action or condition. The condition has no tense, but the dependent action may be of any tense, or even subjunctive.

    Si dos **avrew** il cants Latín, poturast tu medís defrent li druidi renponer-el; If you knew Latin, you could argue the case before the judge yourself.

    **if to thee there were the tongue Latin, thou could thyself before the judge argue**

    Si eo **bew** mais ricca, eo yn mmarch pery curse eo voluram comprar; If I were richer, I’d buy a horse to race.

    **if I were more rich, I a horse for the races I would buy**

The Progressive Tenses.

Four of the progressive tenses (the present, imperfect, perfect and future) are analogous to the simple tenses in that they are used under similar circumstances. And indeed many people, particularly in the towns, replace the simple tenses with the progressive. This is not an advocated practise, and is considered to be nonstandard. In the country, their use is generally considered to be truly progressive, that is, indicating an ongoing action.

The present progressive.

    La senocy la nusteor na **a mordenti** mech, da en nay y dhentes rhen; Our old hound won’t bit, for she hasn’t got any teeth.

    **the old hound our not be biting thee not, for to her there are no teeth at all**

    eo yn ncarth ai nusteor MP sorry lecce new me **a 'screvent**; I am writing a letter to our MP concerning this new law.

    **I a letter to our MP about this law new I be writing**

The imperfect progressive.
Candy loup la attacev, sa henny mbosce sa ba current; When the wolf attacked her, she was running in the woods.
when the wolf her attacked, she in the woods was running

eo la ncrouth a la festalle me ba iogant, mays a’ur eo sulment la vioulle ais danses me a iogant; I used to play harp at the esteddfod, but now just play fiddle for danses.
I the harp at esteddfod was playing, but now I only the fiddle at danses I be playing

The perfect progressive.

Ma maoer y padguar denaires pery comprar yn ndulse sa ai donant; My mother has given me a fourpence to buy a sweet.
my mother the four pennies for to buy a sweet she was giving
Na ai ‘studient le nGallech, la teva ychoer?; Didn’t she study French, thy wife?
not was studying the French, the thy wife

The future progressive.

Tu er montant tu li meirch finni henno curse?; Will thou be riding the white horse at the race?
thou will be riding the horse white at the race
Si puinyasseor cunyi cei dew matut, y saing gwerement ys buan lluent; If they fight tomorrow, their blood will surely flow. (the future perfect buan is used with the force of the simple future most often)
if it will be fought with them two tomorrow, the bloods truly will have been flowing

The future perfect progressive is a very rarely used tense. It is used when some future action is considered to have passed.

La banda la nusteor ciwtatte la nconcurse in Esca sa vo preidicapent, peirceren il nusteor direktoer dombon la practissa; Our town band shall have won the competition at Esca, because our director heaps on the practice.
the band of our town the contest at Esca will have been winning, because the our director heaps to us the practise

The pluperfect progressive is also infrequently used. It is used when a progressing action took place in the past and is now compleat.

La Uniwersitats le nglub lor cel-saltant henny awns passûs u ‘sponsurant, mays, depos y mhorthes threw durant l’awn, credim ke sa vo cesant; The University had been sponsoring the sky-divers’ club in past years, but after the three deaths this year, I think they’ll be stopping.
the university the club of the sky-leapers in years past had been sponsoring, but after the deaths three during the year, I think that she will have been stopping

The Compound tenses.
The complexities of the compound tenses are best left to one of the many works on versecraft or story writing in one of the modern Bardic Schools; as they are highly complex and not used in common speach. The overview of the verbal tenses in the Morphology section gives a brief review of the simplest uses and meanings of each of the more common compound tenses.

-43-
Sentence Formation.
The Western Dialects of Britain, stand apart somewhat from the other British dialects in the matter of sentence formation. Cornovian has two primary sentence patterns, one of which is at some variance with its northern Cambrian cousins; and four lesser or minor sentence patterns: SOV, and VSO being the primary sentence patterns; SVO, OVS, VSO, and OSV being the minor sentence patterns. The first primary pattern is that commonly found in declarative sentences, while the other is found in interrogative and imperative sentences.

Declarative Sentences.
Declarative Sentences have, apart from the first primary pattern, SOV, have two secondary patterns, SVO and OVS, which are used in certain circumstances. The use of the SOV pattern is derived from the ancient Latin and British tongues, which in the north of the Kingdom has been entirely replaced by SVO. With respect to multiple objects in a sentence, it is commonplace to stress the first object, whether it be a D.O. or I.O., as this prominent position indicates importance.

ce-l-om le livre ys lech; Some man is reading the book.
this man the book he reads
il maps li Jowein le ndenar ys da; The boy gives John the book.
the boy to the John the penny he gives
il maps le ndenar li Jowein ys da; The boy gives the book to John.
the boy the penny to the John he gives
la carú senny ousiquelles dom-blecherew, mhaistoer; I’d like the meat without the bones, sir.
the meat without any bones me pleases, sir

When esser or ystar, the primary copular verbs of Kernu, or any reflexive verb are the main verbs of the declarative sentence, the order changes somewhat to SVO. In such sentences esser may take either the accentuated or unaccentuated forms without altering the sentential order. In these sentences, there can be no real “object”, except that certain reflexives are middle voice in meaning, but since it were meaningless and confusing to call them SVS, the normal name is applied. The subject in these sentences is the true subject of the verb, while the object in this sense is the predicate nominative.

ce-l-om aty il rech; That man is the king.
that man is he the king
yo ystam afelech; I am unhappy.
I am unhappy
il cats si munn; The cat washes himself.
the cat himself washes
yo mi cassam; I hunt.
I for myself hunt

When aver is the main verb of the sentence, or if there is a construction with the preposition do, or rather more commonly, a combination of the two, the order is altered to OVS. The reason for this curious turnabout is that especially when do indicates possession, it must come first in a clause or sentence; and since it takes an I.O. in the dative case, the object must perforce precede the verb. Such clauses usually have verbs that indicate motion (in any sense) towards the object, giving, speaking, et cetera. do frequently supports a suffixed pronoun or article, and is therefore regarded as one of the conjugable prepositions.
dos omme ay livri mult; The man has many books.
\[ \text{at the man there are books many} \]

doï li pobli Kernovi ys yscreus-els il rech; The King wrote to the people of Kernow.
\[ \text{to the people Kernow he wrote them the king} \]
dol mbreitri li meu il marcces ys muri, le Jowes; My brother’s horse died on Thursday.
\[ \text{to the brother the my the horse he died, on the Thursday} \]
dol ngat le meu ay la mhindèz; My cat is white.
\[ \text{at the cat the my there is whiteness} \]
dol norelle ay ousiquelles tris: il incus, il malleus, el stapes; i.e., the incus, the malleus and the stapes; The ear has three ossicles, viz: the incus, the malleus and the stapes; i.e., the anvil, the hammer and the stirrup.
\[ \text{in the ear there are ossicles three: the incus, the malleus and the stapes; i.e., the anvil, the mallet and the stirrup} \]

When there are subordinate clauses, of any of the above varieties, each clause takes the appropriate pattern.

\[ \text{yo le nomme wedhem, ke le mucc le meu ys derapev!; I see the man that stole my pig!} \]

\[ \text{SOV-SOV} \]

I the man see that the pig the my he stole

Interrogative Sentences.

Interrogative Sentences, apart from the second main pattern, VSO, have one secondary pattern: OSV. The inversion from verb final (or second) to verb initial in questions is commonplace in Romance languages, and derives from the Latin practice.

leches-ty y levres mult?; Do you read many books?
\[ \text{read thou books many} \]
wedev-ty le ngat le meu?; Have you seen my cat?
\[ \text{saw thou the cat the my} \]
aty ce-l-om il rech?; is that man the King?
\[ \text{is he that man the king} \]

As in the declarative sentences, questions containing do or aver are OSV.

dos ay tecun y levres mult?; do you have many books?
\[ \text{to thee is there thee with books many} \]
dos ay il cant Cornovian?; do you speak Cornovian?
\[ \text{to thee there is the tongue Cornovian} \]

If a question contains subordinate clauses, the clause with the question must be VSO, whereas the other clauses take the appropriate sentential order.

wedhes-ty le nomme ke y bhreich keru ys ado?; Do you see the man wearing the blue trousers?
\[ \text{see thou the man that the trousers blue he wears} \]
sabev-thy le nomme do-n-gei ay yn mmarcca neva?; Do you know the man who has the newborn horse?
\[ \text{know thou the man at whom there is a foal new born} \]
Imperative sentences.
Imperative sentences have the basic order VSO, which like the interrogative sentences stress the verb by placing it first. If the command has a construction with do, then the object must come first, altering the order to OVS.

lechi ty to livre.; Read your book.
read thou thy book
aiuta-me!; help me!
help me
do yen lor yendarmi lo da-ndechi-el, ke ty wedhev!; Tell one of the Guard what you saw!
to one of the Guard it to him tell him what thou saw

Passive verbs.
There are two forms of passive verbs in Cornovian: the passive in -r, derived from the ancient Latin and British; and the compound passive, which uses esser and the past participle of the main verb. In all environments, passive verbs conform the sentential patterns given above, except that the passive in -r must come first in the phrase or sentence, even when there is a construction with do.

llamateor ys il lifoers il “la ystorea lor Britonor”; The book is called “History of the Britons”.
is called he the book the the History of the British
fu captú il om ladru perry yendarm?; Was the thief caught by the Guard?
was captured the man thief by the Guard
puinyatoteor ys al mpub ynter do mbreitri le teu il amix e cel ell om zawzu?; Was there a fight between your brother’s friend and that Saxon?
it was fought at the pub between at thy brother the friend and some that man Saxon
Conjugation of Irregular Verbs.

Several forms of irregular verb conjugation are present in the Cornovian verbal system. For this reason, the following verbs are classified by conjugation and are fully conjugated.

1st Conjugation

doc (or doy), dar, dedai, doú
foc (or foý), far, fasi, foú
istam, ystar, stet(ai), ystú

2nd Conjugation

castuem, castuer, castuës, casú
cossem, cosser, cossës, cosú
credu, creder, creddai, creditú
currem, currer, coscorrai (or cocorrai), cursú
decku, decker, decki, decçú
fag, facker, fecki, faccú
ferrim, ferer, tetulli, latú
ispondu, isponder, spepondai, isponsú
lecku, lecker, lecki, leccú
llodu, lloder, llosès, llosú
manem, maner, manès, mansú
mordu, morder, mosmordai (or memordai), morsú
podu, poder, podeus, posú

3rd Conjugation

awensu, awencir, awenci, awensú
farsu, farcir, fersi, farsú
ferim, ferir, feri, fertú
isocrivem, isocriver, yscreus, yscritú

NOTE. Several verbs have -c or -g in the first person singular. The consonant is the remnant of the Latin pronoun, ego, which, several centuries ago, seems to have been thought of as a necessary addition to certain verbs: dar, facher, far, ir.

NOTE. Second Conjugation verbs have first person present forms in -u or -em according to the following scheme. In general, following stops or mutated stops, the ending will be in -u; the ending will be -em in other environments.
**First Conjugation.**

**dar, to give.**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>nus damus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty daz</td>
<td>vus dach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys da</td>
<td>ys dhont</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa dha</td>
<td>sa dhont</td>
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<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo daba</td>
<td>nus dabâmus</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty daba</td>
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<td>sa dhabont</td>
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<td>nus dedim</td>
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<td>ty dedais</td>
<td>vus dedisti</td>
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<td>ys deda</td>
<td>ys dedhiont</td>
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<td>sa dedhiont</td>
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<td>nus daturémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ty daturas</td>
<td>vus datureth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ys datura</td>
<td>ys dhaturont</td>
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<td>sa dhatura</td>
<td>sa dhaturont</td>
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<td>nus darews</td>
</tr>
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<td>ty darews</td>
<td>vus darewch</td>
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<td>ys darew</td>
<td>ys dharewont</td>
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<td>sa dharewont</td>
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<td>dat (vus)</td>
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<td>past doû, doûe</td>
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</table>
far, to tell, explain; speak.

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<th>Subjunctive.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>ty faz</td>
<td>vus fach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys fa</td>
<td>ys font</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa fa</td>
<td>sa font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo faba</td>
<td>nus fabàmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty faba</td>
<td>vus fabach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ys faba</td>
<td>ys fabont</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa faba</td>
<td>sa fabont</td>
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<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo fasi</td>
<td>nus fasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty fasis</td>
<td>vus fasit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ys fasi</td>
<td>ys fasiont</td>
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<td></td>
<td>sa fasi</td>
<td>sa fasiont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo fatura</td>
<td>nus faturémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty faturas</td>
<td>vus fatureth</td>
</tr>
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<td>ys fatura</td>
<td>ys faturont</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa fatura</td>
<td>sa faturont</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
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<td>nus farews</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty farews</td>
<td>vus farewth</td>
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<td>ys farew</td>
<td>ys farewont</td>
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<tr>
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<td>sa farew</td>
<td>sa farewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative</strong></td>
<td>fa (ty)</td>
<td>fat (vus)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Participles</strong></td>
<td>pres.</td>
<td>fant; famènt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>past</td>
<td>foú, foúe</td>
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</table>
**ystar**, to be, to stand.

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<th>Subjunctive.</th>
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<td>nus estàmús</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty ist</td>
<td>vus istach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys ist</td>
<td>ys istont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa ist</td>
<td>sa istont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo estàba</td>
<td>nus estàbam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty estàba</td>
<td>vus estàbach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys estàba</td>
<td>ys estàbont</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa estàba</td>
<td>sa estàbont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo stetai</td>
<td>nus stetímus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty stez</td>
<td>vus stetisti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys steta</td>
<td>ys stetiont</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa steta</td>
<td>sa stetiont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo istatura</td>
<td>nus istaturémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty istaturast</td>
<td>vus istaturech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ys istatura</td>
<td>ys istaturont</td>
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<tr>
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<td>sa istaturont</td>
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<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
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<td>nus ystarews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty ystarews</td>
<td>vus ystarewth</td>
</tr>
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<td>ys ystarew</td>
<td>ys ystarewont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa ystarew</td>
<td>sa ystarewont</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative</strong></td>
<td>ystí (ty)</td>
<td>ystat (vus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ystánte; ystamènt</td>
<td>ystant; ystamènts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ystú, ystúe</td>
<td>ystús, ystúes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Conjugation.

**castuer**, to stuff and roast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>yo castuem</td>
<td>nus castuémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty castus</td>
<td>vus castueth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys castu</td>
<td>ys chastuens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gastu</td>
<td>sa chastuens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo castuev</td>
<td>nus castuevon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty castuev</td>
<td>vus castuevath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys castuev</td>
<td>ys chastuevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa castuev</td>
<td>sa chastuevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo castuès</td>
<td>nus castusémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty castuès</td>
<td>vus castuseth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys castuès</td>
<td>ys chastusont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gastuès</td>
<td>sa chastusont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>yo castuerà</td>
<td>nus castuerémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty castuerà</td>
<td>vus castuerèth</td>
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<td>ys castuerà</td>
<td>ys chastueréont</td>
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<td>sa castuerà</td>
<td>sa chastueréont</td>
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<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
<td>yo castuerew</td>
<td>nus castuerews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty castuerews</td>
<td>vus castuerewth</td>
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<td>ys chastueront</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa castuerew</td>
<td>sa chastueront</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative</strong></td>
<td>castu (dy)</td>
<td>castuet (vus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impersonal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>castueor</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participles**
- pres.: cassènt; cassemènt
- past: cassú, cassúe

- cassènts; cassemènts
- cassús, cassúes
**cosser**, to sew.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indicative.</th>
<th>Subjunctive.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>yo cossem</td>
<td>nus cussémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty coz</td>
<td>vus cosseth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cos</td>
<td>ys chossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gos</td>
<td>sa chossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfect</strong></td>
<td>yo cossev</td>
<td>nus cossevon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty cossev</td>
<td>vus cossevath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ys cossev</td>
<td>yschossevens</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa gossev</td>
<td>sachossevens</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>yo cossès</td>
<td>nus cossémus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ty cossès</td>
<td>vus cosseth</td>
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<td>ys cossès</td>
<td>yschosseont</td>
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<td>sa gossès</td>
<td>sachosseont</td>
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<td>yo cossuram</td>
<td>nus cossurémus</td>
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<td>ty cossurast</td>
<td>vus cossureth</td>
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<td>nus cosserews</td>
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<td>ty cosserews</td>
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<td>cosset (vus)</td>
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<td>pres. cussént; cossemént</td>
<td>cussénts; cosseménts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>past cossú, cossúe</td>
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credere, to believe.

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<td>ty crez</td>
<td>vus credeth</td>
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<td>nus corrémus</td>
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<td>ty cur</td>
<td>vus curreth</td>
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**poder**, to be able, can.

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**rider**, to laugh.

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**seder**, to sit.

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**tecker**, to cover.

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**tener**, to have.

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**weder**, to see.

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**Participles**

|            | pres. widènt; wedemènt | past wisú, wisû | widènts; wedemènts |
|            |                        |                | wisús, wisúes |
werter, to turn.

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**yscriver**, to write.

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**Participles**

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### Third Conjugation.

**awencir**, to bind.

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**farcir**, to stuff.

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**ferir**, to strike.

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**salir**, to leave.

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**santir**, to sanctify.

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**sentir,** to feel.

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### wenir, to come.

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### Participles

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Appendix II

Sound Changes from Latin to Modern Cornovian.

The following table depicts the main sound changes that have occurred between the Late Latin of sixth century Britain and Modern Cornovian British. This appendix is adapted from Dr. S. la Cavurn’s work on Romance language sound changes: Latin to Romance in Sound Tables; but includes other changes as well, from words borrowed from Standard Brithenig or English. The numbers to the side of the changes indicate which Rule to search for in her work.

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<td>pulcer → pulcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 pl-</td>
<td>p</td>
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<td>plenus → llen</td>
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<td>25 -p-</td>
<td>-VpV-</td>
<td>-Vb/VV-</td>
<td>sapere → saver</td>
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<td>ipse → isse → ys</td>
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<td>-pwi</td>
<td>púi</td>
<td>puise → púisen; puissant → púissant</td>
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<td>tweel → dweys</td>
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<td>t</td>
<td>clarinetta → llareneta</td>
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<td>-tl-</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>Atlanticus → Llantech</td>
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<td>39 -tr-</td>
<td>tr</td>
<td>matrona → matru</td>
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<td>37 -t</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>cantat → cantath</td>
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<td>5, 8 c-, -c-</td>
<td>c [k]</td>
<td>caro → caru; blancus → blanccós [prec. a,o,u]</td>
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<td>centum → cent [prec. e,i]</td>
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<td>30 cl-</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>clarus → llar</td>
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<td>c, cc</td>
<td>siccus → seccós</td>
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<td>9 -ct-</td>
<td>t(t)</td>
<td>actum → attys</td>
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<td>7 -c(u)l-</td>
<td>choel</td>
<td>speclum → yspechoels</td>
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<td>37 -c</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>becci → beech</td>
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<td>9 -ct</td>
<td>th</td>
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<tr>
<td>b-</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>bos → bois</td>
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<td>bl, br</td>
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<td>29 -b-</td>
<td>v</td>
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<td>11 -bl-, -br-</td>
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<td>11 dr-, -dr-</td>
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<td>druidos → druecs</td>
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<td>ad → adh [MK] → a</td>
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<td>g-, -g-</td>
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<td>18 g-, -g-</td>
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-80-
11  gr- → gr Graecia → Grécea
gw- → w Gwenedd → Weneta; guillotine → wiotina
gl- → ll glacialis → llacials
-gl- → chl Anglia → Anchlea
11  -gr- → yr integrus → enteyr
33  -gu- → cu unguentum → uncuenta
15  f-, -f- → f follis → folles
30  fl- → ll flamma → llama; floris → llora
  v- → v, u [w] vadere → vader, wader
29  -v- → v, u [w] lauare → lavar, lawar
  w- (Lat.) → v, u [w] uadere → vader, wader
42  gw- (Gmc.) → cu wantaz → cuanz; wisa → cuissa (-w- medial: actiwaissa)

  th- → t thorium → torion
-th-, -dh- → th, dh cwither → cuithars

  ch- → ch chromium → chromion
18  j, ã → y jam → ya; fugire → fuyir; majus → mays
43  x-, -x- → ch, ss Xanthe → Santea; dixit → dechet; ex- → es-
43  -x → s rex → res [MK] → reys; lex → les [MK] → leys

20  l-, -l- → l lingua → lincua; colos → coloers
  ll- → ll llegillatyr → lleyilatura
10  -ll- → l, ll [y] caballus → cavalls; llegillatyr → lleyilatura
22  -ly- → ll [y] consillium → cósells
-alV → al festalis → festals
-olV → ol victrola → vittrola
-e/i/ulV → ey rondels → rondeys; consulis → cóseys
21  -IC- → IC multis → multiv; cultellus → cultells
  -It → lth uult → wouth

34  r- → r, rh ramus → r(h)ams
34  -rC- → rC arbos → arboers
10  -rr- → rr terra → terra
25  -rs- → rs persica → persetach
37  -r → r mater → maoer
  -rt → rth cort(is), adj. → corth
  -rc → rch porc(us), adj. → porch

m-, -m- → m martellus → marteys; camelus → cameys
10  -mm- → m flamma → llama
23  -mb- → m(m) crumba → cruma; plumbum → llouma

-81-
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<td>-mp-</td>
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| -mpt-  | nt          | exemptus → esentū  
| -m     | -m, ð      | com → có, com  
| n-     | n           | nemeto → nemetu  
| -n-    | dn          | penos → pedns  
| -nd-, -nt- | nd, nt  | spondeere → ysponder; canto → cantam  
| -ns-   | ns          | mensa → mensa  
| -gn-   | iny         | pugnum → puinya  
| -ntVs  | nt          | carentis → carenz → carent  
| -n     | n           | in → en  
| -nt    | nt(h)       | sunt → aont(h)  
| s-, -s- | s           | solidus → sols  
| -ss-   | ss, (s)     | passibus → passiv  
| sC-    | ysC         | spondeere → ysponder; scribere → yscriver  
| -sC-   | sC          | pascus → pascòs  
| -s     | s, (h)      | caremus → caremus, caremuh  
| z-, -z- | z           | zona → zona  
| h-     | —           | honos → onoers  
| -h-    | ch, w       | Johannes → Yowans; prehendere → prender  
| hw-    | cu          | whidget → cuigets  
| -tatis | -tats       | civitatis → ciutats; libertatis → livertats  
| -tia   | ez          | tristitia → tristez  
| -ti-   | ci          | acutiare → acuicar  
| -ntia  | nza         | sperantia → ysperanza  
| -arius | -ers        | februarius → fevrrers (-ers used only in months)  
| -arius | -ars        | scutarius → ysctars (-ars is the common form)  
| -aticus | -ethech  | digitaticus → dyetethech (dyetetteccos, n.)  
| -are   | ar          | cantare → cantar  
| -ere   | er          | scribere → yscriver  
| -ire   | ir          | audire → odir  
| -or-   | oer         | coloribus → coloriv  
| a      | a           | amare → amar  
| au     | ó           | aulos → olòs  
| ae-, -ae- | é         | caelum → cels  
| -ae    | i           | festae → festi  
| è      | è           | festa → ñesta  
| é      | é           | credit → crèth  
| œ      | é           | pçna → pêna  

-82-
| 13 | ĭ       | →      | è      | uidet → weth |
| 17 | ĭ       | →      | í      | uicinus → wecíns |
| 32 | -ia     | →      | ea     | hispania → yspanea |
| 27 | ū       | →      | ò      | ossum → òs |
| 28 | ū       | →      | ó, oú  | floris → llóra; hora → óura (oú when initial) |
| 41 | ū       | →      | ú      | bucca → boùcca |
|    | ŭ, ū    | →      | y [ɨ], í | tyrannus → tiranos |
Appendix III.
Cornovian Nominal Morphology from Latin to the Modern Period.

There are five broad periods in the history of the Cornovian dialect: Old Cornovian; Early Middle and Late Middle; Early Modern and Late Modern. The period between Latin and Old Cornovian, the Proto-Brithenig period, is known from a few inscriptions only, and no texts are extant. For this reason it is often difficult to fill in the empty areas in order to give a clear and continuous picture of events. This lack of evidence also makes difficult the job of tracing the exact formational steps that led to the split of Proto-Brithenig into its various dialects. What is reasonably certain is that at some point between the fifth century and the eighth, the previously unified dialects show considerable diversion. The endings of the nominative plural, from the Early Middle period and onwards presents a curious phenomenon. Although all Cornuvian dialects spell the ending -ou, the pronunciation varies somewhat, between -oi, -i or -u. The Early Middle period saw an orthographic division between -oe and -oy, but with a unified pronunciation of -oi. In the Late Middle period, the orthography shifted to a unified -ou. Those areas that had in the Early Period spell the ending -oe now pronounced it -ey; while those that spell it -oy now pronounced it -oi. In the modern period, the orthography has remained -ou, but the pronunciation has shifted to -i and -oi respectively:

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<td>li canti</td>
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<td>li cattus</td>
<td>il cattos</td>
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-85-
### Consonant Stems

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### -N Stems

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Appendix III.
Cornovian Verbal Morphology from Latin to the Modern Period.

The present, imperfect and perfect tenses will be treated as examples in this appendix. This is because the future and conditional represent radical morphological change and will be explained briefly in the footnote.

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<td>cantabont</td>
<td>cantavont</td>
<td>cantavach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perf</td>
<td>cantavi</td>
<td>cantasi/e</td>
<td>cantasi</td>
<td>cantasi</td>
<td>cantasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cantavisti</td>
<td>cantasis/est</td>
<td>cantasi</td>
<td>cantasi</td>
<td>cantasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cantavit</td>
<td>cantasit/ot</td>
<td>cantasit/ot</td>
<td>cantasot</td>
<td>cantasot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cantavimus</td>
<td>cantasimus</td>
<td>cantasemuh</td>
<td>cantasev</td>
<td>cantasan/am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cantavistis</td>
<td>cantasist</td>
<td>cantasahh</td>
<td>cantasah</td>
<td>cantasach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cantaverunt</td>
<td>cantasont</td>
<td>cantasont</td>
<td>cantasont</td>
<td>cantasach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE The future and conditional are often composed of fused elements of the verbal root and other verbal parts, thus making for a new morphology. The future of the -a verbs is simply the ancient -b-future found in the British Celtic and Latin of the time. (The perfect of the -a verbs is simply the -s-perfect found elsewhere in Latin and also in various Celtic languages.) The future of the -e verbs is a fusion of the verbal root with the root of the Latin future participle. The future of the -i verbs is simply the ancient -s-future found elsewhere in several Celtic languages. The conditional is formed from the fusion of the infinitive and a new verbal morpheme; which arrived at a later stage in the language, in the Early Middle era.
Appendix V.
Some notes on the Calendar.

The Cornuvian Province makes regular use of three calendrical systems: the Legal (il kalendars leyal); the Common (il kalendars comun); and the Standard (il kalendars ystablessu). All three systems are based on the Standard Year of 365 ¼ days, with a leap year every fourth year.

The legal calendar is an interesting sixth century compilation and harmonisation of the existing Roman Calendar and the commonly used Celtic Calendar. Sometime in the late sixth century, the Chief Druid of Cornuvia, Senomoros, and his associates met at Isca Dumnorum to formulate the new calendar. Although the original Brittish Calendar which formed the basis for their work is now lost, and no clear records of the event have survived, it seems reasonable to assume that this work was undertaken for a twofold purpose. On the one hand, there seems to have been a certain desire to maintain the older traditions, in an increasingly Romanised society. On the other, there seems to have been much misunderstanding concerning the old Celtic calendar, and there was a desire to simplify it. The Courts are the primary user of this system.

The common calendar is simply the standard Roman calendar with the superposition of certain British month names, and each season and month having the local half divisions. The Government, the Church, the Temple and the populace as a whole use this system.

The standard calendar is nothing more than the regular Gregorian calendar used throughout Europe and the Colonies. The Government and others, when dealing with foreign or external concerns, use this system. The form the date takes is: il jowes il 26 le hOgrons 1.998, meaning Thursday, March 26, 1998.

The names of the months:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Ogronios</td>
<td>Oyrons</td>
<td>Marts</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Edrinis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Cutios</td>
<td>Apreys</td>
<td>Apreys</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Cantlos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Giamonios</td>
<td>Maes</td>
<td>Maes</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Samonios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Simivis</td>
<td>Yuns</td>
<td>Yuns</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Dumannios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Equos</td>
<td>Ecuis</td>
<td>Yulis</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>Riuros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Elembivios</td>
<td>Ogustis</td>
<td>Ogustis</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>Anagantios</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The names of the days:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>di le lun</th>
<th>(di) luns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>di le mart</td>
<td>(di) marts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>di le merchoer</td>
<td>(di) merchoers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>di le ju</td>
<td>(di) jowes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>di le wenoer</td>
<td>(di) wenoers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>di le satorun</td>
<td>(di) satorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>di le sol</td>
<td>(di) sules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The names of the seasons are: otons or otu, Fall; duvotems, Winter; primewers or primavera, Spring; samotems, Summer.
Appendix VI.
Some notes on naming customs.

The majority of Provincial citizens, including the Brithenig speaking inhabitants of Belgeow, name their children according to Roman custom, which is the generally accepted legal form throughout the Province. There are three general forms one’s name may take: the simple, the compleat and the formal. The simple name is composed of the Christian name (il nom) and the clan name (il nom la gent). The compleat name is composed of the simple name plus the second name (il nom secund) and the tribe name (il nom la tuta). The formal name makes certain geneological additions which are required in certain formal and legal situations. Many people add as an aftername (il nom depos) the appellations Romanos (Citizen of the Roman Empire) or Britanniccos (Citizen of the British Province). An example of the three forms:

simple: Ambrosius Ferrario (common: Ammreis Ferrars)
compleat: Ambrosius Ferrario Arthursus Cornovio
formal: Ambrosius Ferrario mappos Patricci neppos Severi Arthursus Cornovio Romanos

One generally receives only the Christian name at birth, taking the second name later in life. Some take it as soon as they are of age, some wait until much later. If the person in question is Christian, one may add the Confirmation name with the phrase “in cristo” after the second name thus:

Sarra la Arten niccu Geronti neppa Ambrosi Livea in cristo Bregantea Cornovio Bretannecca

All names have a legal Latin form, recorded in “Onomasticon Dunnor”, the “Dumnonian Book of Names” in addition to the common form; and it is this legal form that must be used for legal matters. Although parents may give any name to their children, including foreign names, such names must be brought to the attention of the Court. If the foreign name is known, then the parents may learn the legal form from the Onomasticon. If the name has not hitherto been used within the Province; the judges must devise the legal form.

The remainder of citizens use the British custom, common in the other Provinces. A few pockets in and around the port cities make use of the Spanish custom; which is undoubtedly due to the number of Spanish seamen that have made their homes here. The British customary names are made of the Christian name, the second name and the clan name. The Spanish customary names are made of the Christian name, the second name, the father’s clan and the mother’s clan.

British custom: Andrews Ambrosius Carrotoros  
Spanish custom: Iewannos Carlos Matamoros-Cantabrigia
Text 1. The Epistles of Christ and Abgarus. A very ancient text concerning the faith of one city’s king, it has been translated into many tongues, and is commonly found hung up in British homes (both Saxon and Comroig) as a protective charm, or a reminder to faith.

Text 2. A recipe for toasted cheese. Toasted cheese is a very popular and simple dish served in most every home and restaurant in the country. There are regional varieties ranging from quite plain and stout to exotic and foreign.

Text 3. Folk sayings, proverbs and children’s rhymes.

Text 4. The Horse that Ran Away. A curious little story that reminds one ever to look beyond the surface of anything that comes ones way.

Text 5. The Adventure of Guimier; an episode from a popular “anti-Arthurian” cycle of tales. Amongst the Irish inhabiting Britain, such “anti-Arthurian” cycles were quite common, though not too well publicised. Several have been borrowed by Cornish Bards and recast in a slightly better light, such that in the end, and in spite of the whiles of the Irish antagonists, King Arthur and his company shall succeed.

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Par facher le ngez tostú, decaburast ty del ndeu mban dun, e le ndeu ngese acuth le ply bon, e del salam e del moustardh wer, e del nduls melys. serrab ty le mban e le ngesse. tostab ty le mban sor yn nycknam de medh in le fhoern, o in yn sarten. e cant saes retostú, doi pein sorponurast ty le ngese e tostab ty ys dhew combossús. cant il kez ys colicuefachú, los tragurast-els ty del fhoern e sorponurast ty del sals del moustardh wer e del nduls melys sory mban al ndeu ngust.
Some folk sayings:

llompi l’altoer, saes caseyns. lit., knock the other [leg], it’s wood; meaning “you’re bloody lying!”

si! e dos yn ndraiys di cascun pub le castre (si mentiam)!. lit., it’s true!, & a cool draught from every pub for you if I lie; meaning “I am telling the truth, and am willing to defend it!”

saes yn kyempoer-y-cars maboun, cel ell. lit., that there is quite a thingumy-bob.

l’altoer ngal othiomus. lit., let’s hear the other cock; meaning “let’s hear the other side of the story”.

e ma mhaer atsa la rigu francor / e mo phaoer aty il roy francor / etc. lit., and my mother’s the queen of France / and my father’s the king of France; meaning “you’re bloody lying!”

le ndeu nochell, mho jhowcko-y-mab, aci lo-poni-el. lit., put thy eye here, buckoe-me-lad; meaning “look here, my boy!”

dom-olia cwn le ngat e le mbroch. lit., that puts me in the barrel with the cat and the badger; meaning “wow! I’m stupefied/surprised/etc.”

ti la mbrigh san chord ty monz. lit., you’re climbing the mountain without rope; meaning “you’re treading on thin ice”.

il ancoragus ce te in le ngul ys mosmordait-el. lit., the salmon bit thee in the arse; meaning “that wasn’t too wisely done.”

amharccivi! Woe is me!

daw ay yn re e do li y lattes le reth. lit., you have an argument and it has the sides of a net; meaning “your argument holds no water.”

Some proverbs:

in samotems, poni-ty le mment al nduvotems. In Summer, put thy thoughts towards Winter; that is, in good times, keep the hard times in mind.

in Mays yn moroken comedh' peryn mmabh facher. Eat a dogfish in May to make a boy.

il stans le San Agnes ys at il stans il plu bhoun le Kernow. Saint Agnes tin is the best tin in Kernow. (The phrase ‘stans le San Agnes’ is applied to anything of high quality.)

ay kes? ao o nay mech? si ay kes, feri kes;
si nay kes mech, feris que la ys!
Is there cheese? is there or not? if there is cheese, bring cheese;
if there is no cheese, bring whatever the is!

in nawn le prims, bes e ‘mbrach;
in nawn le cerch, futur e lugh;
in nawn le ters, doferret aferret;
in nawn le cuart, do li y chornes ke l’omen aci ys ferret!
In the first year, kiss and hug;
In the second, lay and lug;
In the third year, taking and bringing;
In the fourth year, curse him who brought that man here!

parli, mays ben parli; e parlar bech at il plu bhoun. Speak, but speak well; & to speak little is the best.

wardi-ty la ndeu mbrach ngarrue. Watch thy laden britches; that is, keep out of trouble. This peculiar phrase was of unknown provenance until it was found as part of a verse in an old letter dated 1598:

wardi-ty la ndeu mbrach ngarrue, watch thy laden britches,
y theu or e hargent; and thy gold and silver;
in ndun Londrews y latren y whent; in London town the thieves they go;
y mhatrunill promhonens, the whores go about,
henny cascun mhalets; in every filthy hole;
wardi-ty le ndeu ngalets! take care thy pecker!

il tenós mathin la ngwerm ys raph; mays il luchets le secund le nges ys comedh. The early bird gets the worm; but the second mouse eats the cheese.

dol nommen ay trew ys dev carer: le seu ncan, le seu ndeue, la seva ngwenne. Three things a man should love: his hound, his god, his wife.

la cieurgeourea provoer mal trasfu ast meiyoer ke ’l andrext ben trasfu. The right surgery done bad is better than the wrong surgery done well.

Some children’s rhymes:

Jownin baccalars Little Johnny Shepherd
il beccos Jowans baccalars
so ngorn ys wentas’t llarement;
yen ndiae s’oues defussont
co ngorn so phaoer cabas’t-el.

Little Johnny Shepherd
his horn he played so clear;
one day the ewes they ran away
with the horn his daddy whippt him.

Jowcko regen Little King Jocko
il beccos Jowcko wen montant
persa mbeckcn mbowren ech,
al lath le pub destar ys wen
il sendo dech “ne saz punn lech?
ta mbowren ech aci destar
al lath le pub ne tu poz mech!”
“a Mhaystoer Sendae, a to nioch,
il ke do mi fatoer la lech,
ma mbowren ech aci destar

Little King Jocko came riding
on his wee poor horse,
to park before the pub he came
the old men said “don’t you know the law?
to park thy poor horse here
before the pub thou may not at all!”
“o Master Gaffer, at thy games,
who reads to me the law,
to park my poor horse here
potu en eo, ammi il rech!” I can for I’m the King!”

Il marys ke defugi.

Dos agrechoel, in acel temps, avu yn marys ke defugi. il wecens per addecher-el do li-ce forit mal ys weneit. il agrechoels li addechi: “ke sava le mmath amath a li cella?”, e dos avu la rechéz. li die le cercam, il marys reweneit, e cosicun ce yen marcca ferós e dheck, ke endurant le seu advertur ys invenev. denew reweneit il wecens per addecher-el do li-ce forit boun, perke deis mharches. il agrechoels li addechi: “ke sava le mmath amath a li cella?”, e dos avu la rechéz. li die le cercam, il maps l’agrechoele cesta yen lor marcuc ferós ys domav, ach h-ys cadu ce yen lor sevas bino breich rompent. il wecens per addecher-el do li-ce forit mal ys weneit. il agrechoels li addechi: “ke sava le mmath amath a li cella?”, e dos avu la rechéz. li die le cercam ys yendarmi le rege pery detrayer y aleh lor jowcci henny ysluch ys whenont, mays ne dethrauiont rhen le mmabbe l’agrechoele, do en li avu yn mbracha rompúe. Ilarow, ke en sava le mmath amath a li cella?

La Adventura la Guimier.

In nnolach, cant il Roys Marx map Merchion, il rech onoru le Kernow, eor a Castre Dore, ys yn fhestals de dies cyntheck al medhmis le Duman ys tenès, e thots lor nkingethes thort ambl lo fuat collectús. e wherment il Roys Arts map Uthoer Pendracu, il rech for tot lor mBrittanor yen ac h-ollor, eor il ospes onoru, e dos hArth, la kathedra a la destra le Marx. il Roys Marx ac h-il Roys Arts y thrava choses reyal ys adouont: yn nzon d’arew blanch yn mbal de mhaeteren duhv yn anouls d’or ambel ngutheluch. tralcue en ilalla in la ndom le Roy March ne nyen rhee ne altoer rech yn ngames o yn mbrach o y chalelles o o h-armilles o yn mbal o y h-oses y plu bhoun ys tenès. per comedher, cascon nyens de wechtialles maboun sa herant supoery mes: navuat mech menus ke dew turcui castús e dheck, e da cascon lor ndurcci avut yn mbatella mag d’argent, rescrivús co marth; caldren mbec d’arew blanch ac h-yplenduròs, llen co nystúv le moten, fuat possús dos chascun neuartim luch, dos en ne yen lor nommen navut rhen il ystendar lor mbreich pel tener cel ke li plecherew; patelles fighel, co ncalidez lor fhoerni, co mban renew de yen mil formas, eor intoer cascon dew kheingethes; trenchi de chassen rescrivús co marth, llen co fruttes, eor supoery mes le Roy March possúz co lewoer. pocien — uins rudd, wins blanccòs, medhú duls, ystuts e phocien altoer co lewoer — des fhasascen lor servillini tan dyn ncasechú lor mbrigi fluev.

Tant mult ys erant y kingeti — da en avut yn numers plu mag kel numers de tot lor nkingeti de tot lor neduoagri in la nystorea le Bretten — ke yen servillins e threwcents y phocien pery ospeis ys decantasont e yen servilla e threwcents ys patelles vacuefachent plu rapedhment pery ospeis sa detheniont e rephossont. e yen bards e threwcents, inco ce quen il magan Taliesin e il Tremmelpilae, ys cascon e de chrouthes ben cosoníaes e fhinn ys tansont e yen viuladurs e threwcent, inco ce quen il Christians le Meytoer e la Bonnawen Ysmonion, in ngwiules deis dhorses llanar e deis h-yascawoelles rotund ys tansont e yen youwadurs e threwcent, inco ce quen il Patric Moulard e il Jeannmiquel Veylon, deis bhombardes phothent e àcer achy bhinen fociferòs e refort achy chalumhes duls e llen achy yaithe achy dhonadannes achy phibolles ach h-y thambour ach h-y thampen ach h-y thambourinnes ach h-y h-ousiquelles, y rheoles e xiches e straspelles e chascun mod le baill e dhans pery ospeis ys youwasont.

Cosy kheingethes fort ac h-ystut ys sevas gweni fort e finn sessont, al menus, cosy kheingethes da ke avuat gweni. ay thirchlinmes mesemes, le ngostudú le dun le Roy March secquent, sa rechlinasont. y thanni, in y seu luches, altement e chaldement ys comardevont; e do chascun ladh ys erant y hornamenti de whireds: y choruni lor mbreich le pin in y chollumhes casseyns herant possúes. y bhreich le coless e le uchelwets eor
possúis in ce cascun luch bel e bhoun; e cist li Rigi Meirch e thot lor naltri alla dapeleu; ac h-ys la hhestals e la mbachacien ys inweidosant.

In noch le oultemh menus daw le festals le Roy March, cant y khingethi ac h-y seu weni ys comedhevens, cel yst maps ystrà ninawant lis totiv ys aparu; ac h-ys dela nderre Éwrow, de trant li mori. ys yn ncames de lains berrech, ac h-yn mbals de pel le arth co nyn neathen le argent blanch ambel seu ngutheluch lew alligú ys adut. ys yn nzon le bombech preciós de nCathay ys adut; e sa de colurs diwers ac h-ysplendürós fachú. il Roys Marx le mbenweneth sikh li dedai-el, e ys coin nguth le rech walenteasot-el: “dosforet condeo le mbenweneth, o mharre d’Éwrow! dos foront la pociú e la wechtiala ac h-y dhoni maboun ac h-yn mbenweneth boun!”

E cel yst maps le Rhoy mMarch e thot lor naltres sikh li ys le mbenweneth lis dedai, e ys co mbenechez walenteasot-els: “prosperitat do the, ac h-il tots lor cosi maboun, o Rhoy Mharh, rech onorúr for lor nKernowi, aci in le nCastre nDore, il tewos trechhenns lath ac h-yspaciós, e do the o hArt Phendraccú, rech for lor mbBritannor yen ac h-olor; ac h-yn mbenweneth mhestiv do teu khingethes reselent e fhort, Torcci Ferech pothent e mhascul le isel le Pryden, a cein supoery lechhelles preciós de ceder rescrívües co marth de Liben sethent! eo vus ortam: o heroes, mhapi le eros e nebothes le eros!, ke ne vus inweniath spech ke y vustras rhosas dhuls foraont wouri mordent e àmar.” cel ist fant, ys doi khingethes e doi rheyys ys geniposu.

Il maps courtès ac h-astut ys ochelles le yen e thots ys captasot ke ne yen in le ndrichlen le Roy March ne si movuont pass. ne yen lor ngingethi la seva ncen ys comedhu; ne yen lor ngweni ne le seu mhin ne le seu mmedeh bevs; ne yen lor servillini le mbocien ys decantasot; ne yen lor servillys ys phatelles ne sa dettenès ne sa reboseu; ne yen lor mbardi, inco ce quen il magan Taliesin e il Tremmelpilae, nyn laidam nyn mbaladh ys cantasot; nyn y chroudhes ben consontüs ye ne tansont pepill; ne yen lor mhiuladurs, inco ce quen il Xristians le Meytoer e la Bonnawen Ysmonion, in ngwiules deis dhorses Ilanar e deis h-yscawoelles rotund ys tansont; ne yen lor nyowadurs deis bhombardes pothent e àcer ney bhinen fociferòs e refort ney chalumelles dulys e flen ney yaithes ney dhondannes ney phibolles ney thambour ney thembourinnes ney h-ousiquelles, y rheoles e xiches e straspelles e chascun mod le baill e dhans pery ospeis ys ne yyouwasont cuech.

Il maps de la ndeua bolga yn mhirgula long e rhegracel le consell, peryn ndruidh fachúe e flen de mmagich pothent e flen de nerthes marawilís ys detrayu. il maps in le lav le destre la mhirgul, ke il yen e thots poteusont weder-la, ys fortènes; la nectasot, ac h-ech alla!, sa in yn mbals de ncondech e whaletatam rhesalent se whors. il yen e thots co mmarawel ys dowhedhevont; ac h-ys cel maps lis dechu: “a’ur, for-w yn mbal vus weder; e do li cela ista cualitats: ce que gwenna connubi ke le mbal adhoa, e si do cela ista wein avuet cyn infedelitat, tot nus la mheritatem ngweduremus.” a’ur, il cascun kingets do kei avu yn ngwenna pery dhor le seu ochelles wederite, per saver si do li sevi gwein avuet cyn ninfedelitat.

A’ur, Guenwyuar le cabel d’or, la gwenna bel e finna le Arth, la Rigú lor mBritannor, eoer la primes l’adventur sorgapher. trans le sol pawementú, co mbroch e co nyerves dopossú, sa wadu, com’yn nardhea sor yn lacolind, ndacet ach h-elegant. cant sa le mbal le maph adou-si, del yscawoel al dheyt il pals ys contremev e conmhibrav, cawsí peryn ndogadur ach h-ys sevas forveches rheserrúes. in le yen ndems, eoer plu long ke deverew; in l’altoer tems, eoer plu bhrew. a’ur eoer rudd, a’ur eoer kerú, a’ur eoer duv. “per ys sachsramentes lor meu sengoggi!, do li mevi gwein ay yn infedelitat!” dechu il Roys Arts.

La Rigú Guenwyuer furiousement le mbal sa deppoulasait, ais sevas cubickles vugent; y khingethes ach h-y wennes ach h-y rheys la nzeva nuddèz deochlar sa poneus. sa le ndruidh ke le mbal ys fechi sa y chornes sa damboneus; sa le mmap le Éwrow, ke a Chastren nDore lo ys tetuli, lo tersares y chornes sa damboneus;
daffant “eo in le mbossach ach h-y therres fhreich, meu dhies amby arboels wireds tenent, eo wolim wiwer; an-que eo wiwam commhosco in le cist ndrichlen, pery te o rhyo i pery vu o khingethi deridûe!”

Il senesals le Arth, e do li il noms le Kae, e ke eoer ais fhestals le Roy March, le sava ngwen ys förllamasot, “weni cerch, mha dhama bhe!; proisti-ty e the provi de kos genem fort! Mays, si dos avura yn infidelitat, deponi-ty l’adventure dom eviti la ninfamea ke in me sa gadura!” la cella gwenna, stolúe de colurs diwers, co mmedhen remistaristements, le mbeth le desteroi doi seneistoer sa boneus. e pery ist e cell, sa al mmaph sa weneit e le mbal amby sava ngoirp sa h-adou. ach h-y s’aiur com’y h-ali lor nawes votentach ach h-y s’aiur com’y fholi pery went transpellûes; ach h-a’ur ys si collocasot; le ndot le dors la wen dois ochellel lor nkingethi e lor ngweni e lor rheys nudhefachent. e fhestiffächteor tot co la cista nadventure. ys en le senesal nCaen namasont pass, e l’opportunitat per ilariarsi ys achapiot. la gwenna le mbal othião sa deppoulsait, e la seva nudéz wethent, sa vus, la Rigen secuent; y dherisien lor nkingethi e le mbal fugient. yn mBards kingots senôs, kos pila ter in neduoagr fu rompû, li meip ys propenkasot e sих walenteasot-el: “o mharre finne, dos avura llacenti y phlu bhoun e dos avura yn ncena ngran a la cella fhestals, si ty la mmeva ngwen le mbroversi ty concez; sa at yn gwena mbel, e da hay yn ncorth le plu bhoun!” fu conseü; e si abaru yn ngwen santôs, yn ngwen ngentals, le mbal adhoement. cant per yn ndems amb li coil le wen il pals ys ses, san mowersi, il Bards rendru, yn nom waletéu. mays ech alla!, il pals ys desaparasot!, e ce yen linea e ce yen ndassell per techerla ys poneus. sa le mbal othião sa deppoulsait, co lachrimes le penentencien sa vus; e dol mBardh yn mhacem co mbrodicien condorckûe e dois ochellel il eduowendichien.

Yns alch lor ngweni altras l’adventure sa sorchapiot; e la ndoma e la fhata mesmi sa permhionivont; e ye sevas infedelitats herant llenefachûes, an-que il Caratacos fort e mhaboun li seva wein ys llamasot: ”weni-ty, mha Ghuimier la phlu bhell, la Bhardha hOuchell le mewos chordh; dos avura cel pals pothent, ty en nast fu pun incostancea nonck co mi.”

Cella gwena la plu bella lor ngweni le isel le Pryden, co rhuvurin e co yn mbeth n’infirm pass, si prosteta e le mbal le map sa aggapês. dol dors lo sa adou, le mbal, e ys volitasot. doi palli sa dafatasot: “esso-ty tranchel, thy phale, e nem al infamea me ponas rhen!” e ech alla!, il pals tranchel se poneus; e comu la seva pels finna le ew, il pals do li co perfechien devin accomodasot; cawsi peryn ndogadur le Ter fachu. y mhult erant y khingethi ke co ngran lodacien la colodasont, e y mhult herant y wen ke co ngran lodacien la colodasont.

Avut en yns alch lor nkingethi ke nerant rhen persuadûs ke la gwena le kingeth jowenck Carataco forat la gwena la plu boun le isel la Briten. il domnos Ereccs, ben wersû henny arthes le agre, coer il rix lor ncuerimoni; ach h-il Roys Arts costeta, fant ke yn yen lor ngweni plu fhamôs le sorceder l’adventure sa deverew; il ke yn mbart le seva onur preserwarew.

In noch le festals li cercam, cell il maps il mesmes le facem mbell e le ystutes gran ninawant ys kingethiv aparu. il maps ys ochelles lor ndot ne captasot, mays il casuin om ce adventure ys yspectasot. ys yn nemendacien le adventure le noch senn, co la nGuimier ys yspectasot. il maps co nyn mbeth ne ninfirm pass for lis ys si prosteta, e whalenteant ys totiv: “wesseyl, wesseyl, o khingethi forte fhresec in le ndun le Roy mMarch map Merchion, for le nKernow ambi li meir il Rech, for le Rech nIodhual lor nDumnonor il Bodeowichtoer!” e dois cuerimoniûres, il maps rendent ys fasot: “aci commico eo le mbenn le turch fereh in la man le destra eo tenem!, o khingethi refort e chupedh, e do li la ista cualitats: do ce quei wein ke li rhuet ‘o phenne mats le turch ferech, in le meu corth ay veritats o nay ke fallàz le miseream?’ eo vois dechu, ys yn rhespons nois datura. me le ncorp de le mbenn eo detuteli, li fant: ‘co la mheritat rhesponni”; e cela ista adventure vu sathesfara.”
De wers, ne yen lor ngingethi la seva neen ys comedhuy; ne yen lor ngweni ne le seu mhin ne le seu mmedhuy
sa bevês; ne yen lor servillini le mbocien ys decantasot; ne yen lor servillini ys phatelles ne sa dettenêz ne sa
reboseus; ne yen lor mbardî nyn lidaam nyn mbaladh ys cantasot; nyn y chroudhys ben consouës ys ne
tansont pepil; ne yen lor mhiuladurs in ngwiules deis dhorses llanar e deis h-yscawoelles roidul ys tansont;
ne yen lor nyowuadurs, inco quen il Patric Moulard e il Jeanmiquel Veylon deis bhombardes phohtent e
àcer ney bhinen nocifêrês e reftor ney chalumelles dusl e flen ney yaithes ney dhondannes ney phibolles ney
thambour ney thempen ney thambourinnes ney h-ouisiquelles, y rheoles e xiches e straspelles e chasçun mod
le baill e dhans pery ospeis ys ne youwasont cuche.

Il maps de breich finn, yn ndunich bllanc adoent, ce nkiste rescrivê henny lathes co mbictures violent e
bhellicos de cupoer ys apfri. deila nkiste ys yn ngos in naluth ndechûe ys saccasot; e cee cosa fu yn mbenns
le turch, perfectomens cosërvu, do li canquen yn milawns.

“Me serw!” la Keridowenna, doi Ereich la gwenna, fatasot, “eo la tricarêz le fil me bo provent!” cel ista fant,
il penns le turch y h-ochelles ys apfri, durant la gwenna li propincuav, y sevi luches redhûnitamhs casant.
puiyayseism sa le mbenns del mmsa rapu. sa lo tenes; e rhusasot, la seva contrerhesspons odent: “o phenne
mats le turch ferech, in le meu corth ay veritats o nay ke fallàz le miseria?” e il penns le turch in acel
moment yn rhespons li dedai-la, co nguth llar e bhucatafôs: “doi teu cordi nay la veritats pun! ay fallàz le
misierien! ty ne as outh yn ngwena wer! y fratrib Mhatacki ach httacki, deiis tevi fidetits rhui, o wenna
magna.” Y khingethi reterrittûtûs le parlar e le buar ys chapetason; durant yns alch lor naltiri lor nkingethi
ys fratrib forwhevedvent; e dois fratrib y penni dew co ninfamea depossûs. la Keridowenna le mbenn le turch
sa deppoulais e le ndrichlen sa vugi, la seva mmagna ninfamea e la ninfamea do Erecki fort dolatûue, pery
cistes sa lachrimasot.

Metrococs, il fils alumno li Rigi Eirth, la seva mbovere ngwenna, e do li il nom Pendrococ, li penni le turch
ys methu. li meip ben stolû ystant arcerh le mhoche, ke le mbenn ys tent, sa reserperritasot. il penns y h-
ochelles ys apfri e co ndemoer sa gremu. il penns li rendru y dhentes ponent e sa fu perfichûue. “forwadi-ty,
wenna! fachi-ty ke ti dechu eo!” il Metrococs dela cathedra a la mes alt li poneus. do li penni la Pendrococ
ystendu, la manu condremu, e sa vugi ante ke ys potheus rhesponner; e ys y h-ochelles yss closês, comu
dormir. ai! ke povre gwen san nculph!

Avu yn ndrancultats durant ke la Guimier le cabel d’or per le mbenn acchaper sa mhonev. sa li ruasot: “o
phenne mats le torch ferech, in le ncorth ay veritats o nay ke fallàz le miseria? nem rhen wer al
ndighernobardh le meu chordh?” san dhubitacien, il penns y h-ochelles ys apfri ach h-ys dechu: “o Guimier
bhella e bhoun lor mbrocui mhinn lor nzullis wirets! Nay unill yn ngwenna de plu wherêz al ndigernobardh
le seu chordh!” supoery ngiste de cupoer sa le mbenn sa deposesus, ach h-ys la seu fhorm wer ys assumu: yn
ndorx ferech e phothent; ambisaltant, carinitant, ydentiponent, ach h-in ladh le cascun rampant! dois astiv
pilivceu dois cladimoriv scuthivceu y khingethi ach h-y whenni khingethi ys datenduont; durant ke y
servillini ach h-y servilli del ndurch finn com nderrore bounay ys vugiont. dol ndrichlenn avu kaos frangent
e chlamurant.

marcci naw henny nystavoel coin ngorth frangeû ys mhoruont, ali cascun yen ke moremorasot;
matren naw henny nCasting nDore la lach nachra sa dedhiont, ali cascun yen ke la lach bhoun dedhiai;
phleint naw henny nKernow la ndethinn ys rhenspuont, ali cascun yen ke mamanasot;
catti naw henny nBritten transpery nder soer yen mbeth ys se whorsont e bhacciasont, ali cascun yen
ke ne whorsont pun ne mbacciasont cuche.

dol ndrichlenn avu tumulth e chonfusiiu ach h-ys soerecî ais phethes la Guimier, tan dhocels comun ngats tan

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thimedhs comun luchets, ys se collocasot.

Deneuw avu colodacien magnès per cista wein la plu mheritant. mays deneuw avu cei celles lor nkingethi ne sathesfachús mech; ach h-il rix lor nceurimoni fu Gauvannos, il sustenten fort e rheseleent le onur le Roy Arth e le poboel e lor ndribui de nComrow. “y cei'stes aventuri herant dois gweniv ne famòs spech! ai, ke na gwena refamòs la naventure sa achapuet!” Gavannos ys dechi; e y khingeti mult na naventure neva ys commandasont.

E hendurant la noocht oultemh la festal, il maps Ewrow inawant lis totiv ys aparu, e ys lis rewalenteasot-els: “a kHINGETI NOBEOl E THIRM, violent e fluriòs le ysel le Pryden, eo’us valenteam henny nom la meva dawnea, la Medebella de Cuonatacca! othet-vus ben henny cesta cos e phroserat! eo tenc a la mman yn ngorne d’argent e d’arew blanch, pery Govan Dacc fachú henny dhies resenn e anticuòs la Iverneon, cant la teuta la deva Danon ilaci ys avitasot; e loi cornui ay la cela ista cualitats: ce que varrú connubí le ngorne ys youwe, e do li avuet cyn infedelitats spech, tot nus la mheritatem othuremus, ys en yndube nglar ys youwab. mays gava-ys il omm ne feis pass! si ys la mbuche bulgüe ke rebaseasot la toute la Eva es del luch, do li corni ys toche, ys y mules de Pryden do infamei pery seu brabant e ghrourgeant rudh ys ponura! sì, peircue en la meva downea ke la yen aventura deve sathesfacher henny saher y cualitats la Gracea le Pryden sa defatasot; posseren la aventura la ters sa bhodh do lis ommeniv ne feis pass yn ngran ngastifachement!” avu kaos e vharron frangent e chlamant cant fuat othúes y novies, e ys omen y sulis dephonuont doi mappi, co l’ystrave le mort, percue ys la aventura comprenerves. il Roys Arts, kei varron ys comprenve, e ke a’ur la nastutès la Medebelle ys comprenev; dechi: “y vharre le Pryden!, soercue nus y wennes nustras de infamei avemus ystamus ponú, durant y cestes dies dew, pery triccarea la rigen Medebelle; nus peirceren le seu ioche ystrà nus dèvem finir, e la aventura sorcaper!” y khingeti mult e flamòs le rech dy triccareas le mappe Ewrow ys permouniv; mays il Roys Arts pery sevas peticion n’ystaba commotú pun.

Y ommen o welent o ne welent pepill pery sorcaper la aventure le corne d’arew ys promhonivont. Dei ommen la, henny trechlinns le March, il Arts map Uthoer Pendracú, il rech for tot lor mBrittanor yen ach h-ollor, il Maystoers dei terres de la mBretten Bech a la Macreia Adreana, eoei il primes; il Gauvannos, il camulos lor ngingeti; Cuongeglassus il Sennos; Cuonedusius, auxellefers le rech lor nGorverri; il Roys Marx for lor nGornovi, doi ce quei avu la gwenna Yssolda, la nichu le Uchelrech for lor Iverneon, ne pass yon omm de fama becca henny cell luch; Morvuots, do ce quei il cascum dies at il dies le Bel-tenne; Banuos, il omm la sagella le Camulodun; il Lleits; Barduens, il omm la Barduena, la nichu le Rech lor Breetten Bech; Brannos, il muccorix de Camadhi; Aculla Creracarvos, ke nawcwent mbasses ys sorsaltasot; il Lwpons; Senes, il omm la Yowenche; Moruotto il Beccos, il omm la Beccioluccota la Magna; Kemper il Forth, yn maps la Breetten Bech; Senotiaccos doi ce quei abev mais amanz que gwenni e mais gwenni que deyti; Gerontios Pilarrumú, il omm la Siluatecca, que ne poth rhen yn ngwenne Ilcere; e mhult altri de fama menoer e de onur il menam.  il cascum omm, la auenture ys delencuont; mays il Caratacos, il omm la Guimier ne delencu pass, ys en yndule nghar pery ngorne ys youwasot! e doi corni avu la ista cualitats: cant il Caratacos le ngorne ys youwasot, la sua illariu resonant ys kingetiv toth de transper la mBretten sa daclamasot de la nDerre nAuallon, e ys do li yys whenont. aur il omm Ewrow ys dechi: “a lwpes pothenz e ferech la Bretten!, ne wedeth vus mech yn ngwenne de cualitatem?, yn ngwenne recostant e wer? Si ne wedeth-al vus aur pun, col seu downe dach, ys ne wedureth-la spech henny curse la vustoer viudde!”

Cela ista dechú, yn gwenta tempest sa transyperav, pery durn sa gurrev, e tot lor ycknis henny loch sa ystencu; e il maps Ewrow ys desaparu; e da ndrichlenne avu kaos frangent e chlamurant. y mult lor nkingeti ys regiv ys chlamasont, dechenz: “la cosa de la nustra infamea aont y Guimier e Charataccos! nus altri secuiumus-nois la uendecateh rapideh e mortuferent de ce que do nois yst devú! nus altri la viudde la Guimier e la viudde le Caratach nus secuem!” tan nglamaciú ne fu othú pepill henny Castre Dore henny awnes le
trewcent; e il Carataccos e la Guimier fuyiont-els, doi freid la Guimier e doi geil il Carataccos, sen nyn muth sen nyn yspech. e cant y khinti ei chassateors lor reges ne le nommen ne la ngwenne ys photevens loccisacuer; y reges la cassa la maxam henny ystorea la Bretten ys llamasont, llamanz ais khintiv eis cassateoriv de Kerno, de Deuro, de Gallea, de Belgica, de Kemro, de Comborea, de Weneta, de Pagusea, de Wenta, de Lusetanea, de Taracona, de Narbonna, e de cescun altoer pays.

Sich, il maps Ewrow la punta ys Bretannib daponeus!
Appendix VIII.
English Translations of the longer texts.

Text 1. Epistles of Abgarus and Christ.

The Epistles of our Lord Jesus Christ & of Abgarus, King of Edessa.

The Epistle of Abgarus. I Abgarus, King of Edessa, greet thee o Lord, Jesus Christ, the Good Saviour who appears at Jerusalem, with good wishes, health and long life. They say that thou heals the multitudes without any medicines or herbs. They say that blind men are cured, and they see; and that thou raises up the lame, and they walk; thou cleanses the lepers; thou casts out devils; thou gives health to them long sick; and thou brings the dead to life; all of which astonish me that I believe thou are either god from the heavens that does these things, or that thou are the son of god. It is for that reason that I have written thee: asking that thou might journey hither for to cure me, for I have long been sick. They say also that the Jews do deride thee and hate thee. Truly, my City is small, but large enough for us two.

The Epistle of Jesus Christ. O King Abgar, it is well for thee that thou believes on me, whom thou has not ever seen before. Truly it is said that they that have seen me, believe not on me; and they that have not seen me at all, they believe on me and live. To that part of thy letter asking me to go thither, I must tell thee: I must yet accomplish my deeds in this land, and at that time and at that time be taken again unto him that sent sent me. At that time, when I am gone, I shall send thee one of my apostles, who shall cure thee and bring thee and those with thee to life.

The Epistle of the Lord, Jesus Christ, at Jerusalem, was sent by Abgarus, King of Edessa, by his footman, Ananias, asking our Lord Jesus Christ to go thither to the city of Edessa.

Text 2. Recipe for toasted cheese.

Toasted Cheese.

To make toasted cheese, thou must get out some of thy brown bread, and some of thy best sharp cheese, and some salt and true mustard, and some sweet honey. Thou must cut the bread and the cheese. Thou must toast the bread over a middling fire in the oven or on a pan. And when it’s toasted, thou must put the cheese to the bread, and toast the two together. When the cheese is melted, thou must drag them from the oven and put upon them the salt, true mustard, and sweet honey to thy taste.

Text 4. The horse that Ran Away.

The Horse that Ran Away.

In those days, there was a farm hand that had a horse who ran away. His neighbour came over to express his condolences. But the farm hand said to him: “Who knows the good or ill in it?”; and he was right. On the next day, the horse returned, and with him, one wild horse and ten, which he had met on his adventure. Again his neighbour came over and expressed his congratulations on account of the horses. But the farm hand said to him: “Who knows the good or ill in it?”, and he was right. On the
next day, the soldiers of the king came, taking young men into the army; but they didn’t take away the farm
hand’s son on account of his broken arm. Indeed, who knows the good or ill in it?

Text 5. Adventure of Guimier.

The Adventure of Guimier.

At Yule, when Mark son of Merchion, the honoured King of Kernow was at Castle Dore, he held a feast of
fifteen days during the back-half of December; and all the brave warriors were gathered there. And indeed
King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, King of all the Britons one and all, was the honoured guest, and he
sat at the right hand of King Mark. King Mark and King Arthur both wore three kingly things: a girdle of
white bronze, a cloak of sable, torcs of gold about their throats. For there in the house of King Mark, neither
the one king nor the other king had a shirt or shoes or arm rings or cloak or hosen whereby one was better
than the other. For feasting, every class of excellent food was upon the board: there were not less than two
stuffed roasted wild boars and ten, and under each one of the wild boars there was a great platter of silver,
artfully carven; small cauldrons of bronze white and splendid, filled with mutton stew, were put every fourth
place, for not one of the men need extend his arms far to get what pleased him; earthenware platters, with
the warmth of the ovens, filled with fresh bread in a thousand shapes were placed between each two warriors;
wooden trenchers, carven with great skill, were filled with fruits were upon King Mark’s board in plenty.
Drinks: red wine, white wine, sweet mead, stout and all other drinks a plenty; flowed from the flaggons of
the serving boys like a mountain cascade.

So many were the warriors: for there were greater numbers than of all the warriors of all the battles in the
history of Britain; that one serving lad and three hundred poured out the drink for the guests; and one serving
lass and three hundred set out and cleared the rapidly emptying plates for the guests. And one bard and three
hundred, amongst whom the great Taliesin and Trammelpilae, who sang and played upon well tuned white
wood harps; and one fiddler and three hundred , amongst whom Xristians le Meyteor and Bonnawen
Ysmonion, who played upon flat backed, slope shouldered fiddles; and one piper and three hundred played
upon loud and piercing bombardes, vociferous and powerful biniou, full and sweet chalumeaux, and gaitas,
and dondanes, and piboules and tambours, and timpans, and tambourines and rib bones; playing reels, jiggs,
strathspeys, and every other kind of dance and tune for the guests.

With the brave and alert warriors, sat their strong and lovely wives, as least, with those warriors that had
wives. They all reclined at the same tables, as was the custom in King Mark’s castle. The fires, in their own
places, burned high and hot; and on every side there were ornaments of green: wreathes of pine branch were
placed upon the wooden columns. Holly branches and mistletoe were placed in every lovely place; and this
pleased King Mark and everyone else; and they all enjoyed the feasting and merriment.

Upon the last night but two of King Mark’s feast, when the warriors and their wives were eating, this strange
lad appeared before them all; and he was from the land of the Irish, across the sea. He wore a tunic of fine
wool and a cloak of bear skin with a chain of white silver fastened about his fair throat. He wore a girdle
of precious Cathay silk, of colours divers and splendid. King mark welcomed him thus, saying in a kingly
voice: “Let there be with thee a welcome, o man of Ireland! Let there be to thee drink and victuals and
excellent gifts and a good welcome!”

And the lad greeted them and gave King Mark and the others a welcome thus, saying: “Prosperity to thee,
and all good things, o King Mark, honoured King over the Kernowmen, here in thy Castle Dore, thy wide
and spacious feasting hall, and to thee o Arthur Pendragon, King over the Britons one and all; and a festive
welcome to thy exceeding excellent and powerfull warriors, potent and masculine Wild Boars of the Isle of Prydain, sitting at meat upon couches of precious cedar, carven with great skill in Lebanon! I exhort you: o heroes, sons of heroes, and grand sons of heroes!, that ye not discover that your sweet roses were not truly biting and bitter weeds.” Saying this, he knelt deeply before the Kings.

That courteous and sharp fellow had captured the eyes of one and all there and no one in King Mark’s hall moved a muscle. Not one of the warriors ate his meal; not one of the women drank their wine or mead; not one of the serving lads poured drink; not one of the serving lasses cleared or replaced plates; not one of the bards, amongst whom the great Taliesin and Tremmelpilae, sang a lay or ballad, nor played upon their well tuned harps; not one fiddler, amongst whom Christians le Meytoer and Bonnawen Ysmonion, played upon their flat backed sloped shouldered fiddles; not one of the pipers played one peep upon their powerful and sharp bombardes, their vociferous and loud biniou, neither their sweet and full chalumeaux, neither their gaitas, neither their dondannes, neither their piboules, neither their tambours, neither their timpani, neither their tambourines, neither their rib bones; neither did they play any reels or jiggs or strathspeys or any other kind of danse and tune for the guests.

The lad pulled from his sack a wand, long and graceful, made by a druid and filled with potent magick and marvellous powers. He held the wand forth in his right hand, that all might see; he flicked it, and lo! — it became a cloak of truly excellent quality and weave. One and all gaped with marvel; and he said to them: “Now, before ye see a cloak; and it has this power: whatever married woman put on the cloak, and if there is any infidelity about her, we shall all know the truth.” And every warrior cast worried and doubtful glances at their wives, as if to know if there were any inconstancy about their women.

Now, Gwenwyfar of the golden locks, the lovely and radiant wife of King Arthur and Queen of the Britons, was the first to take up the adventure. She passed over the heather and herb bestrewn pavements like a heron over the lake: silent and elegant. When she put on the lad’s cloak, it shiverer from shoulder to toe, as if shaken by a tailor and his snips. At once, it was as long as it ought to be; then it was far too short. Once it was red, then the blue of the sky, and then black. “By all that’s holy! My own wife is unfaithful!” shouted King Arthur.

Queen Gwenhwyfar cast away the cloak in a fury, fleeing to her chambers; leaving the warriors and the women and the Kings to see her nakedness. She cursed the druid that made the cloak; and she thrice cursed the lad that brought it to Castle Dore, saying: “I would rather live in the wild lands, living my days under the green tree, than live here in thy hall, o King, derided by thee and thy warriors!”

Arthur’s seneschal, Cay by name, who was also at King Mark’s feast, called forth his wife: “Come nigh, my good woman! Stand thyself forth and prove of what sort thou art! But if thou are unfaithfull, set aside the adventure and spare me the infamy thou would win me!” The woman, dressed in divers colours, and addled somewhat by mead, tripped her way forth; and by this and that she came up to the lad and dressed herself in the robe. And now it was as the wings of a flying bird; and now like the wind blown leaves; and now it rested, leaving her entire backside bare to the eyes of the warriors, the women and the Kings. And all were made merry by this adventure, for Cay was not well loved, and they siezed the opportunity to make merry. The woman cast off the hated garment, and seeing her own nudity, fled following her Queen; leaving behind the derision of the warriors and the cloak. An old warrior Bard, whose spear had thrice been broken in battle, approached the lad and greeted him thus: “O beautiful man, I shall give thee excellent pastries and there shall be to thee an excellent feast, if thou but concent my wife to prove herself; for she is a lovely woman, and she has an excellent heart about her!” This was agreed; and she seemed a saintly woman, a gentlewoman, and she put on the cloak. When for a time it had set about the woman’s throat, without moving, the Bard smiled,
a proud man. But lo! — the cloak disappeared! And there was one thread and one tassell to cover her. She cast aside the hated cloak and with penitent tears fled the place. But the Bard’s face was twisted with anguish and his eyes were lit with vengeance.

Some other of the women also took up the adventure; and suffered the same doom and fate, as they laid bare their their infidelities. Until the brave and excellent Caratacos called forth his wife: “Go thou, my most beautiful Guimier, Chief Bard of my heart; the cloak shall be thine, for thou have not been at all unfaithful to me.”

With a slight blush, the most beautiful woman in the British Isle went forth with firm step, and took up the cloak. The cloak she laid upon her back, and it flickered. She said to the cloak: “Be still, thou cloak, and put no shame to me!” And lo! — it became still; and fit her like her own clear and radiant skin, accomodating to her with divine perfection; as if made by one of the tailors of the Summerlands. Many were the warriors who praised her with loud acclaim; and many were the women who prasied her likewise with loud acclaim.

Even so, there were some of the warriors who remained unpersuaded that the wife of the young warrior Caratacos could be the best woman in the British Isle. Lord Ereck, well versed in the ways of battle, was the chieftain of the dissenters; and he stood for King Arthur, saying that one of the more famous women ought to partake of the adventure; which would in part preserve preserve Arthur’s honour.

On the next night of the feast, that same cunning lad of the handsome face appeared before the warriors. He did not capture the eyes of all, but every man awaited some adventure. They expected some amelioration of the adventure of the previous night, with respect to Guimier. With a firm step, the lad stepped forth and greeted them all: “Wassail, wassail, o mighty and fierce warriors in the hall of King Mark map Merchion, over the Kernow about the Sea King, over King Iudal of Dumnonia Conqueror!” And to the doubters, the smiling lad said: “Here with me I have the head of a wild boar in my right hand, o excellent and brave warriors, and to it there is about it this quality: whatever woman that ask it ‘o bonny head of the boar, is there in me verity or naught but fallacy of the vilest sort?’ I say to you, he shall give us quick response. I took the body from the head myself, saying to it: ‘answer the truth’; and this adventure shall satisfy you.”

Again, not one of the warriors ate his meal; not one of the women drank their wine or mead; not one of the serving lads poured drink; not one of the serving lasses cleared or replaced plates; not one of the bards sang a lay or ballad, nor played upon their well tuned harps; not one fiddler played upon their flat backed sloped shouldered fiddles; not one of the pipers, amongst whom Patrick Molard and Jean-Michel Veillon played one peep upon their powerful and sharp bombardes, their vociferous and loud biniou, neither their sweet and full chalumeaux, neither their gaitas, neither their dondannes, neither their piboules, neither their tambours, neither their timpani, neither their tambourines, neither their rib bones; neither did they play any reels or jiggs or strathspeys or any other kind of danse and tune for the guests.

The lad of the fair arms, wearing a white tunic, opened a copper chest, carved on the sides with violent and warlike scenes. He drew out of the chest a thing wrapped in a covering; and that thing was the boars head, perfectly preserved, though it was a thousand years old.

“That suits me!” said Ceridwen, Ericks wife; “I shall prove the boys trickery!” Saying this, the boars head opened his eyes, while the woman approached, searching her most intimate places. She snatched the head violently from the lad; and when she had it, she asked, daring his response: “O bonny head of the boar, is there in me verity or naught but fallacy of the vilest sort?” In that very instant, the boars head gave her a
response, calling out with the clear voice of a battle horn: “In thy heart there is not one speck of verity! There is fallacy of the worst sort! Thou are not a true woman! O great lady, ask the brothers Mattacos and Ittacos about thy fidelity.” The terrified warriors began to shout and talk at once; and some few of them looked down towards the brothers, but they hung their two heads with profound shame. Ceridwen flung the boars head from her and fled the hall, weeping for the great shame brought to herself and onto Erick.

Metroccos, foster brother of King Arthur sent his poor wife, Pendroga by name, to the boars head. She dragged her feet all the way to the well dressed lad standing nigh the boar whose head he held. The head opened his eyes and she moaned in fear. The head grinned at her toothily and she stood transfixed: “go forth, woman! Do as I told thee!” so commanded Metroccos from the high seat at table. Pendroga extended one trembling hand, and she fled before he could give any response; and he closed his eyes as if asleep. Ay! the poor guiltless woman!

As Guimier of the golden locks went to take up the head, a quiet came over. She asked him: “O bonny head of the boar boar, is there in me verity or naught but fallacy of the vilest sort? Am I not true to the Chief Bard of my heart?” Without any hesitation, the head opened his eyes and said: “O Guimier bonny and good of the white breast and green eye! There is not one sliver of a woman truer to the Chief Bard of her heart!” She placed the head upon the chest of copper, and it assumed its proper shape: a fierce and potent wild boar; leaping and careening about, bearing his teeth and rampaging on all sides! To spear and lance, to sword and shield the warriors and their warrior women grasped; while the serving lads and serving lasses fled from the white boar screaming in terror. All the hall was shattering chaos and clamour!

Horses nine in the stable died of a shattered heart, for every one that lived;
Mothers nine in Castle Dore gave acid milk, for every one that gave good milk;
Children nine in Kernowland refused the tit, for every one that sucked;
Cats nine in all bonny Britain leapt and jigged, for every one that leapt and jigged not.

The hall was in tumult and confusion until he settled himself at Guimiers feet, docile as a cat, timid as a mouse.

Again there was much praise for this woman most meritorious. But also, there were warriors not satisfied at all; and the chief of these was Gawain, the bold and excellent pillar of King Arthurs honour, and that of the people of the tribes of Comrow. “These adventures have been for women of little fame! Ay, that a woman of great fame would take up the adventure!” Gawain said this, and many warriors demanded a new adventure.

And during the last night of the feast, the Irish fellow appeared before them all, and he greeted them: “O warriors of the Isle of Prydain, noble and steadfast, violent and furious; I greet you in the name of my Lady, Queen Maeve of Connaught! Listen well in this and prosper! I have at hand a horn of silver and white bronze, fashioned by Govan Dacc in the most ancient and remote of days in Ireland; when the folk of the goddess Dana yet lived there. And this horn has this quality about it: whatever married man blow upon it that has not any inconstancy about him at all, we shall all hear the truth, for he shall blow a clear clarion call. But beware the unfaithful man! If he touch to the horn his sordid lips, that have illicitly tasted the mouth of the folk of Eve, he shall send the mules of Prydain to infamous shame through his braying and rude farting. Behold! inasmuch as my Lady declared that the one adventure ought to suffice in ascertaining the qualities of the Grace of Prydain; therefore the third adventure shall be to these faithless men a great chastisement!” There was chaos and shouting and clamoring men when this news was heard; and they cast fell and deadly eyes to the lad, for they understood this adventure. King Arthur, who knew his men, and who now
understood Maeve’s acicularity, said: “O Men of Prydain! Thereupon we had just put our own women to shame, during these two days, through the highbinding chicanery of Queen Maeve; therefore we must even finish with her game and take on the adventure!” Many and famous warriors warned the King against the Irish fellows deceptive games; yet King Arthur was not moved at all by their petitions.

Men went forth willy-nilly to take up the adventure of the bronze horn. Of all the men there in Marks hall, Arthur map Uther Pendragon, King of the Britons one and all, Master of the lands from Little Britain to Hadiens Wall was the first; Gawain, chief of the warriors; Cuneglassus the Old; Cunedusius, Aquilifer of the King of the Corveri; King Mark over the Cornovi, whose wife was Yssolda, daughter of the High King of Ireland, not a man of little fame in that place; Morvutus, for whom every day was Mayday; Banuos, man of the sagella of Camelot; Lleits; Barduenos, husband of Barduena, daughter of the King of Little Britain; Brannos, chief pig keeper from Camatos; Aquila Creracarvos, who could leap ninety paces; the Great Wolf; Senex, husband of Iuuenis; Moruetos the Small, husband of Beccioluccota the Great; Kemper the Strong, a son of Little Britain; Senotiaccos for whom there were more lovers than wives, and more wives than fingers; Gereint Brokenspear, husband of Silvatecca, who could please no woman; and many others of less fame and lower honour. Each and every man failed the adventure; but Carataccos, Guimiers husband, did not fail, for he blew a clear note with the horn! And the horn had this quality to it: when Carataccos blew upon the horn, its resounding clarion recalled every warrior from across Britain away from the Land of Avallon, and they came to him. Now the Irish lad said to them: “O powerful and wild wolves of Britain! Do ye see not a woman of quality? A woman constant and true? If ye see her not now at all, with her good lord, ye shall never again see her in this life!”

This said, a great tempest of wind blew into the land and howled through the castle, and every fire and every light was quenced; and the Irish fellow disappeared; and again the hall was shouting and clamoring chaos. Many of the warriors shouted to the Kings: “Guimier and Carataccos are the cause of our downfall! Let us seek for ourselves vengence both swift and deadly, which to us is now due! We seek the lives of Guimier and Carataccos!” Such a clamour was not heard in Castle Dore in three hundred years; and Carataccos and Guimier fled: to the north Guimier and to the south Carataccos, without ever a word, without ever a glance. And when the warriors and trackers of the Kings could find neither the man nor the woman, the Kings called it the greatest hunt in the history of Britain, calling to the warriors and trackers of Kernow, Dewrow, Gaul, Belgium, Kemrow, Cumbria, Weneta, Pagus, Wenta, Lusitania, Tarracona, Narbonna and every other country.

Thus were the Britons brought low by the Irish lad!
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LEXICON

A.

a. prep. to; at. voc. ptc. o.
a dondonèz. adv. crazy, silly; to a ludicrous end.
abacea. f. abbey.
abba. m. abbot; Abba. name. Scandinavian musical group.
abbessa. f. abbess.
abieurar. v1. renounce a heresy; renounce a made oath.
abitar. v1. live, inhabit (obs.).
abu. excl. up with, huzzah for.
ac. conj. and.
aC. Before the Common Era.
acaire. v3. topple (as of a country or king) [O.Pr. caire].
accaper. v2. take; take up, take on.
accomodar. v1. fit, accomodate; tailor.
acedethack. adj. acidic.
acedosis. f. acidosis.
aceds. m. acid.
acel, pron., that there.
ácer. adj. bitter, acrid.
acerch, prep., near.
ach. excl. alas.
aci. adv. hither.
aciditats. f. acidity.
acona. f. stone.
acoua. f. water.
acouella. pron. that over yonder.
acouellefers. m. standard bearer.
acoues. f.pl. seas, ocean.
acuth. adj. sharp, witty.
ad. prep. to, at.
AD. Common Era.
addecker. v2. tell, recite a message; talk to.
adeor. adv. behind, backwards.
adeorar. v1. worship.
adpos. prep. after.
adobuyer. v. rage, roar, make a loud noise.
adoe. v2. don, put on.
ado ke savem. phr. as far as I know.
adorar. v1. worship, adore; venerate.
Adreana. name. Adriana.
adurar. v1. harden.
adventura. f. adventure; trial.
aEC. Before the Common Era.
aerostació. f. aerostat.
afei. excl. fie!
afelèz. f. sadness.
aferer. v2 irreg. carry, take to.
afémezagoenereal. f. venereal disease.
afermeza. f. sickness.
aforestar. v1. to create a park or national forest (leg.); plant trees, raise an orchard or arboretum.
agia. f. saint.
agios. m. saint.
agiós. adj. holy.
Agnes. name. Agnes.
agrechula. m. farmhand (arch).
agròs. m. war, strife, fighting, battle (arch).
ai. interjection. ah; well; ay, ow.
airodroms. m. aerodrome, airport.
airs. m. air, esp. the lower atmosphere.
aiy. excl. ouch.
ala. f. wing.
alarcows. m. swan.
alba. f. alb.
albeors. f. tree.
Albió. f. Scotland.
Albioech. adj. Scottish. c. Scots Gaelic; Scottish person.
alch. adj., indef. pron. somewhat, some, something.
alchom. pron. someone.
alch llog. pron. someplace.
alchyn choz meiyoer. f. something better.
alcouant. pron. several, some, a certain number.
allexs. m. elk.
alla. adv. thither.
allemanda. f. a kind of stately dance.
alley. adv. onward; huzzah.
alliger. v2. join, tie, fasten; pin.
Almà. f. Germany.
almanda. f. almond [Fr. almande].
aloear. f. lark; any sweet voiced songbird.
alozar. f. lark.
altra. adj. steep, sharply angled; upper.
altróze. pron., adj. like, similar, like to.
altermun. adv. high.
altèz. f. height.
altoer. m. adj., pron. other.
altróze. adj. high.
altróze. adj., pron. other.
alumnon. adj. foster.
am. prep. around, about, nearly.
amantr. c. lover, beloved; gay partner.
amar. v1. love (poet.); prep. around to to, towards, on to.
ámar. adj. bitter; pungent, spicy; sweet, esp. bitter-sweet; n. smelling salts.
amarmkimi. excl. woe is me!
amath. adj. evil.
amatis. m. evil.
ambered. adv., prep. all around.
ambered. adv., prep. about, around.
ambesemnlente. v3. consume wantonly; quaff, gobble up.
ambrlùcere. v2. shine through, transillumine.
ambrsallat. v1. leap about.
ambrsaller. v1. cut around.
ambrò. f. whipped butter [Arm. amman]
ambrò-y-goob. f. peanut butter [Amer. < Angolese nguba].
amen. neg. ptc. adv. not [with verbs of general purpose].
amercler. v3. inflict a financial penalty or judgement.
amercie. m. financial penalty.
amerclie. m. financial penalty.
amiral. m. restricted use: Emir, title of the Dumnonian high king: l’ Amiral Qarnaw [Ar. emir]
amlar. v1. walk [MK ammlar; MBr. amblar].
ammortow. adj. immortal.
ammortows. c. immortal being.
ammyxs. f. fish.
amorzer. v2. gnaw on.
aouzieus. excl. good bye.
ap. before the Present.
aparer. v2. appear.
apāthea. f. apathy.
apatheïsmes. f. atheism.
apo(z). prep. up to [a + poz].
apostoulos. m. apostle (rel.).
apoystar-si. v1. lean, rest on.
appersexer. v2. come after, chase.
appropencer. v2. approach.
aprer. v2. open.
aprils. m. April (common, standard).
ar vrente. prep. before (a magistrate, etc.).
ar(e), prep., pbv. to, at, on, onto; with -ès noun, nearly.
ara. f. movable altar.
arboels. m. tree.
arcrea. f. [ils arpuroer] arch.
ardever. v2. burn, incinerate.
ardh. adj. high (arch).
ardea. f. heron (arch).
aremer. adv. only just (intens).
areola. f. areola (med).
arependis. m. half acre.
arewbdnió. f. brass band.
arews. m. bronze.
arfluer. v2. flow.
argeoironoda. name. Arianhrod.
argeoitès. adj. silvery.
argeois. f. silver.
arguer. prep. above, over.
ar grechula. m. farmhand.
argrós. m. war, strife, fighting, battle.
armandal’ amur. f. red light district; brothel; any group of prostitutes.
armanda. f. fleet, navy.
armoreck. n.c., adj. Armorican.
ar morckedow. c. Arvorec person.
arponer. v2. become.
arrregener. v2 irreg. be high born (poet) [arz + are + gener].
arspetter. v2. peer at.
ar tecki. c. artisan, craftsman.
arthea. f. heron.
artió. f. shebear.
arts. m. bear. f. [y h-art (p)] art, skill.
Arts. m. Arthur.
arty. m. bear.
arvadacarva. v. indecl. vanish!
arveyn. prep. against, up towards.
arz. adj. tall, high.
arsea. f. heron.
as. m. ace [cards].
ascazer. v2. fall down.
ascazes. adj. toppled, fallen.
ascender. v2. ascend, rise.
ascis. f. poetic metre [Bryth. atsis].
as segrar. v1. assure.
as segrar-si. v1. make sure, assure oneself of.
as seir. v3. meet in conclave.
as s eirter2. adv. upwards.
asset. adv. enough.
assorver. v2. absorb.
assumer. v2. rise; take on.
asta. f. spear.
astut. adj. astute, sharp.
at tener. v2. irreg. hang on, hold to, hold on to.
atteció. excl. warning, attention.
attrayer. v2. pick up, get; lead.
attroupar-si. v1. discover, find.
aualló. place. Avalon.
auforer. conj. that is, which is to say.
Augustus. m. August (common, standard).
aur. adv. now.
aur. adv. now [Br.].
avanceir. v3. advance.
avant. prep., adv. onward.
avena. f. strap, sling.
aventurar. v1. go adventuring; go on safari.
aver. v2 irreg. have; there is.
avitar. v1. live, inhabit.
avona. f. river.
avracadavra. v. indecl. appear! [dial.]
avracazavra. f. abracadabra. [dial.]
avencir. v3 irreg. bind, tie.
avend. m. uncle (generic) [Arm. awen].
aves. f. bird.
awès [ils awet]. f. poetry (as an art) [Bryth. aves]
awetes. m. poetic school; poetic inspiration
(poet.) [Bryth. avetna + -ares]
awnis. m. year.
awra. f. aura, atmosphere.
axis. f. poetic metre [Bryth. atsis]
axtinea. f. hedge, bush.
ay. interjection. ah; well.
aydath. excl. help.
ayels. m. ale.
ayls. m. garlick
ays awns mult. phrase. there are many years since.
ays ces ores. phrase. it’s been a while since.
ayust. adv. also, too.
azonck. adv. then, thereafter.
azor. adv. now.
a’ or. adv. now.
B.
baccalaris. m. staff; bachelor’s degree.
bacciar. v1. dance or prance about.
backacio. f. revelling, feasting.
badnacro. m. low stone wall; enclosed field.
baills. m. danse.
bala. f. ballad.
bailió. m. white horse.
balló. m. ball (plaything).
bals. m. danse; ball (plaything).
bana le Noan. f. Noah’s Bane (flood).
bana. c. [y vanon] child, f. bane.
banafius. c. little tyke.
banceors. m. gunwhale [Arm. bancor].
banda. f. strip, band, stripe.
banllows. m. gorse, furze, whin.
Banuws. name. Banav.
baorcouezs. f. kite [Arm. barchwd].
baptisar. v1. baptise.
barba. f. [y varbán] beard; f.du. sidedburns.
barbadeors. m. barber.
barda. f. bard.
bardockuwchoels. m. cassock, bardic toga, bardic robes.
bardocuculos. m. bardic robes (arch).
bards. m. bard, poet.
Barduena. name. Bardwine.
Barduens. name. Bardwine.
barges. m. coarse bread.
barilith. f. clarinet barrel.
bas. adj. low; m. “C” note: first partial of an annafeirs or bousins.
basèls. m. basil.
basés. f. lowbrow activity, banal, base; adj. base, low.
basileia. f. Reign or Kingdom of God.
basilès. m. the High King
bassó. m. bassoon.
baylis. m. possession, territory.
Beccioluccota. name. Bagilucet.
beck. adj. small, little.
becko. adv. little.
bednwenets. f. welcome.
begis. m. bumble bee.
bel. adj. pretty, nice, good.
belendió. f. henbane.
Belgeow. name. Kingdom Belgeow.
Bellenos. m. a Kerno god.
bellets. m. tree.
belliccós. adj. warlike.
bels. adj. beautiful.
Beltenos. month. May (official).
ben. adv. well.
bendecker. bless; say good of.
bendicio. f. [y vendicien] benediction.
bendit. adj. grand, smashing (prov.).
benechêz. f. largesse, generosity
beodarcks. m. bodarck; any strong flexible wood [Amer.].
beofs. m. raw beef.
Berenacks. place. Bernicia, an ancient Romano-British realm.
berreck. f. fine wool, delicate wool.
beseilleir. v3. attack, destroy
bess. m. kiss.
bethès. f. world, universe.
bethisèz. f. world (esp. political or cultural).
bethula. f. birch.
betisèz. f. world (esp. political or cultural).
beveoir. v3. Drink; ne beveoir outh ce genès le
ceaiye, to not prefer something.
beveors. m. beaver.
bever. v2. drink (arch).
bicco. m. tadge, wee but, drap o.
billets. m. ticket, cash, banknote; restaurant check, receipt.
biló. f. tree.
bils. m. border, edge.
binió. f. small bagpipe.
bino. num. two.
bitumens. m. bitumen.
blanck. adj. white.
bledens. m. wolf.
bodeowixeors. m. victor; conqueror.
bodeows. m. victory.
bodínèz. f. mercenaries.
bodinó. f. band of soldiers.
Bodmin. place. town of Bodmin.
boeifs. m. oxmeat.
boeivagès. f. oxroast.
bolga. f. sack.
bombardis. m. bombarde.
bombeck. m. silk.
bon voyage. phrase. farewell.
bon. adj. good, bonny.
bonneth. f. bell joint of a bassoon or ophicleide.
bondats. f. moral goodness.
bondons. m. goody.
bongo [y vongow]. m. dip, pothole; ditch, fosse; bozo (polcit.).
boninon. c. good for naught.
Bonnawenna. name. Bondwen.
bonneth. f. bell joint of a bassoon or ophicleide.
bos. f. cow.
Boscawen Un. f. town of Boscawen Un.
bouar il Taranis. m. thunder.
bouar. v1. shout, holler.
bouffer. m. low bench [Fr.]
bouilleir. v3. boil.
boulacea. f. bullace, wild plum.
boulas. neg.ptc., adv. not [with verbs of negative or sour connotation]; adj. tart, of sour disposition.
boun zies. phrase. good day.
boun. adj. good, bonny; adv. good, okeh.
boureol. m.pl. coarse wool leggings.
bourlescar. v1. make fun of.
bousins. m. bugle, primitive trumpet.
bouther l’ argeonte. v2 phrase. save money.
bouther. v2. put; push.
bowga. f. bag, sack.
box l’ argeonte. m. yew (poet); any strong flexible bow wood.
boxis. m. wood, forest.
boziows. f. crow.
bozows. m. raven.
brabar. v1. bray, make rude noises.
brackis. m. [la bracca, du] arm, branch.
bradó. m. [y vradèn] roast pork, especially whole spit roasted.
bragoire. v3. cackle, shriek (of spirits or people); bray, cry out (of animals) [O.C. bragire] Brannos. name. Bran.
brathoner peitrvn. m. uncle on the father’s side.
brathoner. m. brother.
bratoer. m. brother (arch).
braire. v3. beat, bray, hammer, thrash [AN breare]
Breaseils. m. Brasil.
brefitay. f. shortness, brevity (as of a time).
breics. m. [y vreich] britches, trews, breeks, trousers.
Breach. adj. Breton.
Breockis. m. Breton dialect; Breton person.
Breetheoneck. m. Bretons.
Bretheonderra. f. British lands in France.
brethes [y vrezem]. c. judge.
brew. adj. short, brief.
brewtat. f. shortness (as of stature).
breyf. adj. nice, fine; lovely of things or places.
breyfs. f. pretty lass.
brezem(ó). n.c. druidic arbitrator.
brezmació. f. druidic arbitration.
Brezó. f. Brittany.
bricka. f.du. breeks, trews, pants.
briga. f. hill, breast.
bril. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of mental activities].
brillá. f. ray of light.
brillar. v1. shine brightly.
brilliant. adj. brilliant.
Brizió. m. Briton.
brockys. m. badger; a kind of plant.
brouckla. f. forest [O.C. brougilos]
broyá. f. native land.
broys. m. district, country, lands about.
bruma. f. fog.
Bryendunon. place. Dyn Brethon (Dumbarton);
anc. capital of Votadinea.
bucca. f. [y vyck] mouth; cheek.
buccatós. adj. loud, strident.
buchos claes. m. keyed bugle.
buchosel. m. bugle.
bucinith. f. bocal of a bassoon or ophicleide.
buckow. adj. soft, squishy, boggy.
bucks. m. bog, morass.
bulgear (a alchom). v1. screw someone (coll.).
bulgear. v1. bugger.
Bureau lor nCant. m. Language Board.
buthors. m. butter.
buyer. v2. shout, yell.
C.
cabar. v1. whip, flog.
cabels. f. hair, locks, braids.
caber. v2. take.
cader. v2. fall [learned].
caire. v3. fall (as of a country or king) [O.Pr.
caire].
calath. f. fortress [Ar. qalat]
caldment. adv. warmly, hotly.
calechs. m. [la calega (du)], heel.
calega. f. boot.
calella. f. sandal, open shoe.
caleors. m. heat, warmth.
calewcks. m. wild horse.
calez. adj. hot.
calider. v2. heat, warm.
calidèz. f. heat.
caliomaris. m. horse hoof.
caliz. m. chalice.
calleys. m. shoe; sandal.
calumella. f. chalumeau.
calys. m. hoof.
Camaz. place name. Camath.
cambia. f. change, small denomination coins.
cambió. f. thigh.
camis. m. leg.
cambla. f. duchess.
Camblodunó. place name. Camlan.
camessa. f. shirt, tunic.
camouils. m. realm, kingdom, holding; rel.
Kingdom of God.
campanea. f. bell tower.
camps. m. sports field, open space for a game,
game board.
camuls. m. duke; realm, kingdom, holding.
canafs. m. pet.
canastys. c. basket.
cancells. m. [y chanceoil] lattice.
Cancelurs. m. Chancellor.
cancer. m. cancer.
canció. f. tune, song.
cand. prep., pvb. [+ vowel], in conjunction with;
along with.
candla. f. [y chandeoil] candle.
canachs. m. plough.
canells. m. cinamon.
canina. f. wild onion.
canis. c. dog.
cannouella. f. cannula.
canquen. adv. although.
cant. adv. when; how much, how many.
canta. f. song; oral history.
cantamentès. m. skillsome musician (composer or
performer).
cantar. v1. sing, chant; recite poetry; recite oral
histories, etc.
cantar-le (a-z-yn persèn + infin.). v1. consider
someone a certain trait.
cantels. m. decanter, flask.
canti. prep., pvb. [+ con], along with.
canticun. prep., pvb. intens. with, within, at the
side of; paired with.
cantina. f. work chanty.
cantió. f. tyre, rim, edge.
Cantlos. m. October (legal).
cantó. m. sung prayer, chant.
cants. m. language, dialect.
capeors. m. hegoat (obs. spelling).
caper. v2. catch, snag, take.
capetar. v1. begin, start.
capieors. c. policeman, copper.
capra. f. goat (obs. spelling).
captar. v1. capture, seize.
caràn. m. cairn, heap of stones.
Carataccos. name. Caradoc.
carat. v1. be friendly.
carathecka. f. friend, beloved.
caratheckes. m. friend, beloved.
caratheckès. adv. friendly.
caratheckèz. f. friendship.
carcats. c. sheep.
carcros. m. [y charcreor] gaol.
cardenals. m. cardinal.
carendo. c. lover.
carent. c. lover.
carer. v2. love; -si be in love.
carfs. m. stag, hart.
carin. c. friend, mate, love.
carinitar. v1. wheel about; rush or careen.
carió. f. crane (bird); wildfowl meat.
carnares. m. butcher shop.
caró. f. meat, flesh.
carrar. v1. load a vehicle.
carsel. m. gaol.
carta. f. letter, missive.
cas. m. [y cies] cheese.
Cas-llo-Chominyw. f. House of Commons.
Cas-llo-Dhonyw. f. House of Lords.
casar. v1. seek, look into; order at a restaurant or market; n. fairy fort.
cascun. adj., pron. each, every.
cascyn. adj., pron. each, every.
casecko. f. waterfall, cascade.
casila. f. house; cottage; humble abode.
casina. f. outhouse.
cassa la paroche. f. parish house.
cassa. f. house; chace, hunt.
cassar. v1. hunt.
cassateors. m. hunter.
casseyns. m. oak wood; oak tree. adj. oak; wooden.
cassió. f. hunt.
cassó. f. wood; oak wood.
casstuer. v2. irreg. stuff and roast.
castells. m. [y chasteoil] castle.
casteor. m. campsite.
castra. f. walled city; city; castle, fortress; camp.
castre. m. var. of castra. [rare]
Castregeoury. m. Georgetown (SLC).
Castrel Lug. f. Castreleon.
Castrel Lleuyw. f. Castreleon.
Castreyden. place. Caer Eiden, Carridon on the Forth in Falkirk.
castuer. v2. irreg. stuff and roast.
cataracktes. f. cataract (med.).
caténa. f. chain.
catenarea. f. catenary.
Cathaia. f. Cathay, China.
cathedra. f. high seat (rel.).
cathó. f. chain.
cathows. m. battle, fighting, brawl.
cathuouisecks. m. duke.
cató. f. stream head.
catochler. v2. shimmer, glint.
cats. m. tomcat, cat.
catta. f. she cat. [rare]
caumells. m. chalumeau.
cavels. m. lock of hair.
caveors. m. goat.
cavonsys. m. draught horse.
cawalys. m. cavalry horse.
cawdró. f. cooking pot, cauldron.
cawsi. conj., adv. as if.
cawvands. m. owl.
cawzacks. m. haddock.
caxa. f. travel trunk, chest.
cayó. m. quay.
caza. adv. according to (lit.).
cazer. v2. fall.
ce, ces. indef. pron., indef. art. this, that, some.
ceaiys. m. tea.
ceck. adj. blind.
cecoueir. pron. whatever, any.
ceder. f. ceder.
cella. f. [y cheil] cell, dormitory.
cels. m. sky; heaven (rel.).
cements. m. cement.
cena. f. feast, dinner, meat (fig.).
cenar. v1. feast.
cenchoels. m. room.
cequen. pron. whoever.
cera. f. coll. wax.
cercam. adj., adv. supl. next.
cerck. adj., adv. comp. near, nigh.
cerowzanys. m. rowan tree, rowan wood.
certs. m. poetry (as a craft) [Bryth. cerdos].
cerveisa. f. beer.
cest. indef. pron. this.
c tempós. adv. once, that time.
cews. f. breed of cattle.
cez-y. pron., adj. some (emph., iron.).
chadneyler. v2. come to orgasm (slang) [Arm. achanael].
champs. m. military training field, parade ground
chantar. v1. chant, incant.
chaper. v2. meet, recognise.
chapeus. m. side chapel.
chares. adj. beloved (p.p.).
chargeor. v1. load or ready a device, weapon,
etc; charge a battery; wind a clock or toy.
chats-keleyes. m. puss-in-boots.
chaues. m.pl. dress shoes.
chaumis. f. shawm.
chawmez. m. chalumeau.
cheistif. c. captive, prisoner [AN chaistif].
cheistir. v3. capture, arrest.
cherickès. f. heather, gorse, any scrubby meadow
weed.
chermá. c. brother, sister; cousin; any relative;
friend; fellow Kernowan.
Chervaneck. Jervian language.
Cherveind. Jervan.
cheudnlanafs. m. high tide [Arm. cewndlaw].
chevaliers. m. knight.
chevembrois. m. tide line [Arm. cevembro].
cheymouack. f. lobster.
chez. prep. at, on; empty preposition.
choz. pron. something [O.Fr. chose].
cia. exclam. shit!
ciampingnó. m. kind of mushroom.
ciampinya. f. kind of mushroom.
ciapiteors. m. chapter, section.
ciarma. f. charm, incantation; sexual charm, esp.
the breasts.
cierisa. f. cherry; tit.
cies. m. [y cies] cheese.
ciurgeourea. f. surgery, operation.
ciurgeoureancea. f. surgeoncy.
ciurgeoureans. c. surgeon.
cigareth. f. cigarette.
cigarillès. f. medium length, very thin cigar
(pantella).
cigarillo. m. a small cigarette.
ciné. f. coll. cinema.
cinademroms. m. cinemadrome, cinematic
theatre.
ciners. m. ember, coal.
cista. f. treasure.
ciwats. m. city, town.
cladimora. f. great sword [Sc.G. claidheamhor].
cladna. f. horde, gaggle, bunch, mob.
cladnedó. m. the masses, mob, people.
cladnyleint. f. family, clann.
clamació. f. clamour.
clamar. v1. call out, shout.
clarió. f. very highest notes of a musical
instrument.
clarionets. f. clarinet.
clazimoris. m. great sword.
claws. m. key (mus.).
clasp. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of mental
activities].
clicq. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of mental
activities].
clipar. v2. click.
cloc. f. clock
clozer. v. irreg. close.
co lewoer. phrase. in abundance, go leor.
co(n). prep., pvb. with; onto.
cobarlar. v1. discuss.
cocheols. m. testicle.
cocioseir. v3. decide, choose.
ocuna. f. kitchen.
coda. f. coda (mus.); ponytail.
codés. m. tail.
coeaills. m. [y choeaoil] jelly; slime.
coeuwctita. f. [y choeuwcit] cushion for a bishop’s mitre or other religious object.
coeuwteells. m. [y choeuwteoil] knife.
cofacer. v2. finish, end, accomplish.
cofecher. v2. complete a task, do up completely; c. con alchyn. get on with the task of.
coistar. v1. irreg. agree with, stand with.
colena. f. holly.
colens. m. holly sprig.
colicouefacer. v2. liquefy, blend to a pulp, melt.
colla. f. spool.
collecer. v2. gather together.
collider. v2. gather, collect (learned).
collis. f. spool.
colocar. v1. locate, place.
colluma. f. column (learned).
colma. f. [y cholmes] column.
colocouer. v2. talk to one’s self.
colodació. f. praise.
colodar. v1. praise.
cols. f. spool of thread; m. neck.
colteors. f. knife.
colurs. m. [y choluroer] colour, hue.
com yn rege. phrase. liberally, fully; on the ball.
com. adv. as, like.
comardever. v2. burn ardently.
Comborea. name f. Cambria.
combosses. adj. together.
comedher. v2. dine, eat (arch).
comezer. v2. eat, dine; devour.
commandar. v1. order, command.
commatró. f. mother-in-law.
commico. prep. with me.
commissier. v2. mix, mingle.
commover. v2. affect or move emotionally.
compiuwzeor. c. accountant.
componer. v2. put together.
comprar. v1. buy, purchase.
compredner. v2. understand.
comprensió. f. understanding.
comprometer. v2. promise.
compromisses. m. promise, oath.
compruiner. v2. understand.
compruinsió. f. understanding.
comprwner. v2. understand (arch.).
Comrows. c. Briton, fellow Roman.
comtextar. v1. weave.
común. adj. common, usual (v. usual).
comunitats. f. community, parish.
Conaxet. f. Conaght (Irish prov.).
concanció. f. harmonisation, alliteration.
concantar. v1. harmonise; alliterate.
concants. m. conlang.
concants. m. constructed language.
concezer. v2. allow, let.
condeck. m. weave.
condgouanchar. v3. coexist, be integral, consubstantiate.
confablar. v1. make up a story.
confisser. v2. confess.
confiter. v2. admit.
conforteible. adj. comfortable.
confusió. f. confusion.
congregar. v1. herd.
conifera. f. conifer (sci.).
conlangeors. c. inventor of languages.
connuber. v2. irreg. marry, take as a spouse.
connubès. f. married woman.
connubió. m., adj. married man; married.
consels. m. counsel, advice.
consoneible. adj. tuneable.
consoner. v2. tune a musical instrument; sound together.
contae. m. county (dial) [Ir.G.] .
contaminar. v1. contaminate.
contats. m. county.
contents. m. contempt.
contents. m. content.
contesió. f. national census.
contrastathesors. c. plaintiff’s counsel.
contremer. v2. tremble.
contrerhespons. m. answer, response; rebuttal.
contrerhesponsar. v1. answer, respond; rebutt.
convibrar. v1. vibrate, shake.
cooie! exclam. ho boy!, wow! (Amer.)
copatró. m. father-in-law.
còposts. m. compound, mixture.
coppa. f. cup.
corbió. f. [D.] crow.
corda. f. coil of cord, twine or rope.
cordet. f. hearts [cards]
cords. m. length of cord, twine or rope.
cords. m. heart.
corledneir-si. v3. engage in perisexual activity;
get to second base; go on an Arvorec date (sl.)
[Ar. gorlywn].
cornets pistonoes. m. valved cornet (arch).
cornets. m. keyed cornet; now, valved cornet.
cornows le post. m. posthorn.
cornows la casse. m. hunting horn.
cornows. f. horn.
cornusaisses. m. saxhorn.
corpus l’ oatès. f. upper joint of a clarinet, oboe or flute.
corpus l’ basès. f. lower joint of a clarinet, oboe or flute.
corpus. f. [y chorpuroer] body, corpse.
cors. f. [y chordet] heart.
corter. v2. shear, shave.
corthès. f. shortness, brevity.
corts. c. heart.
corun. m. medium cigar size [Sp. corona].
coruna. f. crown, wreath.
corzaaouter. v2. take to heart, accept, believe.
corzcaaver. v2. take to heart, accept, believe.
(arch.)
cosa. f. thing, item, object.
cosá. f. kitchen.
cosca. f. [la cosca, du.; y choisk, pl.] hip.
coser. v2. cook.
coservar. v1. save, preserve.
cosicun. prep. pron. with him.
cosmodroms. m. cosmodrome.
cosmonauta. c. cosmonaut, spaceman.
cosmonawta. m. cosmonaut.
cosser. v2. irreg. sew.
costar. v1. stand with, stand by one.
costrouenda. f. construction, building.
costroir. v3. build, construct.
costudó. f. custom.
coualitats. f. quality.
couándo. adv. when.
couantitats. f. quantity.
couazrels. m. tile, losenge, pane of glass;
diamond [cards]
coueche. neg. adv. not a peep [with verbs of
speech or sound].
coueggeors. m. half crown (coin).
coueints. m. “G” note: fifth partial of an
anfafeirs or bousins.
coueyels. m. mine shaft.
couémb. adj. dear; c. di, fond of.
couempoer-y-cars. m. thingumy-bob.
couempoer-y-mabs. m. buckoe-me-lad.
coueomo. adv. as, like.
couerimonder. v2. argue.
couerimoniurs. c. arguer, disputer.
couinir. v3. come, arrive (dial.).
couintheck. num. fifteen.
couins l’ basès. m. bas cuisine.
couins l’ oatès. m. haut cuisine.
couins. m. cookery style; cuisine.
colfà. f. stroke (as of a pen), bold movement.
cocioir. m. feast [Ir. G.].
conseiencea. f. conscience.
coulff. neg. adv. not (w/ verbs of striking or
slaying) [Br. colff].
couló. m. bum, arse (slang).
couma. f. valley.
counows. m. wedge.
couomo. adv. as, like.
couotidièn. adj. everyday, common, daily.
coupa. f. cup.
courantès. f. healer; shaman; country witch, diviner, wise woman.
coursentès (gozouenes). m. “speedy gonsales”, scatterbrain.
courtès. f. courtesy; adj. courteous.
couthina. f. scratch.
cova. prep. with you.
cowelès. f. [y phedncoweol] cowl.
cowitats. f. cavity, opening.
cows. adj. cavernous, empty.
craggow. adj. craggy, rocky.
craggs. m. cliff, stone mountain [Sc. G. crag].
cran. neg. ptc., adv. not [idea of diminution]
cranga. f. peak [Ir. G. crag].
cranegs. m. crab [Arm. crang].
crava. f. gravel.
cravedys. m. meditation, prayer.
cravella. f. sand.
cravina. f. dust.
cravethísmes. f. Cravethism.
crayma. f. creme.
crear. v1. create, fashion.
credher. v2. believe.
cresser. v2. grow, increase.
crether. v2. believe.
crewmbands. m. sickle.
crimpez. f. jelly confection, donought.
cristianísmes. f. Christianity.
crouns. m. fixed altar.
crousques. f. [y chrysck] cross.
crouta. f. small harp; fiddle.
crouts. m. bardic harp.
crowyzs. f. crwth, harp, fiddle (poet).
crozow. m. dowry, wedding gift.
cruoergear. v1. fart.
cruheltats. f. cruelty.
cualitats. f. quality.
cubichoels. m. apartment, suite; chamber, bedroom.
cueck. neg. ptc., adv. not a peep [with verbs of sound or speech].
cuempoer-y-cars. m. mechanical device.
cuerimonius. m. arguer.
cuerzruiz. c. Crevithick bishop; Pagan hierarch.
cueynta. m. cunt (slang).
cuisinar. v1. cook; heat on the stove.
culósas. f. butt joint of a bassoon or ophicleide.
cunió. f. hound.
Cunobellend. m. Hound of Bellenos.
cuomo te vays. coll. phrase. how’s it going.
Cuonatcaca. name. Connedack.
Cuonedusius. name. Conneduz.
Cuoneglassus. name. Cunneglaz.
cupeors. c. copper.
cupez. adj. seeking, desirous.
curar. v1. cure; heal.
cureós. adj. curious.
cureka. f. curry.
currier v2. irreg. run.
curri-dde-fritoes. f. curry-n-chips.
curs. m. course, track.
custumba. f. custom (as in a shop).
Cutios. m. April (legal).
cwmma. f. valley.
cwn prep., pvb. with.
cy. c. dog.
cyntheck. num. fifteen.
D.
da. prep. to, at (possession) (prov.); up to.
da-h-enoundar. put to sea.
daccineverès. f. good deed, karma enhancing deed.
dack. adj. good.
dado. m. dad, daddy.
dagadaonea. f. good madam, mistress.
dagovarró. m. good sir, master.
dalancer. v. cast dice.
dama. f. dame, gal.
dams. m. ox.
dana. f. a kind of poem.
Danó. name. Donna, Danu.
dansar. v. dance.
dansar-si soer y gouhentes. v1. be hanged, “dance upon the air”.
daonea Armoretheck. f. prostitute.
Daonea Armoreck. f. prostitute, hooker.
daonea. f. lady, ladyship.
dar y h-orells. v1. listen.
dar. v. irreg. give.
dassels. m. tassel.
dats. m.pl. dice.
daw. num. two.
dawnea. f. mistress, lady.
dawnis. m. master, sir.
de rhen. phrase. it’s nothing, you’re welcome.
dep. prep. from.
deaona. c. deacon.
dealmar. v. saunter.
decaber. v. take down, retrieve.
decantar. v. pour out, sing out.
deck. num. ten.
deecker. v. irreg. say, speak.
decur. v. relieve pain; ease.
definició. f. definition.
definir. v3. define.
defodd. f. Pagan religious rite [Brith. defodd < Arm. devod].
defugeoir. v. flee.
defuger. v. irreg. flee, run away.
degetter. v2. slough off.
degouader. v. go down.
deyjouns. m. breakfast.
delencuont. adj. delinquent.
demandar. v1. demand, require.
demi. prefix. half, semi, demi.
demivoweils. m. semivowel (gram.).
demorder. v2. bite off; rip away.
denars. m. denarius, penny, abbr.: d.
dendrasmeter. v2. transmit.
denew. adv. again, anew.
di c’ manerès. adv. likewise, in the same manner.
denter. prep. inside (di + enteir).
dentis. m. tooth.
dentrar. v1. enter.
derpel. v. irreg. drive on mercilessly.
derpeñar. v. irreg. put aside, set aside; put away; remove; put into.
depossi. prep. hereafter.
depoulitar. v. knock.
deprear. v. deprive.
depromar. v1. eat rapidly (coll) [Arm. debrar].
deraper. v. steal; take by force.
derider. irreg. burlesque, make fun of.
desacar. v1. strain, remove.
desacar. v. pull out; remove.
desafestar. v. make public land private.
desalar. v. sprinkle.
desaltar. v. leap to.
desamb. prep. from amongst.
desaparar. v. dissipate, vanish.
deseccar. v. dessicate, dry out.
desgeoetter. v2. throw away.
despednsar. v. pour out.
despectar. v1. look down on.
desplacer. v. displease.
dessacar. v. cut off; forcibly remove.
dessanguer al morte. v. bleed to death (melodramatic).
dessanguer. v. bleed to death; bleed out.
dessangs. m. desert.
destar. v. park a vehicle, tether a horse.
destoer. adj. right.
destra. f. (the) right side, the right.
destra. f. the right hand.
detener. v. irreg. hold back, take away, remove.
detrager. v. take away, remove, enlist, impress into service.
detrayar. v. quaff.
detrayer. v. take out (of/from), remove, pull out.
deua. f. goddess.
deus. m. god.
deuteors. c. debtor.
deutey. f. duty [NFr. duete].
deuts. m. debt.
deuezonockes. f.pl. the twelve days of Christmas.
Deva Epona. Epona, goddess of horses (rel.).
Deva l’ Yspiritus Santa. the Holy Ghost (rel.).
dever. v. should, ought.
dever feaire-li (li alchyn). v2. should treat (someone).
dever-le. v. needs, have to.
deveres. m. deeds; mission (rel.).
devin. adj. divine.
devinar. v1. prognosticate; predict.
devismès. f. theism.
devista. c. theist.
dewader. v. go down.
Dewrow. place name. Kingdom Durow.
dews. m. god.
Dewus il Pazeors. God the Father (rel.).
Dewus il Mapos. God the Son (rel.).
Deyavouls. m. the Devil (rel.).
deyts. m. finger; toe.
Dho Ayus. m.pl. cattle raid story; archaic legend.
di l’ eyedr. yesterday
di le wenoer. Friday
di le mart. Tuesday
di le ju. Thursday
di le merchoer. Wednesday
di le sol. Sunday
di le lun. Monday
di venteir. adv. totally (usu. d’ venteir).

di le satorun. Saturday
di corthès. adv. at brevity, shortly.
di long. adv. at length.
di solèz. adj. single, alone.
di. m. day, in combination:
di. prep. from, of.
dia. m. day.
diagnosis. f. diagnosis.
diamanz. m. diamond.
diarchía. f. dyarchy.
diarist. m. dyarchist.
dicker. v. irreg. say, speak.
dieos. m. god.
dies. m. day.
difautès. f. default.
diferencea. f. difference.
digouerter. v. amuse.
dimanz. adv. tomorrow.
dimeter. v. send away; forgive (arch.)
dinamatheckal. adj. dynamic.
dinió. m. braggart; drunken sailour [Arm. dyn].
diocesis. f. diocese.
dipos. adv. after.
direcció. f. direction, instruction.
dirigeovils. f. airship.
dirummer. v2. break apart, scatter.
disaltar. v1. leap down, jump off of.
disceir. v3. study, learn.
discks. m. [y dhickueroer] disk.
disputant. c. arguer, disputer.
distar (di). v. be far away; stands apart from; is distant from.
dividir. v. divide.
divona. f. sacred spring or well; source.
divers. adj. divers.
dixtceoneirs. m. dictionary.
diznier. v2. dine [O.Fr. disner].
do altais. adj. like to, similar to.
do. prep. up to; to, at (possession).
doaccazer-li. v. to fall to one, is up to something.
doagrer. v2. attack, bring the fight to.
doardicar. v. rise high, grow tall.
doawnea. f. lady, mistress.
dobeseilleir. v3. torture.
docathuer. v2. attack.
docient. num. twelve, dozen.
doclamar. v. call to, summon.
docliper l’ ortien do alchyn. v2. click the thumb at someone.
dococieir. v3. mug, rob. [Eng. cosh]
docteurs. c. scholar; student; researcher, scientist.
dodecker. v. deliver a sermon.
doenmiz. adv. amidst.
deenpuhoeir. v3. enable, urge.
doenterrancea. f. landing (as of an airship), disembarking.
doenterrrear. v1. land, disembarch.
doessoner. v2. ring out, peal.
dofar. v. command, insist; say to.
dofarer. v. irreg. bring to; carry towards;

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 accompany; court.
dogener. v2.irreg. be born to.
dogenecheir-si. v.refl. turn left, go to the left.
dogouither. v. examine.
doharer. v2. set the hounds to [O.F. harer]
dois vuckes la tenget. adv. with tongue in cheek.
dolamá. f. robe (esp. academic, judicial, etc).
dolahes. adj. booty; rubbish.
doler (a alchyn). v. to pain, hurt.
doma. f. [< Engl.] doom.
domar. v. tame.
domió. f. house.
domnéa. f. great lady; lady.
domnós. m. great lord; lord.
domonirse a(z). v. go up to a place, approach
don. adj. brown; m. lord, lordship.
dona. f. gift.
donació. f. donation, gift.
donar lla mbenwenedh. v. extend a welcome.
donar. v. give, offer.
donckow. adj. crazy, wonky.
dond. adv. yet.
dondis. m. dondanne.
dondoliar-si. v. be surprised (to be put in the barrel).
dondon. adj. stupid.
dondonèz. f. stupidity, silliness.
dondonis. m. dummy, stupid person.
dondponer ym mistarista. v. completely misunderstand (to be put to a mixup).
donganar. v. dress, put on.
donió. m. gift.
dóns. m. lord, master.
doplacer. v. be pleaseing to; find fitting.
doponer la mona do la freonte. v2. put the palm to the forehead.
doponer là pluma. v. write.
doponer y chornow do alchyn. v2. put the horns to someone.
doponer li naz. v2. sniff.
doponer y xornowes. v. curse (put the horns to).
doponer lê deyte. v. point to, indicate.
doponer la calega. v. step on; crush.
doponer y rhammes. v. row.
doponer. v. irreg. spread about; give over; show off; put to.
doponer-el lis solyes. v. kick, lit. put it to the boots.
dopover en devoeir. v2. make a serious attempt; give it the old college try.
dopover. v. try, attempt.
dormir. v. sleep.
dors. m. back, backside.
dorus. m. door.
dosaltar. v. leap upon; ambush.
dotener. v. have or hold a belief; adhere to a doctrine.
dotener. v2. extend, hold out to.
douccos. m. political agitator; an agitator of any sort.
doucissa. f. duchess (English).
douckis. duke (English).
doulyphin. f. pine needle.
douwir. v3. lead a troop (as of ancient warriors)
[O.Pr. düir].
douzió gwentoes. f. dulcian.
douzió. f. dulcimer.
dowedher. v. irreg. gape or stare with amazement.
Dredruith. f. Redruth, signifying Druid town.
drewck. adj. bad, ill.
drewges. c. dwarf, gnome.
drewqy. c. corgi, small dog.
drext. adj. right, correct, proper.
drezes. f. blackberry.
druccodeverès. f. evil deed, karma diminishing deed.
drueds. c. priest, lawyer; druid.
drus. c. elf, sprite, Fairy [<Trammelpila].
dubió. f. darkness; blackness.
ducer. v2. lead.
ducouar-si. v. mount (horse, bicycle, etc).
dufés. m. black.
dulcès. f. sweet, candy; sweetness.
duls. adj. sweet.
Dumannios. m. December (legal).
Dummans. m. December (common).
dummeloers. m. weevil, a small beetle [Eng.
dumbledore].
Dun Dagells. m. Tintagel.
Dúneint. m. Duneint, Damnonia (official).
Duneow. m. Duneint, Damnonia (common).
dunis. m. stronghold, fortress; hillfort.
durant que. adv. during, while.
durant. adv. during, while.
Dusió. a personal name [pos. < O.K. dusnos].
duv. adj. black.
duvió. f. darkness; blackness.
Duvotempus. winter (official).
Duvotems. winter (usual).
Duvovarro. m. Blackman, Old Man Winter.
duvovirs. m. negro, black man; subsaharan African.
duxer. v. lead.
d’oc. phrase. yes it is, it is, so it is.
e. conj. and.
E.
EC. Common Era.
ech!. exclam. look!.
echluys. f. church.
Echluys. f. the Kemrese Catholic Church; the British Rite Church (rel.).
eckos. exclam. lo, look there; look here.
eclesea. f. [ils ecles] church.
economea. f. economy.
eecotopia. f. ecotopia.
ecotopolyck. adj. ecotopic.
ecotourismo. m. ecotourism
ecoual. adj. equal.
ecouis. m. racing horse.
ectasea. f. ecstacy.
Edrinis. m. September (legal).
eduoagórós. m. sincere or ardent battle.
eduwendickió. f. ardent vengeance, divine vengeance.
eduwos. m. ardour.
eisir. v3. exit, go out of.
eisoernmarcka. f. iron maiden.
ékon. m. icon.
elanthys. f. doe.
elegant. adj. elegant.
Elembivios. m. August (legal).
eleywrieir. v3. catch, get, snatch (usu. by less than acceptable means) [Br. llugrar].
eliverar. v. free, manumit; rescue.
ell. pron. he, him (arch.)
embeseleir. v3. steal, embezzle [AN embesiler].
emboucheneirs. m. windway (mus.).
emendació. f. emmendation.
empender. v2. consider, weigh carefully.
em plez le. prep., adv. in place of.
em pronto. adv. soon enough.
en couand. adv. when (intens).
en yenes. num. once.
en mezissif. adv. to boot, in addition.
en dawes. num. twice.
en. conj. for, but, although, and, on account of (arch.).
encarcerar. v2. imprison.
encaricar. v. fill up, load, stuff.
endarkès. c. governor of the home provinces.
endormir. v. fall asleep.
endurat. prep., adv. during.
enemicks. c. enemy.
enfamea. f. infamy, utter shame; pity.
enfas. f. right (moral).
enferm. adj. sick, ill.
enffogeir. v. set alight, enflame.
ensfibler. v2. weaken, enfeeble.
ensfiblès. f. enfeeblement.
enfoyar. v. bury.
enfresckeir. v. freshen.
engouexer. v2. envex.
enjoeiable. adj. fun, enjoyable.
enjoeier. v. enjoy, make merry.
enound. adv. wherever.
enoyar. v. annoy.
enpossivoel. adj. impossible.
ensalát. m. salad.
enscriver-si. v. subscribe.
enteintear. v3. dye, colour.
enteir. prep. within.
enterar. v1. bury.
entrampar. v. stomp.
entrar. v. enter.
èVeieós. adj. envyous [O.Pr. enveios].
envenenizar. v. poison.
eo. pers. pron. I.
epistol. f. epistle (rel.).
Epona. f a Kernow goddess.
eppio. f. wild horse.
Equis. m. July (common).
Equos. m. July (legal).
Ereccs. m. Eric.
erroers. m. mistake.
esarckès. c. governor of overseas territories; a
Patriarch within the Church.
escheckiers. m. counting board; counter.
esceoir-si. v. fall into escheat.
esceoites. f. escheat.
escomunicar-el. v1. excommunicate (rel.).
escomunicar-si. v1. fall under excommunication
(rel.).
esmerzar. v1. crap.
espednar. v1. begin, “have its head”.
esperar. v. hope.
esperer. v2. wait.
espoz. adv. late.
es. m. salmon.
essedent. adj. excess, excessive.
essender. v. exceed.
essentia. f. essence, primal aspect.
esser. v. irreg. be.
estoufiar-si. v. stuff oneself, feast.
estreinzio. f. “C” note: third partial of an
annafeirs or bousins.
estrompoir. v3. dance, esp. clog dance.
estrompio. f. clog dance.
et. conj. and.
eetc., conj. (et cetera) and the rest, etc.
etheors. m. aether, the upper atmosphere.
etr., conj. (et relinck) and the rest, etc.
Eva. name. Eve.
evitar. v. avoid.
evoels. c. colt.
Ewró. f. Irish Gaelic; Farsi.
Ewrow. m. Ireland; Iran.
Eyenduno. place. Dyn Eiden, Edinbro.
eyfs. m. yew.
eylgezeir. v3. shiver with cold, shudder [Arm.
algeth].
Eymerica. f. America.
eyeools. m. fire place; hearth.
eyrona. f. irony.
eyseornodors. m. iron gate; gaol cell door.
eyseornomearck. m. railway.
eysoernomearck. c. iron monger.
ez. c. Elf, the Gentry [<Tolkien, Pratchett].
F.
facer c’ impresión. v2. impress.
facer. v. do, make (usual).
facès. f. face, countenance.
facil. adj. easy.
facilment. adv. easily.
facker. v. do, make (learned).
fallaz. f. fallacy, falseness.
fallir. v. fail.
fama. f. fame.
famès. f. hunger.
famós. adj. famous.
far. v. irreg. speak; say; tell.
farcir. v. irreg. stuff, fill.
fasola. f. notation used in solfey tradition; vid.
solfeiges.
fata. f. [y vaith] fate.
fatheck. adj. fateful.
fathes. adj. tetch (p.p.).
fayer. v. fail.
fayteur. f. feature.
feaire di-z-erroer. v3. be mistaken, make
mistakes.
feaire gouezack. v3. be unable to acheive orgasm.
feare lordeneir. v3. give an order.
feaire parlier. v3. make small talk, have a chat,
chat-chat.
feaire ridieir. v3. pound, bang; shag, fuck.
feaire ridieir a lis chraves. v3. go pound sand
[coll.]
feaire yen helo Zawzèn. v3. burp (say an English
hello).
feaire. v3. do [AN feare].
fees. f. fee, charge.
felech Aons New. phrase. happy New Year; F. do
ti, H. to thee.
felech Samon. phrase. happy Samhain; F. do ti, H. to thee.
felech Nazaleck. phr. Happy Christmas; F. ar the, H. to thee.
felech. adj. happy.
felèz. f. happiness.
felicitació. f. greeting.
fellonea. f. grave crime, felony.
fels. f. she cat.
Fens. m. the Cambro-English border.
fer sawzón. v2. make water, tinkle.
fer agrén. v. wage war.
fer. v. do [< facer] (used mostly in phrasal verbs).
fereck. adj. wild, feral; fierce.
ferir (a alchyn) di new. v. strike again.
ferir. v. irreg. strike.
ferós. adj. wild, fierce.
fertraiyer. v. haul over, heave to.
festa. f. religious feast; holy day; holy day of obligation.
festals. m. fair, feast; smorgasbord; buffet meal; all-you-can-eat meal.
estif. adj. festive, joyous.
estiffacer. v. irreg. make festive; make merry.
estilathès. f. saints feast day for a parish church.
estilava. f. Halfyear Feast, Sep 1: the king or mayor drives a nail into the doorpost of the church.
estinar. v1. move speedily.
estins. m. haste.
féstra l’ allá. f. takeaway counter.
féstra. f. [y festuroer] window.
feuos. c. [feutes] a newly born, suckling animal.
Fevrouers. m. February.
fible. adj. feeble, weak.
fidelitats. f. faithfulness.
fidels. c., adj. faithful.
fidès. f. [y videt] faith, belief.
fielitats. f. faithfulness.
fiels. c., adj. faithful, [poetic].
fiéres. adj. proud.
fièrs. f. pride.
fiès. f. [y viés] faith.
figels. m. clay, stoneware; pottery.
fils. c. son, daughter; child (poet.).
final. adj. final, last.
find. adj. fair, pretty; white, shining; fine.
findèz. f. whiteness; white.
finir. v. end.
finis. m. end.
firm. adj. firm, set.
fi. f. [y fidet] faith.
fi. f. determination.
flasckó. f. flask, flaggon.
flauta trawers. f. transverse flute.
flauta. f. recorder; flute.
flemeoreys. m. oatmeal [Sc. G.].
flóer. v. flow.
flóer. f. flower, blossom.
Flós. name. [pos. from L. flavus]
focks. m. fire place, hearth.
foel. neg. adv. not (folea).
foerns. m. oven, kiln.
fole. f. leaf.
folès. c. fool.
folethyck. foolish.
fomentar. v. foment, stir up.
fongciouis. m. feng shui.
fontá. f. fountain.
fontys. f. spring, fountain.
for. adv. above, over (nonphysical sense); before; over to.
forestá. f. national forest; wild land preserve.
forlitalerment. adv. to literal excess.
forllamació. f. cry, lament; clarion call.
forllamar. v. call over to; call out.
forma. f. [y vyrm] form, shape.
fors. prep., adv. outside of, abroad.
forsà. adj., adv. out of doors, outside.
fort. adj. strong, powerful.
fortener. v. irreg. hold over, extend over.
fortenés. f. strength.
fortenixt. f. fortnight [<Engl.].
fortuna. f. luck, fortune.
forwedher. v. peek through; spy on.
 fossa. f. [y fuss] ditch, trench; open sewer; fossa (med).
fosses. m. [y vosses] ditch, trench (esp. for cables and conduits); highway.
foudouer. v2. engage in oral sex.
fougeont. c. “G” note: second partial of an annafeirs or bousins.
founda. f. base, basis.
foundis. m. bottom.
fournis. m. hearth; forge, furnace.
fowea. f. [y chavurn] cave, cavern.
foya. f. tobacco leaf.
fraer. m. brother (religious).
fragarancea. f. pleasant odour.
Franck. name. Frank; French person.
frangeoir. v. break, shatter.
frangeont. adj. breakable.
fraternitats. f. fraternity.
frecció. f. friction.
freiz. adj. cold, chilly; f. north.
freonts. f. forehead.
freonts. m. forehead.
frescker. v. refresh.
frigets. m. cold.
frixtar. v. fry.
frixtoes. f. chip (esp. potato).
fruta. f. fruit.
fruxtymongeors. c. fruit monger.
fucieoir. v3. have sex.
fuma. f. smoke.
fungus. m. fungus.
furets. c. ferret.
furfeck. m. snips, shears.
furiós. adj. furious, angry.
furiosoement. adv. furiously, angrily.
fusta. f. club, cudgel; clubs [cards].
fyer. v. irreg. flee.
fuzed. adj. screwy, bloody (coll).
G.
Galleoch. adj. French.
Galleock. m. French language; French person.
Galloys. adj. French.
galó. f. hen (arch).
gals. m. cock.
galyw. f. hen.
gallecla. m. mercenary [Ir. G.].
gaochês. f. merriment, festivity [O.Pr. gauch].
gastiface’r. v. make to taste; build to suit.
gastifaces. adj. bespoke.
gaugeoès. f. gauge, device for measuring, size equalling 1/64 in.
Gauwannos. name. Gawaind.
gavar. v. warn.
gaveindonds. m. stirck, yearling calf [Dor. gamhainn].
gaveors. m. hegoat.
gaver. v2. joke with.
gavoels. m. pitchfork.
gavra. f. nannygoat.
gawvals. m. smithy.
geil. f. south.

gener. v2. irreg. be born (poet).
genès. f. kind, sort, family, house, lineage; brand.
geniponer. v. irreg. kneel, genuflect (very formal action).
genils. adj. gentle.
genuflextor. v. genuflect (rel.).
geoangleir. v3. chatter, rattle; make shaking or rattling noises.
geoanicheris. m. elite legionary unit.
geoarrackow leidunenses. m. leyden jar.
geoarrackow. m. jar either earthenware or of glass.
geoaunnès. f. foppishness.
geoauns. c. nob, upper class.
geoauntils. c. upper middle class; minor nobility; adj. gentle.
geoauwancear. v1. dance in a ring.
geoauwances. m. a kind of country dance done in a ring.
geoaveolíns. m. hunting spear; hoop stick.
geoeckerets. f. rosary, rosary beads. [Ptg. jequiriti]
geolems. m. stomach.
geoletonds. f. latex rubber. [Malay jelutong]
geoieós. adj. joyous.
geoier. v2. be glad, be happy, be joyful.
geonó. f. knee.
geoouyeir. v. to awaken.
Gereont. name. Gereint.
Gerontios. name. Gereint.
getter. v2. abandon, get rid of.
gettesó. f. jettison, abandonment.
gia. f. goose.
Giamonios. m. May (legal).
gigges le morz. f. hanging, death on the gallows.
gigges. f. jigg, a kind of energetic dance.
glan. adj. pure, clean.
glans. f. [y ghlanet] bank, shore.
glastow. m., adj. green-grey.
glaus le Lucket. m. thunderbolt.
glaus. m. sword.
glore. f. glory.
gnostethack. adj. gnostic.
goleir. v3. swallow; gobble.
go lewoer. phrase. in abundance, to plentitude, go leor.
godnether. v. slay, kill.
gorsets. m. gorseth, bardsmeet.
gouació. f. prophecy.
goualentear (a alchyn). v. wish health on.
gouanchiwiw. adj. left; twisted.
gouancker. v2. masturbate [< Engl. wank].
gouanckeors. m. wank, tedious person.
gouarder. v. watch, beware.
gouards. m. security officer.
gouathis. c. diviner, seer, prophet.
gouau. exclam. woof.
gouazer. v. hurry, hie, rush.
goueanchier. v3. twist, curl.
gouecher. v2. vly; cause anxiety.
gouecher-si. be anxious.
gouechtiala. f. food, victuals.
gouecinir-si. v. neighbour.
gouecinis. m. neighbour.
gouedna. f. woman, wife, girlfriend.
gouednin. f. girl.
goueins. m. wine.
goueither. v. know; be wise.
goueledns. m. seabird, gull.
goueler. v. will, wish.
gouelesckó. m. half crown.
Gouelesithyck. m. Welsche.
goueleta. f. poet.
gouelets. m. poet.
gouelfs. m. vox.
gouelpa. f. vixen.
gouelthins. c. wolf cub.
gouelzera. f.coll. congregation.
gouena. f. [y ghouennón] wife, woman.
gouencheir. v. do things backward.
gouener. v. come.
Gouenezeck. adj. Venedic.
gouenir. v. come.
gouenna. f. wife, woman (arch).
gouenta. f. wind.
gouenter. v2. blow.
Gouenwiveira. name. Guennivere.
Gouenythack. f. Wenedyk language.
goueolar. v1. vly; glide.
gouer. adj. true, very, veritable.; prep. over top of, on top of; adv., pvb. above, over.
gouerêng. adv. truly, verily, veritably.
gourbal. adj. verbal (pertaining to verbs).
gouerbos. m. verb.
goueredês. f. greenness.
gouereds. m. green.
gouerer-si. v2. become.
gouerês. f. honesty.
gouerethyck. adj. greenish.
goueritats. f. truth.
gouerponer l’ argeonte. v. put up money, save money (esp. under the mattress).
gouerponer. v. put above, put (something) up on.
gouerscue. conj. because.
gouerther. v. turn.
gouertus. f. Christian virtue.
gouetha. f. life.
gouether. v. see.
gouethnisió. m. cooked deer.
gouexent. adj. vexing.
gouezackèz. m. impotence, Arvorec erection (slang) [Arm. gwedagyn].
gouezer. v. see.
gouewlès. f. viola.
Gouimier. name. Guimier.
gouins. m. wine.
gouioladeurs. c. fiddler.
gouirang. m. roustabout, scamp [Arm. gwyran].
gouirets. m. green.
gouirgoels degouages. m. grave accent (’) (gram).
gouirgoels doarzicoes. m. accute accent (’) (gram).
gouirgoels. m. accent mark (gram).
gouirgoula l’ adeor. f. backslash (’).
gouirgoula. f. slash, shilling mark (/).
gouisiò. f. vision, sight.
gouitha. f. life.
gouiuer. v. live, inhabit.
gouixtiala. f. du. victuals, food.
gouoscló. f. word (esp. grammatical).
gous. m. [y gheys] gander.
gouatta. f. drop of thin liquid.
Gowand. name. Gawvand.
Gowvannos. name. Gowvand.
Gozundunó. m. underworld [Arm. godhwn].
gracea. f. thanks, praise.
gramatheck. adj. grammatical.
gran. adj. grand, big, great.
gras. m. fat, grease.
grasar. v. thank; give thanks.
gravidar-si. v. be pregnant.
grazeil. f. graal, grail [O.Pr. grazal].
grazis. m. step.
Greck. c. Greek.
greidh. m. pl. thanks, praise.
grouex. excl. grrrr; growl.
guach. excl. aargh; scream of pain.
Guenwyvara. f. Gwenivere.
gusta. f. taste, savour.
gutheluck. m. throat, neck.
gutis. m. voice.
gwazar. v. 1. boast; tell a tall tale [Arm. gwada].
gweil. m. holiday, vacation.
gweiloir. v. 3. celebrate.
gwena. f. woman, wife, girlfriend.
gwensió. f. keening, weeping, mourning.
Gwereithió. f. Creation [Arm. gwreython].
gweyels. f. wake.
gwinciár. v. 1. keen, wail; mourn.
gwolxs. m. falcon.
H.
harasser. v. 2. harass [O.F. harasser].
hareir. v. 3. chase [O.F. harer].
harier. v. 2. harry, worry [A.S. harian].
haudboys. m. oboe.
helo. excl. hello.
ham. affix. half.
henotheisim. f. henotheism.
heresea. f. heresy.
heresethack. c. heretic.
heresmès. f. heresy.
heroés. c. hero.
Hierousolym. c. Jerusalem.
hindouïsm. f. Hindooism.
hinió. f. whinny.
hiniyeir. v. 3. whinney, make a sound like a horse.
hipotesis. f. hypothesis.
hipoteteck. adj. hypothetical.
Hiuwezedó. c. pl. wise ones, bodhisattvas, those who have attained to Anwendunón [Arv. hywedon].
homages. m. homage.
hos-ce-se’m proboer. phrase. that which is one’s own [< hos+ce+seu+om].
hos dia. adv. today (archaic, poetic).  
hos modh. adv. thus, in this way.
hos ce. pron. that (emphatic); conj. now that (emphatic).
hos. pron. that (emphatic).
hosciposckiö. m. hocus pocus.
Hotel le Landrow. m. a dive, a dump, one star hotel or restaurant; a brothel.
howda. f. canopied seat strapped to an olifaunt.
hoys. m. Asian merchant class vessel.
hubbuba. f. confused clamour [Ir. G.].
hucka. f. hookah, waterpipe.
humeor. m. humour.
I.
i. conj. and; intensive ptc. (obs.).
iathasió. f. expulsion.
iazeir. v3. cast, throw [O.Pr. iazer].
iceneors. m. liver.
ICKNIKA. acro. Iesus Cristus Nika, Vorvenz ill Iesucristus.
iconostasis. f. iconostasis.
icostancea. f. inconstancy.
idea. f. idea.
idhes. f. the ides of the month.
idota. c. idiot.
idus. f. the ides of the month (legal).
ieagouara. f. jaguar. [Cast. < Guar. yaguara]
ienicheris. m. Janissary.
ieo. pron. I.
ierels. m. jarl. [Sc. jarl]
Iesu Duls. excl. sweet Jesus.
_ieynares. m. daffodil.
iezow. m. wound; abrasion, small cut.
Igouetz. name, masc. Howell.
ie. excl. aaagh; scream of terror or fear.
IKNK. phrase. Iesous Xristos nika (rel.).
il. def. art. m. the.
ilariar-si. v. reflex. enjoy oneself, make oneself merry.
iluminar. v1. illuminate, enlighten.
illysteor. c. illustrious (term of respect).
imperativ. m. imperative (gram.).
in. prep. in, into.
inawant. prep., adv. before, in front of.
incepir. v. begin.
icostancea. f. unfaithfulness.
incus. m. incus, anvil (med.).
infaeia. f. infamy, utter shame; pity.
infedelitats. f. infidelity.
infidez. adj. unfaithful.
infirm. adj. infirm, unsure.
informar. v1. inform.
ingouither. v. look into.
instrument (mysigal). f. musical instrument.
inteir. prep., adv. amongst, between.
interlang. m. interlanguage (argot)

atical-si. v. root. notice, make notice.
ical-si. v. reflex. notice oneself, make oneself notice.
ical-si. v. irreg. notice.
ical-si. v. irreg. grow, increase.
ical-si. v. irreg. improve in health.
ical-si. v. irreg. come across.
ical-si. v. irreg. enjoy.
ical-si. v. irreg. improve in health.
ical-si. v. irreg. enjoy, make oneself enjoy.
ical-si. v. irreg. grow.
ical-si. v. irreg. increase.
ical-si. v. irreg. improve.
ical-si. v. irreg. come across.
ical-si. v. irreg. notice, make notice.
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ical-si. v. irreg. grow, increase.
ical-si. v. irreg. improve in health.
ical-si. v. irreg. come across.
joiea. f. joy.
joieament. adv. happily, jubilantly.
joieo. adj. jolly, bloody (depr.)
joieós. adj. joyous.
joieindir. v3. join, unite.
jot. neg. ptc., adv. not (L. iota) [nonspecific].
Jowans. name. John.
Jowcko. name. Jack.
jowcko-y-mabs. m. laddy-buck; johnny-me-lad.
jowckos. m. lad, young man.
jowenca. f. youth, young woman.
jowenck. adj., m. youth, young man.
jowencks. m. esquire, manservant; waiter; jack [cards].
jowes. indecl. m. Thursday; y jowes, on Thursdays, every Thursday.
Jownin. name. Little John.
juncouillea. f. jonquil.
justennanis. m. justinian (chief judge).
Justicia Deva. f. divine Justice.
ejousts. m. right (political).
K.
Kae. m. Kay, Cei.
kalendas. f. the first day of the month (legal).
kalens. f. the first day of the month.
kaos. m. chaos.
kata. adv. according to (rel.).
kathedra. f. large ornate chair; episcopal throne (rel.).
ke. rel. pron. who, which.
kelèz. c. pal, chum, mate (slang) [Arm. cylyth].
Kemper. name. Kemp.
Kemran. adj. Cambrian, of Comro.
Kemro. c. fellow Cambrian.
kenamagrès. m. bone field, cemetery.
kenams. m. dice, knucklebone, cobblestone; old bone, bone with marrow sucked out; Christmas feast.
kerió. f. light blue, sky blue.
Keriodwenna. name. Caridwine.
Kernó. adj. of Dumnonia.
Kernoterra. f. Western Dumnonia, the Kingdom of Kernow.
Kernouweck. c. inhabitants of Dumnonia.
Kernow. m. Cornwall. c., Cornish person, inhabitant of Kernow.
Kernunno. m. a Kernow god.
kerus. adj. sky blue, light blue.
ki. rel. pron. who.
-kì. conj. and (rare and prov.).
kíngets. m. warrior.
klavieres. m. keyboard (mus.); clavichord, virginals, spinet, regal; NB: not a piano, not an organ.
korrachá. f. ship.
korrack. f. boat.
ky. c. dog. (pl. - kunon)
L.
La Miz. f. Lla Mî (Irish prov.).
la. def. art. f. the.
lackis. m. [y lacket] milk.
lackremar. v. cry.
lacolindis. m. enchanted lake; Otherworld lake.
lacuws. f. pond.
ladis. m. side.
ladys. m. lad, fellow.
Lagan. f. Lagan (Irish prov.).
laginis. m. pool, puddle.
lagrima. f. tear drop.
laidis. f. lay (poem).
lainis. m. wool.
lamen. f. layer.
lamentación. f. lamentation.
lamentar. v1. lament.
lamina. f. lamina (med.).
lams. m. hand.
lancer. v. throw, hurl.
lartos. m. [larturoer] thief, thug.
lasck. adj. lax, loose.
lascker. v. loosen.
lateors. m. brick.
latez. adj. muddy.
latis. m. side.
laund. adj. cheerful, happy [Arm. lawen].
laveá. f. [y lavèn]. lip.
laveor. m. labour, work, job.
Laveor. m. Labour Party.
laveorantès. m. skillsome labourer.
lavrar. v. work.
lawar. v. wash, clean.
lazs. m. hero.
lazaws. adj. blue; y lazaw c. “blue shirts”, coppers, police men.
lazeors. m. [y lazureor] thief.
lechtels. m. couch.
lecker inteir y phaynes. v2. read between the lines.
lecker. v. irreg. read.
leckes. m. bed.
lecketheck. m. clan, house (legal).
leger. v. irreg. read (learned).
legouantar. v. lift.
leisícó. f. lexicon.
lembaxrs. m. oyster.
lenghedeoch. m. language.
lentès. f. lens.
lentichoel. m. lens of the eye.
lepor. c. leper.
lepeors. c. hare; leper.
leperosea. f. leprosy.
lesbea. f. lesbian.
lése majestie. f. affront to official dignity; leg. treasonous crime, insult to the High King’s person.
levar. v. rise.
levar-el. v. refl. get up, arise, lift oneself up; arise after sickness or confinement.
levorinis. m. leveret.
lew. adj. smooth.
-lew. suffix. signifies “lion”.
lewpis. c. wolf.
lews. c. lion.
Lewzeorens. m. Locotigernos, the Mouse Lord [Arm. Luthern].
lexis. f. lexis, vocabulary.
lextica. f. setee, settle.
leyer apo(z). v2. read up to.
leys. f. law.
leibors. m. book.
Libó. f. Lebanon; (L. d’Afrecca, Libya).
librares. m. book stall, book shop.
Liga Nurteamerecanès. f. NAL-SLC, North American League - Solemn League and Covenant.
Liga Solemba. f. NAL-SLC, North American League - Solemn League and Covenant.
liga. f. league, alliance.
linchis. m. lake.
linea. f. line, thread, twine.
lins. m. net.
lista. f. list.
literatura. f. literature.
liveors. m. livre, pound, abbr. £.
livertats. f. liberty, freedom.
livrió. c. free person.
llacenta. f. pudding, honey pastry; afterbirth.
llama. f.coll. flame; f. hand.
llamar. v. call, name.
llandeors. m. slander [< Fr. d’esclandre].
llangelment. adv. secretly.
llanta. f. [y lleint] clan [< O.Br. plantina]; f. pedestal; sole of the foot.
llla. adj. clear.
llarament. adv. clearly.
llarió. f. clarity.
llaretats. f. clarity.
llerow. exclam. indeed!
llas. m. street corner.
llastinows. m. borage.
llawa. f. a heroic or godly club; judge’s mace; Staff of Kernunnos.
llaweds. m. lame or crippled person; adj. lame, crippled.
llawis. m. yellow.
llaws. f. key. m. nail.
lllednecar. v.irreg. make full.
llen. adj. full.
llenar. fill.
llenexapes. adj. full; bloated.
llethió. f. lesson [Br.].
lligravasar. surrender.
llompa. f. knock, clomp.
llomper. knock, as upon a door.
Llondrew. f. London (usual).
llongfrangió. f. shipwreck.
llougouea. f. rain.
llougoueir. rain.
lloydde. name. Claude.
lluwea. f. rain.
lluwer. rain.
lockisécouer. find, locate.
lodació. f. praise.
logió. f. [y logien] saying; precept.
logió. f. saying, proverb.
logiquèss. f. logic.
Logos. m. the Word.
logs. m. place.
loial. adj. loyal.
long. adj. long.
loquista. c. kook, weirdo.
loreca. f. parapet; defense works.
lors. pron. of these.
lotérea. f. lottery.
lou. f. toilet, bathroom.
louchets. f. mouse.
louèda. f. a kind of poem [Bryth. loida].
loupes-virs. m. wolfman.
lous. m. louse (> A-S lus].
louz. f. ballad [Arv. lwdh, short poem].
lucés. f. light.
luchet. f. mouse.
luchetanis. m. rat.
luchetanó. f. rat.
luckis. m. place.
lugeows. m. lynx.
luna. f. moon, satellite.
Lundunon. m. London (formal).
luns. indécl. m. Monday; y luns, on Mondays, every Monday.
lupa. f. shewolf.
lupis. m. wolf.
lurienfs. f. vixen.
luscuws. f. plant, esp. a garden herb.
Lusetanea. Portugal.
Lusobrasiliá. c. Lusobrasilian.
luxer. illumine.
Lwpo. name. Wolf.
M.
ma. adj. more.
mabel. adj. beautiful.
maboun. adj. very good, excellent.
mabows. m. young fellow; son.
macea. f. mace (weapon); tilde (~) (gram).
macher. adj. great, large (learned).
mackuls. m. lord.
Macreia. name.
madró. f. mother (formal); foster mother.
macoiney. exclam. [Cantonese, maai ney] you buy it!
Mag Brummecgeo. place. Brofynfa (Birmingham).
mag. adj. great, large, big.
magan. adj. very great, very large.
magans. m. stone slab.
magica. f. magic, sorcery.
magis. m. field.
magne. adj. great, famous (obs.).
magós. m. astrologer; charlatan.
magouches. m. main gauche [< Fr.].
magurors. f. farm.
mal. adj. ill, bad.
malleus. m. malleus, hammer (med.).
malós. m. [y val] evil, ill, bad.
mam. f. mama, mum.
mamarea. f. breast (med).
mamatheck. adj. overly protective.
mamma. f. breast (technical, neutral term).
mammanar. v1. breast feed.
mammanar-si. v1. refl. suckle.
mamó. f. mama, mum.
manca. f. [y vainck] sleeve.
mancips. c. slave, esp. field slave.
mant. en. pron. many a.
mand. pron. many [AS. menig].
mendar. send (someone).
mener. irreg. stay, remain.
manga. f. a genre of graphic novel, imported from Japan.
Manouweck. m. Manx, language of Man Is (an insular Brythonic language).
mans le morre. f. wave, spray.
madondea. f. disease.
mapea. f. map.
maps. m. boy, lad, son.
mar. adj. much, great.
marawels. m. marvel.
marawilós. adj. marvellous.
marbeck. adj. too small, too little.
marca. f. mare.
marcreuils. m. mackerel.
Marca Semper Gouergenea. f. Virgin Mary (rel.).
mareir. v3. marry.
mareiss. f. morass, swamp.
mariyw. m. husband.
marmath. adj. too good.
marpeirs. m. [y varpuroer] fence.
marriar-si. v1. marry with.
marrathecks. m. marriage.
martels. m. hammer.
mars. indecl. m. Tuesday; y mharts, on Tuesdays, every Tuesday.
Marts. m. March (standard).
martys. m. cooked beef.
marx. m. stalion.
Marx. m. Mark, Marcus.
mas. conj. but.
mascul. adj. masculine.
Mataccos. name. Madowg.
mateys. m. chambre pot.
math. adj. morally good.
mathéz. f. goodness; emotional joy, exultation.
mathina. f. morning, dawn.
matis. m. moral good.
matrebó. f. aunt (generic).
matreckó. f. aunt on the mother’s side. [sometimes m. al ladh la matre].
mats. adj. morally good.
maudició. f. malediction.
Mawthack. name. Madowg.
mawtows. m. mallet.
maxam. adj., m. the best, the utmost.
maynsers. m. sacred stone monument, menhir.
mays. conj. but.
mays. m. field.
Mays. m. May (common, standard).
maysiz. f. mosque [Ar. masjid].
maysteors. m. sir, mister.
mayzoer. f. mother (informal, jocular).
mazoer. f. mother.
Mazow. name. Matthew.
meck. neg. ptc., adv. not [nonspecific].
Medevella. name. Mereveau.
meir. f. west.
meiyar. piss.
melló. f. beastie, small animal.
mels. m. wild beast, animal.
melys. m. animal, beast.
memoerar. v1. remember.
memoerea. f. [y vemuroer] memory.
menus. adj. less.
ment. f. mind.
meny. adj. sweet.
menyw. f. sweetness.
menzió. f. mention.
menzionar. mention.
mer. adv. merely, simply, just, only this.
merca. f. young lady.
mercerisar. v1. mercerize [< B. merceriddar].
mercheaunds. c. shop keep, upscale merchant.
mercheors. m. Wednesday; y mherchoers, on Wednesdays, every Wednesday.
merckets. f. foster daughter; daughter in law.
mercratanz. e. merchant.
mercreirs. m. trader, hawker.
mer. adj. absolute, pure, true.
merèng. adv. absolutely, purely, truly.
mersiers. m. mercer, cloth merchant.
merza. f. shite.
mésa. f. table, dining table.
mesem. adj., adv. same.
meter. send (something).
metheckment. f. medicine.
methissem. pron. self.
methycks. m. doctor of medicine; physician.
methyckllens. m. honey mead.
Metroccos. name. Medrowd.
mets. m. fear; m. dish [O. Fr. messe]
meuès. f. alley, mews [M.Fr. mue]
meyar. v. piss, pee.
mezeckis. c. physician.
mezicina. f. medicine.
mezickness. f. medication, medicament; medicine.
mezient. adj. quick, half slow.
mezissif. adj., pron. same [< Br. meddisif]
mezmis. f. halfmonth.
mez. f. mead.
micher. adj. small, tiny (learned).
Mickelangeoels. m. Michael Archangel (rel.).
mickeldunō. m. [O.N. mykyndja] midden, rubbish heap.
midawnea. f. milady, ma’am.
midons. m. milord, sir.
migrar. migrate.
mil. num. thousand.
milawns. m. thousandyear, millenium.
milès. m. [y vilet] soldier.
millioneris. c. millionaire.
millioneris. c. millionaire.
imaveoilis. f. wonder, miracle; M. the Christmas miracle play, depicting the birth of Jesus.
miringotomea. f. myringotomy.
miserea. f. misery.
missa. f. divine liturgy, mass.
mistar. v1. mix, stir.
mistarista. f. nonsense.
mither. send.
mither-el. mail, post.
miz. f. middle.
mm. adv. um; empty utterance.
moccu. m. wild boar; pig (obs.).
mods. m. fashion.
molestar-si. v1. be bothered.
molina. f. mill.
molineirs. m. miller.
moments. m. moment, time (specific).
mona. f. palm.
monacks. m. monk.
monarchia. f. monarchy.
monarchista. f. monarchist.
monasterio. m. monastery.
mongeors. c. monger, street peddler.
monir po paramur. v3. to date steadily.
monir ar ghweiloir. v3. go on vacation.
monir. ride (any vehicle).
monir apo(z). v3. get up to.
monodevista. c. monotheist.
monodevistethack. adj. monotheistic.
monotheismes. f. monotheism.
moneigniors. m. monseignior.
montar. climb upon something; get into something.
Morantes. f. Death.
morder. irreg. gnaw, bite; chew.
morer. die.
mores. adj. Moorish, Moroccan.
morforuenda. f. mermaid [Arm. morvorwen].
mortow. adj. mortal.
mortows. c. mortal being.
moru. m. sea, ocean.
Moruetos. name. Morved.
omusquina. f. mosquito.
omifs. m. motif.
omió. f. motion.
omoercars. m. automobile.
omusaza. f. horse vly.
omusca. f. house vly.
omustarz. f. mustard.
omults. m. word; utterance.
omoutys. m. cooked mutton.
omover. move.
Movun. f. Mofan (Irish prov.).
omower-si. move oneself.
Mowreck. name. Maurice.
omwtó. m. mutton.
Moyanock Cay. place. Moyuck Hoy; Chinese Battersea.
omoz juste. m. just the right word [Fr. mot juste].
omoz. m. word [Fr. mot].
omuccorix. m. pig keeper.
omuccows. m. wild boar; pig.
omucyw. f. wild boar; pig (obs.).
omuckis. m. boar; wild pig.
omuckus. m. pig.
omudació. f. mutation, alteration.
mudar-si. vI. change, alternate.
mudnar-si. bathe.
mult. adj., pron. many.
munnar. clean, wash, cleanse.
munnems. m. world, earth.
munneors. c. cleaner.
munzer. wash, clean; baptise.
munzió. f..vn. cleaning, purifying, laving; baptising.
murs. m. [y vuroer] wall.
muśa. f. dew, mist.
muscaz. adj. flavourful, full bodied, rich [OPr. muscat].
muses. adj. bedewed.
musser. to dew.
mysica. f. music.
N.
nació. f. race; nation.
nagouis. f. fishing boat.
nammeth. f. nammet, luncheon [Eng].
nanyara. f. babysitter, nanny [Arm. anear]
nawjeaowgoueauxw. slang. [Cantonese, nau jiao gao] European dog!
naranjeoa. f. orange (fruit).
naranjeoés. f. orange (colour).
Narbonna. Narbonne.
naso. m. nose.
nathalecca. f. Christmas.
nathorins. m. serpent (mus.).
naturalment. adv. obviously, naturally.
nauar. sail.
nauigar. navigate.
nauigeors. m. navigator; tactician (slang).
naus. f. nave.
navigó. m. sailor.
Nawembrei. m. November (standard).
naz. f. nose.
nazar. v1. swim.
ne. neg. ptc., adv. not.; prep., adv. below, downwards, under.
nebots. m. nephew, grandson.
necesitas. f. need, necessity.
nectar. flick.
nectitar. flicker.
nedio. f. nation, race.
nefyodd. m. temple [Br < Arm. nevyd].
nemets. m. temple, holy place (esp. nonchristian).
nemez. f. holy grove, church.
nemoer. m. dome; cathedral.
nend. adv. not yet [ne + dond].
nendazó. m. nettle.
nennar. v1. borrow, steal [<Engl.].
nenom. pron. anyone [< ne om].
neth. adj. powerful; wise; holy.
nertió. f. power of a magical or spiritual nature.
ners. m. military or police strength.
nesyan. pron. not even one.
nevoels. m. cloud.
nevuls. m. cloud.
new, adj. new.
newartel fácer. irreg. neutralise.
newartel. adj. neutral.
neyan. pron. no one, none.
nicaratkehès. adv. unfriendly.
nickó. f. daughter.
nicorse. adj. uncomfortable.
nicouenir. overcome, conquer (rel.).
nidevinar. v1. guess.
nidevinació. f. guess, estimation.
nien. pron. no one, none; neg. ptc., adv. not, none, no one [with persons].
nigoi. adj. invisible.
niposer. v2. discompose, unsettle.
nisaltar. v1. jump up, leap upon.
nitendable. adj. unbearable.
nitener. v2. support, uphold.
noboel. adj. noble.
nock. f. night.
nods. m. knob (esp. on a door); boob.
noej. adj. holy.
noej. m. saint.
nolejondo. adv. nowhere.
nolack. f. midwintertide.
nom. m. name.
non. neg. ptc., adv. not [nonspecific].
non contrastant. adv. no matter; notwithstanding.
non contrastant y rhisq. adv. no matter the
consequences.
nona. f. nun.
nonck. adv. now, never; neg. ptc., adv. not
[nonspecific; emphatic, depends on another neg.
ptc.].
nouef. adj. holy.
nouefath. m. aether, chi, life force [Ar. nwyyth].
nouefs. m. saint.
noués. excl. nice (sarcastic) [< Engl.].
novel. adj. novel.
novies. f. news.
noxthes. f. night.
nudez. f. nudity, nakedness.
nudhefacer. irreg. make nude or naked; strip.
nuis. pron. any, some, someone.
numers. m. number.
nunck. adv. now, never (arch).
nuptial. adj. nuptial, wedding.
nus. pers. pron. we.
Nusteor Daownea. f. Our Lady (rel.).
Nusteor Daownea leor Vrethens. f. Our Lady of
the Britons (rel.).
Nusteor Daownea la Quimbrea. f. Our Lady of
Wales (rel.).
nuy rhen. f. nothing.
O.
o. voc. ptc. o.
o...o. conj. either ... or.
obniús. adj. fearful.
obscouritats. f. obscurity, darkness.
ochels. m. eye.
ocheols. m. eye [l’ ockla (du)].
ockeors. m. extortion [ON, okr].
oder. v2. dare.
odheors. m. odour.
Oechtimbrei. m. October (common, standard).
eo. excl. cor, oo.
eo. exclam. coo!
offender. v. offend.
oficina. f. office.
oficieleides. f. phopicleide.
ofrenta. f. [ils ofrend] divine liturgy, mass.
Ogmios. m. a Kerno god.
ogmiows. m. letter of the alphabet.
ossès. m. bone.
osteà. f. host (for communion).
other. hear.
other. hate.
othiós. adj. odious, hateful.
ouel. excl., conj. well.
ouicìtics. c. victim; sacrifice.
oultem. adj., pron. last.
oummes. m. soil, earth, dirt.
oumoersoels. m. umbrella.
ounda. f. rolling hills (coll); breasts.
ous. f. egg.
ous. f. ewe.
ousiquels. m. freshly butchered bone; ossicle.
outh. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of pouring or liquid motion].
ouveols. m. tidbit, morsel. (?)
ouws. f. ewe.
ovenèir. v3. fear.
ovenòs. m. fear, dread.
ovoertha. c. eel.
owteors. c. [ils owtoer] author.
owther. hear.

P.
packettes di carión. m. tin of catsmeat.
packettès. m. envelope, packet.
Padcgouenet Cay. place. Bating Yat Ciouy; English Battersea.
padneirs. m. bread baker; bread knife.
padnis y oues. m. French toast.
padnis. m. [y phanèn] bread, loaf.
padrò. m. foster father.
Padstow. f. Padstow.
pagar. v1. pay.
Pagusea. Ill Paes.
apissès. f. fish (dial.).
pals. m. cloak.
pantografa. f. pantograph (all senses).
papa. m. pope.
Papa di Roma. m. Pope of Rome.
papeirs. m. paper.
paradísos. m. paradise, heaven.
paramurs. c. date, boy friend or girlfriend; steady date.
pardonar. pardon, excuse.
parla. f. speech.
parlar. v1. speak.
parlier. v2. chit-chat.
Parolaments. m. Parliament.
parroceea. f. parish.
par. m. [y phareit] wall of a building; room partition.
paritchoeleir. adj. especial, particular.
parts. f. part, portion.
ap. f. peace.
pass. neg. ptc., adv. not.
passaments. m. path.
pasar. v1. pass; happen.
pasta. f. pasta.
patela. f. platter.
patió. f. end of the penis.
patrechó. m. uncle on the mother’s side. [sometimes p. al ladh la matre]
pauma. f. palm tree, palm leaf.
pavillió. f. bell of a musical instrument; picnic shelter; gazebo.
pawementar. pave, set tiles.
payar. v1. pay.
paydhoer. m. father (informal, jocular).
payna. f. page
pays. m. country, land.
pazeor. m. father (formal).
peccats. m. [la peccata, coll.] sin.
pechads. m. sin.
pechadyrs. c. sinner.
pedesteors. m. [y phedestroer] pedestrian.
pednrewzs. m. marjoram.
peircka. f. perch.
peishawdeor. m. fisherman.
peldrins. c. wandering penitent.
pemper. pron. whoever, whosit, whatsit.
Pendraccó. m. Pendragon.
penetencial. adj. remorseful, penitential.
penetenció. f. bitter remorse, penitence.
pensar. think.
Pentraeth. f. Pentraeth.
Penzanz. f. Penzance, signifying saint's head.
pepil. neg. ptc., adv. not a peep [verbs of speaking].
per difaut. phrase. by accident, by default.
per. prep. through, along, by.
per-amurs. c. lover, date.
per-ce-rem. phrase. for this reason.
per-ke. conj. because.
per-que. m. reason; why's and wherefores.
pera. prep. (per + a). for (with dat. per. & acc. res).
peraz. prep. (per + ad). for (with dat. per. & acc. res).
perder. lose.
perdunar. v. pardon, forgive.
perfecció. f. perfection.
perfecta. f. cigar tapered at both ends.
perfectment. adv. perfectly.
perfeiz. adj. right, fully, thorough.
perficar. transfix.
perforementació. f. perforation, puncture.
perforementar. v1. puncture, perforate.
perguenz. adv., conj. perhaps, possibly.
permonir. undergo, go through.
pernavar. v. sail.
Perran. m. St. Perran.
persaltar. leap like a hare.
persecoueir (a-dd-alchyn / alch chosa). seek someone, search for something.
persecuteors. m. suitor.
pereils. m. parsley.
persexouement. adv. following, according to.
persó gramatheckal. f. grammatical person.
persó. f. person.
persouazes. adj. convinced.
persque. conj. for.
persuader. persuade.
pertener. have on the carpet (coll.).
pesca. f. [y pheisck] comb.
pesckis. m. fish.
pescymongeors. c. fish monger.
pesk. m. fish.
pethis. m. [y phedet] foot.
petició. f. petition.
petició. f. petition.
petra. f. rock.
Petrock. m. St. Petroc.
peuwsa. f. leather.
pewcker. adj. nice, okeh.
pexó. f. savings, cash.
pezis. m. foot.
pharmacea. f. druggist, pharmacy.
phonologeoetheck. adj. phonological.
pianino de ferir. m. toy piano.
pibó [y fibow]. m. pipe, flute.
piboula. f. small flute.
pick. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of communicating, esp. writing].
picks. m. spade [cards]
pictura. f. picture.
pila. f. spear.
Pilarrumant. name. Shaxpere.
pileyân. m. small rug or blanket, as placed under a saddle; pillow [ScG].
pinceuls. m. pencil.
pinis. m. pine.
pientreir. v3. describe.
pipó. f. smoking pipe.
pirámides. m. pyramid cigar type.
piscó. f. box, case.
piscó de trinir. f. music box.
pissar. v. piss.
pissar. v1. pee.
pistó. m. piston, piston valve.
pistornar. instal a valve.
placenta. f. placenta (med.).
placer. be pleasing.
placer-si. v2. please, be pleasing to.
plan. m. plan.
planificar. v1. plan, make arrangements.
planta. f. sole of the foot (med.).
planta. f. child.
plaser-si. please, like.
playsant. adj. pleasant.
plazá. f. square, plaza, forum.
plednefacker. v.irreg. impregnate.
plendfeaire. v3. fulfill.
pligravasar. bow down to, kowtow (B pligar a fas).
pluma [y llummes]. f. pen.
pluzoer. pron. several, many [O.Fr. plusor].
ply. adj. more (obs.).
po. prep. at, by, along side of; chez (with names).
po breyvó. adj. very sexy.
po noues. adj. de mode, chic.
po en var. adv. too much, overmuch.
po la ghouia cela ‘lla. adv. anyway, along those lines.
po phrincipes. adv. from the first, at first.
poboels. m. folk, people.
pochets. f. lady’s handbag.
pochió. m. ram.
poció. f. drink, potion; elixir, drug.
poetaster. m. poetaster [Lat. poetaster]
pof. excl. bosh.
poffeirs. c. fool, prick.
pofind. m. food shop, eatery, food stall.
pofindeirs. m. foodmonger’s waggon.
point. neg. ptc., adv. not [nonspecific].
poinxtila. f. point, sharp object.
politheísmes. f. polytheism.
pols. m. powder, dust; medicated powder.
polydevista. c. polytheist.
polydevistethack. adj. polytheistic.
pondis. m. weight, mass; a weight.
poner do mette. v2. strike fear in one.
poner. irreg. put, set in order.
ponipila. f. census.
opénos. m. [y phont] bridge.
opassar. v1. pass by.
opassarsi. v1. be turned away.
ophass. f.pl. the ritual depicting the journey of Mary and Joseph at Christmastide.
oporckys. m. hog.
oporcs. m. pork.
pordat. f. [y phoirith] door, gate; port.
pothor. m. port.
poser. v2. settle, fall into place [< poner]
postis. m. [y phostes] lintel; gateway arch.
posturs. m. dessert.
pother. irreg. be able, can.
pouena. f. punishment.
pouercó. m. cooked pork.
pouerilès. adj. youthful, childlike.
pouesea. f. poesy.
pouetamentès. m. skillsome poet.
poula. f. poultry, chicken meat.
poulmongeors. m. poultry monger.
pouteors. m. [y phoutroer] rotting material.
poutows. m. pit.
poutrez. adj. putrid, rotten.
povre. adj. poor.
povrezmar-si. v1. seek arbitration.
powcker. adj. nice, neat.
poxtuw. f. tit, breast.
pocin. f. breast, tit.
poyurs. m. pepper.
poz. prep. at, by, along side of; chez (with names); poz-y-moments, a long time.
pozelar. v3. travel, go along.
precets. m. [y phrecet] prececept.
preciós. adj. precious.
precurs. m. [y phrecuroer] prayer.
prefaració. f. preparation.
prefarar. v1. make ready, prepare.
prefis. m. prefix.
pregoeind. f. question.
pregoeir di (alchyn / alch chosa). v. ask after someone; ask for something, request.
pregoeir. v. question, ask.
pregos. m. [y phreguroers] beggar.
pregouerbs. m. preverb.
prender. irreg. learn, grasp, understand.
prensaos. m. square cigar [<Sp. prensado].
prenzeors. m. priest.
preposició. f. preposition (gram.).
presewar. preserve.
presidente. m. long broad cigar type.
prets. m. traditional Kemrese bardic poetry [O.Ker. pritos, Bryth. pritus]
preziea. f.col. loot; stolen property.
prezecar. vb1. preach.
prezeth. m. poetic dabbling, poorly done poesy
Arv. prydyth, poetaster.
primagouera. f. spring.
prims. adj. first.
princippès. f. beginning.
problema. m. problem.
proboer. adj. own; proper.
prodició. f. utter betrayal.
profacer. irreg. promote.
profeta. c. prophet.
profund. adj. first.
profundos. m. “C” note: theoretical fundamental tone of an annafeirs or bousins; key note of an instrument.
proistar. irreg. stand forth.
pronoms. m. pronoun.
pronto. adv. soon.
pronto ke. adv. as soon as.
propenckar. approach.
proskem. adj. next, following.
prosechoutheors. c. plaintiff’s counsel.
prosperitats. f. prosperity.
prostatheors. c. defendant’s counsel.
proveor. adj. right, proper.
prover. prove.
proversi. refl. prove oneself.
provocar. v1. dare, challenge.
provocatheors. c. defendant’s counsel.
Praydió. f. Prydain, Britain.
public. adj. public.
publicós. n. public.
pubs. c. public house, tavern.
puckys. m. ram.
puhoeg. m. harangue, political stump speech [O.Pr. pueg].
puhoeir. v3. can, be able [AN. pohoir].
puiinya. f. fist.
puiynar. be fought out, be had out (only in passive phrase: puinytaroer).
puis. f. [obl. puidet] rest, nirvana.
puiyns. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of communicating, esp. writing].
puiyns. m. spot, dot; accent mark common in writing (?).
puleg. m. flea; neg. ptc., adv. not [verbs of especially exaggerated movement].
puls. m. [obl. poule] catsmeat; low grade poultry.
pultió. f. cooked chicken.
pumès. f. ash.
punir. v3. punish.
punt. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of time].
pur. adj. pure, virtuous.
purifacer. v2. make pure.
purifacet. v2. keep pure.
purós. m. puro cigar.
purpura. f. purple.
putá. f. unlicensed whore.
pwerckó. m. cooked pork.
pymytheck. num. fifteen (prov.).
pynethack. num. fifteen.
p’ar. prep. per ar.
Q.
Qarnaw. m. medieval Arabic name for the ninth century Emirate founded in SW Britain.
qarnow. adj. heaped up.
qarnows. m. heap, pile.
qaumow. adj. brave, stout.
qerts. m. smooth bark of a tree.
qs. f. (“couantitats souficient”). sufficient amount; just enough.
quana. f. bitch [dial].
qy. c. dog.
Qu.
que dospons-te. phrase. how’s it going.
queinier. v2. keen, wail; mourn [Gael. caoinim].
quen nZawzó. excl. how boorish!
quenerz. adv., c. high minded, snooty, arrogant.
quemoner. complainer.
quemonernts. complainer.
Quernunos. m. the Horned One (rel.).
Quimmerows. c. Briton, fellow Roman.
quitar. f. guitar.
R.
radnó. f. stanza, verse [Bryth. rannon].
raison. f. reason, explanation.
rasió. f. reason (capacity of mind).
ram l’ amur. m. maypole, the “pledging pole” or “marrying pole”.
ram long. m. long joint of a bassoon or ophicleide.
ram corth. m. short joint of a bassoon or ophicleide.
ram y gigges. m. gallows, the “dancing pole”.
ramis. m. oar.
ramó. m. branch.
rampant. adj. rampant.
rams. m. branch, stick; weed, herb; gallows; maypole.
rapeditats. f. speed, rapidity.
rapid. adv. fast, speedy, rapid, swift.
rapidement. adv. quickly, rapidly.
rapidéz. f. quickness, speed.
razecks. f. root.
recapetar. v1. begin anew.
rechaper. v2. recognise someone.
rechéz. f. rightness, correctness.
recht. adj. correct, right.
rektorea. f. rectory.
reclamar. v1. recall, remember.
reclinar. v1. recline.
recostar. v1. stand behind.
recuisinar. v1. reheat (food).
redar. v1. give back.
redar. v2. laugh.
refacer y rhennes. v2. shapeshift.
refamos. adj. very famous.
regeoi. v2. gladden, become joyful.
regeoiessament. f. merrymaking.
regió. f. queen.
regoueilleint. adj. awake, alert.
regoueyleir. to wake.
regracellès. f. gracefullness (chiefly poetic).
regracles. adj. graceful.
relació. f. relation.
remisio. f. remission.
remistaristar. v1. mix up, jumble, stumble about.
remponer. v2. restore, replace.
rems. m. item, thing.
render. smile.
rendos. m. constellation, star.
renew. adj. fresh.
renother. v2. listen carefully, heed.
Reoa. f. Moon.
reols. f. reel (dance).
reomclaradur. c. computer programmer.
reomeors. f. [Ir. G] computer.
reponer. irreg. replace, set in order again.
resalent. adj. very excellent.
resalir. irreg. leap over; attain high or lofty goals.
resaltar. v1. leap over, jump over.
resciver. carve.
resend. adj. f. ancient.
reserrar. cut, saw.
resteniament. adj. resistant.
resistier. v2. resist.
resonar. resound.
respednar. v1. begin again, start anew.
respublica. f. polity, republic.
restrenger. restrain, keep back.
restrent. adj. tight, restrained.
rezi. f. star.
retina. f. retina (med.).
retirar-si. withdraw, retreat.
retis. f. network.
retostar. reheat.
retostoes. f. zweibeck.
reunió. f. reunion.
reunir. v3. reunite.
reveler. v2. reveal, open up.
renvenir. v.irreg. return, come again.
reverencea. reverence, respect.
renenir. irreg. return, come again.
reyal. adj. royal.
reys. m. king.
Reyselliamó. m. [Scd.] the Scandinavian commonwealth.
Reyxs. m. [Germ.] the German empire.
rhapses. m. rape.
rheitheirs. m. provincial governor.
rhen. neg. ptc., adv. not [nonspecific]; m.pl. hide clothing; barbaric clothes; pron. anything, something.
rhestaurants. f. sexual restorative (med.)
rhetes. f. [y rhte] net.
rhewen. f.pl. second crop in a season.
rhem. m. (-t) a cold, a minor respiratory
infection with runny nose and fever for chief
complaints
rhilessar-si. v1. relax, take it easy.
rhizi. exclam. damn! [Arm. rydy].
rhizzoir. v3. fuck, have sex.
rhoadnorneir. v3. purr; rumble.
rhotacas. f.pl. cheese wheel.
rhouina. f. ruin.
rhonz. judge in ire.
rhuar. ask; bid; pray.
rhuna. f. letter of the alphabet.
rickishavis. m. rickshaw.
rider. v. irreg. laugh.
riger. v. stiffen.
rigó. f. queen.
riskés. f. risk.
Riuros. m. January (legal).
rix. c. chief, leader.
riz. neg. ptc., adv. not [< rhizoir (?)]
[nonspecific, emphatic]
roeuwella. f. cog, spiked wheel (as on spurs).
romarapareys. c. tinker, gypsy, vagabond [Roma
+ Ir. G. raparey].
rombleir. v3. ramble, wander.
romeir. v3. wander, travel.
romper. bust, break.
rosa. f. rose.
rosès. adj. rosy, ruddy.
rosteors. m. mouthpiece of a clarinet or
saxophone.
rotara. f. fish.
rotund. adj. round.
rousqué. f. rough bark of a tree; hide, skin;
fleece, husk.
rovusto. m. very short, bery broad cigar type.
roys. m. king (prov.).
rozzer. v2. nibble.
rrrou. exclam. grrr, growl.
rudd. adj. red.
rufió. m. wildcat.
rummer. destroy.
ruvreoir. v3. blush.
ruvur. f. blush.
ruvurina. f. slight blush.
S.
sa carra. phrase. that does it; all done.
saber. know (of facts); to recognise (in the past
tense); saus ty quen, guess what? (coll).
sabidès. adj. wise.
saccar. draw back; pull.
sachraments. m. sacred oath, sacrament.
sacka. f. basket; hand bag.
sackis. m. sack.
saclements. m. sacrament.
saisafons. m. saxophone.
salâm. excl. salaam.
salaronys. m. saxophone.
salir. irreg. leave, depart; go out.
sals. f. salt.
salutació. f. greeting.
saluts. f. health; salvation.
salvar. heal.
Salwadoers Mabono. m. Most Excellent Saviour
(rel.).
salwet. vid. salwi.
salwi. imper. god(s) save you. Used only in
formal salutations in letters.
Samonios. m. November (legal).
Samons. m. November (common).
Samotempus. m. summer (official).
Samotems. m. summer (usual).
San Ystanoers il Maxam Caru. m. St. Stannus
(patron of tin miners) (rel.).
San Jowan Yfangeoelista. m. St. John the
Evangelist (rel.).
San Devethes. m. St. David of Wales (rel.).
San Patreck. m. St. Patrick (rel.).
san. adv., prep. without.
sancoues. f. blood.
sandez. f. health.
Sang Perren il Maxam Caru. m. St. Perran Most
Beloved (patron of Dunein) (rel.).
Sang Pedoers Apossoels. m. St. Peter the Apostle
(rel.).
Sang Bregant. f. St. Brigantia (rel.).
sangs. m. blood.
siap. exclam. excuse me!, shop!
sich. adv. thus.
sild. neg. ptc., adv. not [with emphatic, forceful verbs]
sildió. f. spittle, sputum.
Silvatecca. name. Selvadeck.
Simivis. m. June (legal).
simonea. f. trade in indulgences or relics.
simple. adj. plain, unadorned, simple.
iner. v. stretch.
sintiemt addack. adj. ill.
sis pleckes. phrase. (if you) please.
siser. v. quit, stop.
sistema. m. system.
six. adv. thus.
Snory. c. SNORist supporter.
soer. adv., prep. over, upon.
soercaper. take on.
soercarer. v2. love to excess.
soerceder. succeed.
soerponer. knock over, knock out.
soertraayer. open the tap; pour a drink.
soervencer. prevail, conquer.
solament. adv. only, just.
soles. m. Sunday; y soles, on Sundays, every Sunday.
soléz. f. solitude; lonliness.
solfeigeoir. v3. solfey, sing hymnody.
solfeiges. f. solfey, hymnody, gallery music.
solga. f. [y syl] sole of a shoe or boot.
solis. m. floor.
sollt. m. [y sollt] shilling.
sollta. f.col. money.
sols. m. sol, shilling, abbr.: s or /; sole of a shoe, bottom of a box, etc.; base of something.
solució. f. solution.
soner. v2. sound, ring.
soubuckettes. m. gazunder.
soucks. m. juice.
souechró. f. mother-in-law (trad).
souficient. adj. enough.
souga. f. hay rope [*souggo-].
soulavrar. v1. suffer, labour under duress.
sourris. m. smile.
sonets. m. “C” note: sixth partial of an annafeirs or bousins.
speciès. f. species (sci.).
speck. neg. ptc., adv. not [idea of minutiae].
sponder. irreg. answer, reply.
soulsar. expel.
stapes. m. stapes (med.).
suada. m. thirst.
subjunctiv. m. subjunctive (gram.).
suil. f. east.
sulis. f. eye; Sulis, Sun.
suma. f. sum, total.
sumar. v1. do sums, calculate.
supoer. adv. above, on, by means of.
surditats. f. deafness.
surz. adj. deaf.
surz. adj. mucky, dirty; n. dirt.
suzès. f. deafness.
suspiració. f. sigh.
suspirar. v1. sigh.
suzeors. m. sweat.
suzer. sweat.
syntaxis. m. syntax.
syrpredner. surprise; prosecute a sneak attack.
T.
ta. excl. see ye later.
tbla. f. table, chart, map.
tacet. adj. quiet, silent.
tad. m. dad, daddy.
tais. pron. such, suchlike.
taizenyen. pron. such a one.
tajecks. m. [Pers. tadig] crunchy spiced rice.
talekis. m. talcum.
Talesin. name. Talesind.
tambourinis. m. small drum.
tambours. m. drum.
tamps. m. lid, top.
tadn adv. so; as.
tadn. adv. so, that.
tadn...ke. adv. as...as.
tandalisar. v1. entice, tantalise.
tanis. f. fire.
tanke. adv. just as.
tansar. touch; play a stringed musical instrument.
tant. adv. so, so many.
tapa. f. dessert; appetiser.
tapaza. f. light snack, hors d’ouvre.
tapazeirs. m. snack shop.
tarfs. m. bull.
tauwalmagans. m. sacred stone monument, dolmen.
taverna. f. pub, tavern.
tawerna. f. restaurant.
tcheckefey. adv. by-and-by [Anlgi: tchiecqefais]
tec. m. roof, shelter.
tec. irreg. cover.
tediós. adj. tedious.
ten. irreg. have, hold (not in the sense of “possess”); grab; possess, have (of nonsentient beings).
tengets. f. tongue.
tenéz. f. fate, karma; Pagan virtue [Arv. tyngeth]
tenós. f. bird.
tentación. f. temptation.
teoer. m. watchtower.
temenació. f. ending, termination.
terra. f. land; country (poet.).
terracontoes. f. registered land.
terrivoel. adj. terrible, horrible.
tersares. num. three.
teruyn. m. High King (of Cambria).
teseors. m. guide wire; suspension wire; tensor muscle (med.).
tesis. f. thesis, research paper.
testemonea. f. testimony.
tetrarchía. f. tetrarchy.
tetrarchista. f. tetrarchist.
tewnegezs. m. fate [Arm. twnged].
textus roman. m. Latin letters/alphabet.
tey. m. leanto, shed; henhouse.
theatoer cieurgeourecea. m. surgical theatre.
theatoer. m. theatre, esp. stage; moving picture.
thema. f. theme, motif.
thromdinamatheck. m. thermodynamics.
thromdinamatheckal. adj. thermodynamic.
Thrurhuys. m. pl. the miracle play of the Three Kings.
tierens. m. chief.
Tiersbards. m. Chief Bard.
tilitler. v. tickle.
timez. adj. fearful.
tinna. f. fire.
tinniow. m. metal food or drink container, tin can.
Tira. f. Earth.
tockispatha. f. finger cots for playing a musical sword.
toga Alvenack. f. kilt.
tutur. adj. future.
toga. f. toga.
togadours. m. tailour.
togadurs. m. tailor.
toganó. f. large cloak, great kilt, tablecloth.
tons. m. tone.
tonsura. f. tonsure.
torcs. m. twisting.
torta. f. [y thoirt] sweet filled rope shaped pastry.
torth. adj. twisted.
Tory. Tory, conservative.
tory. m. bull.
tos. v2. shave off, esp. the hair of the head.
tostar. roast, toast.
total. adj. total.
tots. pron. indef. everything, all; n. the all, totality, sum total.
toucouets. m. “E” note: fourth partial of an annafeirs or bousins.
tourismo. m. tourism
tra. prep. by means of.
tradició. f. tradition.
trager. take.
traiyer. pull.
traiys. m. draught (of drink); long pint (meas.).
trambuckar. v. gob on, prattle.
tramigrar. wander across.
tramp pednow o choz. phrase. for what it’s worth.
tramp. prep. through, by [< trant+per]
tramper. adv. across, all along, through.
trancouel. adj. tranquil.
trancouil. adj. quiet, tranquil.
trancouiltats. f. tranquility, quiet.
trans. prep., adv. through, by means of.
transduczeir. v3. translate.
transduczió. f. translation.
transpeller. irreg. drive onwards.
trant. prep., adv. across.
trantowt. prep. beyond.
trasfeiare. v3. carry out, perform thoroughly.
trasnagouigar. sail across.
trassalir. v3. walk through, traverse.
tratstus. m. [y thrasturoer] roof beam.
traw. num. m. three.
trawendien. pron. absolutely no one.
trawentot. pron. simply everyone, absolutely everything.
trecarez. f. trickery.
trefoelea. f. clover.
trefs. m. (y threv) town or village hall.
tremelar. tremble.
trenx. m. trencher, long platter.
treves. m.pl. britches, trousers, esp. knickerbockers.
trew. num. f. three.
tri-de-naw. num. twenty-seven (prov.).
triarchía. f. triarchy.
triarchista. f. triarchist.
triats. f. triad.
tribuws. f. tribe.
trichlena. f. dining room, feast hall.
trichlens. m. lord’s hall; Court.
triduws. m. three day period.
trinin. v3. tinkle, chime, ring.
trist. adj. sad.
trista. f. sadness’ (poet., slang).
trister. v2. sadden.
trister-si. v2. be sad.
tristèz. f. sadness.
triviruws. m. triumvirs.
trompets (pistones). m. trumpet.
trompets claes. m. kent bugle, keyed trumpet.
Trots. c. commie.
Trurow. f. Truro.
tuba. f. tuba.
tuileth. m. toilet, bathroom [< Brith.].
tumults. m. tumult, uproar.
tuta. f. people, tribe.
txalaparta. f. musical instrument made from a plank [< Bas.].
U.
uax. excl. aaargh; scream of pain.
uchelcosa. f. esoteric topic or utterance, important speech.
uchelgutha. f. sweet or tender speech; courtship.
uchelreys. m. high king.
uchelwets. m. mistletoe.
uensiò. m. venison.
uer. prep., adv. above, over.
uesveors. m. the Evenstar, the night sky.
uins. m. wine.
Ullaz. f. Uladd (Irish prov.).
umetats. f. dampness; humidity.
umra. f. shade.
unigeonitoes. c. only child.
unigouersa. f. universe.
unill. m. chip, bit, piece.
unir. v3. unite, join.
universitats. f. university.
urows. c. Otherworld cattle.
uru. m. wild cattle, aurochs, bison; Otherworld cattle.
uruis. m. bison.
usage. m. use.
usual. adj. typical, usual (v. común).
Utheors. m. Uther.
V.
vacuefacer. irreg. empty.
vagina. f. vagina (med.).
valió. f. horse.
varró. m. fellow, man.
vecks. f.pl. crumbs, leftovers.
veila. f.s. veil; [y veila] f.pl. sail.
vencer. conquer, overcome.
venenó. m. poison.
vere. adj. true, faithful.
veritats. f. truth, verity.
vesthes. f.pl. clothing.
vets. m. deer.
vetsy. m. deer.
veysey. m. bathroom [< Engl.].
vins. m. wine.
vile. adj. violent.
velezes. c. wolf.
vodunnons. m. Hell.
vogouaz. f. daughter-in-law (trad).
voler. will, wish.
volitar. flitter, flutter.
vondon. m.pl. good eating, good food.
vonten. c.pl. well.
vor. prep., pvb. over, above, upon.
vordecker. chastise, scold; holler at.
vordrueds. n.c. bishop; il V., the Patriarch of Glastonminstre.
vortraiyer. haul over, heave to.
vorum. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of motion].
vorveckès. f. snips, scissors.
voups. c. vox, vixen [arch.].
voweils. m. vowel (gram.).
vragont. m. donkey.
vrickió. f. wren.
W.
wader. go.
wechtiala. f. victuals, food.
weder. see.
weider. know; be wise.
weil. m. holiday, vacation.
weleta. f. poet.
welets. m. poet.
weller. irreg. will, want; desire; wish.
weneors. indecl. m. Friday; y whenoers, on Fridays.
wenir. irreg. come, enter, arrive.
went. f. breeze.
wercs. m. cooked pork [< Sp.].
Wergils. m. Virgil.
werment. adv. verily, truly.
wersc. conj. because.
werser. teach.
werses. adj. learned, versed.
weter. turn.
vesseyls. m. wassail.
wexent. adj. vexing.
wins. m. [y whinnes] wine.
wirets. m. green.
wirgula. f. wand.
wirids. m. green.
wisió. f. vision, sight.
witha. f. life.
wiwer. live, inhabit.
wortó. m. thumb, big toe.
worts. m. sledgehammer.
woudneors. f. wound.
wourts. m. weed; medicinal herb.
X.
xalaparta. f. musical instrument made from a plank [< Bas.].
xarta. f. map.
xarter. go or transport via hearse.
xefes. m. dockmaster.
xermá. c. brother, sister; cousin; any relative; friend; fellow Kernowan.
Xesuxrist. m. Jesus Christ (rel.).
xickes. f. jigg (danse).
xorós. m. choir.
xozer. v2. rape.
xristians. c. Christian.
XXNK. phrase. Iesous Xristos nika (rel.).

Y.
y veneor ke. adv. at least (the “lesses”).
y zew. pron. both.
yaithadeors. c. piper.
yaithes. f. gaida (bag pipe).
Yanouers. m. January.
yarrows. f. hen.
yckos. excl. look here.
ydentiponer. show identification.
yduda. f. help, aid, assistance.
ydjuda. v1. help, assist.
yeckns. m. flame.
yeckoer. f. wife.
yenck. m. anvil.
yendarmeraea. f. gendarmerie; police force.
yendarms. m. gendarme, policeman, bobby; man-at-arms; warrior; soldier.
yenodevista. c. henotheist.
yenodevistethack. adj. henotheistic.
Yenstats. m. unitary state [< Ir.]
yerba. f. medicinal herb.
yerfs reial. f. basil, the “royal herb”.
yerfs. m. culinary herb
yerva. f. herb, wort; weed.
yeunigouersa. f. universe.
yeunz. num. eleven.
Yewdows. c. Jew.
yewst. prep., pvb. near.
ymb. prep. within [in + amb].
ymbdenter. prep. within.
ymersió. f. immersion.
ymmrazar. hug, embrace.
ympezir co. v3. get together with; get something going with [in + amb + OK pezoir, beg, petition].
yngredhient. c. ingredient.
yngrupó. f. group; gang.
yngs. c. fire, campfire.
ynsacar. attract, bring in.
ynteresant. adj. interesting.
ynt thíchionalisar. v1. commit to a mental facility.
yntstitución. f. institution.
yocer. play a game.
yock. neg. adv. not (w/ verbs of looking).
ystandar. m. standard, norm.
ystapa. f. stirrup.
ystar alleche. be sick (to be abed).
ystar. irreg. stand; be.
ystarens. m. path, trail [ystarn].
ystatua. f. statue.
ystautó. m. urine, piss.
ystavoels. m. stable.
Ystefand. m. Steven.
ysteir. f. history.
yстеireck. adj. historic.
yстеireckal. adj. historical.
ystels. f. drop of thick liquid.
ytender. v2. extend.
ystobniús. adj. fearless.
ystoerea. f. [ils ystoeri] history.
ystola. f. dress, robe, stole.
ystolar-si. v.refl. fem. dress; get ready to go outdoors.
ystorea. f. history.
ystouffier-si. stuff oneself (as with food and drink).
ystoufiar-si. stuff oneself, feast.
ystoufs. m. soup.
ystrafe le morte. phrase. deadly earnest.
ystrans. c. stranger; foreigner.
ystraspelles. f. strathspey.
ystrats. m. street, lane.
ystraza. f. street, lane.
ystrictura. f. structure.
ystrifá. f. struggle, jihad.
ystrifir. v3. struggle, strive.
ystufs. f. stew.
ystut. adj. sharp witted, astute..
ystutèz. f. acuity.
ystuts. adj. sharp witted, astute..
ythens. m. bird.
Yulis. m. July (standard).
Yuns. m. June (common, standard).
ywangeoils. m. gospel.
Z.
Zarahèmla. place. location of the principal Mormon temple in Louisianne.
Zawznoech. m. English language; English person.
zazó. m. penis (juv., sl.).
zerf. m. stag (obs. spelling).
zia matenes. m. morning.
zidicó. f. a kind of Louisianan jass like musical genre; any "modern" musical form.
zona. f. girdle, belt.
zoulipin. f.pl. pine needle.
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