

A Concise Tabulation  
of the  
Cornovian Dialect

AUC MMCCCCVI.



A Concise Tabulation  
of the  
Cornovian Grammar.



Universitas Sancti Perranis,  
apud Truronem, Damnoniae.  
ano cccxliiii 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 Truro, 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,  
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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 heretofore 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:

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

NOTE ☞ StB, Standard Brithenig; PgB, Pagusian Brithenig dialect; EC, Eastern Cornovian (Dunnú); Sor, Sorbadu; Lu, Lundish; WC, Western Cornovian (Cornovian); Du, Dewru; Br, Breotu; Bel, Belgeu; Sc, Scillic; Dom, Domanu.

Cornovian Dialect, Kingdom of Dunnow,  
Central Province of Duneint.

Some Notes on the Divisions within the Province and the Dialects.

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 Dunnow 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 Marlborough 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 Dunnow. The common border between Kernow and Dunnow 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 Dunnow, from Torixmouth to Wiladuns, mostly by the few inhabitants of Exemoor. Domanú is spoken in the land south of Dartmoor, in Dunnow, and in a few pockets of costal lands between Exmouth and Lyme Regis. Dewrú 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 Dunnow, 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:

I	II	III	IV	V
Unmutate	Aspirate	Nasal	Softening	Hardening
p	ph	mb	b	pp**
t	th, þ*	nd	d	tt**
c, k	ch	ng	g	ck, cc**
qu	wh	ngw	gw	qu**
b	bh	mb	bh	p
d	dh, þþ*	nd	dh	t
g	gh	ng	gh	k
gw	w	ngw	w	qu
w	wh**	ngw	w**	— †
m	mh	mm**	mh	— †
n	nh**	nn**	nh**	— †
f	fh**	mh	v	ff
s	sh**	nz	z	ss
v	vh**	mh**	vh**	— †
z	zh**	nz	z**	— †

\* 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, ie., words starting with Ll come after words starting with Li in dictionaries: Bh; Ch; nC, nc; Dh; Gh; H; Kh; nK, nk; Ll, 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.

Letter	English Equivalent Sound	Letter	English Equivalent Sound
à; a	'ah' when stressed; 'uh' when unstressed; [a], [ə]	m	like English; [m]
ae	a broader more open form of 'e'; [ɛ]	mh	like English 'v'; [v]
b	like English; [b]. Often 'v' intervocalically; [v].	n, nh	like English; [n]
bh	'v'; [v]	nc, nk, ng	like English 'ng' in sing; [ŋ]
c	's' before e or i; 'k' elsewhere; [s], [k]	ó, ò; o	'oh' or 'aw' when stressed; 'o' or 'ou' when unstressed; [ɔ:], [o], [u]
ch	like the 'ch' in loch; [x]	oe	o + wuh; [ɔwə] The labial element should not be too obvious.
ck	'k', a hardened c; [k]	p	like English; [p]
d	like English; [d]	ph	'f'; [f]
dh	'ð' ('th' in Eng. <i>that</i> ); [ð]	qu, cu	'qu', in pronouns, 'k'; [kw], [k]
é, è; e	'ay' ('ai' in <i>wait</i> ) or 'eh' when stressed; 'uh' when unstressed; [ɛ], [e], [ə]	r	short trilled 'r' when initial or medial, sometimes like 'rzh' when final; [r]
f	like English; [f]	rr	long trilled 'r'; [r̄]
g	'zh' before e or i; 'g' elsewhere; [ʒ], [g]	rh	short trilled 'r' with slight breathiness; [hr]
gh	like the 'ch' of loch, but voiced; [ɣ]	s, sh	like English; [s]
h	slight breath before vowels; [h]	t	like English; [t]
í; i	'ee' when stressed; 'ih' elsewhere; [i], [I]	th	'þ' ('th' in Eng. <i>thing</i> ); [θ]
j	like English; [ʒ]	ú; u	'oo' when stressed; 'uh' when unstressed; [u], [ə]
k	like English; [k]	v, vh	like English; [v]
kh	like the 'ch' in loch; [x]	w, wh	like English when a consonant; 'oo' when a vowel; [w], [u]
l	like English; [l]	x	like 'ch' in loch; [x]
ll	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]	y	'ee' when stressed; 'uh' when unstressed; [i], [ə]
		z	like English; [z]
		zh	like English; [ʒ]

### 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.

	m.		f.	
	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
nom.	il, ill	y <sup>a</sup> , ils	la, lla	y <sup>a</sup> , ils
dat.	li	ys	li	ys
obl.	le <sup>n</sup>	y <sup>a</sup> , ils	la <sup>n</sup> , lla <sup>n</sup>	y <sup>a</sup> , ils

#### Indefinite Article.

	c.	
	sing.	plur.
	yn <sup>n</sup>	yn <sup>a</sup>
	ni	ni
	yn <sup>n</sup>	yn <sup>a</sup>

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.

### 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:

	I		II		III	
nom.	-a, -es, -ès, -u	-i, -es	-r	-res	—	-n
dat.	-i, -e	-ib*	-ri	-rib*	-ni	-nib*
obl.	-e	-es	-ron	-res	-n	-n

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 retention 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: [ə]. 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 an *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 [ə], 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:

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

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 deyti, *fingers*. In formal prose, proper names of this class show a characteristic vocative form in -e: Marcke 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:

	il cantes, <i>language</i>	il dames, <i>ox</i>	il bardes, <i>bard</i>	Marcos, <i>Marc</i>
nom.	il cantes	il dames	il bardes	il Marcos
dat.	li canti, cceint	li dami, deimh	li bardhi, beirdh	li Marcci
obl.	le ncante	le ndame	le mbarde	le mMarcon
voc.				o Mharcce
nom.	y chanti	y dhami	y bhardi	y Mharcci
dat.	ys cantev	ys damev	ys bardev	ys Marccev
obl.	y chantes	y dhammes	y bhardhes	y Mharcces

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:

	il Kernow, <i>Cornwall</i>	il Belgeow, <i>Belgae</i>	il Dewrow, <i>Durotriges</i>	il Trewrow, <i>Truro</i>
nom.	il Kernow	il Belgeow	il Dewrow	il Trewrow
dat.	li Kernovi	li Belgeovi	li Dewrovi	li Trewrovi
obl.	le nGernow	le mBelgeow	le nDewrow	le nDrewrow
nom.	<i>the Cornish</i> y Khernovi	<i>the Belgians</i> y Bhelgeovi	<i>the Dewrovians</i> y Dhewrovi	<i>the Trurones</i> y Trewrovi
dat.	ys Kernovib	ys Belgeovib	ys Dewrovib	ys Trewrovib
obl.	y Khernovos	y Bhelgeovos	y Dhewrovos	y Trewrovos

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

	y Bhretanni, <i>Britons</i>	y Francci, <i>French</i>	y Siami, <i>Thai</i>	y Nipuncui, <i>Japanese</i>
nom.	y Bhretanni	y Francci	y Siami	y Nipuncui
gen.	lor mBretannór	lor Francór	lor Siamór	lor Nipuncuór
dat.	ys Bretannib	ys Francib	ys Siamib	ys Nipuncuib
obl.	y Bhretannos	y Francos	y Siamos	y Nipuncuos



Consonant and -i- stems are declined alike:

	il teoerès, <i>tower</i>	la buès, <i>cow</i>	la luckets, <i>mouse</i>	il reys, <i>king</i>
nom.	il teoerès	la buès	la luckets	il reys
dat.	li teoeri, <i>tyr</i>	li bwi, <i>boy</i>	li luccti, <i>lucheit</i>	il rege
obl.	le ndeoere	la mbúe	la luccte	le rege
nom.	y theoeres	y bhues	y lucctes	y rheges
dat.	ys teoerev	ys buev	ys lucctev	ys revev
obl.	y theoeres	y bhues	y lucctes	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:

	il incus, <i>anvil</i>	la domu, <i>house</i>	il muccu, <i>pig, boar</i>	il dactylus, <i>dactyl</i>
nom.	il incus	la domu	il muccu	il dactylus
dat.	li incci	li domi	li mucci, <i>mych</i>	li dactyli
obl.	le incce	la ndome	le mmucce	le ndactyle
nom.	ils incces	y dhomes	y mhucces	y dhactylles
dat.	ys incccev	ys domev	ys muccev	ys dactylev
obl.	ils incces	y dhomes	y mhucces	y dhactylles

-e- stem nouns are declined thus:

	il dies, <i>day</i>	il castrès, <i>castle</i>	il/la ospès, <i>guest</i>	il milès, <i>soldier</i>
nom.	il diès	il castrès	la ospès	il milès
dat.	li die	li castri	li ospeit	li mileit
obl.	le ndie	le ncastre	la ospe	le mmilem
nom.	y dhies	y chastres	ils ospes	y mhiles
dat.	ys diev	ys castrev	ys ospethiv	ys miletiv
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:

	la maoer, <i>mother</i>	il paoer, <i>father</i>	la seoer, <i>sister</i>	la ychoer, <i>wife</i>
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 echrún
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:

	la niccú, <i>daughter</i>	il omm, <i>man</i>	la Kernu, <i>Cornish</i>	il/la cherma, <i>friend</i>
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*, hapiness; *crístianísmes*, Christianity, *hinduísmes*, Hinduism; *llaretats*, clarity; *rapeditats*, rapidity; *poetamentès*, a bad poet; *cantamentès*, poor quality composer or singer; *cursentès*, racer; *laurantès*, labourer; *cazús*, succesfully hunted; *facúa*, properly done.

### 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.

		sing.	pl.		sing.	pl.
m.	nom.	newos	new		finnos	finn
	obl.	new	new		finn	finn
f.	nom.	neva	new		finna	finn
	obl.	new	new		finn	finn
m.	nom.	beccos	beck		sennos	senn
	obl.	bech	beck		senn	senn
f.	nom.	becca	beck		senna	senn
	obl.	bech	beck		senn	senn
m.	nom.	magnos	magan		seccos	seck
	obl.	magh	mag		sech	seck
f.	nom.	magna	magan		secca	seck
	obl.	magh	mag		sech	seck

### 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:

	Present Active			Present Middle			Perfect Passive	
	-a-	-e-	-i-	-a-	-e-	-i-	masc.	fem.
sing.	-ànt	-ènt	-iènt	-amènt	-emènt	-iemènt	-ú	-úe
pl.	-ànts	-ènts	-iènts	-amènts	-emènts	-iemènts	-ús	-úes

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.*

positive	comparative	superlative	adverbial
keru, <i>sky blue</i>	plu cheru	il plu cheru	—
rapid, <i>quick or fast</i>	plu rhapsid	il plu rhapsid	rapidement
duls, <i>sweet</i>	plu dhuls	il plu dhuls	dulcement
blanccos, <i>white or blank</i>	plu bhlanccos	il plu bhlanccos	blanckement

*Irregular Comparison.*

positive	comparative	superlative	adverbial
keru, <i>sky blue</i>	keruer	il keruam	—
rapid, <i>fast</i>	rapidoer	il rapidam	rapidement
duls, <i>sweet</i>	plu dhuls	il dulsam	dulcement
newos, <i>new</i>	newoer	il newam	neument, nevement
macker, <i>large</i>	macroer	il mackram	mackrement
micker, <i>small</i>	microer	il mickram	mickrement
blanccos, <i>white or blank</i>	blanccoer	il blanccam	blanckement
boun, <i>good</i>	meyoer	il plu bhoun	ben, boun
mal, <i>bad</i>	peyoer	il plu mhal	pore, porement
mult, <i>much or many</i>	plu	il plu	—
magnos, <i>great</i>	mayoer	il maxam	magne, magnement
beccos, <i>small</i>	menoer	il menam	pare, parement
dubios, <i>doubtfull</i>	mais dubios, plu dhubios	il maxam dubios, il plu d.	dubiosement
—	mais, <i>more</i>	il maxam, <i>most</i>	mage, magement

*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.

positive	comparative	superlative
rapid(e)ment, <i>quickly</i>	mais rapid(e)ment	il maxam rapid(e)ment
dulcement, <i>sweetly</i>	mais dulcement	il maxam ndulcement
blanck(e)ment, <i>blankly</i>	mais blanck(e)ment	il maxam mblanck(e)ment
ben, <i>well</i>	mels	il bonam
pore, <i>badly or ill</i>	mapore	il poram
magne, <i>greatly</i>	remagne	il magnam
pare, <i>smallly</i>	menys	il param
mage, <i>to a great extent</i>	remage	il magnam

**Numerals.** The cardinal numbers are as follows:

1	yen	41	yenidavygaint	81	yenipadgrigaint
2	dew (m), daw (f)	42	dawidavygaint	82	dawipadgrigaint
3	trew (m), traw (f)	43	trevidavygaint	83	trevipadgrigaint
4	cueduar, padguar	44	cueduaridavygaint	84	cueduaripadgrigaint
5	cuynck, pynck	45	cuynckidavygaint	85	cuynckipadgrigaint
6	seck	46	seckidavygaint	86	seckipadgrigaint
7	sett <sup>n</sup>	47	settidavygaint	87	settipadgrigaint
8	oeck <sup>n</sup>	48	oeckidavygaint	88	oeckipadgrigaint
9	naw <sup>n</sup>	49	nevidavygaint	89	nevipadgrigaint
10	deck <sup>n</sup>	50	deckidavygaint	90	deckipadgrigaint
11	yendeck <sup>n</sup>	51	yendeckidavygaint	91	yendeckipadgrigaint
12	dawtheck <sup>n</sup>	52	dawtheckidavygaint	92	dawtheckipadgrigaint
13	trawtheck <sup>n</sup>	53	trawtheckidavygaint	93	trawtheckipadgrigaint
14	cueduartheck <sup>n</sup>	54	cueduartheckidavygaint	94	cueduartheckipadgrigaint
15	cuyntheck <sup>n</sup>	55	cuyntheckidavygaint	95	cuyntheckipadgrigaint
16	sedgthack <sup>n</sup>	56	sedgthackidavygaint	96	sedgthackipadgrigaint
17	senhthack <sup>n</sup>	57	senhthackidavygaint	97	senhthackipadgrigaint
18	oentheck <sup>n</sup>	58	oentheckidavygaint	98	oenthackipadgrigaint
19	nawntheck <sup>n</sup>	59	nawntheckidavygaint	99	nawnthackipadgrigaint
20	wygaint	60	travygaint	100	cent <sup>n</sup>
21	yeniwygaint	61	yenitravygaint	101	yenicent <sup>n</sup>
22	dawiwygaint	62	dawitravygaint	102	dawicent <sup>n</sup>
23	treviwygaint	63	trevitravygaint	103	trevicent <sup>n</sup>
24	cueduariwygaint	64	cueduaritravygaint	104	cueduaricent <sup>n</sup>
25	cuynkiwygaint	65	cuynkitravygaint	105	cuynckicent <sup>n</sup>
26	seckiwygaint	66	seckitravygaint	...	...
27	settiwygaint	67	settitravygaint	200	dawcent <sup>n</sup>
28	oeckiwygaint	68	oechitravygaint	300	trawcent <sup>n</sup>
29	nawiwygaint	69	nawitravygaint	400	cueduarcent <sup>n</sup>
30	deckiwygaint	70	deckitravygaint	500	cuynckcent <sup>n</sup>
31	yendeckiwygaint	71	yendeckitravygaint	600	seckcent <sup>n</sup>
32	dawtheckiwygaint	72	dawtheckitravygaint	700	setcent <sup>n</sup>
33	trawtheckiwygaint	73	trawtheckitravygaint	800	oeckcent <sup>n</sup>
34	cueduardeckiwygaint	74	cueduardeckitravygaint	900	nawcent <sup>n</sup>
35	cuyntheckiwygaint	75	cuyntheckitravygaint	1000	mil
36	sedgthackiwygaint	76	sedgtheckitravygaint		
37	senhthackiwygaint	77	senhtheckitravygaint		
38	oentheckiwygaint	78	oentheckitravygaint		
39	nawntheckiwygaint	79	nawntheckitravygaint		
40	davygaint	80	padgrigaint		

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, *cueduaripyntheck*; 36,

yenipyntheckiwygaint; 37, dawipyntheckiwygaint; 38, trevipyntheckiwygaint; 39, cueduaripyntheckiwygaint.

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

	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
nom.	dew	daw	trew	traw
dat.	devi	deiw	trevi	treiw
obl.	dew	dava	trew	trava

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.

first	prims	sixth	sesteme <sup>a</sup>	eleventh	onseyeme <sup>a</sup>
second, other	secund	seventh	septeme <sup>a</sup>	twelfth	dawseyeme <sup>a</sup>
third	ters	eighth	oectheme <sup>a</sup>	thirteenth	le trewtheck
fourth	cuarteme <sup>a</sup>	ninth	nawenteme <sup>a</sup>	fourteenth	le cueduartheck
fifth	cuinteme <sup>a</sup>	tenth	deceme <sup>a</sup>	&c. &c	&c. &c.

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: *tramarassont 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.

uno	oekeno	cueduardeno	whyggeno	sedgiwyggeno	&c.
bino	nono	cuyndeno	yeniwyggeno	settiwyggeno	centeno
trino	deno	sedgeno	dewiwyggeno	oechiwyggeno	dawcenteno
cuederno	yendeno	sendeno	treviwyggeno	nawiyggeno	cuengeno
cueno	dewdeno	oechdeno	cueduariwyggeno	dechiwyggeno	sedgcenteno
senno	trewdeno	nawdeno	cuynciwyggeno	yendechiwyggeno	mileno

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.

sen	sesens	yendecens	&c.	deckiwygens	centens
bis	sechens	dewdecens	wygens	devigens	dewcentens
ter	oechens	trewdecens	yeniwygens	deckidevigens	trewcentens
cuat	nawens	cuuardesens	dewiwygens	trewygens	kyedwarcentens
cuynckens	decens	cuynckdecens	&c.	&c.	milens

#### 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*, *tersares*, *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.

	.I.			.II.			.III.			
	unacc.	acc.	plur.	unacc.	acc.	plur.	sing.	plur.		
							masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
nom.	eo, yo	me	nus	ty	tu	vus	ys	sa <sup>s</sup>	ys <sup>a</sup>	sa <sup>a</sup>
dat.	mi	me	nois, nu	ti	te	vois, vu	li	li	lis	lis
acc.	mi	me	nus	ti	te	vus	lo <sup>n</sup>	la <sup>n</sup>	los	las
suff.	-mi(s)		-ni(s)	-ti(s)		-vi(s)	-el	-al	-els	-als

NOTE: the -s which is often found on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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:

accentuated	unaccentuated
me a yent, I am going	yo ai eu, I have gone
tu ai lent, thou were reading	ty lechis, thou read

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

	definite		def. art. w/ ce		with ce	
	near	far	near	far	near	far
m.s.	ist	ell	cel ist	cel ell	cist	cell
f.s.	ista	ella	cela'sta	cela'lla	cista	cella
m.pl.	istes	ells	cei'stes	ceyells	cists	cells
f.pl.	istes	elles	cei'stes	ceyelles	cistes	celles



	indefinite			
m.s.	cest	cell	ce cest	ce cell
f.s.	cesta	cella	ce cesta	ce cella
m.pl.	cests	cells	cei cests	cei cells
f.pl.	cestes	celles	cei cestes	cei celles
c.s.	ce	ce	ces	ces
c.pl.	ces	ces	ces	ces

### 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.

	.I.		.II.		.III.	
	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
nom.	—	—	—	—	—	—
dat.	mi	nois	ti	ois	si	sois
obl.	me	nos	te	os	se	ses

### 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.

	.I.		.II.		.III.	
	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
m.s.	il meu	il nustoer	il teu	il vustoer	il seu	il seu
f.s.	la meva	la nustra	la teva	la vustra	la seva	la seva
m.pl.	y mevi	y nustri	y tevi	y vustri	y sevi	y sevi
f.pl.	y mevas	y nustras	y tevas	y vustras	y sevas	y sevas

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

	.I.		.II.		.III.	
	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
m.s. subj.	mo <sup>a</sup>	no <sup>a</sup>	to <sup>a</sup>	vo <sup>a</sup>	so <sup>a</sup>	so <sup>a</sup>
m.s. obj.	mo <sup>n</sup>	no <sup>a</sup>	to <sup>n</sup>	vo <sup>a</sup>	so <sup>n</sup>	so <sup>a</sup>
f.s. subj.	ma <sup>s</sup>	na <sup>s</sup>	ta <sup>s</sup>	vo <sup>s</sup>	sa <sup>s</sup>	sa <sup>s</sup>
f.s. obj.	ma <sup>n</sup>	na <sup>a</sup>	ta <sup>n</sup>	vo <sup>a</sup>	sa <sup>n</sup>	sa <sup>s</sup>

m.pl. subj.	mei	no <sup>a</sup>	tei	vo <sup>a</sup>	sei	so <sup>s</sup>
m.pl. obj.	meu <sup>a</sup>	no <sup>a</sup>	teu <sup>a</sup>	vo <sup>a</sup>	seu <sup>a</sup>	seu <sup>a</sup>
f.pl. subj.	mei	na <sup>a</sup>	tei	va <sup>a</sup>	sei	sa <sup>a</sup>
f.pl. obj.	mea <sup>a</sup>	na <sup>a</sup>	tea <sup>a</sup>	va <sup>a</sup>	sa <sup>a</sup>	sa <sup>a</sup>

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-*.

	sing.	pl.		with ce
nom	ke	ke	who, what, that	ce que
gen	kos	kor	whose	ce quos
dat	kei	cues	whom	ce quei
acc	ken	ke	whom	ce quen
abl	caw	cues	how, with whom or what	ce quaw
inst	ko	cues	how, with what	ce quo

### Contractions of Prepositions or Pronouns and Articles:

	in	di	do	da	a	il	le	la	li	y
le <sup>n</sup>	henny	dil <sup>n</sup>	dol <sup>n</sup>	dal <sup>n</sup>	al <sup>n</sup>					
la <sup>n</sup>	henny	da <sup>n</sup>	da <sup>n</sup>	da <sup>n</sup>	a <sup>n</sup>					
li	henny	di	doi	doi	ai					
y	henny	dy	doy	doy	ay					
yn <sup>n</sup>	henny	dyn <sup>n</sup>	don <sup>n</sup>	don <sup>n</sup>	an					
ys	henny	des	dois	dois	ais					
ce	hennys	des	dos	dos	as	cel	cel	cela	cei	cei

## 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<sup>1</sup>, 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<sup>2</sup>. 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 compound tense system of Brithenig or even to other Romance languages. It was developed from the 12<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

Indicative		
simple tenses:		
present	I sing	eo cantam
	I am singing	eo cantam
	I do sing	eo cantam
imperfect	I was singing	eo cantav
	I used to sing	eo cantav
	I did sing	eo cantav
perfect	I sang	eo cantasi
	I have been singing	eo cantasi
	I did sing	eo cantasi
future	I shall sing	eo cantab
	I will sing	eo cantab
conditional <sup>2</sup>	I may sing	eo cantarew
	I would sing	eo cantarew

primary compound tenses: <sup>3</sup>		
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: <sup>4</sup>		
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: <sup>5</sup>		
imperfect	I had been singing	eo abev ystú cantú
anterior imperfect	I had just been singing	eo avu ystú cantú
progressive tenses: <sup>6</sup>		
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 <sup>7</sup>	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 varies 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:

Present	me a tu a ys a sa a	nus at vus at ys an sa h-an	Imperfect	me ba tu bas ys a sa ba	nus at vus at ys an sa van
Perfect	me ai tu ai ys ai sa ai	nus it vus it ys in sa h-in	Future	me er tu er ys er sa er	nus orm vus ort ys orn sa h-orn
Future Perfect	me bo tu bo ys bo sa vo	nus buat vus buat ys buan sa vuan	Pluperfect	me u tu y ys u sa u	nus uat vus uat ys uan sa h-uan

#### *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 1<sup>st</sup> person present plural form, which is a hortatory form. They are conjugated as follows:

	<i>decher</i>	<i>facher</i>	<i>far</i>	<i>puinyar</i>
indicative				
present	decteor	facteur	fateor	puinyateor
perfect	decteor	facteur	fatoteor	puinyoteor
future	dectureor	factureor	fatasseor	puinyasseor
imperative	diad degmur	fiad fegmur	fad famur	puinyad puinyamur
subjunctive				
present	decateor	facateor	feteor	puinyeiteor
perfect	deckreir	farcreir	fadreir	puingreir

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 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation; -e- for the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation; and -i-, -e- or -ie- for the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 *widuram* or *culfasi*, not *colfasi*, as one might expect. Preverbs on the other hand, do not have this effect on monosyllabic roots, for they still undergo the ablaut: *perridu* → *peredemus*.

Infinitives are not changed by ablaut (*tener*, not *tinér*), 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 is not affected by ablaut (*sesú*, not *sisú*), 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.

accentuated vowel	ablaut vowel	Examples.	Note: The ablaut shift take place any where that the verbal accent shifts: 1 <sup>st</sup> 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.
à	a	<i>cantam</i> → <i>cantàmus</i> ; <i>caru</i> → <i>carémus</i>	
è	i	<i>tēnem</i> → <i>tinémus</i> ; <i>fērim</i> → <i>firímus</i>	
í	e	<i>rīdu</i> → <i>redémus</i> ; <i>mītu</i> → <i>metémus</i>	
ó	u	<i>dormu</i> → <i>durmímus</i> ; <i>monu</i> → <i>munímus</i>	
ú	o	<i>culfam</i> → <i>colfámus</i> ; <i>currem</i> → <i>corrémus</i>	

*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.

-a- perfects		-e- perfects		-i- perfects	
-ai	-àmus	-ei	-émus	-i	-ímus
-ais	-ath	-eis	-eth	-is	-ith
-ait	-ont	-eit	-ont	-i(t)	-iont
-eu- perfects		-s- perfects		infinitive futures	
-eus	-émus	-ès	-émus	-erà	-érémus
-eus	-eth	-ès	-eth	-eràs	-erèth
-eus	-ont	-ès	-ont	-erà	-erónt

*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 morphological affixes and personal endings.

**cantar**, to sing.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo cantam ty canz ys cant sa gant	nus cantàmus vus catach ys chantont sa chantont	yo cantem ty cantes ys cante sa gante	nus cantiómus vus cantech ys chantiont sa chantiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo cantav ty cantav ys cantav sa gantav	nus cantàvon vus cantàvach ys chantàvant sa chantàvant		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo cantasi ty cantasti ys cantasot sa gantasot	nus cantason vus cantasach ys chantasont sa chantasont	yo cantassem ty cantasses ys cantasse sa gantasse	nus cantassiómus vus cantassech ys chantassiont sa chantassiont
<i>Future</i>	yo cantab ty cantab ys cantab sa gantab	nus cantàbamus vus cantàbach ys chantàbont sa chantàbont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo cantarew ty cantarews ys cantarew sa gantarew	nus cantarews vus cantarewch ys chantarewont sa chantarewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	canta (ty)	cantat (vus)		



**carer**, to love.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo caru ty carz ys car sa gar	nus carémus vus careth ys charens sa charens	yo caram ty caras ys cara sa gara	nus cariómus vus carath ys chariont sa chariont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo carev ty carev ys carev sa garev	nus carevon vus carevath ys charevens sa charevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo caru ty carus ys caru sa garu	nus carumos vus caruath ys charuont sa charuont	yo caresse ty caresses ys caresse sa garesse	nus caressiómus vus caressech ys charessiont sa charessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo caruram ty carurast ys carura sa garura	nus carurémus vus carureth ys charuront sa charuront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo carerew ty carerews ys carerew sa garerew	nus carerews vus carerewth ys charerewont sa charerewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	cari (ty)	caret (vus)		

**dormir**, to sleep.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo dormu ty dorms ys dorm sa dhorm	nus durmímus vus dormeth ys dhormens sa dhormens	yo dormiam ty dormias ys dormia sa dhormia	nus durmiómus vus dormiath ys dhormians sa dhormians
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo dormev ty dormev ys dormev sa dhormev	nus dormivon vus dormivath ys dhormivont sa dhormivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo durmi ty durmist ys durmi sa dhurmi	nus durmimus vus durmieth ys dhurmiont sa dhurmiont	yo durmiessem ty durmieses ys durmiesse sa dhurmiesse	nus durmissiómus vus durmissech ys dhurmissiont sa dhurmissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo durmiso ty durmises ys durmiset sa dhurmiset	nus durmisémus vus durmiseth ys dhurmisont sa dhurmisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo dormirew ty dormirews ys dormirew sa dhormirew	nus dormirews vus dormirewth ys dhormirewont sa dhormirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	dormi (ty)	dormit (vus)		

**esser**, to be. Esser, in several portions of its declension, has unaccentuated 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.

	Indicative.				Subjunctive.			
	unacc.	acc.	unacc.	acc.	unacc.	acc.	unacc.	acc.
<i>Present</i>	yo soum, ty es, ys et, sa at,	amme asty aty atsa	nus sùmus, vus eth, ys sount, sa sount,	annus avus aonty aontsa	yo forem, ty fores, ys foret sa foret,	forme fort forsa	nus furémus, vus forech, ys foront sa foront	forem foriv
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo eram ty eoer, ys eoer sa eoer,	art arsa	nus iràmus vus erath ys erant sa herant					
<i>Perfect</i>	yo fu ty fus, ys fu sa fu,	fust fussa	nus fuamus vus fuas ys fuont sa fuont	yo forim ty foris, ys forit sa forit,		forit foris	nus furímus vus forech ys foriont sa foriont	
<i>Future</i>	yo bodam ty bodis ys bodh, sa bhodh,	bodyd bossa	nus budàmus vus bodeth ys bhodont sa bhodont	yo foram ty forast, ys forat sa forat,		forat forsa	nus furàmus vus forach, ys foraont sa foraont	forav
<i>Conditional</i>	yo bew ty bews ys bow sa bhow		nus bews vus bewth ys bhewont sa bhewont					
<i>Imperative</i>	esso (ty)		esset (vus)					

**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.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo ai ty ast ys a, (impers.) ay sa a	nus avémus vus aveth ys avont sa avont	yo ham ty has ys ha sa ha	nus hamus vus hath ys hans sa hans
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo abev ty abev ys abev sa abev	nus abevon vus abevath ys abevens sa abevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo avu ty avus ys avu sa avu	nus avumos vus avuath ys avuont sa avuont	yo avuem ty avues ys avuet sa avuet	nus avuemus vus avueth ys avuiont sa avuiont
<i>Future</i>	yo avuram ty avuras ys avura sa avura	nus avurémus vus avureth ys avuront sa avuront	yo avessam ty avessas ys avessat sa avessat	nus avessamus vus avessath ys avessant sa avessant
<i>Conditional</i>	yo avrew ty avrews ys avrew sa avrew	nus avrews vus avrewth ys avrewont sa avrewont		

*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 auxillary 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.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

<i>Present</i>	yo istam ty ist ys ist sa ist	nus estàmus vus istach ys istont sa istont	yo istem ty istes ys iste sa iste	nus estémus vus istech ys istiont sa istiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo estàba ty estàba ys estàba sa estàba	nus estàbam vus estàbach ys estàbont sa estàbont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo stetai ty stez ys steta sa steta	nus stetimus vus stetisti ys stetiont sa stetiont	yo istetem ty istetes ys istetet sa istetet	nus istitémus vus istetech ys istetiont sa istetiont
<i>Future</i>	yo istatura ty istaturast ys istatura sa istatura	nus istaturémus vus istaturech ys istaturont sa istaturont	yo istetissam ty istetissas ys istetissat sa istetissat	nus istetissàmus vus istetissach ys istetissant sa istetissant
<i>Conditional</i>	yo ystarew ty ystarews ys ystarew sa ystarew	nus ystarews vus ystarewth ys ystarewont sa ystarewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	ysti (ty)	ystat (vus)		

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<sup>n</sup>; 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:*

preverb		de	do		ad	co <sup>n</sup>	
preposition	in	di	do	da	a		
sing.	1 <sup>st</sup> .	im <sup>n</sup>	dim <sup>n</sup>	dom <sup>n</sup>	daw <sup>n</sup>	am <sup>n</sup>	com <sup>n</sup>
	2 <sup>nd</sup> .	ind	dis	dos	dos	at	cos
	3 <sup>rd</sup> . masc.	ina <sup>n</sup>	da <sup>n</sup>	da <sup>n</sup>	da <sup>n</sup>	a <sup>n</sup>	co <sup>n</sup>
	3 <sup>rd</sup> . fem.	ina <sup>a</sup>	da <sup>a</sup>	da <sup>a</sup>	da <sup>a</sup>	a <sup>a</sup>	co <sup>a</sup>
	3 <sup>rd</sup> . neut.	ind	ded	dond	dond	ado	cond
plural	1 <sup>st</sup> .	in <sup>n</sup>	din <sup>n</sup>	don <sup>n</sup>	dan <sup>n</sup>	an <sup>n</sup>	con <sup>n</sup>
	2 <sup>nd</sup> .	inw	daw	daw	daw	aw	caw
	3 <sup>rd</sup> .	ina	da	da	da	a	co

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 echluis 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; *curre*, 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.

Prepositions of Relation.		Prepositions of Motion.	
a		a, ad <sup>a</sup>	towards
al ladh		de	away, away from
am(bi)	(dat.)	am(bi)	(obl.) motion through, among
awers		co <sup>n</sup>	(obl.) tandem movement
cerch <sup>a</sup> , cerck <sup>n</sup>		deant	(obl.) before (figurative)
co <sup>n</sup>	(dat.)	defrent	(obl.) before (figurative)
contre		depos <sup>a</sup>	after, afterwards
deant	(dat.)	detrant	from across
defrent	(dat.)	di	out of, away from
do	(dat.)	do	(obl.) towards
in	(dat.)	e, es <sup>a</sup>	out, out of
re		in <sup>n</sup>	(obl.) into
soer		peir	through
soy <sup>a</sup> , syl		peirambi	around, through, along
trawers		peiraventur	by luck, by chance
		peircadhent	by chance, by coincidence
		trant	across

Certain prepositions have distinct meanings or usages depending upon which case they are used with. As a general rule of thumb, the dative will indicate a sedentary, locative use while the oblique will indicate a motive, accusative use. *Am(bi)* with the dative denotes physical surroundment; with the oblique, motion through and among. *Co<sup>n</sup>* with the dative denotes a sedentary accompaniment, the state of being next to; with the oblique, it may denote instrument, motive accompaniment, tandem movement. *Deant* and *defrent* with the dative indicate physically in front of; with the oblique, they take on less concrete meanings of “before”. *Do* with the dative expresses possession; with the oblique, motion towards a place or time.

Several prepositions that take enclitic articles (*co*, *in*, *peir*, *soer*, *soy/syl*); have evolved collapsed or frozen forms which have replaced the distinct prep. + art. compounds for various cases:

definite sing.	definite plural	indefinite	frozen forms
co-li/cun-el	co-lis/cun-is	cun-ni/cun-en	cunny
en-li/en-el	en-lis/in-is	in-ni/inn	henney
per le	peir ys	peir en	perry
soer li	soer lis	soer en	sorry
soy li, syl-li	soy lis, syl-lis	soy hen, syl en	sully

*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.”

to Far	to Near	at Location	from Near	from Far
(perdeci)	deci hence	ci here	aci hither	(peraci)
alaci to the middle distance		ilaci the middle distance, “hereish”		deaci from the middle distance
della thence		la there		alla thither
alalla to yonder		ilalla yonder		dealla from yonder
alalchalla to some yonder		ilalchalla someyonder		dealchalla from some yonder
	deound whence	ound where, when	alound whither	
dalchound somewhence		alchound somewhere, when		adhalchound somewhither



*Adverbs of Direction.*

The adverbs of direction are traditionally oriented towards the east.

	suil, east afhront, forward suir, upward	
freidh, north senestuir, leftward	Speaker's Perspective	geil, south destuir, rightward
	muir, west adhoir, backward deoir <sup>n</sup> , downward	

*Adverbs of Time.*

mathin <sup>n</sup> , early tonck, then; at that time detonck, since then alchtonck, sometime decuando, since when	a'ur, now nonck, now nonck, now cuandoco <sup>n</sup> , whenever cuando, when	tardh <sup>a</sup> , late brew, soon; at that time atempoer, to then alchtempoer, sometime alcuando, to when
--	---	--

*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; *speech*, 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<sup>a</sup>*, 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.*

<b>e, ac, -cue, and</b>	<b>e...e, ac...ac, e...-cue, ac... o, or -cue, -cue...-cue, both... ne, not -and (-cue is poet.)</b>	<b>o...o, or...or ne...ne, neither...nor</b>
<b>mays, but peircue, wherefore, because tralcue, whereby</b>	<b>nenobstant, nevertheless peirceren, therefore, for that reason peirci, thereby, for that reason</b>	<b>imheri, but in truth peirceci, herefore, for this reason tralci, hereby, by this means</b>
<b>delcue, whereof</b>	<b>deceren, thereof,</b>	<b>enveri, for in truth en, for (never placed in clause first position)</b>

<b>werscuc</b> , <i>whereas, but on the contrary</i>	<b>werceren</b> , <i>on the contrary</i>	<i>this</i>
<b>soercuc</b> , <i>whereupon, upon which</i>	<b>soerceren</b> , <i>thereupon, at once</i>	<b>wercelci</b> , <i>on the other hand</i>
<b>encuc</b> , <i>wherein, whereunto</i>	<b>enceren</b> , <i>therein, in that matter</i>	<b>soereci</b> , <i>hereupon, immediately after</i>
<b>deposscuc</b> , <i>whereafter, subsequently</i>	<b>deposseren</b> , <i>thereafter, subsequently</i>	<b>encelci</b> , <i>herein, in this matter</i>
<b>possecuc</b> , <i>whereat, at which point</i>	<b>posseren</b> , <i>thereat, for that reason, at that time</i>	<b>depossci</b> , <i>hereafter, following this</i>
		<b>posseci</b> , <i>hereat, at this time</i>

## 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.<sup>1</sup> For the *agent* of a passive verb, see under the oblique case, below.

**il cats** le mbeske ys comedh. The cat devours the fish. (subject of the verb)  
*the cat the fish devours*

**il kingetès** la mbille ys tent. The warrior grasps the spear. (subject of the verb)  
*the warrior the spear he grasps*

**pila** il kingetès fu ferú. The warrior was stricken by the spear. (instrument)  
*with a spear the warrior was stricken*

**pilli long** punyotoer pery khingethes. The warriors fought with long spears. (instrument)  
*with long spears it was fought by the warriors*

**stila** il doctoers ys yscriv. With a pen the scholar writes. (nominative of instrument)  
*with a pen the scholar he writes*

canta mi, o **wenna** le guth divin! Sing to me, o woman of the divine voice! (vocative)  
*sing to me, o woman of the divine voice*

NOTE 1: Constructions with *do* must take precedence over the Nominative of Instrument: dom mbreichs ys feri-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 rescrivefachoer 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.

la barda le ngante **ai regi** sa dunasot. The bard presented (to) the king a song.  
*the bard the song to the king she presented*

eo le mbracece **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 voulpi** 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 ACCUSATIVE

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*

sa mhon **al mmeddie**. It's getting on towards noon. (motion towards a time)  
*it goes towards noon*  
 nus wisitants **pery dhava h-ores** cozecun nus comanssem. We stayed two hours visiting with them. (duration of time)  
*we visiting through two hours with them we stayed*

The genitive functions.

In the singular, these constructions lack the nasal mutation of the other accusative constructions.  
 doi khingethes **le roy** la bodua. The king's warriors were victorious. (possessive)  
*to the warriors of the king [there was] victory*  
 nys at then il ky **lor mbrathoers trew**, no? Isn't that the three brothers' dog? (possessive)  
*not that is not the dog of the brothers three, no?*  
 ces alch **lor nommen** sont pasturi, ces altoer (**lor nommen**) sont araturi. Some of the men are herders; others (of the men) are ploughmen. (partitive)  
*some some of the men are harders, some others (of the men) are ploughmen*  
 saat yna gwena **le magne fortitut**. She is a woman of immense courage. (internal quality)  
*she is a woman of great courage*

The ablative functions.

nus perambi **le mbazaar** per yn tems nus wadhevon. We wandered around the bazaar for a time. (motion within a place)  
*we around the bazaar for a time we wandered*  
 perke **de la ciwtatte** ys an fugents? Why are they fleeing the city? (motion away from)  
*why from the city they are fleeing?*  
 eo **cola nDrusilla** eo balab. I shall dance with Drusilla. (accompaniment)  
*I with the Drusilla I shall danse*  
 sa **peryn narth** fu comedhú. She was devoured by a bear. (agent)  
*she by a bear was devoured*  
 il cosilles fu confundú **pery accien mistaristue**. The plan was thwarted by inept action. (result)  
*the plan was confused by an action inept*  
 y mevi levri **acerch livres deck** ys thenens. My books are worth about ten pounds. (value)  
*the my books around pounds ten they hold [of value]*  
 cel yst samovarets acerch **traïys cinck** le te o kawe ys condent. This particular samovar holds about five long pints of tea or coffee. (measurement)  
*this particular samovar about long pints five of tea or coffee it holds*  
 y mhacheres le Roma ne fu constrúe mech in **yen ndie**. The walls of Rome were not built in a day. (time within which)  
*the fortified walls of Rome were built not in one day*  
 cel ist voulds yst plu magnós ke **le nyen** wissu aci l'awn passú. This fox is bigger than the one seen here last year. (comparison of quality)  
*this particular fox is bigger than the one seen this year past*  
 nus in **nGastreleun** per awns cinck nus wiwevon. We lived in Castreleon for five years. (locative)  
*we at Castreleon for years five we lived*

## Adjectives.

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.

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

la autora refamós del mBrasil le Freidh, Kelly Winters, yn nnoela **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:

	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
nom.	magnós	magna	medios	medea	matos	matís	anmatos	anmatís
dat.	magni	magni	medhi	medhi	mati	mati	anmati	anmati
obl.	magh	magh	medh	medh	math	math	anmath	anmath
nom.	magni	magni	medhi	medhi	mati	matís	anmati	anmatís
dat.	magnev	magniv	medev	mediv	matev	mativ	anmatev	anmativ
obl.	magnos	magnas	medios	medias	matos	matís	anmatos	anmatís

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 kingets fu plu ystulth **ke** neglegent. 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 preceeds 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 **wedent**; 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 mmedhycin 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.*

la 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 mbazaar 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:

wedeis-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 levri "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 mblynt 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 maistoers nois dechu ke nus plu rapidement **deviomus** yscriver; 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.

il 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 bhradhoers 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 **yscrivev**; I used to write children's books.

*I books for children I wrote*

eo dinoch passúe 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 passú nus yn nconcerte al coley nus **odimus**; We heard a concert at the college on Monday

last.

*the Monday past we a concert at the college we heard*

la rigou al nustoer yskoel 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 iocce 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 llouwer?**; 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 Latin, 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 louns la attaccev, 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 dances.

*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 denares 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 cunny 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 passús **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 speech. 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.

### 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.  
*at the man there are books many*

doi li pobli Kernovi ys yscreus-els il rech; The King wrote to the people of Kernow.  
*to them 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.  
*to the brother the my the horse he died, on the Thursday*  
dol ngat le meu ay la mhindèz; My cat is white.  
*at the cat the my there is whiteness*

dol norelle ay ousiquelles tris: il incus, il malleus, el stapes; .i. il inch, il martels e la ystapa.; The ear has three ossicles, viz: the incus, the malleus and the stapes; i.e., the anvil, the hammer and the stirrup.  
*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.

yo le nomme wedhem, ke le mucc le meu ys derapev!; I see the man that stole my pig! 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?  
*read thou books many*  
wedev-ty le ngat le meu?; Have you seen my cat?  
*saw thou the cat the my*  
aty ce-l-om il rech?; is that man the King?  
*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?  
*to thee is there thee with books many*  
dos ay il cant Cornovian?; do you speak Cornovian?  
*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?  
*see thou the man that the trousers blue he wears*  
sabev-ty le nomme do-n-gei ay yn mmarcca neva?; Do you know the man who has the newborn horse?  
*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*

APPENDICES

Appendix I.  
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.

<p>1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation</p> <p>doc (or doy), dar, dedai, dóu foc (or foy), far, fasi, fóu istam, ystar, stet(ai), ystú</p>	<p>ridu, rider, res, risú sedu, seder, ses, sesú tecku, tecker, tecki, teccú tenem, tener, tenès, tensú volem, voler, velsi, veltú wedu, weder, wedei, wisú wertu, werter, wors, worsú yscrivem, yscriver, yscreus, yscritú</p>
<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation</p> <p>castuem, castuer, castuès, casú cossem, cosser, cossès, cosú credu, creder, cred dai, creditú currem, curre, coscorrai (or cocorrai), cursú decku, decker, decki, deccú 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</p>	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation</p> <p>awensu, awencir, awenci, awensú farsu, farcir, fersi, farsú ferim, ferir, feri, fertú ioc, ir, fu, eú salim, salir, sali, salú santu, santir, santi, sant sentu, sentir, senti, sentú wenem, wenir, wenei, wenú</p>

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.

		Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo doc, doy ty daz ys da sa dha	nus damus vus dach ys dhont sa dhont	yo doneg ty des ys det sa dhet	nus demus vus dech ys doniont sa dhoniont	
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo daba ty daba ys daba sa dhaba	nus dabàmus vus dabach ys dhabont sa dhabont			
<i>Perfect</i>	yo dedai ty dedais ys deda sa dedha	nus dedim vus dedisti ys dedhiont sa dedhiont	yo dedissem ty dedisses ys dedisse sa dedhisse	nus dedissiòmus vus dedissech ys dedhissiont sa dedhissiont	
<i>Future</i>	yo datura ty daturas ys datura sa dhatura	nus daturémus vus datureth ys dhaturont sa dhaturont			
<i>Conditional</i>	yo darew ty darews ys darew sa dharew	nus darews vus darewch ys dharewont sa dharewont			
<i>Imperative</i>	da (ty)	dat (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	deor	
<i>Participles</i>					
pres.	dant; damènt	dants; damènts			
past	doú, doúe	doús, doúes			



**far**, to tell, explain; speak.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo foc, foy ty faz ys fa sa fa	nus famus vus fach ys font sa font	yo fem ty fes ys fet sa fet	nus femus vus fech ys fiont sa fiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo faba ty faba ys faba sa faba	nus fabàmus vus fabach ys fabont sa fabont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo fasi ty fasis ys fasi sa fasi	nus fasion vus fasis ys fasiont sa fasiont	yo fassim ty fassis ys fasse sa fhasse	nus fassiómus vus fassech ys vassiont sa vassiont
<i>Future</i>	yo fatura ty faturas ys fatura sa fatura	nus faturémus vus fatureth ys faturont sa faturont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo farew ty farews ys farew sa farew	nus farews vus farewth ys farewont sa farewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	fa (ty)	fat (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	feor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	fant; famènt	fants; famènts		
past	foú, foúe	foús, foúes		

**ystar**, to be, to stand.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo istam ty ist ys ist sa ist	nus estàmus vus istach ys istont sa istont	yo istem ty istes ys iste sa iste	nus estémus vus istech ys istiont sa istiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo estàba ty estàba ys estàba sa estàba	nus estàbam vus estàbach ys estàbont sa estàbont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo stetai ty stez ys steta sa steta	nus stetimus vus stetisti ys stetiont sa stetiont	yo istetem ty istetes ys istetet sa istetet	nus istitémus vus istetech ys istetiont sa istetiont
<i>Future</i>	yo istatura ty istaturast ys istatura sa istatura	nus istaturémus vus istaturech ys istaturont sa istaturont	yo istetissam ty istetissas ys istetissat sa istetissat	nus istetissàmus vus istetissach ys istetissant sa istetissant
<i>Conditional</i>	yo ystarew ty ystarews ys ystarew sa ystarew	nus ystarews vus ystarewth ys ystarewont sa ystarewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	ysti (ty)	ystat (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	isteor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	ystant; ystamènt	ystants; ystamènts		
past	ystú, ystúe	ystús, ystúes		

Second Conjugation.

**castuer**, to stuff and roast.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo castuem ty castus ys castu sa gastu	nus castuémus vus castueth ys chastuens sa chastuens	yo castuam ty castuas ys castua sa gastua	nus castuiómus vus castuath ys chastuiont sa chastuiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo castuev ty castuev ys castuev sa gastuev	nus castuevon vus castuevath ys chastuevens sa chastuevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo castuès ty castuès ys castuès sa gastuès	nus castusémus vus castuseth ys chastusont sa chastusont	yo castussem ty castusses ys castusse sa gastusse	nus castussiómus vus castussech ys chastussiont sa chastussiont
<i>Future</i>	yo castuera ty castueràs ys casturerà sa gastuera	nus castuerémus vus castuerèth ys chastuerónt sa chastuerónt		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo castuerew ty castuerews ys castuerew sa gastuerew	nus castuerews vus castuerewth ys chastueront sa chastueront		
<i>Imperative</i>	castu (dy)	castuet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	castueor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	cassènt; casssemènt	cassènts; casssemènts		
past	cassú, cassúe	cassús, cassúes		

**cosser**, to sew.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo cossem ty coz ys cos sa gos	nus cussémus vus cosseth ys chossens sa chossens	yo cossam ty cossas ys cossa sa gossa	nus cussàmus vus cossath ys chossans sa chossans
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo cossev ty cossev ys cossev sa gossev	nus cossevon vus cossevath ys chossevens sa chossevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo cossès ty cossès ys cossès sa gossès	nus cossémus vus cosseth ys chossont sa chossont	yo cossem ty cosses ys cosse sa gosse	nus cossiómus vus cossech ys chossiont sa chossiont
<i>Future</i>	yo cossuram ty cossurast ys cossura sa gossura	nus cossurémus vus cossureth ys chossuront sa chossuront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo cossereu ty cossereus ys cossereu sa gossereu	nus cossereus vus cossereuth ys chossereuont sa chossereuont		
<i>Imperative</i>	cossi (ty)	cosset (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	cosseor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	cussènt; cossemènt	cussènts; cossemènts		
past	cossú, cossúe	cossús, cossúes		

**creder**, to believe.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo credu ty crez ys credh sa gre dh	nus cridémus vus credeth ys chredens sa chredens	yo credam ty credas ys creda sa greda	nus cridiómus vus credath ys chrediont sa chrediont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo credev ty credev ys credev sa gredev	nus credevon vus credevath ys chredevens sa chredevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo creddai ty creddais ys creddait sa greddait	nus creddamus vus creddath ys chreddont sa chreddont	yo creddessem ty creddeses ys creddesse sa greddesse	nus creddessiomus vus creddessech ys chreddessiont sa chreddessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo creduram ty credurast ys credura sa gredura	nus credurémus vus credureth ys chreduront sa chreduront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo crederew ty crederews ys crederew sa crederew	nus crederews vus crederewth ys chrederewont sa chrederewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	credi (ty)	credet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	credeor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	cridènt; credemènt	cridènts; credemènts		
past	creditú, creditúe	creditús, creditúes		

**carrer**, to run.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo currem ty curz ys cur sa gur	nus corrémus vus curreth ys churrens sa churrens	yo curram ty curras ys curra sa gurra	nus corriómus vus currath ys churriont sa churriont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo currev ty currev ys currev sa gurrev	nus currevon vus currevath ys churrevens sa churrevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo coscorrai ty coscorrais ys coscorrait sa cosgorrait	nus coscurràmus vus coscorrath ys coschorront sa coschorront	yo coscoressesem ty coscoresses ys coscoresse sa cosgoresse	nus coscoressiómus vus coscoressech ys coschoressiont sa coschoressiont
<i>Future</i>	yo corruram ty corrurast ys corrura sa gorrura	nus corrurémus vus corrureth ys chorruront sa chorruront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo currew ty currews ys currew sa gurrew	nus currews vus currewth ys churrewont sa churrewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	corri (ty)	curret (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	cureor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	corènt; curemènt	corènts; curemènts		
past	cursú, cursúe	curús, cursúes		

**decker, to say.**

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo decku ty deckes ys de sa dhe	nus dickémus vus decketh ys dheckens sa dheckens	yo deckam ty deckas ys deca sa dheca	nus dickiómus vus deckath ys dheckiont sa dheckiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo deckev ty deckev ys deckev sa dheckev	nus deckevon vus deckevath ys dheckevens sa dheckevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo decki ty deckis ys decki sa dhecki	nus dickímus vus deckith ys dheckiont sa dheckiont	yo deckessem ty deckesses ys deckesse sa dheckesse	nus deckessiómus vus deckessech ys dheckessiont sa dheckessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo derà ty deràs ys derà sa dherà	nus derémus vus derèth ys dherónt sa dherónt		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo derew ty derews ys derew sa dherew	nus derews vus derewth ys dherewont sa dherewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	di (ty)	di (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	decceor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	dickènt; deckemènt	dickènts; deckemènts		
past	deccú, deccúe	deccús, deccúes		

**facker**, to make.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo fag, fac, foy ty fackes ys fa sa va	nus fackémus vus facketh ys vackont sa vackont	yo fayem ty fays ys fayet sa vayet	nus fackiómus vus fayth ys vackiont sa vackiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo fackev ty fackev ys fackev sa vackev	nus fackevon vus fackevath ys vackevons sa vackevons		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo fecki ty feckis ys fecki sa vecki	nus fickímus vus feckith ys veckiont sa veckiont	yo feckessem ty feckesses ys feckesse sa veckesse	nus feckessiómus vus feckessech ys veckessiont sa veckessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo farà ty faràs ys farà sa varà	nus farémus vus farèth ys varónt sa varónt		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo farew ty farews ys farew sa varew	nus farews vus farewth ys varewont sa varewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	fa (ty)	fa (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	faceor
<i>Participles</i>	pres. fackènt; fackemènt past faccú, faccúe	fackènts; fackemènts faccús, faccúes		



**ferer**, to bear.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo ferrem ty ferres ys ferret sa verret	nus firrémus vus ferreth ys ferrens sa verrens	yo ferram ty ferras ys ferrat sa verrat	nus firriómus vus ferrath ys verriont sa verriont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo ferrev ty ferrev ys ferrev sa ferrev	nus ferrevon vus ferreveth ys ferrevont sa verrevont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo tetulli ty tetullis ys tetulli sa tedulli	nus tetollímus vus tetullith ys tethulliont sa tethulliont	yo tetulisse ty tetulisses ys tetulisse sa tedulisse	nus tetulissiómus vus tetulissech ys tethulissiont sa tethulissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo laturam ty laturas ys latura sa latura	nus laturémus vus latureth ys laturont sa laturont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo carcrew ty carcrews ys carcrew sa garcrew	nus carcrews vus carcrewth ys carcrewont sa garcrewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	carri (ty)	carrat (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	fereor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	fírènt; feremènt	fírènts; feremènts		
past	latú, latúe	latús, latúes		

**isponder**, to reply.

		Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo ispondu ty isponz ys ispondh sa izbondh	nus ispundémus vus ispondeth ys ispondens sa ispondens	yo ispondam ty ispondas ys isponda sa izbonda	nus ispundiómus vus ispondath ys isponiont sa ispondiont	
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo ispondev ty ispondev ys ispondev sa izbondev	nus ispondevon vus ispondevath ys ispondevens sa ispondevens			
<i>Perfect</i>	yo spepondai ty spepondais ys spepondait sa spebondait	nus spepundámus vus spepondath ys spephondont sa spephondont	yo speponzem ty speponzes ys speponze sa spebonze	nus spepunziómus vus speponzech ys spephonziont sa spephonziont	
<i>Future</i>	yo isponsuram ty isponsurast ys isponsura sa isponsura	nus isponsurémus vus ispsunsureth ys ispsunsuront sa ispsunsuront			
<i>Conditional</i>	yo ispondrew ty ispondrews ys ispondrew sa ispondrew	nus ispondrews vus ispondrewth ys ispondrewont sa ispondrewont			
<i>Imperative</i>	espondi (ty)	espondet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	ispondeor	
<i>Participles</i>					
pres.	ispondènt; -emènt	ispondènts; -emènts			
past	isponsú, isponsúe	isponsús, isponsúes			

**lecker**, to read.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo lecku ty leckes ys le sa le	nus lickémus vus lecketh ys leckens sa leckens	yo leckam ty leckas ys lecka sa lecka	nus lickiómus vus leckath ys leckiont sa leckiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo lechev ty lechev ys lechev sa lechev	nus lechevon vus lechevath ys lechevens sa lechevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo leckí ty leckis ys leckí sa leckí	nus lickímus vus leckith ys leckiont sa leckiont	yo leckissem ty leckisses ys leckisse sa leckisse	nus leckissiómus vus leckissech ys leckissiont sa leckissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo lerà ty leràs ys lerà sa lerà	nus lerémus vus lerèth ys lerónt sa lerónt		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo lerew ty lerews ys lerew sa lerew	nus lerews vus lerewth ys lerewont sa lerewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	lei (ty)	leyet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	lecceor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	lickènt; leckemènt	lickènts; leckemènts		
past	leccú, leccúe	leccús, leccúes		

**lloder**, to close.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo llođu ty lloz ys llođh sa glođh	nus llodémus vus llođeth ys chlođens sa chlođens	yo llodam ty llodas ys lloda sa gloda	nus llodam vus llodath ys chlodans sa chlodans
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo llodev ty llodev ys llodev sa glodev	nus llodevon vus llodevath ys chlodevens sa chlodevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo llošès ty llošès ys llošès sa glošès	nus llusšémus vus llošeth ys chlošont sa chlošont	yo llošessem ty llošesses ys llošesse sa glošesse	nus llošessiómus vus llošessech ys chlošessiont sa chlošessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo llošuram ty llošurast ys llošura sa glošura	nus llošurémus vus llošureth ys chlošuront sa chlošuront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo llošerew ty llošerews ys llošerew sa glošerew	nus llošerews vus llošerewth ys chlošerewont sa chlošerewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	lloši (ty)	llošet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	llodeor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	llodènt; llodemènt	llodènts; llodemènts		
past	llošú, llošúe	llošús, llošúes		

**maner**, to stay.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo manem ty manz ys man sa mhan	nus manémus vus maneth ys manens sa mhanens	yo manam ty manas ys mana sa mhana	nus maniómus vus manath ys mhaniont sa mhaniont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo manev ty manev ys manev sa manev	yo manevon vus manevath ys manevont sa manevont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo manès ty manès ys manès sa mhanès	nus manssem vus mansseth ys mhanssont sa mhanssont	yo manessem ty manesses ys manesse sa mhanesse	nus manessiómus vus manessech ys mhanessiont sa mhanessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo manura ty manurast ys manura sa mhanura	nus manurémus vus manureth ys mhanuront sa mhanuront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo manerew ty manerews ys manerew sa mhanerew	nus manerews vus manerewth ys mhanerewont sa mhanerewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	mani (ty)	manet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	maneor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	manènt; manemènt	manènts; manemènts		
past	mansú, mansúe	mansús, mansúes		

**morder**, to gnaw.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo mordu ty morz ys mordh sa mhordh	nus murdémus vus mordeth ys mhordens sa mhordens	yo mordam ty mordas ys morda sa mhorda	nus murdiómus vus mordath ys mhordiont sa mhordiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo mordev ty mordev ys mordev sa mhordev	nus mordevon vus mordevath ys mhordevens sa mhordevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo mosmordai ty mosmordais ys mosmordait sa mosmhordait	nus mosmordan vus mosmordat ys mosmhordont sa mosmhordont	yo mosmordessem ty mosmordesses ys mosmordesse sa mosmhordesse	nus mosmordessiómus vus mosmordessech ys mosmhordessiont sa mosmhordessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo morduram ty mordurast ys mordura sa mhordura	nus mordurémus vus mordureth ys mhorduront sa mhorduront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo morderew ty morderews ys morderew sa mhorderew	nus morderews vus morderewth ys mhorderewont sa mhorderewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	mordi (ty)	mordet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	mordeor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	murdènt; mordemènt	murdènts; -emènts		
past	morsú, morsúe	morsús, morsúes		

**poder**, to be able, can.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

<i>Present</i>	yo potu ty poz ys poth sa both	nus pudémus vus podeth ys phodont sa phodont	yo podam ty podas ys poda sa phoda	nus pudiómus vus podath ys phodiont sa phodiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo podev ty podev ys podev sa bodev	nus podevon vus podevath ys phodevens sa phodevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo podeus ty podeus ys podeus sa bodeus	nus podusémus vus podeuseth ys phodeusont sa phodeusont	yo podussem ty podusses ys podusse sa podusse	nus podussiómus vus podussech ys phodussiont sa phodussiont
<i>Future</i>	yo potura ty poturast ys potura sa botura	nus poturémus vus potureth ys photuront sa photuront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo podrew ty podrews ys podrew sa bodrew	nus podrews vus podrewth ys phodrewont sa phodrewont		
<i>Imperative</i>			<i>Impersonal</i>	podeor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	pudènt; podemènt	pudènts; podemènts		
past	posú, posúe	posús, posúes		

**rider**, to laugh.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo ridu ty riz ys ridh sa ridh	nus redémus vus rideth ys ridens sa ridens	yo ridam ty ridas ys rida sa rida	nus rediómus vus ridath ys ridiont sa ridiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo ridev ty ridev ys ridev sa ridev	nus ridevon vus ridevath ys ridevens sa ridevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo res ty res ys res sa res	nus rissémus vus resseth ys ressont sa ressont	yo ressem ty resses ys resse sa resse	nus ressiómus vus ressech ys ressiont sa ressiont
<i>Future</i>	yo riduram ty ridurast ys ridura sa ridura	nus ridurémus vus ridureth ys riduront sa riduront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo rerev ty rerevs ys rerev sa rerev	nus rerevs vus rerevth ys rerewont sa rerewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	ridh (dy)	ridet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	rideor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	redènt; ridemènt	redènts; ridemènts		
past	risú, risúe	risús, risúes		



**seder, to sit.**

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo sedu ty sez ys sedh sa sedh	nus sidémus vus sedeth ys sedens sa sedens	yo sedam ty sedas ys seda sa seda	nus sidiómus vus sedath ys sediont sa sediont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo sedev ty sedev ys sedev sa sedev	nus sedevon vus sedevath ys sedevens sa sedevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo ses ty ses ys ses sa ses	nus sissémus vus sesseth ys sessont sa sessont	yo sessem ty sesses ys sesse sa sesse	nus sissiómus vus sessech ys sessiont sa sessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo sessuram ty sessurast ys sessura sa sessura	nus sessurémus vus sessureth ys sessuront sa sessuront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo sederew ty sederews ys sederew sa sederew	nus sederews vus sederewth ys sederewont sa sederewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	sedh (dy)	sedet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	sedeor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	sidènt; sedemènt	sidènts; sedemènts		
past	sesú, sesúe	sesús, sesúes		

**tecker**, to cover.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo tecku ty teckes ys tech sa dech	nus tickémus vus tecketh ys theckens sa theckens	yo teckam ty teckas ys tecka sa decka	nus tickiómus vus teckath ys theckiont sa theckiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo teckev ty teckev ys teckev sa deckev	nus teckevon vus teckevath ys theckevens sa theckevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo tecki ty teckis ys tecki sa decki	nus tickímus vus teckith ys theckiont sa theckiont	yo teckissem ty teckisses ys teckisse sa deckisse	nus teckissiómus vus teckissech ys theckissiont sa theckissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo terà ty teràs ys terà sa derà	nus terémus vus terèth ys therónt sa therónt		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo terew ty terews ys terew sa derew	nus terews vus terewth ys therewont sa therewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	tech (thy)	techet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	tecceor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	tickènt; teckemènt	tickènts; teckemènts		
past	teccú, teccúe	teccús, teccúes		

**tener**, to have.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo tenem ty tens ys tent sa dent	nus tinémus vus teneth ys thenens sa thenens	yo tenam ty tenas ys tena sa dena	nus tiniómus vus tenath ys theniont sa theniont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo tenev ty tenev ys tenev sa denev	nus tenevon vus tenevath ys thenevens sa thenevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo tenès ty tenès ys tenès sa denès	nus tinémus vus teneth ys thenont sa thenont	yo tenessem ty tenesses ys tenesse sa denesse	nus tenessiómus vus tenessech ys thenessiont sa thenessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo tenerà ty teneràs ys tenerà sa denerà	nus tenerémus vus tenerèth ys thenerónt sa thenerónt		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo tenerew ty tenerews ys tenerew sa denerew	nus tenerews vus tenerewth ys tenerewont sa tenerewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	ten (ty)	tenet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	teneor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	tinènt; tenemènt	tinènts; tenemènts		
past	tensú, tensúe	tensús, tensúes		

**voler**, to wish, want.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo volem ty voles ys volt sa volt	nus vulémus vus voleth ys volens sa volens	yo volam ty volas ys volat sa volat	nus vulómus vus volath ys voliont sa voliont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo volev ty volev ys volev sa volev	nus volevon vus voleveth ys volevont sa volevont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo velsi ty velsis ys velsi sa velsi	nus vilsímus vus velsith ys velsiont sa velsiont	yo velsissem ty velsisses ys velsisse sa velsisse	nus vilsissiómus vus velsissech ys velsissiont sa velsissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo velturam ty velturas ys veltura sa veltura	nus velturémus vus veltureth ys velturont sa velturont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo voldrew ty voldrews ys voldrew sa voldrew	nus voldrews vus voldrewth ys voldrewont sa voldrewont		
<i>Imperative</i>			<i>Impersonal</i>	voleor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	vulènt; volemènt	vulènts; volemènts		
past	veltú, veltúe	veltús, veltúes		

**weder**, to see.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo wedu ty wez ys wedh sa whedh	nus cuidémus vus wedeth ys whedens sa whedens	yo wedam ty wedas ys weda sa wheda	nus cuidiómus vus wedath ys wediont sa whediont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo wedev ty wedev ys wedev sa whedev	nus wedevon vus wedevath ys whedevont sa whedevont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo wedei ty wedeis ys wedeit sa whedeit	nus cuidémus vus wedeth ys whedont sa whedont	yo wedessem ty wedesses ys wedesse sa whedesse	nus wedessiómus vus wedessech ys whedessiont sa whedessiont
<i>Future</i>	yo weduram ty wedurast ys wedura sa whedura	nus wedurémus vus wedureth ys wheduront sa wheduront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo wederew ty wederews ys wederew sa whederew	nus wederews vus wederewth ys whederewont sa whederewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	wedi (ty)	wedet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	wedeor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	widènt; wedemènt	widènts; wedemènts		
past	wisú, wisúe	wisús, wisúes		

**werter, to turn.**

## Indicative.

## Subjunctive.

<i>Present</i>	yo wertu ty wertz ys werth sa wherth	nus cuirtémus vus werteth ys whertont sa whertont	yo wertam ty wertas ys werta sa wherta	nus cuirtiómus vus wertath ys whertiont sa whertiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo wertev ty wertev ys wertev sa whertev	nus wertevon vus wertevath ys whertevens sa whertevens		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo wors ty wors ys wors sa whors	nus worsimus vus worseth ys whorsont sa whorsont	yo worssem ty worsses ys worsse sa whorsse	nus worssiómus vus worssech ys whorssiont sa whorssiont
<i>Future</i>	yo worturam ty worturast ys wortura sa whortura	nus worturémus vus wortureth ys whorturont sa whorturont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo werterew ty werterews ys werterew sa wherterew	nus werterews vus werterewth ys wherterewont sa wherterewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	werti (ty)	wertet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	werteor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	wertènt; wertemènt	wertènts; wertemènts		
past	worsú, worsúe	worsús, worsúes		

**yscriver**, to write.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo yscrivem ty yscriz ys yscriv sa yscriv	nus yscrevémus vus yscriveth ys yscrivens sa yscrivens	yo yscrivam ty yscrivas ys yscriva sa yscriva	nus yscreviómus vus yscrivath ys yscriviont sa yscriviont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo yscrivev ty yscrivev ys yscrivev sa yscrivev	nus yscrivevon vus yscrivevath ys yscrivevont sa yscrivevont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo yscreus ty yscreus ys yscreus sa yscreus	nus yscrusémus vus yscreusest ys yscreusont sa yscreusont	yo yscrussem ty yscrusses ys yscrusse sa yscrusse	nus yscrussiómus vus yscrussech ys yscrussiont sa yscrussiont
<i>Future</i>	yo yscritura ty yscriturast ys yscritura sa yscritura	nus yscriturémus vus yscritureth ys yscrituront sa yscrituront		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo yscrivev ty yscrivevs ys yscrivev sa yscrivev	nus yscrivevs vus yscrivevth ys yscrivevont sa yscrivevont		
<i>Imperative</i>	yscrivi (ty)	yscrivet (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	yscriveor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	yscrivènt; yscrivemènt	yscrivènts; -emènts		
past	yscritú, yscritúe	yscritús, yscritúes		

Third Conjugation.

**awencir**, to bind.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo awensu ty awenss ys awens sa awens	nus awensémus vus awenseth ys awensens sa awensens	yo awensiam ty awensias ys awensia sa awensia	nus awensiómus vus awensiath ys awensiont sa awensiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo awensev ty awensev ys awensev sa awensev	nus awensivon vus awensivath ys awensivont sa awensivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo awensi ty awensis ys awensi sa awensi	nus awensimus vus awensieth ys awensiont sa awensiont	yo awensiessem ty awensiesses ys awensiesse sa awensiesse	nus awensissiómus vus awensissech ys awenssiont sa awenssiont
<i>Future</i>	yo awensiso ty awensises ys awensiset sa awensiset	nus awensisémus vus awensiseth ys awensisont sa awensisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo awenserew ty awenserews ys awenserew sa awenserew	nus awenserews vus awenserewth ys awenserewont sa awenserewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	awensi (ty)	awenset (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	awencieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	awenciènt; -iemènt	awenciènts; -iemènts		
past	awensú, awensúe	awensús, awensúes		



**farcir**, to stuff.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo farsu ty fars ys fars sa fars	nus farsémus vus farseth ys farsens sa farsens	yo farsiam ty farsias ys farsia sa farsia	nus farsiómus vus farsiath ys farsiont sa farsiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo farsev ty farsev ys farsev sa farsev	nus farsivon vus farsivath ys farsivont sa farsivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo fersi ty fersist ys fersi sa fersi	nus fersimus vus fersieth ys fersiont sa fersiont	yo ferssem ty fersses ys fersse sa versse	nus firssiómus vus ferssech ys verssiont sa verssiont
<i>Future</i>	yo farsiso ty farsises ys farsiset sa farsiset	nus farsisémus vus farsiseth ys farsisont sa farsisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo farcirew ty farcirews ys farcirew sa farcirew	nus farcirews vus farcirewth ys farcirewont sa farcirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	farcí (ty)	farcit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	farcieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	farcìent; farciemènt	farcìents; farciemènts		
past	farsú, farsúe	farsús, farsúes		

**ferir**, to strike.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo ferim ty fers ys fer sa ver	nus firémus vus fereth ys verens sa verens	yo feriam ty ferias ys feria sa veria	nus firiómus vus feriath ys veriont sa veriont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo ferev ty ferev ys ferev sa verev	nus ferivon vus ferivath ys verevont sa verevont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo feri ty ferist ys feri sa veri	nus ferimus vus ferieth ys veriont sa veriont	yo ferissem ty ferisses ys ferisse sa verisse	nus ferissiómus vus ferissech ys verissiont sa verissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo feriso ty ferises ys feriset sa veriset	nus ferisémus vus feriseth ys verisont sa verisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo ferirew ty ferirews ys ferirew sa ferirew	nus ferirews vus ferirewth ys ferirewont sa ferirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	feri (ty)	ferit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	ferieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	firiènt; feriemènt	firiènts; feriemènts		
past	fertú, fertúe	fertús, fertúes		

**ir, to go.**

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo ioc ty ves ys ve sa fe	nus vémus vus veth ys vens sa iont	yo veiam ty veias ys veia sa feia	nus muniómus vus veiath ys mhoniont sa mhoniont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo monev ty monev ys monev sa mhonev	nus monivon vus monivath ys mhonivont sa mhonivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo fu ty fus ys fu sa fu	nus fuamus vus fuas ys fuont sa fuont	yo monissem ty monisses ys monisse sa mhonisse	nus monissiomus vus monissech ys mhonissiont sa mhonissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo moniso ty monises ys moniset sa mhoniset	nus monisémus vus moniseth ys mhonisont sa mhonisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo irew ty irews ys irew sa irew	nus irews vus irewth ys irewont sa irewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	i; vei; moni (ty)	veit; monit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	monieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	vadènt; vademènt	vadènts; vademènts		
past	eú, eúe	eús, eúes		

**salir**, to leave.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo salim ty sals ys salt sa salt	nus salémus vus saleth ys salens sa salens	yo saliam ty salias ys salia sa salia	nus saliómus vus saliath ys saliont sa saliont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo salev ty salev ys salev sa salev	nus salivon vus salivath ys salivont sa salivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo sali ty salist ys sali sa sali	nus salimus vus salieth ys saliont sa saliont	yo salissem ty salisses ys salisse sa salisse	nus salissiómus vus salissech ys salissiont sa salissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo saliso ty salises ys saliset sa saliset	nus salisémus vus saliseth ys salisont sa salisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo salirew ty salirews ys salirew sa salirew	nus salirews vus salirewth ys salirewont sa salirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	sali (ty)	salit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	salieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	saliènt; saliemènt	saliènts; saliemènts		
past	salú, salúe	salús, salúes		

**santir**, to sanctify.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo santu ty sants ys sant sa sant	nus santémus vus santeth ys santens sa santens	yo santiam ty santias ys santia sa santia	nus santiómus vus santiath ys santiont sa santiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo santev ty santev ys santev sa santev	nus santivon vus santivath ys santivont sa santivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo santi ty santist ys santi sa santi	nus santimus vus santieth ys santiont sa santiont	yo santissem ty santisses ys santisse sa santisse	nus santissiomus vus santissech ys santissiont sa santissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo santiso ty santises ys santiset sa santiset	nus santisémus vus santiseth ys santisont sa santisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo santirew ty santirews ys santirew sa santirew	nus santirews vus santirewth ys santirewont sa santirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	santi (ty)	santit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	santieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	santiènt; santiemènt	santiènts; santiemènts		
past	san[t/g], santa	santi (c.)		

**sentir**, to feel.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo sentu ty sentis ys sent sa sent	nus sintémus vus senteth ys sentens sa sentens	yo sentiam ty sentias ys sentia sa sentia	nus sintiómus vus sentiath ys sentiont sa sentiont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo sentev ty sentev ys sentev sa sentev	nus sentivon vus sentivath ys sentivont sa sentivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo senti ty sentist ys senti sa senti	nus sentimus vus sentieth ys sentiont sa sentiont	yo sentissem ty sentisses ys sentisse sa sentisse	nus sentissiomus vus sentissech ys sentissiont sa sentissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo sentiso ty sentises ys sentiset sa sentiset	nus sentisémus vus sentiseth ys sentisont sa sentisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo sentirew ty sentirews ys sentirew sa sentirew	nus sentirews vus sentirewth ys sentirewont sa sentirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	senti (ty)	sentit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	sentieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	sintiènt; sentiment	sintiènt; sentiemènt		
past	sentú, sentúe	sentús, sentúes		

**wenir**, to come.

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
<i>Present</i>	yo wenem ty wenz ys wen sa when	nus cuinémus vus weneth ys whenens sa whenens	yo weniam ty wenias ys wenia sa wenia	nus cuiniómus vus weniath ys wheniont sa wheniont
<i>Imperfect</i>	yo wenev ty wenev ys wenev sa whenev	nus wenivon vus wenivath ys whenivont sa whenivont		
<i>Perfect</i>	yo wenei ty weneis ys weneit sa weneit	nus cuinémus vus weneth ys whenont sa whenont	yo wenissem ty wenisces ys wenisce sa wenisce	nus wenissiomus vus wenissec ys whenissiont sa whenissiont
<i>Future</i>	yo weniso ty wenises ys weniset sa wheniset	nus wenisémus vus weniseth ys whenisont sa whenisont		
<i>Conditional</i>	yo wenirew ty wenirews ys wenirew sa whenirew	nus wenirews vus wenirewth ys wenirewont sa wenirewont		
<i>Imperative</i>	weni (ty)	wenit (vus)	<i>Impersonal</i>	wenieor
<i>Participles</i>				
pres.	winiènt; wenièmènt	winiènts; wenièmènts		
past	wenú, wenúe	wenús, wenúes		

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 Cavern'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.

	p-	→	p	pulcer → pulcher
30	pl-	→	ll	plenus → llen
29	-p-	→	p	mapos → maps
	-VpV-	→	-Vb/vV-	sapere → saver
34	-pr-	→	voer	caprus → cavoers
25	-ps-	→	ss	ipse → isse → ys
	pwi	→	púi	puisne → púisen; puissant → púissant
	-p	→	f	clap → llaf
36	t-, -t-	→	t	terra → terra; Saturnis → satorns
	tw-, -tw-	→	dw	tweel → dweys
10	-tt-	→	t	clarinetta → llareneta
	-tl-	→	ll	Atlanticus → Llantech
39	-tr-	→	tr	matrona → matru
37	-t	→	th	cantat → cantath
5, 8	c-, -c-	→	c [k]	caro → caru; blancus → blanccós [prec. a,o,u]
6	c-, -c-	→	c [s]	centum → cent [prec. e,i]
30	cl-	→	ll	clarus → llar
33	qu-, -qu-	→	cu [kw]	quis → que; aqua → acua
10	-cc-	→	c, cc	siccus → seccós
9	-ct-	→	t(t)	actum → attys
7	-c(u)l-	→	choel	speclum → yspechoels
39	-cr-	→	rcr	uinuacris → uiniarcris; sacris → sarcre
37	-c	→	ch	becci → bech
9	-ct	→	th	directus → directts → direz → direth
	b-	→	b	bos → bois
	bl-, br-	→	bl, br	blancus → blanccós; brasica → braseca
29	-b-	→	v	scribere → yscriver
11	-bl-, -br-	→	vl, vr	febris → fevra
	-b	→	p, v	ramib(us) → rhamip, rhamev
36	d-, -d-	→	d	denarius → denars; uidere → uider
11	dr-, -dr-	→	dr	druidos → drueds
37	-d	→	—	ad → adh [MK] → a
	g-, -g-	→	g	Gallia → Galea [prec. a, o, u]
18	g-, -g-	→	y	gingiva → yenyeva [MK] → yenews



11	gr-	→	gr	Graecia → Grécea
	gw-	→	w	Gwenedd → Weneta; guillotine → wiotfna
	gl-	→	ll	glacialis → llacials
	-gl-	→	chl	Anglia → Anchlea
11	-gr-	→	yr	integer → 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: aciwissa)
	th-	→	t	thorium → torion
	-th-, -dh-	→	th, dh	cwither → cuithars
	ch-	→	ch	chromium → chromion
18	j, g	→	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 → cósellis
	-alV	→	al	festalis → festals
	-olV	→	ol	victrola → vittrola
	-e/i/uIV	→	ey	rondels → rondeys; consulis → cóseys
21	-lC-	→	lC	multis → multiv; cultellus → cultells
	-lt	→	lth	uult → woulth
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 → maer
	-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

	-mbl-	→	ml, (mbl)	ramblare → ramler
	-mbr-	→	mbr	membranum → membrana
23	-mp-	→	mp	ampullum → ampeys
37	-mpt-	→	nt	exemptus → esentú
	-m	→	-m, ñ	com → cõ, com
24				
24	n-	→	n	nemeto → nemetu
	-n-	→	dn	penos → pedns
25	-nd-, -nt-	→	nd, nt	spondere → ysponder; canto → cantam
26	-ns-	→	ns	mensa → mensa
	-gn-	→	iny	pugnum → puinya
37	-ntVs	→	nt	carentis → carenz → carent
37	-n	→	n	in → en
	-nt	→	nt(h)	sunt → aont(h)
10	s-, -s-	→	s	solidus → sols
35	-ss-	→	ss, (s)	passibus → passiv
35	sC-	→	ysC	spondere → ysponder; scribere → ysriver
37	-sC-	→	sC	pascus → pascòs
	-s	→	s, (h)	caremus → caremus, caremuh
	z-, -z-	→	z	zona → zona
16				
16	h-	→	—	honos → onoers
	-h-	→	ch, w	Johannes → Yowans;prehendere → prender
	hw-	→	cu	whidget → cuigets
38				
40	-tatis	→	-tats	civitatis → ciutats; libertatis → livertats
40	-itia	→	ez	tristitia → tristez
40	-ti-	→	ci	acutiare → acuciar
2	-ntia	→	nza	sperantia → ysperanza
2	-arius	→	ers	februarius → fevrers (-ers used only in months)
3	-arius	→	ars	scutarius → ysctars (-ars is the common form)
3	-atacos	→	atach	cariatacos → cariatach (cariataccos, n.)
	-aticus	→	ethech	digitaticus → deytethech (deyteteccos, n.)
14	-are	→	ar	cantare → cantar
	-ere	→	er	scribere → ysriver
	-ire	→	ir	audire → odir
	-or-	→	oer	coloribus → coloeriv
1				
4	a	→	a	amare → amar
12	au	→	ó	aulos → olos
12	ae-, -ae-	→	é	caelum → cels
	-ae	→	ì	festae → festi
12				
13	ě	→	è	festā → fèsta
13	ē	→	é	credit → créth
	œ	→	é	pœna → péna

13	ĩ	→	è	uidet → weth
17	ī	→	í	uicinus → wecíns
32	-ia	→	ea	hispania → yspanea
27	ö	→	ò	ossum → òs
28	ō	→	ó, óú	floris → llóra; hora → óúra (óú when initial)
	ũ	→	ou	bucca → boucca
41	ū	→	ú	mula → múla
	ÿ, ÿ̄	→	y [i], í	tyrannus → tíranos

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 Cornovian 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 spelled the ending -oe now pronounced it -ey; while those that spelled 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:

		EmidK		LMidK		ModK	
orthography		-oe	-oy	-ou	-ou	-ou	-ou
pronunciation		-oē	-oi	-ē	-oi	-i	-oi
	-a stems					-o stems	
	s.		pl.			s.	pl.
Latin							
nom	canta	cantae				cattus	catti
gen	cantae	cantarum				catti	cattorum
dat	cantae	cantis				catto	cattis
acc	cantam	cantas				cattum	cattos
abl	canta	cantis				catto	cattis
Old Cornovian							
nom	la canta	li cantai				ile cattos	ili cattoi
dat	li canti	lis cantabo				li catti	lis cattibo
acc	lã ngantã	las cantas				lõ ngattõ	los cattos
abl	lã nganta(th)	li chantas				lõ ngatto	ili chattos
Early Middle Cornovian							
nom	la canta	i cantoe/-oy				il cattos/es	i cattoe/-oy
dat	li canti	lis cantab(e)				li catti	lis cattib(o)
obl	la nganta	i chantas				lo ngatto	i chattos
Late Middle Cornovian							
nom	la canta	i cantou				il catts/os/es	i cattou
dat	li canti	lis cantiv/ib				li catti	lis cattiv/ib
obl	la nganta	i chantes/as				le ngatte/o	i chattes/os

Early Modern Cornovian

nom	la canta	y cantou	il cats	y cattou
dat	li canti	lis cantiv	li catti	lis cattiv
obl	la ngante	y chantes	le ngatte	y chattes

Late Modern Cornovian

nom	la canta	y canti	il cats	y catti
dat	li canti	lis cantiv	li catti	lis cattiv
obl	la ngant	y chantes	le ngat	y chathes
	-i stems		-u stems	
	s.	pl.	-s	-pl

Latin

nom	turris	turres	domus	domus
gen	turris	turrium	domus	domuum
dat	turri	turribus	domui	domibus
acc	turrim	turris	domum	domus
abl	turri	turribus	domu	domibus

Old Cornovian

nom	ile turris	ili turres	la domus	li domus
dat	li turri	lis turribo	li domi	lis domibo
acc	lō ndurrem	los turres	lā ndomū	las domus
abl	lō ndurri	ili thurres	lā ndomu	li dhomas

Early Middle Cornovian

nom	il turris/es	i turres	la domuh	i domuy
dat	li turri	lis turrib(o)	li domi	lis domib(o)
obl	lo ndurrem	i thurres	la ndoma	i dhomas

Late Middle Cornovian

nom	il turrs/es	i turrs/es	la domu	i domoi
dat	li turri	is turris	li domi	is domiv/ib
obl	le ndurrem	i thurres	la ndome/a	i dhomes

Early Modern Cornovian

nom	il turh	y turs	la domu	y domou
dat	li ture	ys turs	li domi	ys domiv
obl	le nduram	y turs	la ndomme	y dhombres

Late Modern Cornovian

nom	il teouers	y teoers	la dommu	y dommi
dat	li teouer	ys teoers	li dommi	ys dommiv
obl	le ndeoram	y teoers	la ndom	y dhombres

consonant stems			-n stems	
	s.	pl.	s.	pl.
Latin				
nom	rex	reges	homo	homines
gen	regis	regium	hominis	hominum
dat	rege	regibus	homine	hominibus
acc	regem	reges	hominem	homines
abl	rege	regibus	homine	hominibus
	-s	-pl	-s	-pl
Old Cornovian				
nom	ile rix	ili rigis	ile homu	ili homenes
dat	li rigi	lis rigibo	li homeni	lis homenibo
acc	lō rigen	los rigos	lō nomenen	los omenes
abl	lō rigi	ili rigos	lō nomenen	ili homenes
Early Middle Cornovian				
nom	il rix	i rigis	il omu	i homen
dat	li rigi	lis rigibo	li omeni	lis omenib(o)
obl	lo rig	i rigis	lo nomen	i homens
Late Middle Cornovian				
nom	il rex	i reges	il omu	i homen
dat	li regi	lis regiv/ib	li omen	lis omeniv/ib
obl	le reg	i reges	le nomen	i homens
Early Modern Cornovian				
nom	il rech	y reghes	il omme	y hommen
dat	li regi	ys regiv	li ommen	ys ommeniv
obl	le rech	y reghes	le nommen	y hommens
Late Modern Cornovian				
nom	il rech	y reyes	il omm	y hommen
dat	li regi	ys regiv	li ommen	ys ommeniv
obl	le rech	y reyes	le nommen	y hommens

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.

	Latin	O.K.	E.Mid.K.	L.Mid.K.	E.Mod.K.	L.Mod.K.
pres	canto	cantam	cantam	cantam	cantam	cantam
	cantas	cantas	cantah	cantah-tu	cantatz	canz
	cantat	cantat	cantath	cantah	canta	cant
	cantamus	cantamus	cantamuh	cantamu	cantamu	cantamus
	cantatis	cantates	cantahh	canta(th)	cantah	cantach
	cantant	cantont	cantont	cantont	cantont	cantont
impf	cantabam	cantabam	cantabav	cantava	cantave	cantav
	cantabas	cantabas	cantabah	cantava	cantave	cantav
	cantabat	cantabat	cantabah	cantavah	cantaveh	cantav
	cantabamus	cantabamus	cantabamuh	cantavo(n)	cantavon	cantavon
	cantabatis	cantabates	cantabahh	cantavah	cantavah	cantavach
	cantabant	cantabont	cantabont	cantavont	cantavont	cantavont
perf	cantavi	cantasi/e	cantasi	cantasi	cantasi	cantasi
	cantavisti	cantasis/est	cantasis	cantasis	cantasis	cantasis
	cantavit	cantasi/ot	cantaset/ot	cantaseh/ot	cantasot	cantasot
	cantavimus	cantasimus	cantasemuh	cantasev	cantasan/am	cantason
	cantavistis	cantasist	cantasahh	cantasah	cantasach	cantasach
	cantaverunt	cantasont	cantasont	cantasont	cantasont	cantasont

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 ystablesu). 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 British 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:

	Legal	Common	Standard		Legal	Common	Standard
March	Ogronios	Oyrons	Marts	September	Edrinis	Setemrei	Setemrei
April	Cutios	Apreys	Apreys	October	Cantlos	Otemrei	Otemrei
May	Giamonios	Maes	Maes	November	Samonios	Samons	Nawemei
June	Simivis	Yuns	Yuns	December	Dumannios	Dumans	Decemei
July	Equos	Ecuis	Yulis	January	Riuros	Yanouers	Yanouers
August	Elembivios	Ogustis	Ogustis	February	Anagantios	Fevrouers	Fevrouers

The names of the days:

Monday	di le lun	(di) luns
Tuesday	di le mart	(di) marts
Wednesday	di le merchoer	(di) merchoers
Thursday	di le ju	(di) jowes
Friday	di le wenoer	(di) wenoers
Saturday	di le satorun	(di) satorns
Sunday	di le sol	(di) sules

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 Britannicos (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

Appendix VII.  
Texts.

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.

y hEpistoli dil nnustoer ndon Xesuxrist e  
dil nÀbgar, doy Edesseweckev il reys.

la Epistola del nÀbgar. eo Abgaros, doy Edesseweckev il reys, la mbenweneth e la nzaluth e la ngwith long ti donam o thigherne Xesuxriste, il salwadurs boun, ke yst en Hierousolym. dechtoer ke ty al nglanneden san ny mhetheckmentes na ny yerves ty curz. dechtoer ke ys sont curús y hommen ceck, ach hys whedens; ach che ys lis-levont y hommen llawed ach hys h-ambolont; ty y lepoeres munnaz; ty y dheyavoules yspoulsaz; ty la saluth ay cells doy kem long ay aferméz ty daz-els; e thy y mhorús a la witha dels-ferris; tots cestes syrprennend-mis ke eo o fort il dewz dy celles ke cestes fays o dol ndeue il maps ty fores eo credim. perceren eo yscrivem-di, rhuant ke ty aci per le ngurar-mis wenias-tis, dom en hay long aferméz. dechtoer ke y Hiewdevi des-rident ach h-othent-tis. werment la meva ciwtats sa-at beck, mays mag asset pera y nois dew.

la Epistola del nYesuxrist. o hAbgare reys, sa-at ben pera ti, ke in mi ty credas, ce quen nast wethú spech nunck. dechtoer werment ke cells ke avont mem wethús, ys ne chredens mech; e cells ke navont mem wethús spech nunck, ys chredens in mi ach hys wiwens. a cella parth di la ndew ngarth rhuant ke eo alla weniam-mis, dom ay il adecher-ti: dom ay il co-fecher-els, dy mhews dheveres in il ist mbays, ach hyn cel moment il esser dond-lathú alalla a li ke mithu-mis aci. in cel moment, cant eo yst alla, eo ce yen lor mevi apostolor eo mithuram-dis, ke ti curab e thi a la ngwith dos-lathura, .i. ti e thots costecun.

la ista epistola al ndighern nYesuxrist in Hierousolym fu missú dil nÀbgar, doy hEdesseweckev il reys, tral nzew ngovarren Ananios, rhuant kel ndighernos Xesuxristos aci weniát-el a la nziwtatem nEdessa.

Kez Tostu:

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 ngese. 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 thingummy-bob.

l'altoer ngal othiomus. lit., let's hear the other cock; meaning "let's hear the other side of the story".

e ma mhaoer 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 quart, 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, y theu or e hargent; in ndun Londrews y latren y whent; y mhatrunilli promhonens, henny cascun mhalets; wardi-ty le ndeu ngalets!	watch thy laden britches, and thy gold and silver; in London town the thieves they go; the whores go about, in every filthy hole; 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

il beccos Jowans baccalars  
so ngorn ys wentas't llarement;  
yen ndiae s'oues defussont  
co ngorn so phaoer cabas't-el.

##### Jowcko regen

il beccos Jowcko wen montant  
persa mbecken 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 Johnny Shepherd

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

##### Little King Jocko

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 defughi.

Dos agrechoel, in acel tems, avu yn marys ke defughi. 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 adventur ys inwenev. 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 marcur 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 alch lor jowcci henny ysluch ys whenont, mays ne dethraiuont rhen le mmabbe l'agrechoele, do en li avu yn mbracha rompúe. llarow, ke en sava le mmath amath a li cella?

### La Adventura la Guimier.

In nnolach, cant il Roys Marx map Merchion, il rech onorú le Kernow, eoer a Castre Dore, ys yn fhestals de dies cyntheck al medhmis le Duman ys tenès, e thots lor nkingethes fhort amb lo fuat collectús. e wherment il Roys Arts map Uthoer Pendraccú, il rech for tot lor mBrittanor yen ac h-ollor, eoer il ospes onorú, 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 mhareteren dhuv yn anouls d'or ambel ngutheluch. tralcue en ilalla in la ndom le Roy March ne nyen rhech nel altoer rech yn ngames o yn mbrach o y chalelles o y h-armilles o yn mbal o y h-oses y plu bhoun ys tenès. per comedher, cascun nyens de wechtialles maboun sa herant supoery mes: navuat mech menus ke dew turcci castús e dheck, e da cascun lor ndurcci avut yn mbatella mag d'argent, rescrivús co marth; caldren mbech d'arew blanch ac h-ysplenduròs, llen co nystúv le moten, fuat possús dos chascun ncuartim luch, dos en ne yen lor nommen navut rhen il ystender lor mbreich pel tener cel ke li plecherew; patelles fighel, co ncalidez lor fhoerni, co mban renew de yen mil formes, eoer intoer cascun dew khingethes; trenchi de chassen rescrivús co marth, llen co fhruttes, eoer supoery mes le Roy March possús co lewoer. pocien — uins rudd, wins blancçòs, medhú duls, ystuts e phocien altoer co lewoer — des fhlasccen 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 ospes ys decantasont e yen servilla e thrawcents y phatelles vacuefachent plu rapedhment pery ospes sa detheniont e rephossont. e yen bards e threwcents, inco ce quen il magan Taliesin e il Tremmelpilae, ys cantasont e de chrouthes ben cosonúes e fhinn ys tansont e yen viuladurs e threwcent, inco ce quen il Xristians le Meytoer e la Bonnawen Ysmonion, in ngwiules deis dhorses llanar e deis h-yscawoelles rotund ys tansont e y yen youwadurs e threwcent, inco ce quen il Patric Moulard e il Jeanmiquel Veylon, deis bhombardes phothent e àcer achy bhinen fociferòs e refort achy chalumelles duls e flen achy yaithes achy dhondannes achy phibolles ach h-y thambour ach h-y thempen ach h-y thambourinnes ach h-y h-ousiquelles, y rheoles e xiches e straspelles e chascun mod le baill e dhans pery ospes ys youwasont.

Cosy khingethes fort ac h-ystut y sevas gweni fort e finn sessont, al menus, cosy khingethes da ke avuat gweni. ay thrichlinnes mesemes, le ngostudú le dun le Roy March seccunt, sa rechlinasont. y thanni, in y seu luches, altement e chaldement ys comardevent; e do chascun ladh ys erant y hornamenti de whireds: y choruni lor mbreich le pin in y chollumhes casseyens herant possúes. y bhreich le colenn e le uchelwets eoer

possús in ce cascun luch bel e bhoun; e cist li Rigi Meirch e thot lor naltri alla daplechu; ac h-ys la fhestals e la mbachacien ys inwheidsont.

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 aparú; ac h-ys dela nderre Ewrow, de trant li mori. ys yn ncomes de lains berrech, ac h-yn mbals de pel le arth co nyn ncathen le argent blanch ambel seu ngutheluch lew alligú ys adut. ys yn nzon le bombech preciòs de nCathay ys adut; e sa de colurs diwers ac h-ysplenduròs fachú. il Roys Marx le mbenweneth sich li dedai-el, e ys coin nguth le rech walenteasot-el: “dosforet condeco le mbenweneth, o mharre d’Ewrow! 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 sich ys le mbenweneth lis dedai, e ys co mbenechez walenteasot-els: “prosperitat do the, ac h-il tots lor cosi maboun, o Rhoy Mharch, rech onorú for lor nKernowi, aci in le nCastre nDore, il tewos trechlenns lath ac h-yspaciòs, e do the o hArt Phendraccú, rech for lor mBritannor yen ac h-ollor; ac h-yn mbenweneth mhestiv doi teu khingethes reselent e fhort, Torcci Ferech pothent e mhascul le isel le Pryden, a cein supoery lechtelles preciòs de ceder rescrivúes co marth de Liben sethent! eo vus ortam: o heroes, mhapi le eroes e nebothes le eroes!, ke ne vus inweniath spech ke y vustras rhasas dhuls foraont wourti mordent e àmar.” cel ist fant, ys doi khingethes e doi rheys ys geniposu.

Il maps courtès ac h-astut ys ochelles le yen e thots ys captasot ke ne yen in le ndrighlen 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 mmedhen sa bevès; ne yen lor servillini le mbocien ys decantasot; ne yen lor servilli ys phatelles ne sa dettenès ne sa reboseus; ne yen lor mbardi, inco ce quen il magan Taliesin e il Tremmelpilae, nyn laidam nyn mbaladh ys cantasot; nyn y chroudhes ben consonúes ys ne tansont pepill; ne yen lor mhiuladurs, inco ce quen il Xristians le Meytoer e la Bonnawen Ysmonion, in ngwiules deis dhorses llanar e deis h-yscawoelles rotund ys tansont; ne yen lor nyowadurs deis bhombardes phothent e àcer ney bhinen fociferòs e refort ney chalumelles duls e flen ney yaithes ney dhondannes ney phibolles ney thambour ney thempen ney thambourinnes ney h-ousiquelles, y rheoles e xiches e straspelles e chascun mod le baill e dhans pery ospeis ys ne youwasont 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 marawilòs ys detrayu. il maps in le lav le destre la mhirgul, ke il yen e thots poteusont wedher-la, ys fortènès; 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 wedeth; 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 wedeit, per saver si do li sevi gwein avuet cyn ninfedelitat.

A’ur, Guenwyvar le cabel d’or, la gwenna bel e finna le Arth, la Rigú lor mBritannor, eoer la prims 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 dheynt il pals ys contremev e conmhibrav, cawsi 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 sachramentes lor meu sengoggi!, do li mevi gwein ay yn infedelitat!”, dechu il Roys Arts.

La Rigú Guenwyuer furiosament le mbal sa deppoulsait, ais sevas cubickles vugent; y khingethes ach h-y wennes ach h-y rheys la nzeva nudèz deochlar sa poneus. sa le ndruidh ke le mbal ys fechi sa y chornes sa damboneus; sa le mmap le Ewrow, ke a Chastren nDore lo ys tetuli, lo tersares y chornes sa damboneus;

dafant “eo in le mbosch ach h-y terres fherech, meu dhies amby arboels wireds tenent, eo wolim wiwer; an-que eo wiwam commhosco in le cist ndrighlen, pery te o rhyoy i pery vu o khingethi deridúe!”

Il senesals le Arth, e do li il noms le Kae, e ke eoer ais fhestals le Roy March, la seva ngwen ys forllamasot, “weni cerch, mha dhama bhel!; proisti-ty e the provi de kos genem fort! Mays, si dos avura yn infidelitat, deponi-ty l’adventur e dom eviti la ninfamea ke in me sa gadura!” la cella gwenna, stolúe de colurs diwers, co mmedhen remistaristament, le mbeth le destoeer doi seneistoer sa boneus. e pery ist e cell, sa al mmaph sa weneit e le mbal amby seva ngoirp sa h-adou. ach h-ys a’ur com’y h-ali lor nawes voletants ach h-ys a’ur com’y fholi pery went transpellúes; ach h-a’ur ys si collocasot; le ndot le dors la wen dois ochellev lor nkingethi e lor ngweni e lor rheys nudhefachent. e fhestiffachteor tot co la cista nadventur. ys en le senesal nCae namasont pass, e l’oportunitat per ilariarsi ys achapiont. la gwena le mbal othiòs sa deppoulsait, e la seva nudéz wethent, sa vus, la Rigen secuent; y dherisien lor nkingethi e le mbal fugient. yn mBards kingets senòs, kos pila ter in neduoagre fu rompúe, li meip ys propenckasot e sich 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 conseú; e si abaru yn ngwena santòs, yn ngwena ngentils, 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 othiòs sa deppoulsait, co lachrimes le penetencien sa vus; e dol mBardh yn mhacem co mbrodiencien condorckúe e dois ochelles il eduowendichien.

Yns alch lor ngweni altrás l’adventur sa sorchapiont; e la ndoma e la fhata mesmi sa permhonivont; e y sevas infedelitats herant llenefachúes, an-que il Caratacos fort e mhaboun li seva wein ys llamasot: “weni-ty, mha Ghumier 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 aggapès. 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 e lew, il pals do li co perfechien devin accomodasot; cawsi pery 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 persuadús ke la gwena le kingeth jowenck Carataco forat la gwena la plu boun le isel la Briten. il domnos Ereccs, ben wersú henny arthes le agre, eoer il rix lor ncuerimoni; ach h-il Roys Arts costeta, fant ke yn yen lor ngweni plu fhamòs le sorceder l’adventur 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 aparú. il maps ys ochelles lor ndot ne captasot, mays il cascun om ce adventur ys yspectasot. ys yn nemendacien le adventur 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 fort e fherech in le ndun le Roy mMarch map Merchion, for le nKernow ambi li meir il Rech, for le Rech nIodhual lor nDumnonor il Bodeowichtoeer!” e dois cuerimoniuriv, il maps rendent ys fasot: “aci commico eo le mbenn le turch ferech 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 falláz le miseream?’ eo vois dechu, ys yn rhespons nois datura. me le ncorp de le mbenn eo detetuli, li fant: ‘co la mheritat rhesponni’; e cela ista aventura vu sathesfara.”

De wers, ne yen lor ngingethi la seva ncen ys comedhu; ne yen lor ngweni ne le seu mhin ne le seu mmedhen sa bevès; ne yen lor servillini le mbocien ys decantasot; ne yen lor servilli ys phatelles ne sa dettenès ne sa reboseus; ne yen lor mbardi nyn laidam nyn mbaladh ys cantasot; nyn y chroudhes ben consonúes ys ne tansont pepill; ne yen lor mhiuladurs in ngwiules deis dhorses llanar e deis h-yscawoelles rotund ys tansont; ne yen lor nyowadurs, inco ce quen il Patric Moulard e il Jeanmiquel Veylon deis bhombardes phothent e àcer ney bhinen fociferòs e refort ney chalumelles duls e flen ney yaithes ney dhondannes ney phibolles ney thambour ney thempen ney thambourinnes ney h-ousiquelles, y rheoles e xiches e straspelles e chascun mod le baill e dhans pery ospeis ys ne youwasont cuech.

Il maps de breich finn, yn ndunich blanch adoent, ce nkiste rescrivúe henny lathes co mbictures violent e bhellicos de cupoer ys aphri. dela nkiste ys yn ngos in naluth ndechúe ys saccasot; e ce cosa fu yn mbenns le turch, perfectment coservú, do li canquen yn milawns.

“Me serw!” la Keridowenna, doi Ereich la gwenna, fatasot, “eo la tricarèz le fil me bo provent!” cel ista fant, il penns le turch y h-ochelles ys aphri, durant la gwenna li propincuav, y sevi luches redhintimath casant. puinyasement sa le mbenn del mmap sa rapu. sa lo tenes; e rhuasot, la seva contrerhespons odent: “o phenne mats le turch ferech, in le meu corth ay veritats o nay ke fallàz le miseriam?” e il penns le turch in acel moment yn rhespons li dedai-la, co nguth llar e bhuccatòs: “doi teu cordi nay la veritats pun! ay fallàz le miserien! ty ne as outh yn ngwena wer! y fratrib Mhatacki ach hIttacki, deis tevi fidelitats rhui, o wenna magna.” Y khingethi reterrorittús le parlar e le buar ys chapetasont; durant yns alch lor naltri lor nkingethi ys fratrib forwhedevont; e dois fratrib y penni dew co ninfamea depossús. la Keridowenna le mbenn le turch sa deppoulsait e le ndrighlen sa vugi, la seva mmagna ninfamea e la ninfamea do Erecki fort dolatúe, pery cistes sa lachrimasot.

Metroccos, il fils alumno li Rigi Eirth, la seva mbovre ngwenna, e do li il nom Pendrocca, li penni le turch ys methu. li meip ben stolú ystant acerch le mhoch, ke le mbenn ys tent, sa reseperittasot. il penns y h-ochelles ys aphri e co ndemoer sa gremu. il penns li rendu y dhentes ponent e sa fu perfichúe. “forwadi-ty, wenna! fachi-ty ke ti dechu eo!”, il Metroccos dela cathedra a la mes alt li poneus. do li penni la Pendrocca ystendu, la manu condremu, e sa vugi ante ke ys potheus rhesponner; e ys y h-ochelles ys closès, comu dormir. ai! ke povre gwen san nculph!

Avu yn ndrancuiltats 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 miseriam? nem rhen wer al ndrighernobardh le meu chordh?” san dhubitacien, il penns y h-ochelles ys aphri ach h-ys dechu: “o Ghuimier bhella e bhoun lor mbronei mhinn lor nzullis wirets! Nay unill yn ngwenna de plu wherèz al ndrighernobardh le seu chordh!” supoery ngiste de cupoer sa le mbenn sa deposeus, ach h-ys la seu fform wer ys assumu: yn ndorx ferech e phothent; ambisaltant, carinitant, ydentiponent, ach h-in ladh le cascun rampant! dois astiv pilivcue dois cladimoriv scuthivcue y khingethi ach h-y whenni khingethi ys datenduont; durant ke y servillini ach h-y servilli del ndurch finn con ndrerrore bouants ys vugiont. dol ndrighlenn avu kaos frangent e chlamurant.

*marcci naw henny nystavoel coin ngorth frangeú ys mhoruont, ali cascun yen ke moremorasot;*  
*matren naw henny nCastre nDore la lach nachra sa dedhiont, ali cascun yen ke la lach bhoun dedhai;*  
*phleint naw henny nKernow la ndethinn ys rhenspuont, ali cascun yen ke mamasasot;*  
*catti naw henny mBritten transpery nder soer yen mbeth ys se whorsont e bhacciasont, ali cascun yen ke ne whorsont pun ne mbacciasont cuech.*

dol ndrighlenn avu tumult e chonfusiú ach h-ys soereci ais phethes la Guimier, tan dhocels comun ngats tan



thimedhs comun luchets, ys se collocasot.

Denew avu colodacien magnès per cista wein la plu mheritant. mays denew avu cei celles lor nkingethi ne sathesfachús mech; ach h-il rix lor ncuerimoni fu Gauwannos, il sustenent fort e rheselent le onur le Roy Arth e le poboel e lor ndrībui 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 nnoch oultemh la festal, il maps Ewrow inawant lis totiv ys aparu, e ys lis rewalenteasot-els: “a khingeti noboel e fhirm, violent e fhuriòs le ysel le Pryden, eo’us walenteam henny nom la meva dawnea, la Medebella de Cuonatacca! othet-vus ben henny cesta cos e phrosperat! 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 doi cornui ay la cela ista cualitats: ce que varrú connubi le ngorne ys youwe, e do li avuet cyn infedelitats spech, tot nus la mheritatem othuremus, ys en yn ndube nglar ys youwab. mays gava-ys il omm ne feis pass! si ys la mbuche bulgúe ke rebaseasot la toute la Eva es del luch, do li corni ys toche, ys y mules de Pryden do infameai pery seu brabant e ghruorgeant rudh ys ponura! si, peircue en la meva downea ke la yen aventura deve sathesfacher henny saber 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 comphrenevens. il Roys Arts, kei varron ys comprenev, e ke a’ur la nastutès la Medebelle ys comprenev; dechi: “o vharron le Pryden!, soercue nus y wennes nustras de infameai avemus ystamus ponú, durant y cestes dies dew, pery triccarea la rigen Medebelle; nus peirceren le seu ioche ystrà nus devem finir, e la aventure sorcaper!” y khingeti mult e fhamòs le rech dy triccareas le mappe Ewrow ys permonuont; mays il Roys Arts pery sevas peticion n’ystabá commotú pun.

Y ommen o welent o ne welent pepill pery sorcaper la aventure le corne d’arew ys promhonivont. Dei ommen la, henny trechlenns 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, eoer il prim; il Gauwannos, il camulos lor ngingeti; Cuoneglassus il Sennos; Cuonedusius, acuellefers le rech for lor nGorveri; il Roys Marx for lor nGornovi, doi ce quei avu la gwenna Yssolda, la nichu le Uchelrech for lor Iverneon, ne pass yn omm de fama becca henny cell luch; Morvuots, do ce quei il cascun 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 for lor Bretten Bech; Brannos, il muccorix de Camadh; Acuella Creracarovs, ke nawcent mbasses ys sorsaltasot; il Lwpons; Senes, il omm la Yowenche; Moruetos il Beccos, il omm la Beccioluccota la Magna; Kemper il Forth, yn maps la Bretten 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 llacer; e mhult altri de fama menoer e de onur il menam. il cascun omm, la aventure ys delencuont; mays il Caratacos, il omm la Guimier ne delencu pass, ys en yn ndube nglar pery ngorne ys youwasot! e doi corni avu la ista cualitats: cant il Caratacos le ngorne ys youwasot, la seua llariu resonant ys kingetiv toth de transper la mBretten sa daclamasot de la nDerre nAuallon, e ys do li ys 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, vus ne wedureth-la spech henny curse la vustoer viudde!”

Cela ista dechú, yn gwenta tempest sa transperav, pery dun sa gurrev, e tot lor ycknis henny loch sa ystencu; e il maps Ewrow ys desaparú; e da ndrighenne 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 secuimous-nois la uendecatech rapedh 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 khigeti ei chassateors lor reges ne le nommen ne la ngwenne ys photevens loccisacuer; y reges la cassa la maxam henny ystorea la Bretten ys lllamasont, lllamanz ais khigetiv 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 cascun altoer pays.

Sich, il maps Ewrow la punta ys Britannib 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 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 farm hand's son was taming one of the wild horses, and he fell, breaking one of his two arms. His neighbour came to express his condolences. 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 Xristians 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 theirtimpani, 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 you 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, Gwenwhyfar 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 shivvered 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 prasiad 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 Hadians 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 Creracarovs, 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 ouselves 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.
- acomodar. v1. fit, accomodate; tailor.
- acedethack. adj. acidic.
- acedosis. f. acidosis.
- aceds. m. acid.
- acel, pron., that there.
- àcer. 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.
- adipos. prep. after.
- adobuyer. v. rage, roar, make a loud noise.
- adoer. 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.
- aeirostació. f. aerostat.
- afei. excl. fie!
- afelech. adj. unhappy.
- afelèz. f. sadness.
- aferer. v2 irreg. carry, take to.
- afermeza gouenereal. f. venereal disease.
- afermeza. f. sickness.
- afforestar. 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).
- agrós. m. war, strife, fighting, battle (arch).
- ai. interjection. ah; well; ay, ow.
- aírodroms. m. aerodrome, airport.
- aírs. 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 meiyoe. f. something better.
- alcouant. pron. several, some, a certain number.
- alexs. m. elk.
- alla. adv. thither.
- allemanda. f. a kind of stately dance.
- alley. adv. onward; huzzah.
- alliger. v2. join, tie, fasten; pin.
- Almá. f. Germany.

almanda. f. almond [Fr. *almande*].  
 alodea. f. lark; any sweetvoiced songbird.  
 aloza. f. lark.  
 alt. adj. steep, sharply angled; upper.  
 altais. pron., adj. like, similar, like to.  
 altement. adv. high.  
 althèz. f. height.  
 altoer. m.adj., pron. other.  
 altós. adj. high.  
 altra. f.adj., pron. other.  
 alumno. adj. foster.  
 am. prep. around, about, nearly.  
 amanz. c. lover, beloved; gay partner.  
 amar. v1. love (poet.); prep. around; to, towards, on to.  
 ámar. adj. bitter; pungent, spicy; sweet, esp. bitter-sweet; n. smelling salts.  
 amarckimi. excl. woe is me!  
 amath. adj. evil.  
 amatis. m. evil.  
 amb chez. adv., prep. all around.  
 amb. adv., prep. about, around.  
 ambeseilleir. v3. consume wantonly; quaff, gobble up.  
 ambulucer. v2. shine through, transillumine.  
 ambulumener. v2. give light to.  
 ambisaltar. v1. leap about.  
 ambiserrar. v1. cut around.  
 ambó. f. whipped butter [Arm. *amman*]  
 ambó-y-gooba. f. peanut butter [Amer. < Angolese *nguba*].  
 amend. neg.ptc. adv. not [with verbs of general purpose].  
 amercieir. v3. inflict a financial penalty or judgement.  
 amerciement. f. 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.  
 ampoels. m. bottle.  
 amponer. v2. encompass.  
 ampryddents. f. rash [Br.]  
 amur. m. love (poet, arch).  
 An Duv. m. 1805, the Black Year.  
 an. m. year.  
 ana. f. duck.  
 Anagantios. m. February (legal).  
 anarchía. f. anarchy.  
 anarchista. c. anarchist.  
 ancasoes. adj. unsought.  
 Ancgauw. m. Anjou (legal, Fr.)  
 ancereg. m. salmon.  
 andevismès. f. atheism.  
 andevista. c. atheist.  
 andomoes. adj. wild, untamed.  
 andrext. adj. incorrect.  
 anella. f. ring.  
 Anewendunó. m. Heaven (Pagan esp.) [Arm. *annwn*].  
 anexs. m. kind of fish.  
 Angeolès. m. the Angelus.  
 angeols. c. [ils angeoil] messenger (rel.); angel.  
 angloparladeors. c. English speaker.  
 angouer. adj. untrue.  
 angouens. m. finger nail.  
 angoueritats. f. falsehood, untruth.  
 angwoddifs. f. intolerance [Br.].  
 anils. m. tab.  
 anis. m. drake. f. goose.  
 Anjouw. m. Anjou (Fr.)  
 annafeirs. m. primitive bugle or trumpet; busine  
 anonciemants. f. announcement.  
 anonsiar. v1. announce.  
 anostethack. adj. agnostic.  
 anostismès. f. agnosticism.  
 anouls. m. torc, neck ring.  
 anque. conj., adv. before that.  
 ante. prep. before, in front of.  
 anticuarió. f. ancientry.  
 anticuós. adj. ancient, antique.  
 anucló. f. metrical pause [Bryth. *anuxton*]  
 anucxló. f. metrical pause [Bryth. *anuxton*]  
 aons. m. year.

aouzieus. excl. good bye.  
 aP. before the Present.  
 aparer. v2. appear.  
 apáthea. f. apathy.  
 apatheísmes. f. apatheism.  
 apo(z). prep. up to [a + poz].  
 apostoulos. m. apostle (rel.).  
 apoystar-si. v1. lean, rest on.  
 appersexer. v2. come after, chase.  
 appropencker. v2. approach.  
 aprer. v2. open.  
 Aprils. m. April (common, standard).  
 ar vrente. prep. before (a magistrate, etc.).  
 ar(e), prep., pvb. to, at, on, onto; with -ès noun, nearly.  
 ara. f. movable altar.  
 arboels. m. tree.  
 arcra. f. [ils arpuroer] arch.  
 ardever. v2. burn, incinerate.  
 ardh. adj. high (arch).  
 ardhea. f. heron (arch).  
 aremer. adv. only just (intens).  
 areola. f. areola (med).  
 arependis. m. half acre.  
 arewbodnió. f. brass band.  
 arews. m. bronze.  
 arfluer. v2. flow.  
 Argeonroda. name. Arianhrod.  
 argeontès. adj. silvery.  
 argeonts. f. silver.  
 argoer. prep. above, over.  
 argrechula. m. farmhand.  
 argrós. m. war, strife, fighting, battle.  
 armada l' amur. f. red light district; brothel; any group of prostitutes.  
 armada. f. fleet, navy.  
 Armoreck. n.c., adj. Armorican.  
 Armorckedow. c. Arvorec person.  
 arponer. v2. become.  
 arregener. v2 irreg. be high born (poet) [arz + are + gener].  
 arspetter. v2. peer at.  
 arteckeir. c. artisan, craftsman.  
 arthea. f. heron.  
 artió. f. shebear.  
 arts. m. bear. f. [y h-art (p)] art, skill.  
 Arts. m. Arthur.  
 artys. m. bear.  
 arvadacarva. v.indecl. vanish!  
 arveyn. prep. against, up towards.  
 arz. adj. tall, high.  
 arzea. f. heron.  
 as. m. ace [cards].  
 ascazer. v2. fall down.  
 ascazes. adj. toppled, fallen.  
 ascender. v2. ascend, rise.  
 ascis. f. poetic metre [Bryth. atsis].  
 assegrar. v1. assure.  
 assegrar-si. v1. make sure, assure oneself of.  
 asseieir. v3. meet in conclave.  
 asseouirter2. adv. upwards.  
 asset. adv. enough.  
 assis. f. an ad hoc legislative meeting.  
 assorver. v2. absorb.  
 assumer. v2. rise; take on.  
 asta. f. spear.  
 astut. adj. astute, sharp.  
 attener. v2. irreg. hang on, hold to, hold on to.  
 attenció. 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.]  
 awencir. v3 irreg. bind, tie.  
 awend. m. uncle (generic) [Arm. awen].  
 awes. f. bird.

awès [ils awet]. f. poetry (as an art) [Bryth. aves]  
awetares. 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.  
backació. f. revelling, feasting.  
badnacró. m. low stone wall; enclosed field.  
baills. m. danse.  
balada. f. ballad.  
ballió. 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 varbàn] beard; f.du. sidedburns.  
barbadeors. m. barber.  
barda. f. bard.  
bardockuwchoels. m. cassock, bardic toga, bardic  
robes.  
bardocucullos. 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.  
baseols. m. basil.  
basès. 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.  
bendició. f. [y vendicien] benediction.  
bendit. adj. grand, smashing (prov.).  
benechèz. 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.  
 beber. 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.  
 bodeowixteors. m. victor; conqueror.  
 bodeows. m. victory.  
 bodinèz. 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.  
 bondats. f. moral goodness.  
 bondons. m. goody.  
 bongo [y vongow]. m. dip, pothole; ditch, fosse;  
 bozo (polit.).  
 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.  
 bouffets. 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.  
 bourlesckar. v1. make fun of.  
 bousins. m. bugle, primitive trumpet.  
 bouthier l' argeonte. v2 phrase. save money.  
 bouthier. v2. put; push.  
 bowga. f. bag, sack.  
 box l' arck. 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.  
 brageoire. v3. cackle, shriek (of spirits or  
 people); bray, cry out (of animals) [O.C. bragire]  
 Brannos. name. Bran.  
 brathoer peitrun. m. uncle on the father's side.  
 brathoer. m. brother.  
 bratoer. m. brother (arch).  
 breaire. 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.  
 Breoch. adj. Breton.  
 Breockis. m. Breton dialect; Breton person.  
 Breotheoneck. m. Bretons.  
 Bretadnecca (lengua). f. Kernow language.  
 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.  
 Brydendunon. place. Dyn Brethon (Dumbarton);  
 anc. capital of Votadinea.  
 bucca. f. [y vyck] mouth; cheek.  
 buccatós. adj. loud, strident.  
 buchoels claes. m. keyed bugle.  
 buchoels. 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.  
 butheors. 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.  
 cambis. 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.  
 cancels. 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.  
 canequets. 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.  
 caratar. 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.  
 carín. 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.  
 carsél. 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. du. cheeses (col.).  
 cassa. f. house; chace, hunt.  
 cassar. v1. hunt.  
 cassateors. m. hunter.  
 casseyms. 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.  
 cathuousecks. 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.  
 cavonys. 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.  
 ce 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.).  
 chargeoar. v1. load or ready a device, weapon, etc; charge a battery; wind a clock or toy.  
 chats-caleyes. 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 Kernowman.  
 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. shite!  
 ciampingnó. m. kind of mushroom.  
 ciampinyá. 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.  
 cieurgeourea. f. surgery, operation.  
 cieurgeoureancea. f. surgeoncy.  
 cieurgeoureans. c. surgeon.  
 cigareth. f. cigarette.  
 cigarillès. f. medium length, very thin cigar (pantella).  
 cigarillo. m. a small cigarette.  
 ciné. f. coll. cinema.  
 cinemadroms. m. cinemadrome, cinematic theatre.  
 ciners. m. ember, coal.  
 cista. f. treasure.  
 ciwtats. m. city, town.  
 cladimora. f. great sword [Sc.G. claidheamhor].  
 cladna. f. horde, gaggle, bunch, mob.  
 cladnedó. m. the masses, mob, people.  
 cladnypleint. 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.  
 cleuws. m. key (mus.).  
 click. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of mental activities].  
 clicq. neg. ptc., adv. not [with verbs of mental activities].  
 cliper. v2. click.  
 clocca. 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.  
 cocuna. f. kitchen.  
 coda. f. coda (mus.); ponytail.  
 codès. m. tail.  
 coeaills. m. [y choeaoil] jelly; slime.  
 coeuwcita. f. [y choeuwcit] cushion for a bishop's mitre or other religious object.  
 coeuwtells. 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.  
 colleccer. v2. gather together.  
 colliger. v2. gather, collect (learned).  
 collis. f. spool.  
 collocar. 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.  
 colteurs. 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.  
 commisser. 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.  
 condgoueancheir. v3. cuddle, curl up.  
 condoferer. v2. irreg. to accompany.  
 condorcer. v2. contort, twist, writhe.  
 condorcker. v2. twist about, writhe (learned).  
 condremmer. v2. tremble.  
 cónea. f. coney (English burlesque).  
 conechoelys. m. rabbit.  
 conesser. v2. 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.  
 conífera. 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.  
 consonantes. m. consonant.  
 consoneible. adj. tunable.  
 consoner. v2. tune a musical instrument; sound together.  
 contae. m. county (dial) [Ir.G.] .  
 contaminar. v1. contaminate.

contats. m. county.  
 contemts. m. contempt.  
 contents. m. content.  
 contezió. f. national census.  
 contrastatheors. c. plaintiff's counsel.  
 contremér. 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.  
 cortér. v2. shear, shave.  
 corthès. f. shortness, brevity.  
 corts. c. heart.  
 corun. m. medium cigar size [Sp. corona].  
 coruna. f. crown, wreath.  
 corzcaouer. v2. take to heart, accept, believe.  
 corzcaver. 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.  
 costrouir. v3. build, construct.  
 costudó. f. custom.  
 coualitats. f. quality.  
 couándo. adv. when.  
 couantitats. f. quantity.  
 couazrels. m. tile, losenge, pane of glass;  
 diamond [cards]  
 couech. neg. adv. not a peep [with verbs of  
 speech or sound].  
 coueggeors. m. half crown (coin).  
 coueints. m. "G" note: fifth partial of an  
 annafeirs 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.  
 couisíns l' basès. m. bas cuisine.  
 couisíns l' oatès. m. haut cuisine.  
 couisíns. m. cookery style; cuisine.  
 colfa. f. stroke (as of a pen), bold movement.  
 cocier. 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.  
 covosco. prep. with you.  
 cowelès. f. [y phedncoweol] cowl.  
 cowitats. f. cavity, opening.  
 cows. adj. cavernous, empty.  
 craggow. adj. craggy, rocky.  
 crags. 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.  
 cravéthismes. f. Cravethism.  
 Cravithyck. f. Paganism, esp. Celtic Paganism.  
 crayma. f. creme.  
 crear. v1. create, fashion.  
 credher. v2. believe.  
 Creracarvow. name. Carocerf.  
 crès. c. guy (term of address) [Br.].  
 cresser. v2. grow, increase.  
 crether. v2. believe.  
 crewmbands. m. sickle.  
 crimpez. f. jelly confection, donought.  
 cristianísmes. f. Christianity.  
 croums. m. fixed altar.  
 crousques. f. [y chrysck] cross.  
 crouta. f. small harp; fiddle.  
 crouts. m. bardic harp.  
 crowzys. f. crwth, harp, fiddle (poet).  
 crozow. m. dowry, wedding gift.  
 cruoergear. v1. fart.  
 crutheltats. 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.  
 cuerimoniurs. m. arguer.  
 cuerzruiz. c. Crevithick bishop; Pagan hierarch.  
 cueynts. m. cunt (slang).  
 cuisinar. v1. cook; heat on the stove.  
 culósa. f. butt joint of a bassoon or ophicleide.  
 cunió. f. hound.  
 Cunobellend. m. Hound of Belenos.  
 uomo te vays. coll. phrase. how’s it going.  
 Cuonatacca. name. Connedack.  
 Cuonedusius. name. Conneduz.  
 Cuoneglassus. name. Cunneglaz.  
 cupeors. c. copper.  
 cupez. adj. seeking, desirous.  
 curar. v1. cure; heal.  
 cureós. adj. curious.  
 currea. f. curry.  
 currer. v2. irreg. run.  
 curri-dde-frites. 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.  
 daccodeverès. 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.  
 de. prep. from.  
 deacona. c. deacon.  
 deamlar. v. saunter.  
 decaber. v. take down, retrieve.  
 decantar. v. pour out, sing out.  
 deck. num. ten.  
 decker. v. irreg. say, speak.  
 declinació. f. declension (gram.).  
 decorum. m. decorum, propriety.  
 decurar. 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.  
 dejiyouns. 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.  
 deochlar. v. ogle; gaze intently at.  
 deonde. adv. where.  
 depeler. v. irreg. drive on mercilessly.  
 deponer. v. irreg. put aside, set aside; put away; remove; put into.  
 depossí. prep. hereafter.  
 deppoulsar. v. knock.  
 deprewar. v. deprive.  
 depromar. v1. eat rapidly (coll) [Arm. debra].  
 deraper. v. steal; take by force.  
 derider. irreg. burlesque, make fun of.  
 desacar. v1. strain, remove.  
 desaccar. v. pull out; remove.  
 desaforestar. v. make public land private.  
 desalar. v. sprinkle.  
 desaltar. v. leap to.  
 desamb. prep. from amongst.  
 desaparar. v. disappear, vanish.  
 deseccar. v. dessicate, dry out.  
 desgeoetter. v2. throw away.  
 despednsar. v. pour out.  
 despextar. v1. look down on.  
 desplacer. v. displease.  
 dessacar. v. cut off; forcibly remove.  
 dessangouer al morte. v. bleed to death (melodramatic).  
 dessangouer. v. bleed to death; bleed out.  
 desserts. m. desert.  
 destar. v. park a vehicle, tether a horse.  
 destoer. adj. right.  
 destra. f.du. (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.  
 deuzenockes. 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.).  
 deys. m. finger; toe.  
 Dho Ayus. m.pl. cattle raid story; archaic legend.  
 di l' eyeir. 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 enteir. adv. totally (usu. d' enteir).  
 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.  
 diarchista. f. 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.  
 disckeir. v3. study, learn.  
 discks. m. [y dhisckuroer] 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.  
 diwers. adj. divers.  
 dixtcieoneirs. 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.  
 doagrèr. v2. attack, bring the fight to.  
 doardicar. v. rise high, grow tall.  
 doawnea. f. lady, mistress.  
 dobeseilleir. v3. torture.  
 docathuer. v2. attack.  
 docien. 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.  
 doencoeailler. v2. make slimy.  
 doengelar. v1. freeze; cool down.  
 doenlecker. v2. read into, over-read.  
 doenmiz. adv. amidst.  
 doenpuhoeir. v3. enable, urge.  
 doenterrancea. f. landing (as of an airship), disembarking.  
 doenterrear. v1. land, disembark.  
 doesser. v. fall to.  
 doessonèr. v2. ring out, peal.  
 dofar. v. command, insist; say to.  
 doferer. v. irreg. bring to; carry towards;



accompany; court.  
 dogener. v2.irreg. be born to.  
 dogoencheir-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).  
 dolathes. 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.  
 dondanis. 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).  
 dongenar. 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 lâ 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.  
 doprover en devoeir. v2. make a serious attempt;  
 give it the old college try.  
 doprover. 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.  
 drect. 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).  
 dufs. 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.  
 Dûneint. 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.  
 ecotopea. f. ecotopia.  
 ecotopethyck. adj. ecotopic.  
 ecotourismo. m. ecotourism  
 ecoual. adj. equal.  
 ecouis. m. racing horse.  
 ecstasea. f. ecstasy.  
 Edrinis. m. September (legal).  
 eduoagrós. m. sincere or ardent battle.  
 eduowendickiό. f. ardent vengeance, divine vengeance.  
 eduows. 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).  
 elewryeir. v3. catch, get, snatch (usu. by less than acceptable means) [Br. llugar].  
 eliverar. v. free, manumit; rescue.  
 ell. pron. he, him (arch.)  
 embeseleir. v3. steal, embezzle [AN embesiler].  
 emboucheneirs. m. windway (mus.).  
 emendaciό. 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.).  
 encarceler. v2. imprison.  
 encaricar. v. fill up, load, stuff.  
 endarckès. c. governor of the home provinces.  
 endormir. v. fall asleep.  
 endurant. 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.  
 enfibler. v2. weaken, enfeeble.  
 enfiblès. 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.  
 enteinteir. v3. dye, colour.  
 enteir. prep. within.  
 enterrar. v1. bury.  
 entramper. v. stomp.  
 entrar. v. enter.  
 ênveió. adj. envious [O.Pr. enveyos].

envenenizar. v. poison.  
 eo. pers. pron. I.  
 epistola. f. epistle (rel.).  
 Epona. f. a Kernow goddess.  
 eppió. 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.  
 escheoir-si. v. fall into escheat.  
 escheoites. 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.  
 ess. m. salmon.  
 essedent. adj. excess, excessive.  
 esseder. 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.  
 estrompieir. v3. dance, esp. clog dance.  
 estrompio. f. clog dance.  
 et. conj. and.  
 etc., 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.  
 Eydenduno. place. Dyn Eiden, Edinbro.  
 eyfs. m. yew.  
 eylgezeir. v3. shiver with cold, shudder [Arm. algeth].  
 Eymerica. f. America.  
 eyngeols. m. fire place; hearth.  
 eyronea. f. irony.  
 eyseornodors. m. iron gate; gaol cell door.  
 eyseornomearck. m. railway.  
 eysoernymongeors. c. iron monger.  
 ezel. c. Elf, the Gentry [<Tolkien, Pratchett].  
 F.  
 facer c' impresièn. v2. impress.  
 facer. v. do, make (usual).  
 facès. f. face, countenance.  
 facil. adj. easy.  
 facilment. adv. easily.  
 faker. 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. tetched (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, chit-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 zawzón. v2. make water, tinkle.  
 fer agrén. v. wage war.  
 fer. v. do [< facer] (used mostly in phrasal verbs).  
 fereck. adj. wild, feral; fierce.  
 ferer. v. irreg. bear, carry.  
 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.  
 festif. adj. festive, joyous.  
 festiffacer. v. irreg. make festive; make merry.  
 festilathès. f. saints feast day for a parish church.  
 festilava. f. Halfyear Feast, Sep 1: the king or mayor drives a nail into the doorpost of the church.  
 festinar. v1. move speedily.  
 festins. m. haste.  
 féstra l' allá. f. takeaway counter.  
 fêstra. 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].  
 fieres. adj. proud.  
 fierès. f. pride.  
 fiès. f. [y viès] 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.  
 fins. m. end.  
 firm. adj. firm, set.  
 fis. f. [y fidet] faith.  
 fiscació. f. determination.  
 fiskar. v. fix, set, determine.  
 fius. c. son, daughter; child (poet.).  
 fiuz. c. child of.  
 flasckó. f. flask, flaggon.  
 flauta trawers. f. transverse flute.  
 flauta. f. recorder; flute.  
 flemeoreys. m. oatmeal [Sc. G.].  
 fleuer. v. flow.  
 floer. f. flower, blossom.  
 Flós. name. [pos. from L. flavus]  
 fociferós. adj. talky, vociferous.  
 focks. m. fire place, hearth.  
 foel. neg. adv. not (folea).  
 foerns. m. oven, kiln.  
 folea. f. leaf.  
 folès. c. fool.  
 foletyck. 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.  
 forliteralment. 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.  
 forsâ. adj., adv. out of doors, outside.  
 fort. adj. strong, powerful.  
 fortener. v. irreg. hold over, extend over.  
 fortènès. 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.  
 fruxta. m. fruit.  
 fruxtymongeurs. c. fruit monger.  
 fucieoir. v3. have sex.  
 fuma. f. smoke.  
 fungus. m. fungus.  
 furets. c. ferret.  
 furfeck. m. snips, shears.  
 furiós. adj. furious, angry.  
 furiosement. adv. furiously, angrily.  
 fusta. f. club, cudgel; clubs [cards].  
 fuyer. v. irreg. flee.  
 fuzed. adj. screwy, bloody (coll).  
 G.  
 Gallea. f. France.  
 Galleoch. adj. French.  
 Galleock. m. French language; French person.  
 Galloys. adj. French.  
 galó. f. hen (arch).  
 gals. m. cock.  
 galyw. f. hen.  
 gallegla. m. mercenary [Ir. G.].  
 gaochès. 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).  
 gentils. adj. gentle.  
 genuflexter. 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]

geoelems. m. stomach.  
 geoeletonds. f. latex rubber. [Malay jelutong]  
 geoió. adj. joyous.  
 geoier. v2. be glad, be happy, be joyful.  
 geonó. f. knee.  
 geoueyleir. 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. jig, a kind of energetic dance.  
 glan. adj. pure, clean.  
 glans. f. [y ghlanet] bank, shore.  
 glastow. m., adj. green-grey.  
 glazs le Lucket. m. thunderbolt.  
 glazs. m. sword.  
 glorea. f. glory.  
 gnostethack. adj. gnostic.  
 Gnostethack. c. Gnostic Christian.  
 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.  
 gouanchiw. 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.  
 goueancheir. v3. twist, curl.  
 gouecher. v2. vex; cause anxiety.  
 gouecher-si. be anxious.  
 gouechtiala. f. food, victuals.  
 gouecinir-si. v. neighbour.  
 gouecinis. m. neighbour.  
 gouedna. f. woman, wife, girlfriend.  
 gouednín. f. girl.  
 goueins. m. wine.  
 goueither. v. know; be wise.  
 goueyledns. 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.  
 gouerèng. adv. truly, verily, veritably.  
 gourbal. adj. verbal (pertaining to verbs).  
 gouerbos. m. verb.  
 goueredès. f. greenness.  
 gouereds. m. green.  
 gouerer-si. v2. become.  
 gouerès. 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.  
 gouiewlès. f. viola.  
 Gouimier. name. Guimier.  
 gouins. m. wine.  
 gouioladeurs. c. fiddler.  
 gouirang. m. roustabout, scamp [Arm. gwyranc]  
 gouirets. m. green.  
 gouirgoels degouages. m. grave accent (˘) (gram).  
 gouirgoels doarzicoes. m. acute accent (ˆ) (gram).  
 gouirgoels. m. accent mark (gram).  
 gouirgoula l' adeor. f. backslash (\).  
 gouirgoula. f. slash, shilling mark (/).  
 gouisió. f. vision, sight.  
 gouitha. f. life.  
 gouiuier. v. live, inhabit.  
 gouixtiala. f. du. victuals, food.  
 gouoscló. f. word (esp. grammatical).  
 gous. m. [y gheys] gander.  
 goutta. 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. aaargh; scream of pain.  
 Guenwyvara. f. Gwenivere.  
 Guimier(a). f. Gwimier.  
 gusta. f. taste, savour.  
 gutheluck. m. throat, neck.  
 gutis. m. voice.  
 gwazar. v1. boast; tell a tall tale [Arm. gwada].  
 gweil. m. holiday, vacation.  
 gweiloir. v3. celebrate.  
 gwena. f. woman, wife, girlfriend.  
 gwensió. f. keening, weeping, mourning.  
 Gwreithió. f. Creation [Arm. gwreython].  
 gweyels. f. wake.  
 gwinciar. v1. keen, wail; mourn.  
 gwolxs. m. falcon.  
 H.  
 harasser. v2. harass [O.F. harasser]  
 hareir. v3. chace [O.F. harer]  
 harier. v2. harry, worry [A.S. harian]  
 haudboys. m. oboe.  
 helo. excl. hello.  
 hemi. affix. half.  
 henotheísmes. f. henotheism.  
 heresea. f. heresy.  
 heresethack. c. heretic.  
 heresmès. f. heresy.  
 heroés. c. hero.  
 Hierousolym. c. Jerusalem.  
 hindouísmes. f. Hindooism.  
 hinió. f. whinney.  
 hiniyeir. v3. 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).  
 hosciposckió. 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].  
 íceneors. m. liver.  
 ICKCNKA. acro. Iesus Cristus Nika, Vorvenz ill Iesucristus.  
 iconostasis. f. iconostasis.  
 ícostancea. f. inconstancy.  
 idea. f. idea.  
 idhes. f. the ides of the month.  
 idiota. 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.  
 iie. excl. aaagh; scream of terror or fear.  
 IKNK. phrase. Iesus Xristos nika (rel.).  
 il. def. art. m. the.  
 ilariar-si. v. reflex. enjoy oneself, make oneself merry.  
 illuminar. 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.  
 incostancea. f. unfaithfulness.  
 incus. m. incus, anvil (med.).  
 infamea. 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)  
 interlenghedeck. m. interlanguage.  
 inweidar. v. enjoy.  
 inwenir. v. find, discover, come across.  
 iogar. v. play.  
 ioiement. adv. joyously.  
 iounickèz. f. uniqueness; oneness; loneliness.  
 iox le mon. m. hand ball (the palm game).  
 iox la llam. m. hand game (shadow play).  
 iox. m. game, toy.  
 lozuals. name. Yewdal.  
 ipesdigepath. m. bishopric.  
 ipesdigoel. adj. episcopal.  
 ir en vancanses. v3. go on vacation.  
 ir po zalut. v. to get better; to improve in health.  
 ir. v. irreg. go.  
 ira. f. anger.  
 iridès. f. iris.  
 ísels. f. isle, island.  
 islá. f. large island.  
 isoelchuls. n.c. islander; I., Armoric Islander.  
 íspeldida. f. broad cigar [<Sp. esplendido].  
 ist. dem. pron. this.  
 itener. m. journey, passage.  
 itener. v. travel.  
 Ittackos. name. Ethack.  
 iveri. adv. indeed, in fact, truly.  
 Iwró. f. Ireland.  
 Iwroech. adj. Irish.  
 íwst. prep., pvb. near.  
 J.  
 jandicer. v2. spread the news; be a witness to.  
 jenckeoir. m. pus.  
 jendarms. m. policeman.  
 jeneor. m. son in law.  
 jeoeunès dorís. c. rich brats.  
 jeoeuw l' esprit. m. witticism.  
 jeoiendeneirs. m. sycee; foreign money.  
 jeonde. adv. where.  
 jetís. f. jetty.  
 jijanar. v. prattle, gob on about.  
 jingman. c. non Cantonese speaking Englishman.  
 jisteors. f. cidre, cyder.  
 Jitanó. c. Gypsy.  
 jiyouns. m. fast, fasting.



joiea. f. joy.  
 joieiment. 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.  
 jeousts. 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.  
 Kernunnos. m. a Kernow god.  
 kerus. adj. sky blue, light blue.  
 ki. rel. pron. who.  
 -ki. conj. and (rare and prov.).  
 kingets. 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.).  
 lakinis. m. pool, puddle.  
 lagrima. f. tear drop.  
 laidis. f. lay (poem).  
 lainis. m. wool.  
 lamena. f. layer.  
 lamentació. 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.  
 lath. adj. wide.  
 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.  
 laz. 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.  
 leisicó. f. lexicon.  
 lembarxs. m. oyster.  
 lenghedech. m. language.  
 lentès. f. lens.  
 lentichoel. m. lens of the eye.  
 lepeor. 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.  
 levoerinis. 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.  
 libeors. 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.  
 lindis. 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.  
 llara. adj. clear.  
 llarament. adv. clearly.  
 llarió. f. clarity.  
 llaretats. f. clarity.  
 llarow. 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.  
 llednefacer. v. irreg. make full.  
 llen. adj. full.  
 llenar. fill.  
 llenefaxes. adj. full; bloated.  
 llethió. f. lesson [Br.].  
 lligrivasar. surrender.  
 llompa. f. knock, clomp.  
 llomper. knock, as upon a door.  
 Llondrew. f. London (usual).  
 llongfrangió. f. shipwreck.

llougouea. f. rain.  
 llougoueir. rain.  
 Llouydde. name. Claude.  
 lluwea. f. rain.  
 lluer. rain.  
 lockisecouer. find, locate.  
 lodació. f. praise.  
 logió. f. [y logien] saying; precept.  
 logió. f. saying, proverb.  
 logiquès. 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.  
 lotèrea. 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. indecl. m. Monday; y luns, on Mondays,  
 every Monday.  
 lupa. f. shewolf.  
 lupis. m. wolf.  
 luriens. f. vixen.  
 luscuws. f. plant, esp. a garden herb.  
 Lusetanea. Portugal.  
 Lusobrasiliá. c. Lusobrazilian.  
 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.  
 maeoiney. 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.  
 mancipis. c. slave, esp. field slave.  
 mand en. pron. many a.  
 mand. pron. many [AS. menig].  
 mandar. send (someone).  
 maner. irreg. stay, remain.  
 manga. f. a genre of graphic novel, imported from  
 Japan.  
 Manouweck. m. Manx, language of Man Is (an  
 insular Brythonic language).  
 manows le morre. f. wave, spray.  
 maodea. f. disease.  
 mapa. f. map.

maps. m. boy, lad, son.  
 mar. adj. much, great.  
 marawels. m. marvel.  
 marawilós. adj. marvellous.  
 Marazow. f. Marazion, Market Jew, signifying  
 seaside market.  
 marbeck. adj. too small, too little.  
 marcca. f. mare.  
 marcreuils. m. mackerel.  
 Marea Sempeor 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.  
 marriathecks. m. marriage.  
 martels. m. hammer.  
 marthiseckoes. m. jerky (esp. beef).  
 marts. indecl. m. Tuesday; y mharts, on  
 Tuesdays, every Tuesday.  
 Marts. m. March (standard).  
 martys. m. cooked beef.  
 marx. m. stallion.  
 Marx. m. Mark, Marcus.  
 mas. conj. but.  
 mascul. adj. masculine.  
 Mataccos. name. Madowg.  
 mateys. m. chambre pot.  
 math. adj. morally good.  
 mathèz. 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. Madawg.  
 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. c. 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.  
 mezcina. f. medicine.  
 mezciments. f. medication, medicament;  
 medicine.  
 meziolent. adj. quick, half slow.  
 mezissif. adj., pron. same [< Br. meddisif]  
 mezmis. f. halfmonth.  
 mezu. f. mead.  
 micher. adj. small, tiny (learned).  
 Mickelangeoels. m. Michael Archangel (rel.).  
 mickeldunó. m. [O.N. mykidyngja] 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.  
 milliweirs. c. millionaire.  
 milliweirs. c. millionaire.  
 miraveoils. 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.  
 monarchía. 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.  
 monotheísmes. f. monotheism.  
 monseneiewrs. m. monseigneur.  
 montar. climb upon something; get into  
 something.  
 Morantes. f. Death.  
 morder. irreg. gnaw, bite; chew.  
 morer. die.  
 morès. adj. Moorish, Moroccan.  
 morforuenda. f. mermaid [Arm. morvorwen].  
 mortow. adj. mortal.  
 mortows. c. mortal being.  
 moru. m. sea, ocean.  
 Moruetos. name. Morved.  
 mosquina. f. mosquito.  
 motifs. m. motif.  
 motió. f. motion.  
 motoercars. m. automobile.  
 mousaza. f. horse vly.  
 mousca. f. house vly.  
 moustarz. f. mustard.  
 moutils. m. word; utterance.  
 moutys. m. cooked mutton.  
 mover. move.  
 Movun. f. Mofan (Irish prov.).  
 mower-si. move oneself.  
 Mowreck. name. Maurice.  
 mowtó. m. mutton.  
 Moyanock Cay. place. Moyuck Hoy; Chinese  
 Battersea.  
 moz juste. m. just the right word [Fr. mot juste].  
 moz. m. word [Fr. mot].  
 muccorix. m. pig keeper.  
 muccows. m. wild boar; pig.  
 muccyw. f. wild boar; pig (obs.).  
 muckis. m. boar; wild pig.  
 muckus. m. pig.  
 mudació. f. mutation, alteration.

mudar-si. v1. 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.  
 musa. 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.  
 nagouís. f. fishing boat.  
 nammeth. f. nammet, luncheon [Eng].  
 nanyara. f. babysitter, nanny [Arm. anear]  
 naowjeaowgoueaouws. slang. [Cantonese, nau jiao gao] European dog!  
 naranjeoa. f. orange (fruit).  
 naranjeoès. f. orange (colour).  
 Narbonna. Narbonne.  
 nasó. m. nose.  
 nathalecca. f. Christmas.  
 natheorins. 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.  
 necesitats. f. need, necessity.  
 nectar. flick.  
 nectitar. flicker.  
 nedió. 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].  
 nerth. adj. powerful; wise; holy.  
 nertió. f. power of a magical or spiritual nature.  
 nerzs. m. military or police strength.  
 nesyan. pron. not even one.  
 nevoels. m. cloud.  
 nevuls. m. cloud.  
 new, adj. new.  
 newtrel facer. irreg. neutralise.  
 newtrel. adj. neutral.  
 neyan. pron. no one, none.  
 nicaratheckès. adv. unfriendly.  
 nickó. f. daughter.  
 niconforteible. 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].  
 nigouisible. 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.  
 noef. adj. holy.  
 noefs. m. saint.  
 nojeonde. 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. nwyvyth].  
nouefs. m. saint.  
noués. excl. nice (sarcastic) [< Engl.].  
novèl. 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).  
oeu. excl. cor, oo.  
oeu. exclam. coo!  
offender. v. offend.  
oficina. f. office.  
oficleides. f. ophicleide.  
ofrenda. f. [ils ofrend] divine liturgy, mass.  
Ogmios. m. a Kerno god.  
ogmiows. m. letter of the alphabet.  
Ogronios. m. March (legal).  
Ogrons. m. March (common).  
ogunds. m. bridge troll, giant.  
oi. exclam. hey!  
ollos. n.; pron.; adj. all (poet.) (usually restricted to King Arthur's epithet, and in religious parlance).  
olow. m.coll. oil.  
olows. m. [ils olow] oil jug.  
om. pron. one.  
om ... om. pron. one ... another.  
om l' yspas. c. cosmonaut, spaceman.  
om d' yspas. c. space alien.  
om. neg. ptc., adv., pron. not, none, no one.  
omatheckes. m. homage, tribute.  
omm. m. man, fellow.  
onestay. f. honesty.  
onorar. honour.  
onur. f. honour.  
o percue. conj. whether, if indeed.  
opès. m. wealth, riches.  
opnió. f. opinion.  
oportunitats. f. opportunity.  
oportunitats. f. opportunity.  
ora. f. [ils or] hour; time.  
ordó. m. [ils orden] order; order of Mass.  
orelles. m. ear; middle ear (med.).  
orels. m. [l' orela, du] ear.  
orgán. m. [ils organón] organ (mus.).  
orgyw. m. [l' orgea, du.] testicle.  
orienz. m. sunrise, dawn.  
orier-si. v2. rise up, arise (lit.)  
ornaments. m. ornament, decoration.  
orós. adj. golden.  
ors. m. gold.  
ortar. exhort, urge.  
orthigoels. m. garden, herb patch.  
ortió. m. thumb, large toe.  
orts. m. sledgehammer.  
osceuritats. f. darkness; obscurity.  
oscourès. f. darkness, obscurity.  
oscur. adj. dark.  
oscurs. m. dark.  
ospès. c. guest.

ossès. m. bone.  
 ostea. f. host (for communion).  
 other. hear.  
 other. hate.  
 othiós. adj. odious, hateful.  
 ouel. excl., conj. well.  
 ouictims. 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.  
 oveneir. v3. fear.  
 ovenós. m. fear, dread.  
 ovoertha. c. eel.  
 owteurs. c. [ils owtoer] author.  
 owther. hear.  
 P.  
 packettès 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.  
 padró. m. foster father.  
 Padstow. f. Padstow.  
 pagar. v1. pay.  
 Pagusea. Ill Paes.  
 paissès. 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.  
 parroccia. f. parish.  
 pars. m. [y phareit] wall of a building; room partition.  
 partichoeleir. adj. especial, particular.  
 parts. f. part, portion.  
 pas. f. peace.  
 pass. neg. ptc., adv. not.  
 passaments. m. path.  
 passar. v1. pass; happen.  
 pasta. f. pasta.  
 patela. f. platter.  
 patiό. f. end of the penis.  
 patrechό. m. uncle on the mother's side. [sometimes p. al ladh la matre]  
 pauma. f. palm tree, palm leaf.  
 pavilliό. 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.  
 pedesteurs. m. [y phedestroer] pedestrian.  
 pedna. f. feather; coat of feathers, plumage, boa.  
 pednannis. m. birthday.  
 pednis. m. head.  
 pednodolea. f. headache; head pain.  
 pednrewzs. m. marjoram.  
 peircka. f. perch.  
 peishawdeor. m. fisherman.  
 peldrins. c. wandering penitent.  
 pemper. pron. whoever, whosit, whatsit.  
 Pendraccό. m. Pendragon.  
 penetencial. adj. remorseful, penitential.  
 penetenciό. 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; whys 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.  
 perfichar. transfix.  
 perforementació. f. perforation, puncture.  
 perforementar. v1. puncture, perforate.  
 pergouenz. 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.  
 perseils. 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.  
 phonologeotheck. 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.  
 pileyàn. m. small rug or blanket, as placed under a saddle; pillion [ScG].  
 pinceuls. m. pencil.  
 pinis. m. pine.  
 pintreir. v3. describe.  
 pipó. f. smoking pipe.  
 pirámides. m. pyramid cigar type.  
 piscó. f. box, case.  
 piscó de trinitir. f. music box.  
 pissar. v. piss.  
 pissar. v1. pee.  
 pistó. m. piston, piston valve.  
 pistonar. instal a valve.  
 placenta. f. placenta (med.).  
 placer. be pleasing.  
 placer-si. v2. please, be pleaseing 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 lllumes]. 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.  
 politheismes. 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.  
 ponis. m. [y phont] bridge.  
 popassar. v1. pass by.  
 popassarsi. v1. be turned away.  
 pophass. f.pl. the ritual depicting the journey of Mary and Joseph at Christmastide.  
 porckys. m. hog.  
 porcows. m. pork.  
 pores. m. pork.  
 porta. f. [y phoirth] door, gate; port.  
 porthes. 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.  
 poulymongeors. 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.  
 pocín. f. breast, tit.  
 poyurs. m. pepper.  
 poz. prep. at, by, along side of; chez (with names); poz-y-moments, a long time.  
 pozenir. v3. travel, go along.  
 precets. m. [y phrecet] precept.  
 preciós. adj. precious.  
 precurs. m. [y phrecuroer] prayer.  
 prefaració. f. preparation.  
 prefarar. v1. make ready, prepare.  
 prefis. m. prefix.  
 pregeoind. f. question.  
 pregeoir di (alchyn / alch chosa). v. ask after someone; ask for something, request.  
 pregeoir. 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.).  
 preserwar. preserve.  
 presidente. m. long broad cigar type.  
 pretis. m. traditional Kemrese bardic poetry [O.Ker. pritos, Bryth. pritus]  
 prezea. 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.  
 probøer. adj. own; proper.  
 prodició. f. utter betrayal.  
 profacer. irreg. promote.  
 profeta. c. prophet.  
 profund. adj. profound, deep.  
 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.  
 proscckem. 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.  
 Prydió. f. Prydain, Britain.  
 publick. 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].  
 puinya. f. fist.  
 puinyar. be fought out, be had out (only in passive phrase: puinyatoer).  
 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. poulte] 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.  
 puritener. v2. keep pure.  
 purós. m. puro cigar.  
 purpura. f. purple.  
 putá. f. unlicensed whore.  
 pwerckó. m. cooked pork.  
 pypmptheck. num. fifteen (prov.).  
 pyngthack. 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. adj., c. high minded, snooty, arrogant.  
 querimer. complain.  
 querimonents. complainer.  
 Quernunos. m. the Horned One (rel.).  
 Quimmerows. c. Briton, fellow Roman.  
 quitara. 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.  
 rapidèz. f. quickness, speed.  
 razecks. f. root.  
 rebasiar. v1. “French” kiss.  
 recapetar. v1. begin anew.  
 rechaper. v2. recognise someone.  
 rechèz. f. rightness, correctness.  
 recht. adj. correct, right.  
 rectoria. f. rectory.  
 reclamar. v1. recall, remember.  
 reclinar. v1. recline.  
 recostar. v1. stand behind.  
 recuisinar. v1. reheat (food).  
 redar. v1. give back.  
 reder. v2. laugh.  
 refacer y rhennes. v2. shapeshift.  
 refamós. adj. very famous.  
 regeoier. v2. gladden, become joyful.  
 regeoiessament. f. merrymaking.  
 regió. f. queen.  
 regoueilieint. adj. awake, alert.  
 regoueyleir. to wake.  
 regracellès. f. gracefulness (chiefly poetic).  
 regracels. adj. graceful.  
 relaciar. v1. relate.  
 relació. f. relation.  
 remisió. 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.  
 rescriver. carve.  
 resend. adj. f. ancient.  
 reserrar. cut, saw.  
 resistiement. adj. resistant.  
 resistier. v2. resist.  
 resonar. resound.  
 respednar. v1. begin again, start anew.  
 republica. f. polity, republic.  
 restrenger. restrain, keep back.  
 restrent. adj. tight, restrained.  
 rezlant. 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.  
 revenir. v.irreg. return, come again.  
 reverencea. reverence, respect.  
 rewenir. 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 rhet] net.

rhewen. f.pl. second crop in a season.  
 rhewm. 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].  
 rhizoir. v3. fuck, have sex.  
 rhoadnroneir. v3. purr; rumble.  
 rhotacas. f.pl. cheese wheel.  
 rhouina. f. ruin.  
 rhozans. 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.  
 risquès. 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.  
 rousquès. f. rough bark of a tree; hide, skin; fleece, husk.  
 rovusto. m. very short, very broad cigar type.  
 roys. m. king (prov.).  
 rozer. v2. nibble.  
 rrou. 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).  
 sabidós. adj. wise.  
 saccar. draw back; pull.  
 sachramentès. m. sacred oath, sacrament.  
 sacka. f. basket; hand bag.  
 sackis. m. sack.  
 sacrements. m. sacrament.  
 saissafons. m. saxophone.  
 salàm. excl. salaam.  
 salaronys. m. trout.  
 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.  
 sandèz. 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.

santir. irreg. sanctify.  
 santós. adj. saintly, holy.  
 sapeors. m. savour, taste.  
 sartens. m. pan.  
 sarusafons. m. sarrusaphone.  
 sathesfacer. satisfy.  
 satorns. indecl. m. Saturday; y satorns, on Saturdays, every Saturday.  
 saudarea. f. salary, wage.  
 sauthès. f. wage packet.  
 sauvateors. c. saviour.  
 saver. know (of facts); to recognise (past tense).  
 say. adv. sure, yeah, yep, yes indeedy.  
 sayta. f. [y saget] arrow.  
 schismadethack. adj. schismatic.  
 schismasea. f. schism.  
 schismès. f. schism.  
 sclews. m. eel.  
 secar. dry.  
 secca. adj. f. dry, arid.  
 seccar. dry, dessicate.  
 seccunt. adj., adv. following.  
 sech. adj. dry.  
 sech. num. seven.  
 seck. adj. m. dry, arid.  
 secker. seek.  
 secouer. follow.  
 secourtats. f. security, freedom.  
 seder. irreg. sit.  
 sedillea. f. set of three seats used by the celebrants in a Christian church.  
 segews. m. dog breed.  
 segna. f. sign.  
 segnifacer. v1. mean, signify.  
 segrar. v1. assure.  
 segrar-si. make sure, assure oneself of.  
 segur. exclam. sure!  
 seior. f. sister.  
 seisual. adj. sexual [Br.]  
 seiur. f. sister.  
 selencea. f. silence.  
 sempoer. adj., adv. always.  
 sen. prep. without.  
 senamazró. f. grandmother.  
 Senats y Stanneor. m. provincial Senate.  
 send. adj. old.  
 sendad. m. grampa, grandad.  
 sendae. m. gaffer, old man.  
 sender-si. v2. be old.  
 sendo. m.pl. old men of the village.  
 sendoes. f. gammer, old woman.  
 senesals. m. seneschal.  
 senesteors. m. left.  
 senestoer. adj. left.  
 senestra. f. left hand.  
 sengogs. m. ancestor; father's grandfather.  
 senmam. f. gramma, granny.  
 senopazró. m. grandfather.  
 senoxt. f. week (rural or arch.)  
 senpazeor. m. ancestor.  
 sentir addack. be ill.  
 sentir. v. irreg. feel; find out, taste.  
 Senz Perran. f. Senz Perran, signifying St. Perran.  
 seor peitrun. f. aunt on the father's side.  
 seor. f. sister.  
 seorgouer. v2. sip.  
 Septimbrei. m. September (common, standard).  
 sepulcres. f. grave, crypt (learned).  
 sepurcros. m. [y sepurcreror] grave, crypt.  
 serentats. f. serenity, quietude.  
 serfs. m. household slave; servant.  
 seriès. f. series.  
 serjer. research.  
 sermó. f. sermon.  
 serrar. slice, cut.  
 sers. m. [y zerres] evening.  
 servilla. f. serving woman; bondwoman  
 servillinis. m. serving man; bondsman.  
 servir. serve.  
 sesor. f. sister.  
 sestarea. c. [ces sestar] pint.  
 sew. pos. adj. m. his, her, their.  
 sewa. pos. adj. f. his, her, their.  
 sewvest. adj. wild.  
 sezla. f. tool handle.  
 sezlonds. m. tale, story.  
 shafario. m. safari, adventure.  
 si. adv. yes; if.

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.  
 siner. v. stretch.  
 sintiement 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.  
 soertraiyer. open the tap; pour a drink.  
 soervencer. prevail, conquer.  
 solament. adv. only, just.  
 soles. m. Sunday; y soles, on Sundays, every Sunday.  
 solèz. f. solitude; loneliness.  
 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.  
 spoulsar. expel.  
 stapes. m. stapes (med.).  
 suafs. 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.  
 surzès. 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.  
 tabla. 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.  
 talckis. 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.  
 tandalar. 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'oeuvre.  
 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]  
 teck. f. roof, shelter.  
 tecker. irreg. cover.  
 tediós. adj. tedious.  
 tedna. f. small songbird.  
 tego. prep. with thee.  
 teinteors. m. dye.  
 teints. m. ink.  
 teith. f. carat (^) (gram).  
 temer. fear.  
 temevert. fearsome.  
 tempens le Taranne. m. thunder.  
 tempens. m. drum, timpani.  
 tempestès. m. storm, tempest.  
 tempos en tempureors. adv. time to time.  
 tempureors. m.pl. age, era.  
 tems. m. time.  
 tendenowla. f. harness bells.  
 tener. irreg. have, hold (not in the sense of "possess"); grab; possess, have (of nonsentient beings).  
 tengets. f. tongue.  
 tengèz. f. fate, karma; Pagan virtue [Arv. tyngeth]  
 tenós. f. bird.  
 tentació. f. temptation.  
 teoer. m. watchtower.  
 termenació. 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.  
 tewnegez. m. fate [Arm. twnged].  
 textus roman. m. Latin letters/alphabet.  
 teys. m. leanto, shed; henhouse.  
 theatoer cieurgeourecea. m. surgical theatre.  
 theatoer. m. theatre, esp. stage; moving picture.  
 thema. f. theme, motif.  
 thermodinamatheck. m. thermodynamics.  
 thermodinamatheckal. adj. thermodynamic.  
 Thrurhuys. m.pl. the miracle play of the Three Kings.  
 tierens. m. chief.  
 Tiernobards. m. Chief Bard.  
 tilitler. v. tickle.  
 timez. adj. fearful.  
 tinna. f. fire.  
 tinniw. m. metal food or drink container, tin can.  
 Tira. f. Earth.  
 tockispatha. f. finger cots for playing a musical sword.  
 toga Alvenack. f. kilt.  
 futur. adj. future.  
 toga. f. toga.  
 togadeours. 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.  
 torys. m bull.  
 toser. 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.  
 turismo. 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.  
 trastus. 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.  
 trinir. 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.  
 uensió. 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.  
 uniwersitats. 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.  
 vetys. m. deer.  
 veysey. m. bathroom [< Engl.].  
 vins. m. wine.  
 violent. adj. violent.  
 vlebenys. c. wolf.  
 vodunnons. m. Hell.  
 vogouaz. f. daughter-in-law (trad).  
 voler. will, wish.  
 volitar. flutter, 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.  
 vouldpys. c. vox, vixen [arch.].  
 voweils. m. vowel (gram.).  
 vrageont. m. donkey.  
 vrickió. f. wren.  
 W.  
 wader. go.  
 wadher. hie, hurry; go; wander.  
 walentear (a alchyn). wish health on.  
 waters. f. bathroom, water closet [< Engl.].  
 wathis. c. diviner, seer, prophet.  
 wayna. f. [y wayni] vagina.  
 wecens. m. neighbour.  
 wecher. v2. vex; cause anxiety.  
 wecher-si. be anxious.  
 weches. adj. vexed; anxious.  
 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, every Friday.  
 wenir. irreg. come, enter, arrive.  
 wenta. f. breeze.  
 wercs. m. cooked pork [< Sp.].  
 Wergils. m. Virgil.  
 werment. adv. verily, truly.  
 werscue. conj. because.  
 werset. teach.  
 wersetes. adj. learned, versed.  
 werter. turn.  
 wesseyls. 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 Kernowman.  
 Xesuxrists. m. Jesus Christ (rel.).  
 xickes. f. jig (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.  
 ydjuda. f. help, aid, assistance.  
 ydjudar. v1. help, assist.  
 yecknis. m. flame.  
 yeckoer. f. wife.  
 yenck. m. anvil.  
 yendarmerea. 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.  
 ynngs. c. fire, campfire.  
 ynsacar. attract, bring in.  
 ynteresant. adj. interesting.  
 ynstitcionalisar. v1. commit to a mental facility.  
 ynstitució. f. institution.  
 yocer. play a game.  
 yock. neg. adv. not (*w/ verbs of looking*).  
 yoieós. adj. joyous.  
 yowadeors. c. instrumentalist.  
 yowar. play a musical instrument.  
 yowenck. adj. young.  
 yowenckèz. f. youth.  
 ypecis. m. kind, sort, genre.  
 ypès. m. bishop.  
 yscala. f. scale (mus.).  
 yscalopa. f. scallop.  
 yscambiar. trade; have international relations  
 with.  
 yscapar. escape.  
 yscarenear-si. v1. [*M.S. eskarinyarse*] be attached  
 to, unable to live without.  
 yscawoels. m. shoulder.  
 yscklepow. m. lager.  
 yscleura. f. sclera (med.).  
 yscola. f. school.  
 yscommrós. m. mackerel.  
 yscouta. f. shield.  
 yscritra. f. [*ils yscritroer*] scripture.  
 yscrivenda. f. [*ils yscrivend*] writing.  
 yscriver. write, write some thing.  
 yscurciar. v. tear open, rip.  
 yspaciós. adj. spacious.  
 yspalapina. c. scoundrel, ragamuffin [*Ir. G.*  
*spalpine*].  
 yspanetheck. m. Castillian language.  
 yspas. m. space.  
 yspatha musical. f. musical sword.  
 yspauteirs. m. [*ils yspautoer*] psalter.  
 yspextar. v1. watch.  
 yspiritual. adj. spiritual, religious.  
 ysplendur. m. splendour.  
 ysplendurós. adj. splendidous.  
 yspoills. m. [*ils yspoil*] animal hide, leather.  
 ysprags. m. [*ils yspreich*] lout, layabout.  
 ysprews. m. bit (computer).  
 ysputs. m. sputum; pabulum, rave, rant; polemic  
 (com.)  
 ysrtrans. c. stranger, foreigner.  
 Yssolda. name. Iseuld.  
 ystació (la crousques). f. station of the cross.  
 ystacyw. f. station, whistle stop, rural post office.

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.  
 ysteireck. adj. historic.  
 ysteireckal. adj. historical.  
 ystels. f. drop of thick liquid.  
 ystender. 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.  
 ystran. adj. strange; foreign.  
 ystrans. c. stranger; foreigner.  
 ystraspelles. f. strathspey.  
 ystrats. m. street, lane.  
 ystraza. f. street, lane.  
 ystrictura. f. structure.  
 ystrifa. f. struggle, jihad.  
 ystrifir. v3. struggle, strive.  
 ystufs. f. stew.  
 ystut. adj. sharp witted, astute..  
 ystutèz. f. acuity.  
 ystuts. m. stout (a kind of beer).  
 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.  
 Zawzó. f. England. adj. English.; m. penis (juv., sl.).  
 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.  
 zoulypin. f.pl. pine needle.



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