

A Concise Tabulation
of the
Cornovian Dialect

AUC MMCCCXVI.

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 Prof. 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 Prof. 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 independent 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 Quidgeri (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'; [] |
| 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 ^a , ils | la, lla | y ^a , ils |
| dat. | li | ys | li | ys |
| obl. | le ⁿ | y ^a , ils | la ⁿ , lla ⁿ | y ^a , ils |

Indefinite Article.

| | c. | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | sing. | plur. |
| nom. | yn ⁿ | yn ^a |
| dat. | ni | ni |
| obl. | yn ⁿ | yn ^a |

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: Adraeae, Murenuae, 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 oreles, *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 bardhi | y Mharcci |
| dat. | ys cantev | ys damev | ys bardev | ys Marccev |
| obl. | y chanttes | y dhammes | y bardhes | 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 |
| | <i>the Cornish</i> | <i>the Belgians</i> | <i>the Dewrovians</i> | <i>the Trurones</i> |
| nom. | y Khernovi | y Bhelgeovi | y Dhewrovi | 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 regev |
| 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:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------------------------|----------|
| | dat. | nom. | il incus, <i>anvil</i> | li incci |
| | obl. | dat. | | le incce |
| nom. | | obl. | il incus | |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ils inces | la domu, <i>house</i> | il muccu, <i>pig, boar</i> | il dactylus, <i>dactyl</i> |
| ys incev | | | |
| ils inces | la domu | il muccu | il dactylus |
| | li domi | li mucci, mych | li dactyli |
| | la ndome | le mmucce | le ndactyle |
| | y dhomes | y mhucces | y dhactylles |
| | ys domev | ys muccev | ys dactylev |
| | 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 seorer, <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 echrun |
| nom. | y mhadres | y phadres | y seures | ils yccres |
| dat. | ys madriv | ys padriv | ys seuriv | ys uccriv |
| obl. | y mhadres | y phadres | y seures | ils yccres |

Class III nouns, -n- stems.

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

The -n- stems are declined thus:

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 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 |
| -ísmes | “-ism” | -ús, -úa | in the state of |
| -itats | “-ity” | | |

For example: *carnares*, butcher shop; *librares*, book stall; *feléz*, hapiness; *crisianísmes*, Christianity, *hinduísmes*, Hinduism; *llaretats*, clarity; *rapeditats*, rapidity; *poetamentès*, a bad poet; *cantamentès*, poor quality composer or singer; *kursentès*, racer; *lavurantès*, 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 | duls, <i>sweet</i> | comparative | plu dhuls |
| | blanccos, <i>white or blank</i> | | plu bhlanccos |
| keru, <i>sky blue</i> | | plu cheru | |
| rapid, <i>quick or fast</i> | | plu rhapid | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| superlative | il plu rhapsid il plu dhuls | adverbial | rapidement dulcement |
| il plu cheru | il plu bhlanccos | — | blanckement |
| <i>Irregular Comparison.</i> | | | |
| 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 | cuyneck, pynck | 45 | cuyneckidavygaint | 85 | cuyneckipadgrigaint |
| 6 | seck | 46 | seckidavygaint | 86 | seckipadgrigaint |
| 7 | sett ⁿ | 47 | settidavygaint | 87 | settipadgrigaint |
| 8 | oeck ⁿ | 48 | oeckidavygaint | 88 | oeckipadgrigaint |
| 9 | naw ⁿ | 49 | nevidavygaint | 89 | nevipadgrigaint |
| 10 | deck ⁿ | 50 | deckidavygaint | 90 | deckipadgrigaint |
| 11 | yendeck ⁿ | 51 | yendeckidavygaint | 91 | yendeckipadgrigaint |
| 12 | dawtheck ⁿ | 52 | dawtheckidavygaint | 92 | dawtheckipadgrigaint |
| 13 | trawtheck ⁿ | 53 | trawtheckidavygaint | 93 | trawtheckipadgrigaint |
| 14 | cueduartheck ⁿ | 54 | cueduartheckidavygaint | 94 | cueduartheckipadgrigaint |
| 15 | cuyntheck ⁿ | 55 | cuyntheckidavygaint | 95 | cuyntheckipadgrigaint |
| 16 | sedgthack ⁿ | 56 | sedgthackidavygaint | 96 | sedgthackipadgrigaint |
| 17 | senththack ⁿ | 57 | senththackidavygaint | 97 | senththackipadgrigaint |
| 18 | oentheck ⁿ | 58 | oentheckidavygaint | 98 | oentheckipadgrigaint |
| 19 | nawnthheck ⁿ | 59 | nawnthheckidavygaint | 99 | nawnthackipadgrigaint |
| 20 | wygaint | 60 | travygaint | 100 | cent ⁿ |
| 21 | yeniwygaint | 61 | yenitravygaint | 101 | yenicent ⁿ |
| 22 | dawiwygaint | 62 | dawitravygaint | 102 | dawicent ⁿ |
| 23 | treviwygaint | 63 | trevitavygaint | 103 | trevicent ⁿ |
| 24 | cueduariwygaint | 64 | cueduaritravygaint | 104 | cueduaricent ⁿ |
| 25 | cuyneckiwygaint | 65 | cuyneckitravygaint | 105 | cuyneckicent ⁿ |
| 26 | seckiwygaint | 66 | seckitravygaint | ... | ... |
| 27 | settiwygaint | 67 | settitravygaint | 200 | dawcent ⁿ |
| 28 | oeckiwygaint | 68 | oechitravygaint | 300 | trawcent ⁿ |
| 29 | nawiwygaint | 69 | nawitravygaint | 400 | cueduarcent ⁿ |
| 30 | deckiwygaint | 70 | deckitravygaint | 500 | cuyneckcent ⁿ |
| 31 | yendeckiwygaint | 71 | yendeckitravygaint | 600 | seckcent ⁿ |
| 32 | dawtheckiwygaint | 72 | dawtheckitravygaint | 700 | setcent ⁿ |
| 33 | trawtheckiwygaint | 73 | trawtheckitravygaint | 800 | oeckcent ⁿ |
| 34 | cueduardeckiwygaint | 74 | cueduardeckitravygaint | 900 | nawcent ⁿ |
| 35 | cuyntheckiwygaint | 75 | cuyntheckitravygaint | 1000 | mil |
| 36 | sedgthackiwygaint | 76 | sedgthackitravygaint | | |
| 37 | senththackiwygaint | 77 | senththackitravygaint | | |
| 38 | oentheckiwygaint | 78 | oentheckitravygaint | | |
| 39 | nawnthackiwygaint | 79 | nawnthackitravygaint | | |
| 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 ^a | eleventh | onseyeme ^a |
| second, other | secund | seventh | septeme ^a | twelfth | dawseyeme ^a |
| third | ters | eighth | oechteme ^a | thirteenth | le trewtheck |
| fourth | cuarteme ^a | ninth | nawenteme ^a | fourteenth | le cueduartheck |
| fifth | cuinteme ^a | tenth | deceme ^a | &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: *tramarcaassont 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 | trewiwyggeno | nawiwyggeno | 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 | cueduardesens | dewiwygens | trewygens | kyedwarcentens |
| cuynckens | decens | cuyncckdecens | &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, quartares, 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. | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | sing. | plur. | sing. | plur. | sing. | plur. | plur. | | | |
| | unacc. | acc. | unacc. | acc. | | | masc. | fem. | masc. | fem. |
| nom. | eo, yo | me | nus | ty | tu | vus | ys | sa ^s | ys ^a | sa ^a |
| dat. | mi | me | nois, | ti | te | vois, | li | li | lis | lis |
| | | | nu | | | vu | | | | |
| acc. | mi | me | nus | ti | te | vus | lo ⁿ | la ⁿ | los | las |
| suff. | -mi(s) | | -ni(s) | -ti(s) | | -vi(s) | -el | -al | -els | -als |

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

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

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 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:

| | m.pl. | definite | cestes | | cells | def. art. w/ ce |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | f.pl. | near | | far | celles | near |
| | | | ce | | | |
| m.s. | c.s. | ist | ces | ell | ce | cel ist |
| f.s. | c.pl. | ista | | ella | ces | cela'sta |
| m.pl. | | istes | | ells | | cei'stes |
| f.pl. | | istes | | elles | | cei'stes |

| | | indefinite | |
|------|--|------------|-------|
| | | cest | |
| m.s. | | cesta | cell |
| f.s. | | cests | cella |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|--------|------------|
| far | with ce near | | far | |
| cel ell | cist | ce cest | cell | ce cell |
| cela'lla | cista | ce cesta | cella | ce cella |
| ceyells | cists | cei cests | cells | cei cells |
| ceyelles | cistes | cei cestes | celles | cei celles |
| | | 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 ^a | no ^a | to ^a | vo ^a | so ^a | so ^a |
| m.s. obj. | mo ⁿ | no ^a | to ⁿ | vo ^a | so ⁿ | so ^a |
| f.s. subj. | ma ^s | na ^s | ta ^s | vo ^s | sa ^s | sa ^s |
| f.s. obj. | ma ⁿ | na ^a | ta ⁿ | vo ^a | sa ⁿ | sa ^s |
| m.pl. subj. | mei | no ^a | tei | vo ^a | sei | so ^s |
| m.pl. obj. | meu ^a | no ^a | teu ^a | vo ^a | seu ^a | seu ^a |
| f.pl. subj. | mei | na ^a | tei | va ^a | sei | sa ^a |
| f.pl. obj. | mea ^a | na ^a | tea ^a | va ^a | sa ^a | sa ^a |

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 ⁿ | henny | dil ⁿ | dol ⁿ | dal ⁿ | al ⁿ | | | | | |
| la ⁿ | henny | da ⁿ | da ⁿ | da ⁿ | a ⁿ | | | | | |
| li | henny | di | doi | doi | ai | | | | | |
| y | henny | dy | doy | doy | ay | | | | | |
| yn ⁿ | henny | dyn ⁿ | don ⁿ | don ⁿ | 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 1 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, subjunctive¹, 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 conditional². The persons are three: the first, second, and third. The numbers are two: the singular and plural.

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

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

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

| 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 ² | I may sing | eo cantarew |
| | I would sing | eo cantarew |
| primary compound tenses: ³ | | |
| present perfect | I have sung | eo ai cantú |
| | I sang | eo ai cantú |
| present habitual | I sing | eo abev cantú |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | I do sing | eo abev cantú |
| past perfect | I had sung | eo avu cantú |
| future perfect | I shall have sung | eo avuram cantú |
| | I will have sung | eo avuram cantú |
| secondary compound tenses: ⁴ | | |
| anterior perfect | I had just sung | eo ai ystam cantú |
| past habitual | I used to sing | eo abev ystam cantú |
| remote perfect | I sang long ago, but no longer | eo avu staba cantú |
| anticipatory future | I look forward to singing | eo avuram ystam cantú |
| | I will sing soon | eo avuram ystam cantú |
| tertiary compound tenses: ⁵ | | |
| imperfect | I had been singing | eo abev ystú cantú |
| anterior imperfect | I had just been singing | eo avu ystú cantú |
| progressive tenses: ⁶ | | |
| present | I am singing | me a cantant |
| imperfect | I was singing | me ba cantant |
| perfect | I was singing | me ai cantant |
| | I had been singing | me ai cantant |
| future | I shall be singing | me er cantant |
| | I will be singing | me er cantant |
| future perfect | I shall have been singing | me bo cantant |
| | I will have been singing | me bo cantant |
| pluperfect | I had been singing | me u cantant |
| Imperative | | |
| present pos. | sing! | canta! |
| present neg. | don't sing! | na cantes! |
| hortatory | let me sing! | cantem! |
| Infinitive | | |
| present | to sing | cantar |
| perfect ⁷ | to have sung | cantasser |

Notes.

1. The future subjunctive is only retained in the verbs *aver*, *esser* and *ystar*. Any other verb that requires a future subjunctive must make a compound tense thus: fut. subj. + infin. The meanings of the auxiliary verbs in these constructions 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 1st 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 | dector | facteor | fateor | puinyateor |
| perfect | dector | facteor | 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 1st conjugation; -e- for the 2nd conjugation; and -i-, -e- or -ie- for the 3rd conjugation.

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

Ablaut changes:

One consequence of the changeable accent in Cornovian is that the accentuated vowels of monosyllabic verb roots undergo ablaut. This regular sound change occurs when the accent of the verb moves from the root to the ending. Note that monosyllabic roots to which the future tense suffix -ur- or the perfect tense suffix -s- have been attached become, in effect, polysyllabic roots, and are therefore not affected by root ablaut: *weduram*, not *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 (*teneru*, not *tiner*), 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*; *escrivere* v. *yscivere*.

The past participle is not affected by ablaut (*sesu*, not *sisu*), 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 st 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>cant<u>a</u>m</i> → <i>cant<u>a</u>mus</i> ; <i>car<u>a</u></i> → <i>car<u>e</u>mus</i> | |
| è | i | <i>ten<u>e</u>m</i> → <i>tin<u>e</u>mus</i> ; <i>fer<u>i</u>m</i> → <i>fir<u>i</u>mus</i> | |
| í | e | <i>r<u>i</u>du</i> → <i>red<u>e</u>mus</i> ; <i>m<u>i</u>tu</i> → <i>met<u>e</u>mus</i> | |
| ó | u | <i>d<u>o</u>rmu</i> → <i>durm<u>u</u>mus</i> ; <i>m<u>o</u>nu</i> → <i>mun<u>u</u>mus</i> | |
| ú | o | <i>c<u>u</u>lfam</i> → <i>colf<u>u</u>mus</i> ; <i>c<u>u</u>rrem</i> → <i>corr<u>e</u>mus</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 | -eus | -eus | -émus | -eth | -ont |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|---------|
| -ès | -émus | -erà | -erémus |
| -ès | -eth | -eràs | -erèth |
| -ès | -ont | -erà | -erónt |

Verb Tables:

The following tables show a complete 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 caressem ty caresses ys caresse sa garesse | nus caessiómus vus caressech ys chaessiont sa chaessiont |
| <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 s ^u mus, vus eth, avus ys sount, sa sount, | annus ty fores, aonty aontsa | yo forem, ys foret sa foret, forsa | forme fort | nus fur ^e mus, vus forech, ys foront sa foront | forem foriv |
| <i>Imperfect</i> | yo eram ty eoer, ys eoer sa eoer, arsa | art | nus ir ^a mus 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, forit ys forit sa forit, foris | | | nus fur ⁱ mus vus forech ys foriont sa foriont | |
| <i>Future</i> | yo bodam ty bodis ys bodh, sa bhodh, | bodys bossa | nus bud ^a mus vus bodeth ys bhodont sa bhodont | yo foram ty forast, ys forat sa forat, forsa | forat | | nus fur ^a mus 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 auxiliary 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 | | nus avémus | yo ham | nus hamus |
| | ty ast | | vus aveth | ty has | vus hath |
| | ys a, (impers.) ay | | ys avont | ys ha | ys hans |
| | sa a | | sa avont | sa ha | sa hans |
| <i>Imperfect</i> | yo abev | | nus abevon | | |
| | ty abev | | vus abevath | | |
| | ys abev | | ys abevens | | |
| | sa abev | | sa abevens | | |
| <i>Perfect</i> | yo avu | | nus avumos | yo avuem | nus avuemus |
| | ty avus | | vus avuath | ty avues | vus avueth |
| | ys avu | | ys avuont | ys avuet | ys avuiont |
| | sa avu | | sa avuont | sa avuet | sa avuiont |
| <i>Future</i> | yo avuram | | nus avurémus | yo avessam | nus avessamus |
| | ty avuras | | vus avureth | ty avessas | vus avessath |
| | ys avura | | ys avuront | ys avessat | ys avessant |
| | sa avura | | sa avuront | sa avessat | sa avessant |
| <i>Conditional</i> | yo avrew | | nus avrews | | |
| | ty avrews | | vus avrewth | | |
| | ys avrew | | ys avrewont | | |
| | sa avrew | | sa avrewont | | |

Imperative

NOTE. When used as an auxiliary 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 auxillary 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 infix 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 infix pronoun. The opposite, *inseparable preverb* denotes all other preverbs which have lost the capability of supporting infix 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 infix 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; coⁿ; 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 infix 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 ⁿ | |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| preposition | in | di | do | da | a | | |
| sing. | 1 st . | im ⁿ | dim ⁿ | dom ⁿ | daw ⁿ | am ⁿ | com ⁿ |
| | 2 nd . | ind | dis | dos | dos | at | cos |
| | 3 rd . masc. | ina ⁿ | da ⁿ | da ⁿ | da ⁿ | a ⁿ | co ⁿ |
| | 3 rd . fem. | ina ^a | da ^a | da ^a | da ^a | a ^a | co ^a |
| | 3 rd . neut. | ind | ded | dond | dond | ado | cond |
| plural | 1 st . | in ⁿ | din ⁿ | don ⁿ | dan ⁿ | an ⁿ | con ⁿ |
| | 2 nd . | inw | daw | daw | daw | aw | caw |
| | 3 rd . | 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 | at | a, ad ^a | towards |
| al ladh | beside, next to | de | away, away from |
| am(bi) | (dat.) around, surrounding | am(bi) | (obl.) motion through, among |
| awers | against, versus | co ⁿ | (obl.) tandem movement |
| cerch ^a , cerck ⁿ | nigh | deant | (obl.) before (figurative) |
| co ⁿ | (dat.) with, next to | defrent | (obl.) before (figurative) |
| contre | versus, against, with | depos ^a | after, afterwards |
| deant | (dat.) in front of (concrete) | detrant | from across |
| defrent | (dat.) in front of (concrete) | di | out of, away from |
| do | (dat.) possessed by | do | (obl.) towards |
| in | (dat.) in, within | e, es ^a | out, out of |
| re | again | in ⁿ | (obl.) into |
| soer | on top | peir | through |
| soy ^a , syl | under | peirambi | around, through, along |
| trawers | across from | 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 surrounding; with the oblique, motion through and among. *Coⁿ* 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. | soy li, syl-li | definite plural | soy lis, syl-lis | indefinite | soy hen, syl en |
| | co-li/cun-el | | co-lis/cun-is | | cun-ni/cun-en |
| | en-li/en-el | | en-lis/in-is | | in-ni/inn |
| | per le | | peir ys | | peir en |
| | soer li | | soer lis | | soer en |

frozen forms cunny henny perry sorry 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 afhfront, forward suir, upward | |
| freidh, north senestuir, leftward | Speaker’s Perspective | geil, south destuir, rightward |
| | muir, west adhoir, backward deoir ⁿ , downward | |

Adverbs of Time.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| mathin ⁿ , early tonck, then; at that time detonck, since then alchtonck, sometime decuando, since when | a’ur, now nonck, now nonck, now cuandoco ⁿ , whenever cuando, when | tardh ^a , 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*^a, 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.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| e, ac, -cue, and | e...e, ac...ac, e...-cue, ac... o, or -cue, -cue...-cue, both... -and (-cue is poet.) | o...o, or...or ne, not ne...ne, neither...nor |
| mays, but peircue, wherefore, because tralcue, whereby | nenobstant, nevertheless peirceren, therefore, for that reason peirci, thereby, for that reason | imheri, but in truth peirceci, herefore, for this reason tralci, hereby, by this means |
| delcue, whereof | deceren, thereof, concerning that | enveri, for in truth en, for (never placed in clause first position) |
| werscue, whereas, but on the contrary soercue, whereupon, upon which encue, wherein, whereunto depossue, whereafter, subsequently possecue, whereat, at which point | werceren, on the contrary soerceren, thereupon, at once enceren, therein, in that matter deposseren, thereafter, subsequently posseren, thereat, for that reason, at that time | wercelci, on the other hand soereci, hereupon, im- mediately after encelci, herein, in this matter depossoci, hereafter, fol- lowing this posseci, hereat, at this time |

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.¹ 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 kingethes. 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 rescrivefachtoer ce la patella d'argent, that silver platter was engraved with a steel stylus, or literally, With a steel stylus it was engraved, that platter of silver.

DATIVE

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

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 mbrace **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 dance
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 **traivs 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 Casteleon for five years.
(locative)
we at Casteleon 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 nnovela **new** sa yscreus. The
 reknowned 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 | anmatis |
| 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 | anmatis |
| dat. | magnev | magniv | medev | mediv | matev | mativ | anmatev | anmativ |
| obl. | magnos | magnas | medios | medias | matos | matís | anmatos | anmatis |

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 mblent 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 Noyinion?; 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'eyseornomarca 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 rigu al nustoer yscoel 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 llouver**?; Is it going to rain later today?

she at later today she will go to rain

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

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

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

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

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

The Progressive Tenses.

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

The present progressive.

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

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

eo yn ncarth ai nusteor MP sorry lenne 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 lous 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 dances me a iogant; I used to play harp at the esteddfoed, but now just play fiddle for dances.

I the harp at esteddfoed was playing, but now I only the fiddle at dances 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 preidicant**, 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 complete.

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 sv_s, 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-thy 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 1.

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.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 st Conjugation | ridu, rider, res, risú |
| doc (or doy), dar, dedai, doú | sedu, seder, ses, sesú |
| foc (or foy), far, fasi, foú | tecku, tecker, tecki, teccú |
| istam, ystar, stet(ai), ystú | tenem, tener, tenès, tensú |
| | volem, voler, velsi, veltú |
| 2 nd Conjugation | wedu, weder, wedei, wisú |
| castuem, castuer, castuès, casú | wertu, werter, wors, worsú |
| cossem, cosser, cossès, cosú | yscrivem, yscriver, yscreus, yscritú |
| credu, creder, cred dai, creditú | |
| currem, curren, coscorrai (or cocorrai), cursú | 3 rd Conjugation |
| decku, decker, decki, deccú | awensu, awencir, awenci, awensú |
| fag, facker, fecki, faccú | farsu, farcir, fersi, farsú |
| ferrim, ferer, tetulli, latú | ferim, ferir, feri, fertú |
| ispondu, isponder, spepondai, isponsú | ioc, ir, fu, eú |
| lecku, lecker, lecki, leccú | salim, salir, sali, salú |
| llodu, lloder, llosès, llosú | santu, santir, santi, sant |
| manem, maner, manès, mansú | sentu, sentir, senti, sentú |
| mordu, morder, mosmordai (or memordai), morsú | wenem, wenir, wenei, wenu |
| podu, poder, podeus, posú | |

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.

Present yo istam
ty ist
ys ist
sa ist

Subjunctive.

nus estàmus
vus istach
ys istont
sa istont

yo istem
ty istes
ys iste
sa iste

nus estémus
vus istech
ys istiont
sa istiont

Imperfect yo estàba
ty estàba
ys estàba
sa estàba

nus estàbam
vus estàbach
ys estàbont
sa estàbont

Perfect 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

Future 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

Conditional yo ystarew
ty ystarews
ys ystarew
sa ystarew

nus ystarews
vus ystarewth
ys ystarewont
sa ystarewont

Imperative ysti (ty)

ystat (vus)

Impersonal

isteor

Participles

pres. ystant; ystamènt
past ystú, ystúe

ystants; ystamènts
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 castuíoimus 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 castussiómoimus vus castussech ys chastussiont sa chastussiont |
| <i>Future</i> | yo castuerà ty castueràs ys casturerà sa gastuerà | 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 cossiòmus 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 cosserew ty cosserews ys cosserew sa gosserew | nus cosserews vus cosserewth ys chosserewont sa chosserewont | | |
| <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 gredh | 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. | crident; credemènt | cridènts; credemènts | | |
| past | creditú, creditúe | creditús, creditúes | | |

curre, 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 coscoressesch 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 decka sa dhecka | 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 | fackènts; fackemènts | | |
| past | faccú, faccúe | 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. | firènt; feremènt | firènts; 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 ispsunureth ys ispsunuront sa ispsunuront | | |
| <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 lerev ty lerevs ys lerev sa lerev | nus lerevs vus lerevth ys lerevont sa lerevont | | |
| <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 llođ ys llođh sa gllođh | nus llodémus vus llodeth ys chlodens sa chlodens | 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 llođès ty llođès ys llođès sa gllođès | nus llussémus vus lloseth ys chlossont sa chlossont | yo lloessesem ty lloesseses ys lloesse sa glosesse | nus lloessiómus vus lloessech ys chloessiont sa chloessiont |
| <i>Future</i> | yo llošuram ty llošurast ys llošura sa glosura | nus llošurémus vus llošureth ys chlošuront sa chlošuront | | |
| <i>Conditional</i> | yo llošerew ty llošerews ys llošerew sa gloserev | 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.

Present yo potu
ty poz
ys poth
sa both

Imperfect yo podev
ty podev
ys podev
sa bodev

Perfect yo podeus
ty podeus
ys podeus
sa bodeus

Future yo potura
ty poturast
ys potura
sa botura

Conditional yo podrew
ty podrews
ys podrew
sa bodrew

Imperative

Participles

pres. pudènt; podemènt
past posú, posúe

Subjunctive.

nus pudémus
vus podeth
ys phodont
sa phodont

nus podevon
vus podevath
ys phodevens
sa phodevens

nus podusémus
vus podeuseth
ys phodeusont
sa phodeusont

nus poturémus
vus potureth
ys photuront
sa photuront

nus podrews
vus podrewth
ys phodrewont
sa phodrewont

yo podam
ty podas
ys poda
sa phoda

yo podussem
ty podusses
ys podusse
sa podusse

Impersonal

nus pudiómus
vus podath
ys phodiont
sa phodiont

nus podussiómus
vus podussech
ys phodussiont
sa phodussiont

podeor

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 rerewth 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.

Present yo volem
ty voles
ys volt
sa volt

Subjunctive.

nus vulémus
vus voleth
ys volens
sa volens

yo volam
ty volas
ys volat
sa volat

nus vulómus
vus volath
ys voliont
sa voliont

Imperfect yo volev
ty volev
ys volev
sa volev

nus volevon
vus voleveth
ys volevont
sa volevont

Perfect 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

Future yo velturam
ty velturas
ys veltura
sa veltura

nus velturémus
vus veltureth
ys velturont
sa velturont

Conditional yo voldrew
ty voldrews
ys voldrew
sa voldrew

nus voldrews
vus voldrewth
ys voldrewont
sa voldrewont

Imperative

Impersonal

voleor

Participles

pres. vulènt; volemènt
past veltú, veltúe

vulènts; volemènts
veltús, veltúes

weder, to see.

Indicative.

Present yo wedu
ty wez
ys wedh
sa whedh

Subjunctive.

nus cuidémus
vus wedeth
ys whedens
sa whedens

yo wedam
ty wedas
ys weda
sa wheda

nus cuidiómus
vus wedath
ys wediont
sa whediont

Imperfect yo wedev
ty wedev
ys wedev
sa whedev

nus wedevon
vus wedevath
ys whedevont
sa whedevont

Perfect 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

Future yo weduram
ty wedurast
ys wedura
sa whedura

nus wedurémus
vus wedureth
ys wheduront
sa wheduront

Conditional yo wederew
ty wederews
ys wederew
sa whederew

nus wederews
vus wederewth
ys whederewont
sa whederewont

Imperative wedi (ty)

wedet (vus)

Impersonal

wedeor

Participles

pres. widènt; wedemènt
past wisú, wisúe

widènts; wedemènts
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.

Present yo yscrivem
ty yscriz
ys yscriv
sa yscriv

Subjunctive.

nus yscrevémus
vus yscriveth
ys yscrivens
sa yscrivens

yo yscrivam
ty yscrivas
ys yscriva
sa yscriva

nus yscreviómus
vus yscrivath
ys yscriviont
sa yscriviont

Imperfect yo yscrivev
ty yscrivev
ys yscrivev
sa yscrivev

nus yscrivevon
vus yscrivevath
ys yscrivevont
sa yscrivevont

Perfect yo yscreus
ty yscreus
ys yscreus
sa yscreus

nus yscrusémus
vus yscreuseth
ys yscreusont
sa yscreusont

yo yscrussem
ty yscrusses
ys yscrusse
sa yscrusse

nus yscrussiómus
vus yscrussech
ys yscrussiont
sa yscrussiont

Future yo yscritura
ty yscriturast
ys yscritura
sa yscritura

nus yscriturémus
vus yscritureth
ys yscrituront
sa yscrituront

Conditional yo yscrivev
ty yscrivevs
ys yscrivev
sa yscrivev

nus yscrivevs
vus yscrivevth
ys yscrivevont
sa yscrivevont

Imperative yscrivi (ty)

yscrivet (vus)

Impersonal

yscriveor

Participles

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 awensieses 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 farséth ys farsens sa farsens | yo farsiam ty farsias ys farsia sa farsia | nus farsiómus vus farsiaith 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 firsiómus 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.

Present

yo ioc
ty ves
ys ve
sa fe

Subjunctive.

nus vémus
vus veth
ys vens
sa iont

yo veiam
ty veias
ys veia
sa feia

nus muniómus
vus veiath
ys mhoniont
sa mhoniont

Imperfect

yo monev
ty monev
ys monev
sa mhonev

nus monivon
vus monivath
ys mhonivont
sa mhonivont

Perfect

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

Future

yo moniso
ty monises
ys moniset
sa mhoniset

nus monisémus
vus moniseth
ys mhonisont
sa mhonisont

Conditional

yo irew
ty irews
ys irew
sa irew

nus irews
vus irewth
ys irewont
sa irewont

Imperative

i; vei; moni (ty)

veit; monit (vus)

Impersonal

monieor

Participles

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.

Present yo santu
ty sants
ys sant
sa sant

Subjunctive.

nus santémus
vus santeth
ys santens
sa santens

yo santiam
ty santias
ys santia
sa santia

nus santiómus
vus santiath
ys santiont
sa santiont

Imperfect yo santev
ty santev
ys santev
sa santev

nus santivon
vus santivath
ys santivont
sa santivont

Perfect 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

Future yo santiso
ty santises
ys santiset
sa santiset

nus santisémus
vus santiseth
ys santisont
sa santisont

Conditional yo santirew
ty santirews
ys santirew
sa santirew

nus santirews
vus santirewth
ys santirewont
sa santirewont

Imperative santi (ty)

santit (vus)

Impersonal

santieor

Participles

pres. santiènt; santiemènt
past san[t/g], santa

santiènts; santiemènts
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 wemem 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; weniemènt | winiènts; weniemènts | | |
| 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- |
| 30 | 11 | 10 | 1 | pl- |
| 29 | 33 | 23 | 4 | -p- |
| | | | 12 | -VpV- |
| 34 | 15 | | 12 | -pr- |
| 25 | 30 | | | -ps- |
| | | 23 | 12 | pwi |
| | | 37 | 13 | -p |
| | 29 | | 13 | |
| 36 | | 24 | | t-, -t- |
| | 42 | 24 | 13 | tw-, -tw- |
| 10 | | | 17 | -tt- |
| | | 25 | 32 | -tl- |
| 39 | | 26 | | -tr- |
| 37 | | | 27 | -t |
| | | 37 | 28 | |
| 5, 8 | | 37 | | c-, -c- |
| 6 | | | | c-, -c- |
| 30 | 18 | | 41 | cl- |
| 33 | | 10 | | qu-, -qu- |
| 10 | 43 | 35 | | -cc- |
| 9 | 43 | 35 | | -ct- |
| 7 | | 37 | | -c(u)l- |
| 39 | | | | -cr- |
| 37 | 20 | | | -c |
| 9 | | | | -ct |
| | 10 | 16 | | |
| | 22 | 16 | | b- |
| | | | | bl-, br- |
| 29 | | | | -b- |
| 11 | | 38 | | -bl-, -br- |
| | 21 | 40 | | -b |
| | | 40 | | |
| 36 | | 40 | | d-, -d- |
| 11 | 34 | 2 | | dr-, -dr- |
| 37 | 34 | 2 | | -d |
| | 10 | 3 | | |
| | 25 | 3 | | g-, -g- |
| 18 | 37 | | | g-, -g- |
| 11 | | 14 | | gr- |
| | | | | gw- |
| | | | | gl- |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|------|---|---|
| -gl- | -rC- | au | → | → |
| -gr- | -rr- | ae-, | → | → |
| - | -rs- | -ae- | → | |
| gu- | -r | -ae | → | |
| | -rt | | → | → |
| f-, | -rc | ě | → | → |
| -f- | | ē | → | |
| fl- | m-, -m- | œ | → | → |
| | -mm- | | | |
| v- | -mb- | ĩ | → | → |
| -v- | -mbl- | ī | → | |
| w- | -mbr- | -ia | → | → |
| (La | -mp- | | → | → |
| t.) | -mpt- | ö | → | |
| gw- | -m | ō | → | |
| (G | | | | → |
| mc. | n- | ũ | → | → |
|) | -n- | ū | → | → |
| | -nd-, -nt- | | → | → |
| | -ns- | y, | → | → |
| th- | -gn- | | → | → |
| - | -ntVs | | → | → |
| th-, | -n | | → | → |
| -dh | -nt | | → | → |
| - | | | → | |
| | s-, -s- | | → | → |
| ch- | -ss- | | → | → |
| | sC- | | → | → |
| j, ĝ | -sC- | | → | → |
| | -s | | → | → |
| x-, | | | → | → |
| -x- | z-, -z- | | → | → |
| -x | | | | |
| | h- | | → | → |
| | -h- | | → | → |
| l-, | hw- | | → | → |
| -l- | | | | → |
| ll- | -tatis | | → | → |
| -ll- | -itia | | → | → |
| -ly- | -ti- | | → | → |
| - | -ntia | | → | → |
| aIV | -arius | | → | |
| - | -arius | | → | → |
| oIV | -atacos | | → | → |
| - | -aticus | | → | → |
| e/i/ | -are | | | → |
| uIV | -ere | | → | → |
| -IC- | -ire | | → | → |
| -lt | -or- | | → | → |
| | | | → | → |
| r- | a | | → | |

| | | | |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| → | p | v, u | dn |
| → | ll | [w] | nd, nt |
| → | p | cu | ns |
| → | -Vb/vV- | | iny |
| → | voer | | nt |
| | ss | t | n |
| → | púi | th, | nt(h) |
| | f | dh | |
| → | | | s |
| → | t | ch | ss, (s) |
| → | dw | | ysC |
| | t | y | sC |
| → | ll | | s, (h) |
| → | tr | ch, | |
| → | th | ss | z |
| → | | s | |
| → | c [k] | | — |
| → | c [s] | | ch, w |
| → | ll | l | cu |
| → | cu [kw] | ll | |
| → | c, cc | l, ll | -tats |
| → | t(t) | [y] | ez |
| → | choel | ll | ci |
| → | rcr | [y] | nza |
| | ch | al | ers |
| → | th | ol | ars |
| → | | ey | atach |
| → | b | lC | ethech |
| → | bl, br | lth | ar |
| | v | | er |
| → | vl, vr | r, rh | ir |
| → | p, v | rC | oer |
| → | | rr | |
| | d | rs | a |
| → | dr | r | ó |
| → | — | rth | é |
| → | | rch | i |
| | g | | |
| → | y | m | è |
| → | gr | m | é |
| | w | m(| é |
| → | ll | m) | |
| → | chl | ml, | è |
| | yr | (mb | í |
| → | cu | l) | ea |
| | | mbr | |
| | f | mp | ò |
| | ll | nt | ó, ou |
| | | -m, | |
| | v, u [w] | | où |
| | v, u [w] | n | ú |

y [i], í

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|------|---------------|---|
| pul | terra; | ysc | o, u] | fugire → fuyir; majus → mays |
| cer | Saturnis → | rive | gingiva → | Xanthe → Santea; dixit → dechet; ex- → es- |
| → | satorns | r | enyeyua | rex → res [MK] → reys; lex → les [MK] → |
| pul | tweel → | febr | [MK] → | leys |
| che | dweys | is | yenews | |
| r | clarinetta | → | Graecia → | |
| ple | → llareneta | fevr | Grécea | lingua → lincua; colos → coloers |
| nus | Atlanticus | a | Gwenedd | llegillatyr → lleyilatura |
| → | → Llantech | ram | → Weneta; | caballus → cavalls; llegillatyr → lleyilatura |
| llen | matrona → | ib(u | guillotine | consillium → cósell |
| ma | matru | s) | → wiotína | festalis → festals |
| pos | cantat → | → | glacialis → | victrola → vittrola |
| → | cantath | rha | llacials | rondels → rondeys; consulis → cóseys |
| ma | | mip | Anglia → | multis → multiv; cultellus → cultells |
| ps | caro → | , | Anchlea | uult → woulth |
| sap | caru; | rha | integrus → | |
| ere | blancus → | me | enteyr | ramus → r(h)ams |
| → | blanccós | v | unguentum | arbos → arboers |
| sav | [prec. a,o,u] | | → uncuenta | terra → terra |
| er | centum → | den | | persica → persetach |
| cap | cent [prec. | ariu | follis → | mater → maoer |
| rus | e,i] | s | folles | cort(is), adj. → corth |
| → | clarus → | → | flamma → | porc(us), adj. → porch |
| cav | llar | den | llama; floris | |
| oer | quis → que; | ars; | → lloera | martellus → marteys; camelus → cameys |
| s | aqua → | uid | | flamma → llama |
| ipse | acua | ere | vadere → | crumba → cruma; plumbum → llouma |
| → | siccus → | → | vader, | ramblare → ramler |
| isse | seccós | uid | wader | membranum → membrana |
| → | actum → | er | lauare → | ampullum → ampeys |
| ys | attys | dru | lavar, lawar | exemptus → esentú |
| pui | speclum → | dos | uadere → | com → cõ, com |
| sne | yspechoels | → | vader, | |
| → | uinuacris | dru | wader | nemeto → nemetu |
| púi | → | eds | wantaz → | penos → pedns |
| sen; | uiniarcris; | ad | cuanz; wisa | spondere → ysponder; canto → cantam |
| pui | sacris → | → | → cuissa (- | mensa → mensa |
| ssa | sarcre | adh | w- medial: | pugnum → puinya |
| nt | becci → | [M | | caerentis → carenz → carent |
| → | bech | K] | aciwissa) | in → en |
| púi | directus → | → | | sunt → aont(h) |
| ssa | directs → | a | thorium → | |
| nt | direz → | | torion | solidus → sols |
| cla | direth | Gal | cwither → | passibus → passiv |
| p | | lia | cuthars | spondere → ysponder; scribere → yscriver |
| → | bos → bois | → | | pascus → pascòs |
| llaf | blancus → | Gal | chromium | caeremus → caeremus, caeremuh |
| | blanccós; | ea | → | |
| terr | brasica → | [pre | chromion | zona → zona |
| a | braseca | c. | | |
| → | scribere → | a, | jam → ya; | honos → onoers |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------|-------------|---|
| Joh | gets | is | digitaticus | cels |
| ann | | the | → | festae → festi |
| es | civitatis → | co | deytethech | |
| → | ciutats; | mm | (deytetecco | festa → fèsta |
| Yo | libertatis → | on | s, n.) | credit → créth |
| wa | livertats | for | cantare → | pœna → péna |
| ns; | tristitia → | m) | cantar | |
| pre | tristez | cari | scribere → | uidet → weth |
| hen | acutiare → | atac | yscriver | uicinus → wecins |
| der | acuciar | os | audire → | hispania → yspanea |
| e | sperantia → | → | odir | |
| → | ysperanza | cari | coloribus | ossum → òs |
| pre | februarius | atac | → coloeriv | floris → llóra; hora → oúra (óú when initial) |
| nde | → fevrers | h | | |
| r | (-ers used | (car | amare → | bucca → boucca |
| whi | only in | iata | amar | mula → múla |
| dge | months) | cco | aulos → | |
| t → | scutarius → | s, | olos | tyrannus → tíranos |
| cui | ysctars (-ars | n.) | caelum → | |

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 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 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 | lõ rigen los rigos | | lõ nomenen | los omenes |
| abl | lõ rigi | ili rigos | lõ 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 | cantis/est | cantis | cantis | cantis | cantis |
| | cantavit | cantisit/ot | cantaset/ot | cantaseh/ot | cantasot | cantasot |
| | cantavimus | cantasimus | cantasemuh | cantasev | cantasan/am | cantason |
| | cantavistis | cantisist | 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 | Oyrans | 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 | Riuors | 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 Britanniccos (Citizen of the British Province). An example of the three forms:

simple: Ambrosius Ferrario (common: Ammreis Ferrars)

compleat: Ambrosius Ferrario Arthursus Cornovio

formal: Ambrosius Ferrario mappos Patricci neppos Severi Arthursus Cornovio Romanos

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

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

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

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

British custom: Andrews Ambrosius Carrotoros

Spanish custom: Iewannos Carlos Matamoros-Cantabrigia

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 mhethcheckmentes 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 weniast-tis, dom en hay long aferméz. dechtoer ke y Hiewdevi des-rident ach h-othent-tis. werment la meva ciwtats sa-at beck, may 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 weniast-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 weniast-el a la nziwtatem nEdessa.

Kez Tostu:

Par facher le ngez tostú, decaburast ty del ndeu mban dun, e le ndeu ngeze acuth le ply bon, e del salam e del moustardh wer, e del nduls melys. serrab ty le mban e le ngeze. 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 ngeze e tostab ty ys dhew combossús. cant il kez ys colicuefachú, los tragurast-els ty del fhoern e sorponurast ty del sals del moustardh wer e del nduls melys sory mban al ndeu ngust.

Some folk sayings:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

amharccivi! Woe is me!

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

Some proverbs:

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

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

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

ay kes? ao o nay mech? si ay kes, feris 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.

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
potu en eo, ammi il rech!"

Little Johnny Shepherd

Little Johnny Shepherd
his horn he played so clear;
one day the ewes they ran away
with the horn his daddy whippet 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
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 chaelles 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 kningethes; 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 numbers plu mag kel numbers de tot lor nkingeti de tot lor neduoagri in la nystorea le Bretten — ke yen servillins e threwcents y phocien pery ospeis ys decantasont e yen servilla e thrawcents y phatelles vacuefachent plu rapedhment pery ospeis 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 ospeis ys youwasont.

Cosy kningethes fort ac h-ystut y sevas gweni fort e finn sessont, al menus, cosy kningethes 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 casseys 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 naltre 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 kningethi 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 nyouwadurs 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 dheyt il pals ys contremev e commhibrav, 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 nnudèz 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 therres fherech, meu dhies amby arboels wireds tenent, eo wolim wiwer; an-que eo wiwam commhosco in le cist ndrighlen, pery te o rhouy 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 destoer 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 nudèz 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 moweri, il Bards rendu, yn nom waletéu. mays ech alla!, il pals ys desaparaso!, e ce yen linea e ce yen ndassell per techerla ys poneus. sa le mbal othiòs sa deppousait, co lachrimas le penetencien sa vus; e dol mBardh yn mhacem co mbrodicien condorckúe e dois ochelles il eduowendichien.

Yns alch lor ngweni altras l’adventur sa sorchapiont; e la ndoma e la fhata mesmi sa permhoniunt; e y sevas infidelitats herant llenefachúes, an-que il Caratacos fort e mhaboun li seva wein ys llamasot: “wenity, mha Ghuimier la phlu bhell, la Bhardha hOuchell le mewos chordh; dos avura cel pals pothent, ty en nast fu pun incostancia 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 peryn ndogadur le Ter fachu. y mhult erant y khingethi ke co ngran lodacien la colodasot, e y mhult herant y wen ke co ngran lodacien la colodasot.

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 aparu. 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 ninfirmpass for lis ys si prosteta, e whalenteant ys totiv: “wessey, wessey, 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 Bodeowichtoer!” 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 fallàz 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 Erech 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 rendru 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 ndighernobardh 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 ndighernobardh 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 cascan 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 nderrore bouants ys vugiont. dol ndrighlenn avu kaos frangent e chlamurant.

*marcci naw henny nystavoel coin ngorth frangeú ys mhoruont, ali cascan yen ke moremorasot;
matren naw henny nCastre nDore la lach nachra sa dedhiont, ali cascan yen ke la lach bhoun dedhai;
phleint naw henny nKernow la ndethinn ys rhenspuont, ali cascan yen ke mamasasot;
catti naw henny mBritten transpery nder soer yen mbeth ys se whorsont e bhacciasont, ali cascan 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 ndribri 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 aparú, e ys lis rewalenteasot-els: “a khingeti noboel e ffirm, 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 infidelitats 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 rebasesot 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 vharren 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'ystabà 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 Pendraccú, il rech for tot lor mBrittanor yen ach h-ollor, il Maystoers dei terres de la mBretten Bech a la Macreia Adreana, eoer il prims; il Gauvannos, 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 cascan 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 cascan omm, la aaventure 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 Carataccos 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 ndrighlenne 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 secuiomus-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 khingeti 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, llamanz ais khingetiv 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 cascan 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 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 Christians le Meytoer and Bonnawen Ysmonion, played upon their flat backed sloped shouldered fiddles; not one of the pipers played one peep upon their powerful and sharp bombardes, their vociferous and loud biniou, neither their sweet and full chalumeaux, neither their gaitas, neither their dondannes, neither their piboules, neither their tambours, neither their timpani, neither their tambourines, neither their rib bones; neither did they play any reels or jiggs or strathspeys or any other kind of danse and tune for the guests.

The lad pulled from his sack a wand, long and graceful, made by a druid and filled with potent magick and marvellous powers. He held the wand forth in his right hand, that all might see; he flicked it, and lo! — it became a cloak of truly excellent quality and weave. One and all gaped with marvel; and he said to them: "Now, before 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 doubtfull 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 shivered 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. Unitl 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 prased 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 Creracrvos, 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 quenched; and the Irish fellow disappeared; and again the hall was shouting and clamoring chaos. Many of the warriors shouted to the Kings: "Guimier and Carataccos are the cause of our downfall! Let us seek for ourselves vengeance 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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