

Lavarennow kernewek dhe dhyski dre gov

'You' is singular unless otherwise indicated. Orthography: SWF

KERNEWEK	SOWSNEK	COMMENTS & VOCAB	ALTERNATIVES
O ev pes da gans hemma? Nag o.	Was he pleased with this? No!	This is 'pleased <i>with</i> '. For 'pleased <i>about</i> ' use <i>a</i> .	Pes da o ev gans hemma? Nag o.
Nyns yw da an gewer hedhyw! Drog yw hi.	The weather's not good today! It's bad.	<i>Drog</i> put as the first word gives it emphasis. <i>Kewer</i> , 'weather' is fem, so it's always <i>gewer</i> after <i>an</i> . And <i>hi</i> in the second bit.	
Kemmer an lyver ma, mar pleg. Ygor e! Ro an lyver dhe Sou.	Take this book, please. Open it! Give the book to Sue.	<i>Ygor e</i> is short for <i>Ygor ev</i> . This is a common shortening.	
Pandr'a wre'ta Sadornweyth?	What do you do on Saturdays?	You can add <i>-weyth</i> to any day of the week.	Pandr'a wredh jy Sadornweyth?
Eus hanow dhe'n ki ma?	Has this dog got a name?		An ki ma a'n jeves hanow?
Lavar dhymm pana re yw gwerthys omma avel kynnrik arbennik.	Tell me what things are on special offer here.	<i>Avel</i> is stressed on the 2 nd syllable, and is sometimes abbreviated to ' <i>vel</i> '.	Lavar dhymm py re...
Fatel yw taklow genes jy?	How are things with you?		
Yth esen vy owth ombrederi mar pia chons dell allses ta kavos nebes gwirosow ragov?	I was wondering if there was any chance you could get me some spirits?	The prefix <i>om-</i> is reflexive, i.e. it refers back to oneself. So here it's 'thinking to myself'. <i>Mar</i> , 'if', takes a 4 th mutation.	
Aswonys yw hi dres oll Kernow.	She is known throughout Cornwall.	To know a person or place is <i>aswon</i> . 'Know' in other senses is <i>godhvos</i> .	
A yllir bos heptu yn-kever an dra ma?	Can one be neutral about this matter?	<i>Yllir</i> is the impersonal form of the verb. <i>Heptu</i> is from <i>heb</i> = 'without' and <i>tu</i> = 'side, direction'.	
Wortiwedh, Lenny a gollas y wodhevyans.	Eventually, Lenny lost his patience.	<i>Godhevyans</i> is literally 'suffering' but is sometimes used for 'patience', as in 'longsuffering'. The more usual word is <i>perthyans</i> .	Wortiwedh, Lenny a gollas y berthians.
A pen vy ty...	If I were you...	<i>A</i> is an alternative to the more common <i>mar</i> for 'if'. Like <i>mar</i> , it triggers a 4 th mutation.	Mar pen vy ty...
Ny wrussons i kekemmys ha dell wrug vy ow honan.	They didn't do as much as I myself did.	<i>Kekemmys ha</i> can be followed directly by a noun. But a verb requires <i>dell</i> . The stress is on the last syllable of <i>kekemmys</i> .	Ny wrussons i kemmys ha dell wrug vy ow honan.
A vyn'ta leverel dhymm an acheson?	Will you tell me the reason?		A vynnydh jy...
Dhe by eur y tybrydh jy dha hansel? A- dro dhe eth eur y'n debrav.	At what time do you eat your breakfast? At about eight o'clock I eat it.	Take no notice of those purists who insist that <i>a-dro dhe</i> should be used only in a physical context.	Ty a dheber dha hansel dhe by eur?

A ny wodhes ta nag a ev dhe Druru na fella?	Don't you know that he doesn't go to Truro any longer?	In dependent clauses like this, <i>ny</i> becomes <i>na(g)</i> . Double negatives are common in Cornish and do not equal a positive.	
Orth bora...	At dawn...		
Martin a gerdha a-dhelergh, ha Yowann a gerdha a-dherag.	Martin used to walk behind, and John would walk in front.	<i>A-dhelergh</i> here is an adverb governing the walking. When you require a preposition ('behind him'), it's <i>a-dhelergh dhe</i> . Same with <i>a-dherag</i> .	
Pes da ov vy a henna.	I'm pleased about that.	This one is 'pleased <i>about</i> '.	
Ny allav godhvos dhis gras lowr a'th kuvder.	I can't thank you enough for your kindness.	To say thank you 'for' something, use <i>a</i> .	Ny allav aswon dhis gras lowr a'th kuvder.
Esedh orth an tan. Ty a vydh tomma ena.	Sit at the fire. You will be warmer there.		
Hi a gemeras gowolok uskis dres hy skoodh.	She took a quick glance over her shoulder.	<i>Go-</i> is a diminutive prefix.	Hi a gemeras gowolok skav dres hy skoodh.
Kres attendyans an bobel re bia hi dres an seythen oll.	She had been the centre of people's attention all week.		Kres attendyans an bobel re bia hi dres oll an seythen.
Eseli nowydh an kessedhek a vydh ni!	The new members of the committee will be us!	A reminder always to keep the instances of <i>an</i> to a minimum. So we don't need one before <i>eseli</i> .	
Mar pen vy klav, my a welsa medhek.	Were I ill, I would see a doctor.	The present subjunctive of <i>bos</i> .	A pen vy klav...
Bos lel a vern.	Being loyal matters.		
Lavar dhedhi an pyth a hwarva.	Tell her what happened.	<i>A hwarva</i> looks like an imperfect, but in this irregular verb it is a preterite. Notice the <i>an</i> before <i>pyth</i> here.	
An damach a veu gwrys gans mab y dhama.	The damage was done by somebody or other.	Literally, 'his mother's son'. An idiom, suggesting that 'he himself' was in fact the culprit. The feminine equivalent is <i>myrgh hy dama</i> .	
Bythkweth ny'm darva.	It never happened to me.	<i>Bythkweth</i> means 'never' in the past. 'Never' in the present or future is <i>nevra</i> . <i>Darvos</i> is an alternative verb to <i>hwarvos</i> for 'to happen', and has the same irregularities.	Bythkweth ny'm hwarva.
Go ev pan y'n synsiv!	Woe betide him when I catch him!	<i>Synsiv</i> is subjunctive because there is some uncertainty about whether or not, or when, he will catch him.	
An keth re na a sevis orto.	Those same ones opposed him.	Literally, 'stood up to him'.	
My a wodhya y fedha yndella!	I knew this is how it would be!	'Would', when not strictly conditional, requires the imperfect, as here. When the verb is <i>bos</i> , we use its special 'habitual imperfect'.	

Fatel usi an ober ow mos?	How's the work going?		Fatla gans an ober?
Tollys [diswaytys] en ni ha goserrys.	We were disappointed and rather angry.	Two alternative words for 'disappointed'. <i>Tollys</i> can also mean 'deceived', so the other one is probably clearer for general use. <i>Goserrys</i> instead of just <i>serrys</i> . Another case of the diminutive prefix <i>go-</i> . Hence 'rather angry'.	
Pub huni a wor henna.	Everybody knows that.		Pubonan a wor henna.
Kemmys na worthyp, aga hanow a vydh defendys a'n rol.	All those who don't answer will have their names removed from the list.	Literally, 'As many as don't answer...' <i>Defendya</i> can mean 'defend', but is also the normal word for 'delete' or 'erase'. The stress is on the second syllable of <i>kemmys</i> .	
Wosa oll a'n fyslans na...	After all that fuss...		
An bili a gevir war an treth omma a vydh teg yn fenowgh.	The pebbles one finds on the beach here are often pretty.	<i>Bili</i> is a collective noun. One pebble is <i>bilien</i> (plural <i>biliennow</i>). The future tense of <i>bos</i> is often used in contexts where something is happening regularly.	An bili a gevir war an treth omma yw teg yn fenowgh.
Yw hi kynnyav hwath, po nag yw?	Is it autumn yet, or not?	Time, weather and seasons are all viewed as feminine, hence the <i>hi</i> . Note that the <i>yw</i> has to be repeated to make the 'or not' construction.	
Ass yw teg an gewer!	What lovely weather it is!		
Anfur viens mar kassens i an dhadhel dhe folsa an kessedhek yntra dew.	They would be unwise if they allowed the debate to split the committee in two.	<i>An</i> is a common negative prefix. <i>Kassens</i> is the imperfect subjunctive of <i>gasa</i> , reflecting the uncertainty of the outcome.	
An baban a ola bys pan dheuth y vamm.	The baby would cry until his mother came.	'Would cry' indicates a regular occurrence, so imperfect tense.	An babi a ola bys pan dheuth y vamm.
Ev a ladhas an tykki Duw rudhlas, kynth yw an eghen na tanow.	He killed the purple butterfly, even though that species is rare.	<i>Rudhlas</i> , a combination of <i>rudh</i> , 'red', and <i>glas</i> , 'blue', so purple.	
Bras yw an gath na!	That cat is huge!	Emphasise the <i>bras</i> by putting it first.	An gath na yw bras!
My a viras orth an dowlen nyhewer.	I watched the programme yesterday evening.	<i>Orth</i> is the standard word following <i>mires</i> meaning 'to look at', 'to watch'.	
Pub huni yw leskys rudh gans an howl.	Everybody is burnt red by the sun.	Note that <i>gans</i> is the usual word to indicate agency.	Pubonan yw leskys rudh gans an howl.
Gwra an keth tra gans nebonan aral.	Do the same thing with someone else.		
Deves yw megys rag aga gwlan ha rag aga hig.	Sheep are reared for their wool and for their meat.		
Durdhadhehwi!	Good day! [pl.]	A nice, all-in-one greeting for a group of people.	Dydh da, dhywgh hwi oll!
Mir hag ylyn yw an dower y'n poll ma. Y hyllir gweles bys dhe'n goles.	Look how clear the water is in this pool. You can see right to the bottom.	Note the <i>ha(g)</i> for 'how' in this context. <i>Y hyllir</i> is the imperson form of <i>gallos</i> .	

Truru yw an cita may trig ow modrep.	Truro is the city where my aunt lives.	The 'c' in <i>cita</i> is pronounced like an 's'.	
Pyth yw kamm?	What's the matter? / What's up? / What's wrong?	<i>Kamm</i> is literally 'bent'.	
Na vydh prederus!	Don't be concerned! / Don't worry!		Na borth ahwer!
Yw homma an keth skeusen ha'n huni a welis de?	Is this the same photograph as the one I saw yesterday?	Remember that nouns ending in <i>-en</i> are commonly feminine.	
Deber dha voos! / Dybrewgh aga boos!	Eat your food!	Note the different first vowel in the singular and plural forms.	
My a'n gwrug a-borpos.	I did it on purpose.	An obvious anglicism.	
Eus esedhva vras dhe'n chi na? Eus. Yma onan pur vras dhodho.	Does that house have a big lounge? Yes. It has a very big one.		An chi na a'n jeves esedhva vras? Gwra. Ev a'n jeves onan pur vras.
...rag an termyn.	...for the time being.		
Ny vydh an fleghes diwedhes. Ny vedhons diwedhes.	The children won't be late. They won't be late.	<i>Ny vydh</i> is the usual 3 rd pers sing verb in a nominal sentence, even though <i>an fleghes</i> is plural. But in the second part there is no subject explicitly stated, so we have to use the conjugated verb (3 rd pers plural).	
Pyth yw an dra na?	What is that object?		
Desedhys yw hy chi dres Karnbre.	Her house is situated on the other side of Carn Brea.	<i>Dres</i> here with its basic meaning of 'beyond'.	Desedhys yw hy chi a'n tu aral Karnbre.
A-varr o, ha'n stretow dibobel.	It was early, and the streets were deserted.	A second use of the verb <i>o</i> after <i>dibobel</i> is not required.	
Gour Morwenna yw re dew, a nys yw?	Morwenna's husband is too fat, isn't he?		
A-dro dhe bymp eur yw hi.	It's about five o'clock.	Time is always feminine.	
My re golonkas kelyonen!	I've swallowed a fly!	<i>Lenki</i> is 'to swallow'. The prefix <i>kol-</i> adds the element of completeness: 'swallow right down'.	My re lonkas kelyonen!
Yma dalleth a-varr y'n myttin.	It'll be an early start in the morning.		Y fydh dalleth...
Nans yw hirnech...	Once upon a time...	Literally 'a long time ago'. An alternative to the more standard form, which is...	Yn termyn eus passyes...
'Lemmyn mir orth an pyth a wrussys jy!' y skrijas hi yn ughel.	'Now look what you've done!' she screamed loudly.	'What you <i>have</i> done' is strictly a perfect tense. But Cornish would use the preterite here.	
My a'gas kussul dhe fistena.	I advise you [<i>pl.</i>] to hurry.		
Yma sians dhymm mos rag kerdh haneth.	I fancy going for a walk tonight.		My a si mos rag...
Tri hwarter a'n woslowysi a asas kys an diwedh.	Three quarters of the audience left before the end.	<i>Tri</i> and <i>teyr</i> trigger a 3 rd mutation (easy to remember).	

Kows kuffa!	Speak more kindly!	An example of an adjective used adverbially, which is common in Cornish.	
Yma an gowethas owth omguntel.	The society is meeting.	The prefix <i>-om</i> suggests 'together'.	
Ny's tevia i lyther a'ga mab.	They hadn't had a letter from their son.	Wherever possible, use <i>a</i> for 'from' rather than <i>dhyworth</i> .	
Na hwarth orta; dallethoryon yns, yn apert.	Don't laugh at them; they're beginners, obviously.		
Mar kwellen morvleydh ha my ow skia-dowr, my a assa an dowr fest yn skav.	If I were to see a shark while I was water-skiing, I would leave the water sharpish.	<i>Morvleydh</i> , literally 'sea-wolf'. <i>Kwellen</i> is the imperfect subjunctive indicating possibility with uncertainty.	
Gell [gorm] yw ow dewlagas.	My eyes are brown.	<i>Gell</i> is light brown; <i>gorm</i> is dark brown.	
Byth well ny ylli hi gul.	She couldn't do any better.	<i>Byth</i> is 'ever'.	
Ny wonn p'eur y's gwelav hi.	I don't know when I'll see her.	The 'when' here is <i>p'eur</i> , not <i>pan</i> , because while it isn't strictly a question, the question in what you are saying is implied. <i>Gwelav</i> is present tense with a future meaning. The <i>hi</i> is for clarification, as the 's could mean 'them'.	Ny wonn p'eur hwrav vy hy gweles.
Gwall veu; ny veu ken.	It was an accident, nothing else.	<i>Droglam</i> is an accident like a car crash; <i>gwall</i> is more moderate and can mean 'unintentional error'.	
Nyns yw da ev dhe lavurya myns may hwra.	It's not good that he labours to the extent he does.	<i>Myns</i> is 'amount' or 'quantity' but has a broader use in Cornish than in English, as here.	
Deber nebes ha bos yagh!	Eat little and be healthy!		
Tellek yns, may ma an dowr ow sygera yn-mes anedha.	They are full of holes, so that the water is leaking out of them.	The <i>-ek</i> ending means 'characterised by' and here relates to <i>toll</i> , 'hole'. <i>May yma</i> reduces to <i>may ma</i> .	
Yma ev y honan oll.	He's all on his own.	Idiomatic form.	
Mall yw genev an prys!	I'd love to! / I can't wait! / I look forward to that!	Idiomatic expression. Literally, 'I'm eager for the occasion'.	
Henn yw neppyth dhe vires yn-rag dhodho.	That's something to look forward to.	This is a literal translation of the English phrase, and some consider it poor form.	
My a wayt dha weles kyns pell.	I look forward to seeing you before long.	This approach to 'look forward to' is more distinctly Cornish.	Da vydh dha weles...
Piw pynag a dherivas henna a gammleveris.	Whoever reported that was mistaken.	Literally 'spoke wrongly, using the prefix <i>kamm-</i> . The stress of <i>pynag</i> is on the last syllable.	
Seul a allo kana, gwrens kana!	As many as can sing, let them sing!	The subjunctive of <i>gallos</i> here indicates the uncertainty surrounding just who and how many they may be.	

Gwra war-lergh lavarow dha gerens.	Do as your parents say.	<i>War-lergh</i> usually means 'after' or 'behind', but can also mean 'according to', as here.	Gwra herwydh an pyth a lever dha gerens.
Esos ta y'n gegin? Nag esov; yth esov vy y'n chambour.	Are you in the kitchen? No, I'm in the bedroom.		
Deun yn-rag!	Come on!	In the sense of 'Let's do it'. Literally, 'Let's go forward!'	
Yma keser.	It's hailing.	Possible mnemonic: 'Hail, Caesar!'	
Prag y fynnydh jy godhvos ple'th ons i pub dy'Sadorn?	Why do you wish to know where they go every Saturday?		Prag y fynn'ta...
Hir yw an dhiw venyn na.	Those two women are tall.	Emphasis the key word by putting it first.	
Prag y feu res dhedhi kerdhes dhe'n koffiji?	Why was it necessary for her to walk to the café?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Klew ow fysadow!	Hear my prayer!		
An tressa salm warn ugens.	The 23 rd Psalm.	Notice how <i>salm</i> goes between the three and the twenty.	
My a yll mar dha mos tre.	I might as well go home.		
Nyns yw hi gwynsek.	It's not windy.	Weather is always feminine.	
Sand an jydh yw salad, mes a-dhewis yw an redik.	The dish of the day is salad, but the radish is optional.		...mes dewisel yw an redik.
Mir orth an gath na a'y esedh war an to!	Look at that cat sitting on the roof!		
Dhe wir y koodh dhymm mos lemmyn.	I really must go now.	<i>Y koodh dhymm</i> , literally 'it falls to me'.	
Ple'th esedhes jy y'n eglos pan es yowynk? Gans ow herens yn kres an korf a-barth dyghow.	Where did you sit in the church when you were young? With my parents in the middle of the nave on the right-hand side.	<i>Korf</i> is primarily 'body', but in this context 'nave'.	
Ev a ygoras an daras a-rag rygdhi.	He opened the front door for her.		
Pana varth!	What a surprise!		
Hi a wra glaw an gorthugher ma, dell grysav.	It's going to rain this evening, I believe.	Present tense with a future meaning.	
My re beu pur skwith a-gynsow.	I've been very tired recently.		My re beu pur skwith a-lergh.
A dhonsya ny dheur dhe Dhavydh.	Dancing is of no interest to David.	An idiom, with <i>dhe</i> for the person and <i>a</i> for the thing of no interest.	
Esa an bughes y'n keth pras ha dell esa an deves ynno?	Were the cows in the same field as the sheep?	Cornish, in this type of comparison, requires a more round-about approach than English. <i>An keth ha</i> , 'the same as' needs <i>dell</i> if a verb rather than a noun follows it.	

Yowann a vynnas agan tolla.	John wished to deceive us.		
I a grys nag eus pow y'n bys gwell ages Kernow, nag yn Breten Veur na tramor.	They believe there is no country in the world better than Cornwall, neither in Great Britain nor overseas.	<i>Nag eus</i> rather than <i>nyns eus</i> because this is a dependent clause. <i>Ages</i> carries the stress on the final syllable, reflected in its sometimes being abbreviated to <i>es</i> .	
Hykka yw pur gowethek lemmyn gans Mr Angov.	Richard is very friendly now with Mr Smith.		
Yth esa hi owth eva te pan dheuth Peder y'n gegin.	She was drinking tea when Peter came into the kitchen.	<i>Pan</i> must be followed immediately by the conjugated verb.	
Pandr'a wre'ta haneth, ytho?	What are you doing tonight, then?		
Prag y perthyn ni kov a henna?	Why do we remember that?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Mars eus askorn ynkleudhys omma Duik, ow hi, a'n kyv, sur.	If there's a bone buried here Blackie, my dog, will certainly find it.	<i>Kyv</i> : present tense with a future meaning. The suffix <i>-ik</i> is diminutive, like the '-ie' in English.	
Gorr an lyther na y'n atalgist; diboos yw.	Put that letter in the bin; it's unimportant.	<i>Poos</i> is 'heavy', 'important'. <i>Di-</i> is the negative prefix.	...anposek yw.
Deus nes dhymm! / Deus yn ow nes!	Come nearer to me!	<i>Nes</i> is the comparative form of <i>ogas</i> .	
Pesyn dell eson ni ow kul y'n eur ma.	Let's continue as we're doing at present.		
Onan an re na res eth mes a wel.	One of those has disappeared.	Literally 'went out of sight'.	
Ow hi a verwis, er ow gew.	My dog died, sadly.	Or 'to my sorrow'.	
Ny allav y drelyya yn Sowsnek.	I can't translate it into English.		
Etek warn ugens poynt mann naw.	38.09		
Ev a viras oll a-dro dhodho, ma na woslowa den vyth.	He looked all round him, to check that nobody was listening.	<i>Ma na woslowa</i> is the imperfect subjunctive, indicating intention. <i>May</i> shortens to <i>ma</i> before a negative.	
Yma pollow omma hag ena.	There are pools here and there.		
Yma kador rag pub huni nag usi a'y esedh hwath.	There's a chair for everyone who is not yet sitting.		
A omglewydh heuttha lemmyn?	Do you feel happier now?	<i>Heuttha</i> is the comparative of <i>heudh</i> , 'glad'.	
Bysi yw dhis redya hemma diwweyth, dhe'n lyha.	It's important for you to read this twice, at least.		Posek yw dhis...
Eus kov dhis a'n gour neb...?	Do you remember the man who...?		A berthydj jy kov a'n...
Moy es dew vil dhen a verwis gans nown.	More than 2,000 people died of hunger.	'To die of...' is <i>gans</i> .	
P'eur teu an jynn-palas? A-vorow y teu, dell dybav.	When does the digger come? It comes tomorrow, I think.	<i>P'eur</i> must be followed by an inflected verb, and a 5 th mutation. <i>A-vorow</i> here is stressed by putting it first.	
Mir orthiv!	Look at me!	To look 'at' is <i>mires orth</i> .	

Ev re bia ow koska nans o deg our.	He had been sleeping for ten hours.	<i>Nans yw</i> is ‘ago’ or ‘since’—here pushed back into the imperfect tense to suit this context.	
Pandr’a wra Anna ha Peder?	What are Anna and Peter doing?		
Dowr an avon yw peryllus dhe eva marnas y vos bryjys kyns.	The river water is unsafe to drink unless it has been boiled first.	<i>Marnas</i> is the usual word for ‘unless’; and notice the construction that follows it.	
Red an lyther! Redy e!	Read the letter! Read it!	Verbs ending in <i>-ya</i> act this way. <i>Redy e</i> is pronounced as two syllables, not three.	
Yma gwel deg a’n mor hag a’n treth dhyworth fenester agan stevel.	There’s a lovely view of the sea and the beach from the window of our room.	<i>Gwel</i> means ‘view’ when feminine and ‘field’ (and also ‘yeast’) when masculine.	
A wre’ta mos dhe’n diwotti haneth? Gwra; Na wrav.	Are you [will you be] going to the pub tonight? Yes; no.		Edh jy dhe’n...
Pysi neppyth dhyworth nebonan.	To ask someone for something.	Literally ‘To ask something from someone.’	
Pysi nebonan a wul neppyth.	To ask someone to do something.	Note the <i>a</i> .	
Piw a’n jeves an karr na?	Whose is that car?		Dhe biw yw an karr na?
Gyllys yw an kota, ha ny wrug vy y weles arta.	The coat has gone, and I haven’t seen it since.	Another example of an English perfect tense rendered by a preterite in Cornish.	...ha ny’n welis vy arta.
Hemm yw an ken mayth esov vy omma.	This is the reason I’m here.	<i>Ken</i> is a less common alternative to <i>acheson</i> .	
Piw yw neb a hwilowgh hwi?	Who is it you [<i>pl.</i>] are looking for?	The <i>neb</i> can, of course, be omitted.	
Pana wel vrav ywa!	What a fine view!	<i>Ywa</i> is the same as <i>yw</i> , but gives a bit of extra weight at the end of a sentence.	Splann a wel!
Pandr’a yll henna dhe vos?	What can that be?		
Yth esa y vab hwath a-woles, ow lagatta orth neb towlen war an BW.	His son was still downstairs, staring at some programme on the TV.	<i>BW</i> is <i>bellwolok</i> , the mutated form of <i>pellwolok</i> (f.).	
Pand’rug ev?	What did he do?	A common shortened form of <i>Pandr’a wrug ev?</i>	
Ny wonn pyth gwrav.	I don’t know what to do.	Notice how the English infinitive ‘to do’ is replaced in Cornish by the appropriate personal form.	Ny wonn pyth dhe wul.
Pygemmys prevyans a’n jevo ev?	How much experience did he have?		Pygemmys prevyans esa dhodho?
Homm yw ow harten mayni.	This is my staff card.	You have to think ahead in Cornish: knowing that <i>karten</i> is feminine means you start with <i>Homm</i> .	
Ty a yll kavos an gwella korev hwerow a le es tri feuns orth an pinta.	You can get the best bitter for less than three pounds a pint.	In such situations, ‘for’ is <i>a</i> and ‘per’ is <i>orth</i> .	
Ny vynsen mos di, na vynsen nes.	I wouldn’t want to go there, I really wouldn’t.	<i>Di</i> is ‘there’ in the sense of ‘thence’, ‘to that place’. <i>Nes</i> here is ‘closer’ or ‘nearer’, i.e. I wouldn’t come close to doing that.	Ny vynsen mos di, tamm vyth!
Adhves yw an keus glas ma. Pana fler!	This blue cheese is ripe. What a stink!		

Ny wor den vyth fatel gavsons i aga arghans.	No-one knows how they got their money.		
Mar ankoffens, my a's kovhasa.	Were they to forget, I would remind them.	<i>Ankoffens</i> is the imperfect subjunctive, reflecting the uncertainty, and <i>kovhasa</i> the pluperfect (conditional).	
Ni a gar an keth eghen a voos ha'n huni a gerowgh.	We like the same kind of food as you (<i>pl.</i>).	In Cornish we have to repeat the verb: 'the same kind of food as the sort you like.'	
I o an re anfeusik.	They were the unlucky ones.		An re anfeusik ens i.
Broyow pals yw boghosek. Boghes tus yw golusek.	Many countries are poor. Few people are rich.	<i>Pals</i> is a useful alternative to the more common <i>lies</i> and <i>meur a</i> . It comes after the noun it qualifies.	Lies bro yw... Meur a vroyow...
An stret may ma y ji yw henwys An Stret Ughel.	The street where his house is is called The High Street.	<i>May yma</i> shortens to <i>may ma</i> .	
Tremenysi bals a dheuth war an hyns a-hys an als.	Many travellers came on the path along the cliff.		
Ny wonn vy mann.	I don't know at all. / I've no idea. / I haven't a clue.	<i>Mann</i> is 'zero' or 'nought'.	
A wodhes ta pygemmys keunys a yllir aga huntel a-hys an treth?	Do you know how much firewood one can collect along the beach?	It isn't intuitive to include the <i>aga</i> , but good Cornish requires it here. It is plural because it refers to <i>keunys</i> , which is a collective noun.	
Jori a bellgewsis dhe leverel prag na vedha ev ena.	George rang to say why he would not be there.	When 'would' is not conditional, we use the imperfect, in this case the 'habitual imperfect' of <i>bos</i> .	
Da veu klewes genes.	It was good to hear from you.	Note the use of <i>gans</i> in this context.	
Ple'ma'n stevel-omwolghi? A-wartha.	Where's the bathroom? Upstairs.	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	...War-wartha.
Pubonan a synsis an lovan ha'y thenna.	Everyone grasped the rope and pulled it.	An example of how, when two verbs fulfil the same function in one sentence, the second one stays in its infinitive (dictionary) form.	
Yma menydhadow ena ha lies glowek y'ga mysk.	There are mountains there, with many coal-bearing areas among them.	Note the <i>ha</i> rather than <i>gans</i> .	
Y lavrek yw hornellys yn kempen.	His trousers are neatly pressed.		
Py lies gweyth...?	How often...?	This is literally 'How many times?', which is not strictly the same as 'How often?' The former is a number; the latter is frequency. But Cornish doesn't have this distinction.	
Dibreder yw Lesley gans hy arghans.	Lesley is careless with her money.		

Py eghen kewer yw hi?	What sort of weather is it?	Note how <i>eghen</i> is followed directly by the noun, with no <i>a</i> between them.	Py par kewer...
Py kost yma hi?	Where is she?	<i>Kost</i> in this phrase is literally ‘coast’, ‘region’.	Ple’ma hi?
Ple y fynna hi mos, ny wodhya Peder.	Where she wanted to go, Peter didn’t know.		
Na wra mellya yn negys a dus erel.	Don’t interfere in other people’s business.		Na vell yn negys...
Py tyller y’s kudhas ev?	Where did he hide them?	Another variation on <i>Py kost</i> , this time ‘What place?’	Ple y’s kudhas ev?
Gwynn dha vys yn tevri!	You are/were definitely fortunate!	An idiom, literally ‘Fair your world’.	
My a gonvedh prag y’n gwrug ev.	I understand why he did it.		
Nyns eus fordh nahen.	There’s no other way.	<i>Nahen</i> stresses the last syllable.	Nyns eus ken fordh.
Arta, mar pleg. Nebes bodhar ov.	Again, please. I’m a bit deaf.		...Tamm bodhar ov.
Pyth yw an bleujow ma? Lili yns.	What are these flowers? They are lilies.	While the verb in the question is singular, the verb in the answer has to be plural as it is referring to a plural subject.	
Yma bosti ogas dhe’n cinema. A wre’ta y aswon?	There’s a café near the cinema. Do you know it?		...A’n aswonnydh jy?
Eus gorvarghas omma yn ogas? Eus; nag eus.	Is there a supermarket round here? Yes; no.		
Nyns yw dhe les degea daras an marghti wosa an margh y honan dhe dhiank.	It’s no use shutting the stable door after the horse itself has escaped.	Note the construction after <i>wosa</i> .	
A ny yll’ta gortos pols? Gallav. Na allav.	Can’t you wait a moment? Yes. No.		A ny yllydh jy...?
Py le yw tewlys genowgh hwi bos erbynn nos?	Where have you (<i>pl.</i>) planned to be by nightfall?	Literally ‘What place is it planned by you to be by nightfall?’	...hwi dhe vos...
Mar kwel’ta ow hi... Mara’n gwelydh...	If you see my dog... If you see it...	<i>Kwel’ta</i> is an abbreviated form of <i>gweles</i> , but it can’t be used with the pronoun in the second sentence, so we must use the normal inflected form.	
A nyns yw an lew an kreffa eneval y’n norvys?	Isn’t the lion the strongest animal in the world?	The consonant at the end of an adjective like <i>krev</i> hardens when it doubles to form the comparative and superlative forms, so <i>kreffa</i> .	
Pyneyl yw an moy gwirhaval?	Which of the two is the more likely?	No need to mention ‘the two’ in Cornish as that’s implied in <i>pyneyl</i> .	
Yth esov war fordh dhe’n eglos.	I’m on the way to church.		
Ny allav vy kavos an kanna tesennow kales.	I can’t find the biscuit-tin.		

[Henn yw] Tybyans da!	[That's a] Good idea!		
A nys esos ta owth oberi haneth? Esov. Nag esov.	Aren't you working tonight? Yes; no.	An example of how, in forming an <i>-ing</i> verb, <i>ow</i> becomes <i>owth</i> before a verb starting with a vowel.	
Kynsa Bresel an Norvys. Nessa Bresel an Norvys. Bynner re bo Tressa... ...y'n dedhyow ma.	The First World War. The Second World War. May there not be a Third... ...these days.	<i>Bynner</i> is the stock word for turning a 'May it be...' negative.	
Ny yllyn ni gorra an karr a-ji dhe'n karrji drefen aga bos kehys an eyl ha'y gila.	We can't put the car inside the garage because they are the same length as each other.	<i>An eyl ha'y gila</i> , literally 'The latter [the second] and its mate'. If the 'mate' is a feminine noun, <i>gila</i> becomes <i>ben</i> .	
Pandr'a dhybris Peder y'n bosti chinek na?	What did Peter eat in that Chinese restaurant?		Pandr'a wrug dybri Peder...
Go hi, trebuchya mar boos!	Tough for her, to stumble so heavily!	<i>Go hi</i> , 'Alas for her'. <i>Poos</i> is an adjective, but here used as an adverb without preceding it with <i>yn</i> .	
Dha vamm re'th helwis.	Your mother has called you.		
Namna glamderas ev gans nown.	He almost fainted with hunger.		
'Lagasek' ev a vydh henwys gans y gowetha.	He's [always] called 'Big Eyes' by his friends.	The use of the future <i>vydh</i> instead of the present <i>yw</i> is a way of indicating regularity.	
An les dhyn yw triflek...	The advantage to us is threefold...		
Ny vern an pyth a leveris vy, pupprys i a ros gorthyp pur dhisckler.	No matter what I said, they always gave a very vague answer.	<i>Diskler</i> is <i>kler</i> , 'clear', with the negative prefix <i>di[s]-</i> .	
Ny'n karav nameur.	I don't like it much.	A typical Cornish double negative.	
An diwedh o hakkra es an dalleth.	The end was more awful than the beginning.	<i>Hakkra</i> is the comparative form of <i>hager</i> , showing the hardening of the consonant when doubled. <i>Es</i> is the shortened form of <i>ages</i> .	
Moy ponvos yw hi pan weres es dell yw pan na weres ev.	It's more trouble when he helps than when he doesn't.	The feminine <i>hi</i> is used here because 'situations' are viewed as feminine in Cornish. Note how the verb (<i>gweres</i>) needs to be repeated.	
Seul skaffa seul well.	The sooner the better.	The consonant at the end of an adjective like <i>skav</i> (here in the sense of 'swift') hardens when it doubles to form the comparative and superlative forms, so <i>skaffa</i> .	Dhe skonna dhe well.
Ass en vy hwanssek a'th weles!	How I wanted to see you!		Ass esa hwans dhymm a'th weles!
Gwynnvys neb a drikko y'n le na!	Anyone who happens to live in that place is fortunate!	The present subjunctive of <i>triga</i> here provides the notion of 'happens to'.	
Neb a wor konvedhes hemma yw pur skentel.	Anyone who understands this is very clever.	As often as not, the verb <i>konvedhes</i> is paired with <i>godhvos</i> , as here.	Neb a gonvedh hemma...

Durnosta dhis, Davydh. Dha weles dy'Meurth a dheu.	Good night, David. See you next Tuesday.	<i>Durnosta</i> is a one-word alternative to ->>	Durnostadha... / Nos dha dhis...
Namnag ethons yn-mes a'ga rewl.	They almost lost control of themselves.	Literally 'went outside of their rule'.	
Dha weles diwettha!	See you later!		
Gothus ov a'm adhyskans.	I'm proud of my education.	'Proud <i>of...</i> ' is 'Gothus <i>a...</i> '	
Yma goos ow resek a'th elgeth, ha'th vys yw gosek ynwedh.	There is blood running from your chin, and your finger is bloody, too.		
Res yw dhymm pellgewsyl orth Walter.	I must ring Walter.	Note that <i>orth</i> connects <i>pellgewsyl</i> and the person being phoned.	
An re na yw da lowr, meur ras.	Those will do (are good enough), thank you.		
An epskop y honan a hembronkas an servis.	The bishop himself led the service.	<i>Gonis</i> means 'service' in the more general sense. For a religious service, <i>servis</i> is preferable.	
Pub huni o skwith ha droktemprys.	Everybody was tired and bad-tempered.		Pubonan o skwith...
Dege an daras, mar pleg; yeyn yw hi.	Shut the door, please; it's cold.	<i>Hi</i> because weather conditions are feminine.	
Syns dornla an daras ha treyl e!	Catch hold of the door handle and turn it!	The <i>e</i> is short for <i>ev</i> .	
Kynth helghya an varghogyon yn fenowgh, boghes venowgh y kevens tra vyth.	Although the horsemen used to hunt often, rarely did they catch anything.	<i>Yn fenowgh</i> = 'often'. <i>Boghes venowgh</i> = 'seldom' or 'rarely'. Both verbs are in the imperfect tense.	
Goles an nans. Gwartha (penn) an vre.	The bottom of the valley. The top (summit) of the hill.		
Gwynnvys ty dhe seweni y'n tor' ma!	Good for you, succeeding this time round!	<i>'tor</i> is a shortened form of <i>torn</i> = 'turn'.	
...marnner tewedhek y vin.	...a sailor with a weather-beaten face.	<i>Min</i> is strictly 'mouth', but here is used more broadly for the whole face. Note this classic Cornish construction, which is far better than saying <i>...gans min tewedhek</i> .	
Benyn kuv hy gnas dell o, ny ylli hi perthi an dra.	Kind-natured woman that she was, she couldn't bear the affair.		
Gorhemynadow a'n gwella!	Best wishes! / Kind regards.	Literally 'wishes <u>of</u> the best [kind], hence the apostrophe.	
War-lergh koska mar dha...	After sleeping so well...	<i>Dha</i> : an adjective used as an adverb.	Wosa koska...
I a sewyas aga olow arta dhe'n diwotti.	They retraced their steps to the pub.	<i>Ol</i> is strictly a <i>footprint</i> (what you make), whereas <i>kamm</i> is a <i>footstep</i> (what you take), but as this example shows, the distinction is not always observed.	

Chambour Jori yw le kempen.	George's bedroom is less tidy.	Conversely, the sentence could also mean 'George's bedroom is a tidy place'!	
Didal yw an losowen ma gans an re erel.	This plant is free of charge [gratis] with the others.	The <i>-dal</i> is from <i>tyli/talas</i> = 'to pay', 'payment', with the negative prefix <i>di-</i> .	Heb kost yw an losowen...
Hi a wra askorra mosennow an prisyow.	She will produce tables of the prices.	<i>Mos</i> is a table you sit at; <i>mosen</i> a statistical table. Both are feminine.	
Rew hir a niverennow mann.	A long row of noughts.		
Nyns yw dha jerkyn botonys yn ewn.	Your jacket isn't buttoned up properly.		
Ke ty dha honan dhe wari.	Go and play by yourself.	Note the way Cornish shapes this expression.	
Jori yw kenderow Margh, a nyns yw gwir, Jori?	Jori is Mark's cousin—isn't that so, Jori?	<i>Kenderow</i> is irregular in that it emphasises the first syllable. Similarly, the feminine for 'cousin', <i>keniterow</i> , emphasises the 'i'.	
Yw Margh mar drist dell o ev dy'Sul?	Is Mark as sad as he was on Sunday?		
Res yw dhymm dalleth orth an dallathvos.	I need to start at the beginning.		
Hedhyw, y fynnav vy golghi an karr.	Today, I intend to wash the car.	<i>Mynnes</i> can express intention as well as desire.	Hedhyw, my a vynn golghi an karr.
My re vynnas gul henna dres termyn hir.	I've wanted to do that for a long time.	<i>Hirneth</i> , 'a long time' is a noun, so not appropriate here.	
Alena, hi eth y'n chi.	Next, she went into the house.	<i>Ena</i> can mean either 'there' (place) or 'then' (time). Here it combines with <i>a</i> = 'from' to mean 'from then', i.e. 'next'.	
Meur ras dhis ow menegi henna. Tybyans da yth yw.	Thank you for suggesting that. It's a good idea.	If the thing you are saying thank you for is a verb rather than a noun, use the <i>ow</i> + dictionary form. You could omit the <i>yth</i> here, but to include it is better Cornish style.	
Gans unn lev y tewissyn.	We voted unanimously.	Literally, 'With one voice we chose'.	
Porth kov a'th tever! / Perthewgh kov a'ga dever!	Remember your duty!		
Yma delow Nelson a-wartha dhe goloven yn Plen Trafalgar.	There is a statue of Nelson on the top of a column in Trafalgar Square.		
Os ta klav? Nag ov. Es ta klav? En.	Are you ill? No. Were you ill? Yes.		
My re bellgowssa orth ow howetha dhe leverel y fynnen aga gortos a-rag an cinema.	I had telephoned my friends to say that I would wait for them in front of the cinema.	'Would' in the sense of 'intended to' uses <i>mynnes</i> and, because it is not conditional here, takes the imperfect tense.	
An maw a omblegyas.	The boy bent down.	The <i>om-</i> is reflexive; he 'bent himself'.	
Ymons i ow tos dhe Bennisans.	They're coming to Penzance.	Beware of slipping into Yth esons i... Always wrong!	

Yw an dhewweder ma dhis? Yns; i yw dhymm, meur ras.	Are these glasses yours? Yes, they're mine, thanks.	<i>Dhe</i> in such contexts denotes ownership. Compare <i>Yma ki dhymm</i> = 'I have (i.e. own) a dog' with ' <i>Yma ki genev</i> = 'I have a dog with me (at the moment)'. 	
Ottomma nebes keus ragos.	Here's some cheese for you.		
Yth yw war ow thowl mos dhe Garesk.	I'm planning to go to Exeter.	Literally 'It's on my plan...'	My a dowl mos dhe Garesk.
Ny'm beus dybri kemmys ha henna.	I can't eat as much as that.	<i>Y'm beus</i> primarily means 'to have' but sometimes, as here, it indicates 'to have the <i>ability</i> to'.	Ny allav vy dybri...
Piw a bellgewsis orthis haneth?	Who telephoned you this evening?	<i>Orth</i> is the connecting-word after <i>pellgewsel</i> .	
Gas vy dhe wari!	Let me go! / Leave me alone!	An idiom, literally 'Leave me to play'.	Gas kres dhymm!
Ev a'n jeves y garyans y honan.	He's got his own transport.		
Unn loas a vydh lowr.	One spoonful will be enough.	The suffix <i>-as</i> means '-ful'.	
My a ylli gul henna yn termyn eus passyes.	I could do that at one time. / There was a time when I could do that.	Nouns ending in <i>-ya</i> can form the past participle in either <i>-ys</i> or <i>-yes</i> . Take your pick.	..yn termyn eus passys.
An tiek a vagas an margh, orth y witha dour.	The farmer reared the horse, looking after it carefully.	The <i>-ow</i> used when forming an <i>-ing</i> type of verb becomes <i>orth</i> if there is an object pronoun between it and the verb. <i>Dourwith</i> is 'intensive care'.	...orth y with a yn tour.
Menegys hemma a via.	This had been mentioned.		Menegys a via hemma.
Ny allav y grysi. Na my naneyl.	I can't believe it. Me neither.		
My re welas kansow anedha.	I've seen hundreds of them.		
Dicky a leveris dhe'n mayni an pyth o war y dowl gul.	Dicky told the crew what he planned to do.	Another example of 'on his plan'.	
Diw rann.	Two thirds.	Literally 'two parts'; the word 'thirds' is implied. The full word for 'a third' is <i>tressa rann</i> , which would make for an awkward construction.	
My a dheuth dhe'n le ambosys dhe dhiw eur hag a wortas dew our.	I came to the agreed place at two o'clock and waited for two hours.	<i>Eur</i> is used only when telling the time, otherwise 'hour' is <i>our</i> .	Y teuv dhe'n le...
Pandra! A nyns eus arghans gesys?	What! Isn't there any money left?		
I re drigas y'n keth chi na a-ban dheuthons dhe Bennsans.	They have lived in that same house since they came to Penzance.	'Since' is <i>a-ban</i> when followed by a verb (which must be conjugated), and <i>a-dhia</i> when followed by a noun.	
Ny glewas ev banna.	He didn't hear a single thing.	<i>Banna</i> is primarily 'a drop' (liquid), but extends to mean 'a bit' or 'a little'.	
Kynth y'n byrl, ny amm hi dhodho.	Though she hugs him, she doesn't kiss him.	<i>Amma</i> , 'to kiss' must be followed by <i>dhe</i> . But the alternative verb, <i>baya</i> , takes a direct object.	Kynth y'n byrl, ny'n bay hi.

Yma an flegthes ow tos ha bos skwith.	The children are getting tired.	<i>Dos ha bos</i> is 'to become' (but reversed: 'come and be'). You can also use <i>mos ha bos</i> , but this is rarer.	
Saghik a gnow dor, ha dew saghik a gresigow holan, mar pleg.	A packet of peanuts, and two packets of salted crisps, please.	The <i>-ik</i> suffix is a diminutive, so here 'little bag' or 'packet'.	
Yth esa kemmys den y'n skath bys may sedhas.	There were so many people in the boat that it sank.	Note that <i>kemmys</i> , 'so many', here is followed by a singular noun.	
Na wovyn orthiv!	Don't ask me!	<i>Orth</i> is used for the person you ask.	
Mar heveleppes an desen dhehen ma orth an huni aral, ty a vlassa an dihevelepter yntredha.	If you were to compare this cream-cake with the other, you would taste the difference between them.	<i>Heveleppes</i> : imperfect subjunctive, because you might not do it <i>Vlassa</i> is the conditional (pluperfect) tense.	
Hirneth y fewa hi hy honan.	For a long time she lived on her own.	<i>Hirneth</i> is really a noun, but is also used, as here, as an adverb.	Hi a vewa hy honan hirneth.
Jill a yll bos nebes didhoth treweythyow.	Jill can be a bit tactless sometimes.	'Tactful' is <i>doth</i> . Here it has the negative prefix <i>di-</i> .	
Py hys yw ahanan bys yn Lannstevan?	How far is it from where we are into Launceston?	<i>Py hys</i> = 'What distance'.	
...onan hag onan.	...one by one.	Also <i>dew ha dew</i> for 'two by two', etc.	
An lewyer o shyndys meur.	The driver was seriously injured.	The imperfect <i>o</i> is used here, describing his ongoing condition rather than the occasion of his accident.	
Klav o Henry a-gynsow.	Henry was ill recently.		Klav o Henry a-lergh.
Yma lies kerdhva dha a-derdro.	There are lots of good walks around here.	Nouns ending in <i>-va</i> are feminine.	
Yma rewlell kolon dhymm.	I have a pacemaker.	Literally, 'a heart regulator'.	Yma rewleryn kolon dhymm.
Neb kans.	About a hundred. / A hundred or so.		
An re ma yw oll an temmyn dhe ewna an rosow.	These are all the bits for mending the nets.	<i>Temmyn</i> is the irregular plural of <i>tamm</i> .	
Yma edhom a dri hemmys a gadoryow.	There's need for three times as many chairs.		
Yma dewgemmys benenes ha gwer.	There are twice as many women as men.		
...a bub tu.	...on every side.		
Gwenys veuv a'm troos.	I was stung on my foot.	Note the unexpected <i>a</i> for 'on'. <i>Gwana</i> is broader than just 'to sting'. It can be 'to pierce' or 'to stab'. It is also used for 'to puncture' (a tyre).	
An gannas vretonek a fyllis a dhos dhe'n Orsedh drefen y garr dhe fyllel dhodho.	The Breton delegate failed to come to the Gorsedd because his car failed him.	Two different uses of the verb <i>fyllel</i> .	
Ny wra hi glaw lemmy.	It's not raining now.	Weather conditions are all considered feminine.	

Gorrewgh oll an kala yn gravath ros ha'ga don dhe'n dhas.	Put [<i>pl.</i>] all the straw in a wheelbarrow and take it to the stack.	<i>Kala</i> is a collective noun. <i>Ha'ga don</i> because pronouns referring to a collective noun are plural.	
Da yw genen kerdhes war an treth.	We like to walk on the beach.		Ni a gar kerdhes... / Y keryn ni kerdhes...
Res yw dhe bubonan sewya an keth fordh ha'n huni gyns.	Everyone must follow the same course as the one before.	<i>Kyns</i> , when following <i>an huni</i> , takes the gender of the noun referred to, and <i>fordh</i> is feminine.	
Koynt dell havallo...	Strange though it may seem...	<i>Havallo</i> is the present subjunctive of <i>heveli</i> , 'to seem', reflecting the openness of the statement.	
Hemm yw an hwel ma'm gweres ev ganso.	This is the work that he helps me with.	<i>May</i> becomes <i>ma</i> before short object pronouns.	
Skrifer a'th par...	A writer like you...	Literally 'of your equal' or 'of your kind'.	
Chons da war neb kor.	Good luck anyway.		
Namnag yw gorfennys lemmyn.	It's nearly finished now.	<i>Namna(g)</i> is always used before a verb. Otherwise, for 'nearly' use <i>ogas (ha)</i> .	
I a esedhas orth aga moos usys yn kornel gosel.	They sat at their usual table in a quiet corner.		
Deriv dhymm a'th teylu.	Tell me about your family.	Whenever possible, use <i>a</i> , as here, rather than <i>a-dro dhe</i> or <i>yn-kever</i> .	Deriv dhymm a-dro dhe'th teylu. / Deriv dhymm yn-kever dha deylu.
Prederi a'n mater my a vynn.	I intend to think about the matter.	<i>Mynnes</i> means 'intend to' as well as 'want'.	Y fynnav prederi...
Erbynn an prys Susan dhe worfenna godhvos gras dhodho...	By the time Susan had finished thanking him...	Note this use of <i>erbynn</i> , which also means 'against'.	
A'm godhvos...	To my knowledge... / As far as I know...		
Gans hy thas y tyskas hi Kernewek.	[It was] from her father [that] she learnt Cornish.	Note this use of <i>gans</i> .	
Ny'm deur mann a dybyans den vyth.	I don't care at all about anyone's opinion.	An idiomatic phrase. <i>Deur</i> is a 'defective verb', with only a 3 rd person singular form.	
Meur ras dhis a'th lyther.	Thanks for your letter.	The <i>dhis</i> is optional.	
Hi a's teves pows a bali.	She has a velvet dress.		Yma dhedhi pows...
Mall yw genev a dhalleth an gool.	I'm eager to start the holiday.		
Meth o gans an flogh a'y wrians.	The child was ashamed of his action.	Note the <i>a</i> to indicate the thing ashamed of.	
Ny wonn prag y kews ev kemmys ha dell wra.	I don't know why he talks as much as he does.	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Gwra e lemmyn!	Do it now!	The <i>e</i> is a shortened form of <i>ev</i> .	
Hi a wrug koska y'n goskes.	She slept in the shade.		Hi a goskas y'n...
An vamm re dhifudhsa an tan kyns yskynna dhe'n chambour. Pan	Mother had put out the fire before going up to the bedroom. When she came	<i>Dhifudhsa</i> and <i>losksa</i> are both pluperfects, with the characteristic 's' before the ending.	

dhiyskynnas hi ternos vyttin, neppyth re losksa an leurlen.	down next morning, something had burnt the carpet.		
Deus a-vorow!	Come tomorrow!		
My a allsa gul henna mar mynнен vy.	I could do that if I wanted to.	<i>Mynnen</i> is the imperfect.	
Pygemmys yw an diwosow?	How much are the drinks?		Py kost yw...
Ottomma an gwin. Ple'ma'n alhwedh korkyn?	Here's the wine. Where's the corkscrew?	Literally, 'the cork key'.	
An loor a vydh leun.	The moon will be full.		Leun vydh an loor.
Ev re anellas y dhiwettha anal. Marow yw. Re bowesso yn kres.	He has breathed his last breath. He's dead. May he rest in peace.	The subjunctive with <i>re</i> forms the optative: 'May he...'	
My a'n ambos!	I promise!	Literally, 'I promise it!'	
Piw pynag a gowso dhis, na worthyp!	Whoever may speak to you, don't answer!	The subjunctive of <i>kewsel</i> indicates the uncertainty about the situation and speaker's identity. <i>Piw pynag</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Aga chi ynsi yw an huni ughel y do.	<i>Their</i> house is the one with the high roof.	The temptation is to say <i>gans to ughel</i> , which reflects the English. Resist it!	
Treweythyow yth omwovynnav, 'A's karav?'	Sometimes I ask myself, 'Do I love her?'		...'A wrav vy hy hara?'
A yllyn ni entra? Gyllowgh!	Can we come in? Yes!		
Pleg an krys hwys peswarplek ha'y vaylya yn pusorn kempen.	Fold the sweatshirt in four and wrap it in a neat parcel.		
Kemmer[ewgh] with!	Take care!	A set phrase.	
Y'gan bargaen tir an gevea a dheber an avalow poder usi war an dor, an re re godhas dhyworth an skorr y'n avalennek.	On our farm the goats eat the rotten apples that are on the ground, the ones that have fallen from the branches in the orchard.	Cornish often uses <i>yn</i> where English has 'on'. <i>Gevea</i> and <i>skorr</i> are collective nouns.	
Nans yw prys a worfenna.	Now's the time to finish.	Note that 'the time <u>to</u> ' is <i>prys a</i> .	
Teg a well!	What a fine sight!	<i>Gwel</i> , when feminine, means 'sight' or 'view'. When masculine it means 'field'.	Ass yw gwel deg! / Pana wel deg!
Na borth own a'n pryv na; didhregynnus yw ev.	Don't be afraid of that insect; it's harmless.	<i>Dregyn</i> is 'harm' or 'trouble'. The <i>di</i> is a negative prefix, causing a 2 nd mutation of <i>dregyn</i> .	
A-barth an Tas...	In the name of the Father...		
My a garsa kavos nos a-varr.	I'd like to get an early night.		
Re nebes, re helergh.	Too little, too late.		Re boghes, re helergh. / Re nebes, re dhiwedhes.
A-barth dhymm na'n gwra.	For my sake don't do it.		A'm govys na'n gwra.

An vleujen yw gwynn, a-der rudh.	The flower is white, not red.	<i>A-der</i> is the phrase to use when stating alternatives like this.	
Y'th pysav a'y wovis na ylli pella gans an mater ma.	I ask you for his sake not to go further with this matter.	<i>Ylli</i> is present subjunctive to indicate the request.	
...a-ji dhe our.	...within an hour.		...kyns penn unn our.
Nyns yw meth genev awos gul henna.	I'm not ashamed of having done that.		
Pyth yw an dedhyas hedhyw?	What's the date today?		
Ny allav gul henna.	I can't do that.		
Hwithryn an dra yn town!	Let's examine the matter in depth!	Good example of the formation of an adverb using <i>yn</i> plus the adjective (<i>down</i> = 'deep'). Note that <i>yn</i> , in this type of construction, takes a 5 th mutation.	
Fatel wruss'ta mos ena? Y'n karr y hwrug vy mos.	How did you get there? I went by car.	In the reply, the key element is put first for emphasis.	Fatel ethys jy ena?
War-lergh henna leveryes...	Having said that...	Literally, 'After that is said...'	
Pyth yw dedhyas dha enesigeth?	What is your date of birth?	Note that the 'your' goes with 'birth' not 'date': 'the date of your birth'.	
Ya, martesen yth en vy tamm anhwek.	Yes, maybe I was a bit harsh.	Literally, 'a bit un-sweet.' <i>Ya</i> and <i>na</i> for 'yes' and 'no' are fine when not an answer to a question. Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	
Y feu droglam gans an kyttrin.	There was an accident with the bus.		
Ni a gar hwedhel didhanus.	We love a funny story.		Y heryn ni...
Ny's gwelyn i nevra.	We never see them.	<i>Nevra</i> is used for 'never' only with the present and future tenses. For the past, use <i>bythkweth</i> . The <i>i</i> is to clarify the object, not the subject, because the sentence without it could mean 'We never see <u>her</u> .'	
A nyns yw an hweger lowen namoy?	Isn't mother-in-law happy anymore?	<i>Namoy</i> stresses the last syllable.	
My a omglew gwell ynnov ow honan lemmyn.	I feel better in myself now.		Yth omglewav gwell...
Bos hardh a res.	It is necessary to be bold.		
A dhiskwedhas an akont pygemmys a jevisyas an tiek?	Did the account show how much the farmer borrowed?		
Ny vedhav serrys.	I won't be angry.		Ny wrav vy bos serrys.
An heyji a vyw war an lynn a dheber buluk a gavons y'n leys.	The ducks that live on the lake eat worms which they find in the mud.	<i>Heyji</i> is an irregular plural. The singular is <i>hos</i> . <i>Buluk</i> is a collective noun.	
An avon a res dhe'n mor.	The river runs to the sea.		
Meur ras dhe gemmys re'gan gweresas.	Thank you to all who have helped us.	The <i>kemmys</i> here means 'as many as'.	

Yma govyn dhymm...	I have a question...		My a'm beus govyn.
Ny wre hi ganso mann.	She had nothing to do with him.	<i>Wre</i> is the imperfect of <i>gul</i> .	
Yma ken dhe Beder dhe grodhvolas.	Peter has cause to grumble.	<i>Ken</i> is a less common alternative to <i>acheson</i> or <i>skila</i> .	
Dhyn ni ny dal mann.	To us it matters not at all.	Literally, 'It isn't worth anything.' The verb is <i>tyli</i> .	
Ny gar ow gwreg mos yn tavernyow lemmyn dell wre hi.	My wife doesn't like going in pubs now the way she used to.		
Pandr'eus hwarvedhys dhe'n alhwedhor?	What has happened to the treasurer?	Literally, 'What is having-happened...?' <i>Alhwedh</i> , of course, means 'key'. The treasurer is the person with the key to the money-chest.	
Didon yw an ilow arnowydh.	Modern music is tuneless.	<i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix before <i>ton</i> , 'tune'. As is usually the case, the prefix causes a 2 nd mutation.	
Pandr'a wrug dhe'n gorhel sedhi?	What caused the ship to sink?	<i>Gul</i> is, of course, 'to make' or 'to do' but here in the sense of 'to cause'.	
Dhe'm tybyans...	In my opinion...	Note the unexpected use of <i>dhe</i> in this expression.	Dhe'm breus vy...
Yma dhedha lowarther koth neb a wra oberennow a-dro dhe'n gerth.	They have an old gardener who does jobs around the property.	<i>Oberennow</i> can also mean 'exercises', as in Cornish textbooks.	Y's teves i lowarther...
Res yw dhymm koska.	I must sleep.		
Ev eth yn ewn tre mar skon es dell ylli ev kerdhes.	He went straight home as quickly as he could walk.	<i>Skon</i> is usually 'soon' or 'at once', but can also mean 'quickly'.	
Ny wrav ow oberennow uskis.	I don't do my exercises fast.		
Dhe by le yw res dhe Stefano mos? Dhe Borth Enys.	To which place must Stefano go? To Mousehole.	<i>Porth Enys</i> , 'Island Cove', is the Cornish name for Mousehole, referring to St Clement's Isle.	
Yma an paloresow ow palshe.	The choughs are increasing in number.	<i>Pals</i> = 'many'. Made into a verb with <i>-he</i> .	
Ni a dheber kig yar pan nag eus bewin.	We eat chicken when there's no beef.	<i>Nag</i> instead of <i>nyns</i> after <i>pan</i> .	
Poos via ganso omdenna a'n para.	He would be reluctant to withdraw from the team.		
Yma kowas niwl oll yn-kerghyn an arvor.	There's a thick mist all around the coast.	<i>Kowas niwl</i> is a set phrase for 'thick mist'.	
A-der oberi...	Instead of working...		Yn le oberi...
An maw a bonyas kettel wrug ev gweles an tarow.	The boy ran as soon as he saw the bull.	<i>Kettel</i> triggers a 2 nd mutation.	...kettel welas ev an tarow.
An mowysi y'n skol yw keniver ha'n vebyon.	The girls in the school are equal in number to the boys.	<i>Keniver</i> is from <i>keth niver</i> , 'the same number'. Like other words with <i>keth</i> , it uses <i>ha</i> for the 'as'.	
Lowena a omwovynna mar sewena hy resegeva.	Lowena wondered if her career would succeed.	The 'would' here is not conditional, so the verb is imperfect, not pluperfect/conditional.	
An hanaf a dhralyas yn kettella!	The cup broke into bits just like that!		

I a wrug klewes tros dell esens i ow kerdhes.	They heard a noise as they were walking.		I a glewas tros hag i ow kerdhes.
My a wra henna arta.	I shall do that again.	Present tense verb with a future sense.	
Ev a erviras dell lavarsa ev lowr, ha treylya an desten.	He decided he had said enough, and changed the subject.	'He decided...[he] changed...' When two verbs occur in the same sentence like this, the second one <i>need</i> not be conjugated—but it <i>can</i> be ->>	...hag a dreylyas an desten.
Ni a glewas an pyth a leversys, mes ny'n krysyn.	We heard what you said, but we don't believe it.		Y klewsyn an pyth...
Os ta [owgh hwi] parys?	Are you ready?		
Kynth o an galter leun a dhowr bryjys, nyns esa lowr rag peswar hanafas a de.	Though the kettle was full of boiling water, it wasn't enough for four cups of tea.	<i>Hanaf</i> is 'cup'. <i>Hanafas</i> is 'cupful'. 'Full <u>of</u> ' is <i>leun a</i> .	
Yma an gover ow resek yn krev.	The stream is running strongly.		
Kummys a wrontyav dhis.	I grant you permission.	Cornish often emphasises a word by putting it first.	
Ny fyll kowetha dhedhi.	She doesn't lack friends. / She's not short of friends.		Nyns yw hi heb kowetha.
Diwedhes yw hi. Skwith ov.	It's late. I'm tired.	'Time' expressions are always feminine.	
Taran a droghas y vogh gans y alten. Ev a wra prena divarvell dredanek.	Taran cut his cheek with his razor. He's going to buy an electric shaver.	Items of equipment usually end in <i>-ell</i> and are feminine.	Taran a wrug treghi...
An sagh hag ynno an legesti...	The bag with the lobsters in it...	A more Cornish construction than using <i>gans</i> —which reflects the English.	
Dhodho y'n gressyn.	We thank him for it.	The verb is <i>grassa</i> . Literally, 'We thank it to him'.	Aswonyn gras dhodho anodho.
Meurastahwi a'gas rohow!	Thanks for your [<i>pl.</i>] presents!	A common all-in-one term for thanking several people at once.	Meur ras dhywgh hwi...
Yma neppyth ow krevya dhedhi.	There is something troubling her.	Note the use of <i>dhe</i> .	
Synsys meur dhywgh yth on a'gas helder.	We are very grateful to you [<i>pl.</i>] for your hospitality.	Literally, 'We are much beholden to you...' Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	
Nyns o hi dhe vlama.	She was not to blame.		
Y tegodh dhymm gul henna a verr spys.	I ought to do that before long.	<i>Spys</i> = 'interval, period'. A <i>verr spys</i> is a set phrase.	Y tal dhymm...
Na dheber re kyns neuvya.	Don't eat too much before swimming.		
My a'm beus nebes dhe leverel dhis.	I have something to say to you.		Yma genev neppyth dhe leverel dhis.
An chi yw tommhes dre dredan.	The house is heated by electricity.	<i>Dre</i> ('through') here = 'by means of'.	
Yma pons dres an gover.	There's a bridge over the stream.		
Tewl yw hi yn kres an koos.	It's dark in the middle of the wood.	Weather, and related conditions (like 'dark' here), are always feminine.	

Py semlans eus ganso?	What does he look like?		
Henn yw unn jydh ha tri ugens war-barth.	That's sixty-one days in all.	Note how the number is split in two, with the noun in the middle.	
Ev re beu klav a-dhia Nadelik.	He has been ill since Christmas.	<i>A-dhia</i> precedes a noun only. If a verb follows the 'since', we must use <i>a-ban</i> .	
Mar pes fest klav, tro askel an klavji a'th worrsa dhe'n klavji ha hemma a via milwell es mones di der an fordh.	If you were very ill, the hospital helicopter would take you to the hospital and this would be a thousand times better than going there by road.	'Take' in this sense of 'transport' is <i>gorra</i> . <i>Mil + gwell</i> = 'a thousand times better'. <i>Mones</i> is a variant of <i>mos</i> .	
Nebes anyagh yw hi.	She's a little unwell.	Note the negative prefix <i>an-</i> .	
Nyns eus meur a gomolennow lemmyn.	There are not many clouds now.	This is a proper plural; <i>kommol</i> is the collective noun.	
Na'n gwra!	Don't do it!		
Pan wrens i dos dh'agan gweles, ni a wre ri dhedha hanafas a de a-dro dhe deyr eur.	When they used to come to see us, we would give them a cup of tea around three o'clock.	Take no notice of those purists who insist that <i>a-dro dhe</i> should be used only in a physical context.	Pan dhens dh'agan... ni a ren dhedha...
An den a neb a brenis vy an karr yw trigys y'n nessa tre.	The man from whom I bought the car lives in the next town.		
Eus nebonan ow tri an kroust ragon?	Is someone bringing the picnic for us?		
A ny vyn'ta mos dhe Aberplymm? Mynnav. Na vynnnav.	Don't you want to go to Plymouth? Yes; no.	<i>Aber-</i> is 'river mouth', as commonly in Welsh.	
An eyl kappa yw ow huni ha'y gila yw dha huni.	The one cap is mine and the other is yours.	<i>Y gila</i> , literally 'it's mate'. If feminine, it would be <i>hy ben</i> .	
A-varr y'n myttin... Nessa myttin... / Ternos vyttin...	Early in the morning... Next morning...	<i>Ternos vyttin</i> is a set phrase.	
Hy lev o poran kepar ha lev hy mamm.	Her voice was exactly like her mother's.		...kepar ha huni hy mamm.
A gemmys y fynnens i y wertha?	How much were they wanting to sell it for?	'For' when talking about prices for things is <i>a</i> .	
My a skwych an galter yn fyw ha ni a wra eva koffi, a ny wren?	I'll put the kettle on and we'll have a coffee, shall we?	To 'have' a coffee etc. is to 'drink' a coffee in Cornish. Though one could probably say <i>kavos</i> .	
Sows yw Andi.	Andy is an Englishman.	<i>Sowsnek</i> is the English language.	
Da vydh mos er hy fynn.	It will be good to meet her.	This is a variation on <i>erbyn</i> , 'against'.	Da vydh hy metya. <i>Po</i> Da vydh metya orti.
Yw da ganso pel droos? Yw. Gorgemerys yw ev!	Does he like football? Yes. He's obsessed!	<i>Gor-</i> is an intensive prefix. Literally, we could say, 'He's really taken with it.'	
...erbynn an lagha.	...against the law.		

An karrygi ena yw kellys gans an mor.	The rocks there are covered by the sea.	Literally 'lost' (to sight).	An kerrek ena ...kudhys gans an mor.
Gans henna, nyns eus boos y'n chi.	Besides that [What's more], there's no food in the house.		
Y leveris y fia poos ganso gasa y dre.	He said he had been reluctant to leave his home.	This construction makes the exact tense clear, unlike the alternatives in Column 4.	Y leveris y vos poos... / Y leveris ev dhe vos poos...
Ny vydh edrek gansa a'y weres.	They won't regret helping him.	Note the <i>a</i> .	
...drefen hi dhe omglewes nebes anyagh dres an diwettha dew po tri dydh.	...because she had felt a bit unwell for the last two or three days.	'For' when referring to a period of time is <i>dres</i> .	
Tetivali!	What nonsense!		
Gensi y fydh yndella pupprys.	With her it's like that every time.	Note the use of the future tense of <i>bos</i> to indicate regularity.	
Ny vetsyngansa a-dhia gool Nadelik.	We haven't met up with them since Christmas time.	'We <i>haven't</i> met up' and 'We <i>didn't</i> meet up' both have to be rendered by the preterite, leaving the context to indicate which is meant. <i>Metya orth nebonan</i> is more 'to encounter' them—not necessarily a friendly arrangement.	Ny ethen er aga fynn a-dhia...
Na skorn genev!	Don't make fun of me! / Don't put me down (i.e. mock me).		
An vorladron o didruedh orth aga fetesigow.	The pirates were merciless towards their victims.	<i>Truedh</i> is 'pity' or 'mercy', here with the negative prefix <i>di-</i> . <i>Morlader</i> is literally 'sea thief'.	
Heb na hirra lavarow y tegeav an dra ma.	Without saying anything more, I close this matter.	<i>Lavar</i> is 'sentence', but also 'utterance', as here.	
Yth esa hi ow tos pur serghys dhodho.	She was getting very attached to him.		
Nyns esa arwodh a dhen vyth ena.	There was no sign of anyone there.		
Kemmer pyneyl a blekkyo dhis.	Take whichever of the two pleases you.	<i>Blekkyo</i> is the present subjunctive of <i>plegya</i> —'whichever may please you'. <i>Pyneyl</i> implies a choice of just two items.	
Nyns yw saw ki byghan!	It's only a little dog!		Nyns yw marnas ki...
Aswonav gras dhywgh hwi ow kuntel an arghans ragon.	I'm grateful to you [<i>pl.</i>] for collecting the money for us.	When saying thank you for <i>doing</i> something (a verb), use the <i>ow +</i> dictionary form of the verb.	Gonn gras dhywgh...
A wre'ta agan aswon? Drog yw genev—ny wrav dha aswon!	Do you know us? I'm sorry—I don't know you!	Use <i>aswon</i> for knowing a person or place, and <i>godhvos</i> for all other kinds of knowing.	A'gan aswonydh jy? ... Ny'th aswonav.
Keslowena dhis! / ...dhywgh!	Congratulations!		
Yth esa dregyn dhe Hykka wosa ev dhe shyndya y dhiwarr yn droglam.	Richard had trouble after he injured his legs in an accident.		Hykka a'n jevo dregyn...
Yma hi ow skethra an rosennow.	She is pruning the roses.		

'Ple'th omdhiskwedhas kynsa arwodhyow an kleves?' yn-medh an medhek.	'Where did the first signs of the disease appear?' said the doctor.		
Surhes yw ow kryjyans lemmyn.	My belief is now confirmed.	<i>Sur</i> = 'sure'. The verb <i>surhe</i> is to make sure, i.e. to confirm.	Afydhyes yw...
Morhoghes a waria y'n porth mes y'n eur ma gyllys yns, rag bos an dowr plos dhyworth oyl a'n gorholyon.	Porpoises used to play in the harbour but now they are gone, because the water is dirty with oil from the ships.	<i>Hogh</i> = 'pig'. Several sea creatures are named after land animals in Cornish, e.g. <i>morvleydh</i> = 'shark'; <i>morvugh</i> = 'walrus'. <i>Rag</i> is here used in the sense of <i>drefen</i> .	
Glaw skav a wra hi.	It's raining lightly.	'Heavy rain' is <i>glaw bras</i> .	
My a's daskorr war an voos mara pydh da genes.	I'll put them back on the table if you like.	The prefix <i>das-</i> is the equivalent of the English 're-'.	
Deg den warn ugens re omrolyas y'gan klass bys y'n eur ma.	Thirty people have enrolled in our class up to now.	Note how the <i>den</i> goes in the middle of the number.	
Hemm yw marth, heb falladow.	This is amazing, without question.	Literally, 'without failure' (of the amazement factor).	Marthys yw hemma...
...heb yniadow.	... of [my/your/his/her/our/their] own accord.	I.e. Nobody is pressuring them to do it. <i>Ynia war</i> is 'to insist upon'.	
Yma lies omma hebov a wor an gwiryonedh.	There are many here, besides me, who know the truth.		
Ny worthebis marnas Peder.	No-one answered except Peter. / Only Peter answered.	This is a nice 'tight' Cornish construction that dispenses with a word for 'no-one'.	Den vyth a worthebis marnas...
Byttydh ny weresa orth an new.	Never would he help at the sink at all.	<i>Byttydh</i> is strictly 'ever', here made negative by the following particle <i>ny</i> .	Bythkweth ny weresa...
My a'th weres owth amanyнна an bara.	I'll help you butter the bread.		
A dybowgh hwi yndella?	Do you (<i>pl.</i>) think so?		
Sett kador orth an daras!	Put a chair against the door!	<i>Orth</i> , not <i>erbynn</i> in this situation.	
Bedhes gwrys orth y vrys!	Let it be done as he wishes!	<i>Brys</i> here in the sense of 'opinion'.	
Pur fyslek yw ev a-dro dhe lander.	He's very fussy about cleanliness.	Take no notice of those purists who insist that <i>a-dro dhe</i> should be used only in a physical context.	
My a vynn don re genev.	I'll take some with me.	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'intend to'.	
Pyth yw an lesyeth koynt na?	What's that strange accent?	<i>Lesyeth</i> is a regional accent. Another term, <i>poslev</i> (literally 'voice weight') means 'accent' in the sense of stress or emphasis in a word.	
Yw Maria gwreti?	Is Mary a housewife?	The <i>-ti</i> is a form of <i>chi</i> .	
Peub ahanowgh a wre ambosow, mes ny wrewgh hwi tra vyth.	Every one of you used to make promises, but didn't do a thing.		

Ke dhe weles mars yw an gwerthji ygor!	Go and see if the shop is open!	Here, we say, 'Go <u>to</u> see.'	
My re beu lowen dres an seythen ma.	I've been happy all this week.		
Kudyn vyth!	No problem!		
Ni a dhe weles mars usi hi ow morlenwel.	We're off to see if the tide is coming in.	<i>Lenwel</i> is 'to fill'.	Yth eson ni ow mos dhe weles...
Pandr'a hwer lemmyn?	What happens now?		
Maga tynn o y woliow bys mayth o res dhodho triga y'n klavji peder seythen.	So severe were his wounds that it was necessary for him to stay in hospital four weeks.		Mar dynn o y woliow...
Prag yth yw hi skwith?	Why is she tired?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
'My a wra agas gweles,' yn-medh ev dhe'n vebyon. 'Ny vedhav vy pell.'	'I'll be seeing you,' he said to the boys. 'I won't be long.'		
...ena ev eth dhe-dre arta.	...then he went home again.		
A welsys jy fatel y'n gwrug vy?	Did you see how I did it?		A wruss'ta gweles fatel...
Dieli yw y gleves.	His illness is incurable.	<i>Eli</i> is 'salve', 'ointment' or 'balm'. <i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix.	Heb remedi yw...
I re dhiwrossa tre yn-dann an glaw heb aga hota.	They had cycled home in the rain without their coats.	Weather conditions where English uses 'in' usually require <i>yn-dann</i> in Cornish. <i>Kota</i> is singular as they only had one each.	
Borr yw an ki na.	That dog is overweight.		
An pyth na dheber Maria yw kig.	What Maria doesn't eat is meat.	<i>Na</i> rather than <i>ny</i> because it's an adjectival clause qualifying <i>An pyth...yw kig</i> .	An pyth na wra Maria dhe dybri yw kig.
An kessedhek a erviras na besya an kaskyrgh.	The committee decided that the campaign would not continue.	This is not a conditional use of 'would', so the imperfect tense is required.	
Ev a henwis an den orth y hanow.	He called [named] the man by his name.	This sentence and several others on this page give some common uses of <i>orth</i> .	
Govyn [govynnewgh] orthyn heb hockya.	Ask us without hesitation.		
Ev a wra gweres dhis orth y wul.	He's going to help you do it.	<i>Dhe</i> for the person being helped and <i>orth</i> for what the helper will do.	
Mar mynnydh kola orthiv...	If you're willing to trust me...		Mar mynn'ta ow threstya.
Son dhyn!	Give us a ring!	From the verb <i>seni</i> , 'to ring' (e.g. a bell).	
Hi a ros dhodho pot skav yn-dann an voos.	She gave him a quick kick under the table.		
Nebes amevys yw hi, dell hevel.	She seems to be a bit agitated.	From the verb <i>amovya</i> = 'to agitate'.	
Da vydh bos heb preder.	It will be good to be worry-free.		

My a vynn orthowgh hedhi.	I want you [<i>pl.</i>] to stop.	A common construction. Note that the equivalent of 'to' (<i>orth</i>) goes with the person or thing being addressed, not with the verb.	
Eus negys genes orth an skrifennyas?	Do you have business with the secretary?		Ty a'th eus negys orth...?
Ny vatalyas orta.	He didn't fight against them.		
...orth y eghen.	...in spite of all he could do.	An idiom. The <i>y</i> will change if it is 'she', 'we', 'they' etc.	
Gorfennewgh an oberen kettooth ha dell yllowgh!	Finish (<i>pl.</i>) the exercise as soon as you can!	<i>Kettooth</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Hi yw benyn gwynn hy bys.	She is a fortunate woman.	Nothing to do with 'white'. Here literally 'fair/blessed her world'. <i>Gwynn</i> is often used in the ancient texts to mean 'blessed', as in <i>Maria wynn</i> , meaning the Virgin Mary.	
Gwynn agan bys bos nebes delinyansow hwath ow pos hag a dhiskwedh an chi kyns.	Luckily for us there are a few drawings still in existence that show the former house.	The same idiom as above, but here with the notion of luck or fortune. <i>Hwath ow pos</i> , literally 'still being'.	Y'n gwella prys ragon yma nebes...
Gans bilien y feu shyndys.	He was injured by a stone.	Putting <i>gans bilien</i> first gives it emphasis. The collective noun for 'pebbles' or 'stones' is <i>bili</i> .	Shyndys veu gans bilien.
Ny wrug hi neuvya dhe'n treth.	She didn't swim to the beach.		Ny neuvyas hi...
Pys Helen a ri e dhe Margh. Pys e dhyworth Margh.	Ask Helen to give it to Mark. Ask Mark for it.	Note these two constructions to do with 'asking'.	
Kemmer nebes, mar pleg.	Take a few, please.		
An drehevians o melin goth kyns y vos diwotti, herwydh y berghen.	The building was an old mill before it was a pub, according to its owner.	A female owner would be <i>perghenoges</i>.	...kyns ev dhe vos diwotti...
Yma ki owth hartha a-ves.	There's a dog barking outside.	Remember that <i>ow</i> changes to <i>owth</i> not just before verbs beginning with a vowel, but also before those beginning with 'h'.	
Henn yw gow, sur lowr!	That's a lie, sure enough!		
Pana vre yw honna?	What hill is that?		Py bre yw honna?
Gwra esedha rybov dell wres pan es yowynka.	Sit next to me, as you used to do when you were younger.		Esedh rybov...
Ass yw teg hy diwvogh, mar rudh avel rosennow!	How lovely her cheeks are, as red as roses!	<i>Avel</i> stresses the second syllable. <i>Rosennow</i> is a proper plural; the collective noun is <i>ros</i> .	
A nyns yw ev marow?	He's not dead, is he?		
Prag yth ygoras Kolan y anow y'n kuntelles?	Why did Colin open his mouth in the meeting?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	

Yma marth dhymm a weles elergh war an avon omma.	I'm surprised to see swans on the river here.	<i>Elergh</i> is the irregular plural of <i>alargh</i> . Note the <i>a</i> before <i>weles</i> .	
Gwithys vydh an fleghes orth an kleves.	The children will be protected against the disease.	Note that it is <i>orth</i> rather than <i>erbynn</i> .	
Trest a'm beus bos akordys orth an re erel.	I trust that I'm in agreement with the others.	Note that it is <i>orth</i> rather than <i>gans</i> .	My a drest ow bos akordys...
Piw yw henna a vinhwarthas orthis?	Who is that who smiled at you?		
Esedh dhyworth an fos.	Sit away from the wall.		
Rag own y tewis vy.	Out of fear I kept quiet.	Note this unintuitive use of <i>rag</i> , though we could say 'For fear' in English.	
Ny vynnav vy hy threstya dhe restra negys poos a'n par na.	I don't intend to trust her to sort out serious business of that kind.	<i>Mynnes</i> with the idea of intention rather than desire. <i>Poos</i> , 'heavy', here in the sense of 'weighty', 'serious'.	...negys sad...
Pys [pysewgh] ragov!	Pray for me!		
Re vyghan o dhe weles marnas an ki a'n kavas.	It was too small to see, but the dog found it.		...dhe weles, mes an ki...
My a vydh yntanys pan dheu an gwenton.	I shall be excited when spring comes.	-ys endings tend to relate to '-ed' in English and -us endings to '-ing'. So 'exciting' is <i>yntanus</i> .	Y fedhav yntanys...
Yth en ni yn ponvos ragos.	We were concerned for you.	<i>Ponvos</i> is a noun, primarily meaning 'misery', but can have this broader range of meaning.	
An fos a wra ow gwitha rag an gwyns.	The wall will protect me from the wind.	An unexpected use of <i>rag</i> , but a common one.	
Gwra ken tra.	Do something else.		
An derivas a lever y ferwis an dhewbries war-barth. Droglam a godhas war an fordh veur dy'Yow, an peswardhegves a'n mis ma, dhe naw eur y'n myttin.	The report says that the couple died together. An accident occurred on the main road on Thursday, the fourteenth of this month, at nine o'clock in the morning.	<i>Dewbries</i> , 'couple', is three syllables, with the emphasis on the 'i'.	Droglam a hwarva...
Gwell via genev...	I would prefer...		
Piw a erviras hemma?	Who decided this?		
Eus meur a dhamach? Eus. Nag eus.	Is there a lot of damage? Yes; no.		...meur a gisyans?
A wodhes ta dhe by eur y fons i omma?	Do you know at what time they might be here?	<i>Fons</i> (from <i>bons</i>) is the present subjunctive of <i>bos</i> , indicating the uncertainty of the timing.	
Ni a dheuth dhe'n ostel y'n gorthugher.	We arrived at the hotel in the evening.	<i>Dos</i> is the usual word for 'arrive'. There is also <i>drehedhes</i> , which has more the idea of 'reach'.	Y teuthen ni...
Martesen y kodh dhyn ni mos dh'y hwilas?	Perhaps we should go and look for him?	Literally 'it falls to us', i.e. it is our duty, responsibility.	
Pyth yw dha genedhlogeth?	What is your nationality?		

A-dhia ena lies den re grodhvolas yn y geveer.	Since then many people have complained about it.		...meur a dus re grodhvolas... / ...tus bals re grodhvolas...
An lowarth yw kudhys rag golok an dremenysi.	The garden is hidden from the sight of the passers-by.	<i>Rag</i> here has the unexpected meaning of ‘from’ rather than ‘for’.	
Yndella re bo rag nevra!	May it ever be so!		
An kaletter dheragon yw hemma...	The difficulty before us is this...		An kaletter a-dheragon...
Ni a aswon oll an re omma saw ev.	We know all the ones here except him.	Use <i>aswon</i> for knowing a person or place, and <i>godhvos</i> for all other kinds of knowing.	...marnas ev.
Yma golan war doppyn an wern.	There’s a seagull on the tip of the mast.		
Res yw dhyn lemmyn dielvenna an niverow ma.	Now we must analyse these figures.	<i>Elvenn</i> means ‘element’.	
Yma an digen ma war an ke.	This handbag is unclaimed.	And idiom. Literally ‘on the hedge [fence]’—waiting for its owner to come and retrieve it.	
Kwarter dhe deyr yw.	It’s quarter to three.		
Esons i y’n eglos? Esons, ymons y’n eglos. Nag esons, nyns esons y’n eglos.	Are they in the church? Yes, they’re in the church. No, they’re not in the church.	Use <i>yma</i> and <i>ymons</i> in positive statements, but not in questions or negatives.	
Dhe by eur yth yw kon? Dhe seyth eur hanter yth yw.	What time is dinner? It’s at half past seven.	Don’t forget the <i>yth</i> , in both question and answer.	
Pyth yw dha reydh? Gorow po benow?	What is your sex? Male or female?	‘Transgender’ is <i>treusreydhel</i> .	
Pyskadoryon bals y’n porth ma yw boghosek.	Many fishermen in this harbour are poor.	<i>Pals</i> is a useful alternative to the more common <i>lies</i> and <i>meur a</i> . It comes after the noun it qualifies.	Meur a byskadoryon... / Lies pyskador...
P’eur fydh an ordenor a-ji?	When will the organiser be in?		
Arlo dh, warnas tregeredh y pysav.	Lord, to thee for mercy I pray.	An unexpected use of <i>war</i> .	
Res yw dhodho kerdhes orth dew groch.	He has to walk with two crutches.	Note that it is <i>orth</i> , not <i>gans</i> .	
Yw an pastiow ma gwrys yn tre?	Are these pasties home-made?		
Yma war agan towl synsi kuntelles kyns pell.	We plan to hold a meeting before long.	Literally ‘on our plan’.	
Ny’n gwruusa den a-ji dhe unn seythen war neb kor.	There’s no way a person would do it within a week.	<i>War neb kor</i> is a set phrase. <i>Kor</i> = ‘manner’.	
Dhywar breder...	After taking thought...	A set phrase, with no explanation for the mutation.	Wosa prederi...
War aga lerg hystenyn!	Let’s hurry after them!		
Byghan yw agan chi hevelebys orth an huni kowrek na!	Our house is small compared to that gigantic one!	‘Compared <u>to</u> ’ and ‘compared <u>with</u> ’ become <i>orth</i> .	
Analladow yw henna!	That’s impossible! / That can’t be the case!	Derived from <i>gallos</i> , with a negative prefix.	
Lowena o mar skav avelow ow tonsya.	Lowena was as nimble as me at dancing.		

Lies flogh eth, mes nebes anedha a warias y'n garth yn le goslowes.	Many children went, but some of them played in the yard instead of listening.		Meur a fleghes eth...
Pes bloodh yw hi?	How old is she?		
Gwir yw i dhe vos estrenyon, mes kyns pell ni a's aswon yn ta.	It's true that they are strangers, but before long we'll know them well.	The present tense with a future meaning. Use <i>aswon</i> for knowing a person or place, and <i>godhvos</i> for all other kinds of knowing.	Gwir yw aga bos...
Fatel vedhsa ev gul henna!	How would he dare do that! / How dare he do that!	The pluperfect/conditional of <i>bedha</i> , 'to dare'.	
Kettooth ha'n ger!	No sooner said than done!	Idiomatic phrase meaning 'Instantly'. Literally, 'As quickly as the word'. <i>Kettooth</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Pan arghav, bydh gostytl!	When I command, obey!	Literally, 'Be obedient.' <i>Arghav</i> is from the verb <i>erghi</i> .	
Ny dhevnydhsys lin sebon lowr, bys ma nag yw an lestri glan.	You didn't use enough washing-up liquid, so the dishes aren't clean.	<i>Bys may</i> becomes <i>bys ma</i> before a negative.	Ny wruss'ta devnydhya...
Ana yw andhemedhys hwath.	Anna is still single.	Get the prefix right: <i>andhemedhys</i> is unmarried; <i>didemedhys</i> is <u>divorced</u> .	
Ev a'n jevo dader meur dre driga yn nessa chi dhe hel an dre.	He had a great advantage in that he lived in the house next to the town hall.	<i>Dader</i> is primarily 'goodness', but can have the secondary sense of 'advantage'.	Yth esa dhodho dader... / Yth esa prow bras dhodho...
Ny hwarva an kerdh.	The walk didn't take place.	<i>Hwarva</i> is preterite, even though it looks like an imperfect.	
Ny wonn kammen prag y tyghtsys an dra yndella.	I've no idea why you arranged the thing this way.	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	Ny wonn mann prag... / Ny wonn y'n bys prag...
A ny wodhes ta konvedhes hemma? Gonn, sur lowr.	Don't you understand this? I do, sure enough.		A ny gonvedhydh...
Ny wodhya den vyth piw a vedha an nessa Bardh Meur.	No-one knew who would be the next Grand Bard.	'Would' here is not used in a conditional sense, so the imperfect is required for the second verb.	
Henna a via splann!	That would be great!		Splann via henna!
Henn yw an keth lyver ha'n huni a redsys.	That is the same book as the one you read.		...huni a wruss'ta y redya.
A vyn'ta y dhon dhymm?	Will you bring it to me?		
Nebes delennow a godhas a-dhyworth an skorren.	A few leaves fell from the branch.	<i>Delennow</i> is a proper plural. The collective noun for 'leaves' is <i>del</i> .	
Pandr' yw a vynnogh hwi?	What is it you (<i>pl.</i>) want?	Note how <i>pandr'a</i> and <i>yw</i> elide.	
...war Bask.	...at Easter.	An unexpected use of <i>war</i> .	

Nyns yw da an boos na'n diwes gans an teylu.	The family like neither the food nor the drink.		
Poos o genen pysi Martyn a weres gans an hwel, mes da o ganso agan gweres.	We were reluctant to ask Martin to help with the work, but he was glad to help us.	<i>Poos yw genev</i> + verb is 'I'm reluctant to...' To ask someone <u>to</u> do something is <i>a</i> .	
Moredhek yw hi war-lergh hy thre.	She is longing for home. / She is homesick.	Literally, 'She is melancholic after her home.'	Hirethek yw hi.
Wosa i dhe dhadhla unn lamm...	After they had discussed [it] for a while...	<i>Unn lamm</i> is literally 'one jump'.	
Piw eus yn tre?	Who's at home?		
Yma an myghtern yn y dron.	The king is on his throne.	Remember that <i>myghtern</i> stresses the second syllable. Note the use of <i>yn</i> where English has 'on'.	
Ny wonn y'n bys.	I don't know at all. / I've no idea.	Literally 'in the world'.	Ny wonn vy mann.
Andhien yw an kevres ma.	This series is incomplete.	<i>Dien</i> means 'complete', here with the negative prefix <i>an-</i> .	
Yn-sol!	On your feet!		
An menegh a gerdhas dhe'n chapel dieskis.	The monks walked to the chapel barefoot.	<i>Menegh</i> is the irregular pluran of <i>managh</i> , 'monk'. <i>Eskis</i> is 'shoe', so <i>dieskis</i> is literally 'unshod'.	...dhe'n chapel diarghen.
Y'n termyn a dheu...	In the future...	Literally, 'in the time that's coming'.	
My a wayt y vos yn ta—my yw nebes prederys lemmyn.	I hope he's all right—I'm a bit worried now.	<i>Prederi</i> is primarily 'to consider' or 'to ponder', but can have the secondary sense of to do so out of concern or worry.	My a wayt ev dhe vos yn ta—nebes prederys yth ov lemmyn.
Tredhek, yn ober.	Thirteen, in fact.		...yn hwir.
Yn despit oll dh'y eghen...	In spite of all his effort...	Idiomatic expression.	Orth y eghen...
Gwithyn an kerghynnedh.	Let's look after the environment.		Gwren gwitha...
Ons i didhemedhys lemmyn?	Are they divorced now?	Get the prefix right: <i>andhemedhys</i> is unmarried; <i>didemedhys</i> is <u>divorced</u> .	Yns i...
My a skwychyas an bellwolok yn fyw, ena my a's skwychyas yn farow.	I switched the TV on, then I turned it off.	I.e. the power is either 'live' or 'dead'.	Y skwychis...ena y's skwychis...
Nyns eus edhom a fistena.	There's no need to hurry.	Note the use of <i>a</i> in conjunction with <i>edhom</i> .	
Hi a wiskas hy fows las.	She wore her blue dress.		
An studh ma o war an poynt dhe drelya.	This situation was about to change.		...o parys dhe drelya.
Mayl lysten yn-kerghyn y gonna bregh.	Wrap a bandage round his wrist.	A colourful word for 'wrist': the neck of his arm!	
Pasti: hemm yw boos a yll den bewa orto!	A pasty: this is food that a man can live on!	Note the use of <i>orth</i> here.	
Deriv dhyn yn y geve!	Tell us about it!		
I a sorras drefen an governans dhe voghhe an toll.	They got angry because the government increased the tax.	<i>Moghhe</i> is a more authentically Cornish verb than <i>kressya</i> or <i>ynkressya</i> .	
Y teuth hy hwor yn hy le.	Her sister came in her place.		Hy hwor a dheuth...

Gyllys o mes a'y rewl.	He'd gone out of his mind.	Literally, 'Gone was he out of his control.'	
Nyns eus meur a dhedhyow heb lyther a neb sort dhe godha der an gist lyther.	There aren't many days when a letter of some kind doesn't drop through the letter box.		
Den a vri yn-mysk a'n aswon.	A man of repute among those who know him.	No word for 'those' is needed in this kind of tight Cornish construction. If you wanted one, it would be <i>neb</i> .	
Na wra mellya yn negys a dus erel.	Don't meddle in other people's business.	The <i>a</i> here is optional.	Na mell yn...
Yma an dra yntra my ha ty.	The matter is between you and me.	An unexpected use of the long form of <i>bos</i> . It gives it quite a 'physical' feel.	
I a rannas yntredha oll an arghans.	They divided all the money between them.		Y ransons yntredha...
Gallas y wober ganso. / Gallas hy gober gensi.	He has got what he deserves. / She has got what she deserves.	<i>Mos</i> is unusual in having its own perfect tense. Literally, 'His reward has gone with him.'	
Py semlans eus gans dha dhyskador?	What does your teacher look like?	An unexpected use of <i>gans</i> .	
Nyns eus na ster na loor y'n ebron. Martesen ymons i ena mes ny's gwelir awos an kummol.	There are neither stars nor moon in the sky. They are there, perhaps, but they can't be seen because of the clouds.	<i>Ny's gwelir</i> = 'one doesn't see them' — the impersonal form of <i>gweles</i>.	...drefen an kummol.
Y'n eur na y hwiskas hi pows wyrth.	At the time she wore a green dress.		
Yth esen vy war vin a dhegea an daras, pan...	I was about to close the door, when...	<i>Min</i> normally = 'mouth', but it can also mean 'side', as in <i>min fordh</i> = 'roadside', and this is probably its force here.	...war an poynt dhe dhegea... / Yth en vy parys dhe dhegea...
Ny dybsys y fedha an leder mar serth, a ny wruss'ta?	You didn't think the slope would be so steep, did you?	Not a conditional 'would', so the imperfect tense follows. When the verb is <i>bos</i> , as is often the case, it uses its 'habitual imperfect' form—so <i>y fedha</i> here rather than <i>yth esa</i> .	
Yma plat a vrest war leur an eglos yn y gov.	There is a brass plate on the floor of the church in his memory.	Use <i>a</i> when saying what something is made of.	
An avon Tamer yw avon vras, down.	The River Tamar is a big, deep river.		
Prag y targanas an gwas kewer deg, hag yma hi ow kul glaw? Drefen ev dhe vos gocki, sur!	Why did the fellow forecast fine weather, and it's raining? Because he's daft, for sure!		Prag y hwrug dargana...drefen y vos gocki...
My a wra y skrifa yn ow dydhlyver.	I'll write it in my diary.	Take care not to mix up <i>dydhlyver</i> = 'diary' with <i>lyver dedhyow</i> = 'calendar'. For the latter you can also use the safer <i>kalender</i> .	My a'n skrif...
...dell hol:	...as follows:		...dell sew:

Yth esen ow redya an paper nowodhow ha my ow tybri.	I was reading the paper while I was eating.	<i>Ha(g)</i> here in the sense of 'while'.	Yth esen vy ow redya an paper nowodhow yn-dann dhybri.
Deuvons?	Have they come?	<i>dos</i> has its own perfect tense, which is largely the same as the preterite but with 'v' in place of 'th'.	Yns i devedhys?
Darwar na vi tollys!	Be careful [forewarned] that you are not deceived!	The subjunctive mood (<i>vi</i>) to indicate the element of possibility.	Bydh war...
Na fella ny vynnav perthi henna.	No longer do I intend to put up with that.	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'intend to'.	
Dieth yw bos y vamm klav.	It's a shame that his mother's ill.		
Henna a via pur dha genev vy!	I would really like that!		
Ple res eth ev?	Where has he gone?		
An ydhyn a neyja yn troyow ughel a-ugh an garrek.	The birds would fly in circles high above the rock.	<i>Ydhyn</i> is the irregular plural of <i>edhen</i> .	
Yma an darasow keniver ha'n fenestri.	There are as many doors as there are windows.	<i>Keniver ha</i> = 'equal in number to'. Unexpected use of the long form of <i>bos</i> here.	
An entent gwir a'n vysyt ma...	The real purpose of this visit...		An porpos gwir...
An benenes re ambossa y fedhens ena a dermyn.	The women had promised they would be there on time.	Imperfect tense for the second verb as the 'would' is not conditional in meaning.	
Ny gowldhrehavsens an chi erbynn an jydh ambosys.	They hadn't completely built the house by the day agreed.	<i>Kowl</i> (or <i>kol</i>) is a prefix indicating 'fully', 'completely'.	
Dhe by eur y fyn' ta dybri? Dhe hwegh eur.	What time do you want to eat? At six o'clock.		Dhe by eur y fynnydh jy dybri?
Prag yth astelsys dyski an yeth frynkek?	Why did you give up learning the French language?		
Oll an oberennow yw mar verr hag i dhe vos gwrys a-ji dhe dheg mynysen.	All the exercises are so short that they can be done inside ten minutes.	Note the use of <i>ha(g)</i> to indicate the 'that' in this context.	
Polin a lammas war-vann.	Pauline jumped up.	<i>War-vann</i> indicates the 'upwards' direction.	
Ro [rewgh] dhymm an manylyon, mar pleg.	Give me the details, please.		
Prenyn dehen rew. Prag le?	Let's buy an ice-cream. Why not?		Prag na?
Pyseul yw dha wober?	How much is your wage?	<i>Seul</i> on its own is a preposition meaning 'so much' or 'so many'.	Pygemmys yw...?
Glanhe an bord gwynn ma a dhervyn kweth ponn arbennik.	Cleaning this white-board requires a special duster.		
Ny brensyn an boos y'n eur na.	We didn't buy the food then.		Ny wrussyn ni prena...
An tas a wolghas an ki. An tas re wolghas an ki.	Father washed the dog. Father has washed the dog.		

An golow o dastewynnys a-dhywar an gweder.	The light was reflected from off the glass.	<i>Das-</i> is a prefix roughly the equivalent of the English <i>re-</i> .	
Dursona [dhis/dhywgh]!	God bless [you]!		
...awos neb tra a hwarvo.	...in spite of anything that might happen.	<i>Awos</i> is often ‘because of’ but can also be ‘in spite of’. The subjunctive <i>hwarvo</i> indicates the open-endedness of the situation.	
An rann vrassa ahanan a wayt may fo an gewer sygggha y’n seythen a dheu.	Most of us hope the weather may be drier next week.	The subjunctive (<i>may fo</i>) to express a desire.	An brassa rann... ...a wayt bos an gewer...
Gwithewgh na yffowgh re!	Take care that you [<i>pl.</i>] don’t drink too much!	<i>Yffowgh</i> is the present subjunctive of <i>eva</i> , expressing the wish and indicating the possibility.	
An dhew anedha eth yn ewn dhe’n porth.	The two of them went straight to the harbour.		
Gesewgh vy dhe vos efanna.	Let [<i>pl.</i>] me be more explicit.	<i>Efan</i> is primarily ‘wide’, ‘broad’, but can also mean ‘clear’ or ‘plain’, as here.	
Ev a wovynnas orth y wreg.	He asked his wife.	The verb <i>govyn</i> uses <i>orth</i> for the person being asked.	
Lavar dhedha y fedhav gansa kyns neppell.	Tell them I’ll be with them shortly.	<i>Kyns neppell</i> is a set phrase.	...gansa a verr spys.
My a’n kar meur.	I love him very much.		Y’n karav meur.
Hi a debeldyghtya an ki.	She used to ill-treat the dog.	<i>Tebel</i> is ‘evil’ or ‘wicked’.	Hi a wre tebedyghtya...
My a wra y alhwedha dhe-ves y’n gist.	I’ll lock it away in the chest.		
Pyth a vydh gwrys orth Jori?	What will be done about George?	Note the unexpected use of <i>orth</i> here.	
Neuvela a vydh pupprys gwell es beudhi.	Floating is always better than drowning.	The future tense often indicates repeated action.	
Yth esens i ow kerdhes a-hys an fordh war-tu ha’n arvor.	They were walking along the road towards the coast.		...ow kerdhes an fordh a-hys war-tu...
Peder bledhen re dremenas...	Four years have passed...		
Hel an dre re bia deges termyn hir.	The town hall had been closed for a long time.		
Mars os lowen dhe omgomendya, gwra yndella, mar pleg.	If you are happy to introduce yourself, do so, please.	The prefix <i>om-</i> is reflexive.	
Ple’mons i? Ymons y’n dre.	Where are they? They’re in the town.		
Ty re ankovas an grasen!	You’ve forgotten the toast!	<i>Krasen</i> is ‘a slice of toast’ or just ‘toast’.	
Mos a wrav ogas pub dydh oll dhe’n kolji.	I go almost every day to college.		My a wra mos ogas... / My a ogas...
A dus jentil...	Ladies and gentlemen...	Used when addressing a mixed crowd.	
An to re beu ow kasa glaw a-ji a-dhia ban y’n ewnhas.	The roof has been letting rain in ever since he repaired it.	<i>A-dhia</i> on its own must always be followed by a noun. ‘Since’ followed by a verb is normally <i>a-ban</i> ,	...a-ji a-ban y’n ewnhas.

		but the combined <i>a-dhia ban</i> is a variation on the latter.	
Nyns yw leuryow an chi salow lemmyn.	The floors of the house are not safe now.		
Na hwarth! My re gollas an sebon y'n dowr. Res yw dhymm y hwilas.	Don't laugh! I've lost the soap in the water. I must look for it.	<i>Gollas</i> is from the verb <i>kelli</i> , 'to lose'.	
Nebes diwedhes ov!	I'm a bit late.		Nebes helergh ov!
My yw devedhys dhe be ow rent.	I've come to pay my rent.	<i>Devedhys</i> is the part participle of <i>dos</i> , here serving as an adjective.	Devedhys ov dhe...
Ny vynna Yowann havysi vyth dhe namma y worthugher gans y wreg.	John didn't want any tourists spoiling his evening with his wife.	Note the <i>dhe</i> .	
Nyns eus triga ganso na fella.	There's no living with him any longer.	<i>Na fella</i> is a set phrase. Note the double negative; in Cornish these do not cancel each other out.	
Eus alhwedh difresek rag an karr-ji?	Is there a spare key for the garage?	Literally a 'relief key'.	
Danvon dhymm e-bost a verr spys.	Send me an email soon.		...e-bost yn skon.
Keniver a allo ygeri an gist ma a yll kavos an pyth usi ynni.	Anyone who can open this box can have what's in it.	<i>Allo</i> is the subjunctive, indicating the uncertainty of the outcome of trying.	
Mar ny'th eus koska, red!	If you can't sleep, read!	The verb <i>y'm beus</i> normally means 'to have', but can sometimes, as here, mean 'to be able to'.	
An tiek dhe brena deveres a bris isel o towl mas.	The farmer's buying sheep at a low price was a good plan.		...towl da.
A allav vy dha weres war neb kor?	Can I help you in any way? / Is there any way I can help you?	<i>War neb kor</i> is a set phrase. <i>Kor</i> = 'manner'.	
Ny'n klewis na'y weles.	I neither heard nor saw it.	The second verb in a parallel pair like this usually stays in the dictionary form (infinitive).	
Dybri ni a wrug yn unn fyski.	We ate in a hurry.		Ni a dhybris... / Y tyb'syn...
Tollores o hi, yn-dann omwul lelgowethes.	She was a deceiver, while making herself out to be a true friend.	A nice example of the Cornish being twice as concise as the English.	
Ot ha tewl yw an nos!	See how dark the night is!	Note the use of <i>ha</i> in this type of context.	
Gwelys vedhav gans an medhek a-vorow.	I shall be seen by the doctor tomorrow.		My a vydh gwelys...
Yma peswar tu dhe bub pedrek ha tri thu dhe bub trihorn, herwydh an pyth a dhyskis vy y'm skol!	There are four sides to every square and three sides to every triangle, according to what I learnt at my school!		
Ny wonn ple'th av.	I don't know where I shall go.	The present tense with a future meaning. If you wanted to say, 'I don't know where I'm going', you would say <i>Ny wonn ple'th esov vy ow mos</i> .	
Oll an fleghes a wisk an keth gis a dhillas.	All the children wear the same type of clothes.		

Koweth y'm gelwir gans lies.	I'm called a friend by many.	The impersonal form of <i>gelwel</i> , 'to call'.	
Mir ha garow yw an mor!	Look how rough the sea is!	Note the use of <i>ha</i> in this type of context.	
Yma tybyans nowydh owth omfurvya y'm brys lemmyn.	There's a new idea taking shape in my mind now.		
A-dhistowgh ev a wodhva y fia tollys.	Straight away he knew he had been fooled.		...wodhva y vos tollys.
Henn a vern meur.	That matters a lot.	The opposite of <i>Ny vern</i> , 'It doesn't matter.' <i>Bern</i> is a 'defective verb', with only a 3 rd person singular.	
Ev a lever y'n deur a henna.	He says that interests him.	An idiomatic phrase. <i>Deur</i> is a 'defective verb', with only a 3 rd person singular form. Note the connecting <i>a</i> .	
Ny res dhedha fors pandr'a wra hi.	It's of no concern to them what she does.		Ny vern dhedha pandr'a...
Res yw dhodho bos war.	He has to be careful.		...dhodho kemeres with.
A-wosa yth esa nebes meur a wovynnow.	Afterwards there were quite a lot of questions.	A useful phrase: <i>nebes meur a</i> = 'quite a lot of'.	...yth esa meur lowr a...
Dewdhek botel a vrandi.	Twelve bottles of brandy.		...a dhowr tomm.
Y teledh aga bos war-barth.	It is right that they should be together.	'Right' in the sense of 'fitting', 'appropriate'.	...i dhe vos war-barth.
Blas mas dhis/dhywgh!	Bon appétit!	Literally, 'A good taste to you!'	
Yma sians dhymm a neppyth dhe dhybri.	I fancy something to eat.		My a si neppyth...
Hwans a'gan beus a dhon kroust dhe'n treth.	We want to take a picnic to the beach.		Ni a vynn don... / Hwansek on ni a dhon...
An ober na a dal y wul.	That job is worth doing.	The verb is <i>tyli</i> = 'to pay'.	
An fleghes re's teva rohow.	The children have had presents.	Perfect tense.	
Gav dhymm! [<i>po Askus vy!</i>]	Excuse me! Forgive me! I'm sorry!		
Boghes fordhow y'n enys yw ledan lowr.	Few roads on the island are wide enough.	Another case where Cornish uses <i>yn</i> for 'on'. You have to use the context to decide whether it is 'few roads' or 'a few roads'.	
Pandr'a lever dus?	What will people say?	A present tense with future meaning.	
I re beu ow klappya a-dhia ban entersons a-ji dhe'n le.	They have been chattering ever since they came inside the place.	<i>A-dhia ban</i> can be reduced to <i>a-ban</i> .	
Ny'th o karr y'n dedhyow na.	You didn't have a car in those days.		Nyns esa karr dhis...
Yma gogrys dhymm bos henna an skila ni dhe remova dhe driga omma y'n kynsa le.	I suspect that's the reason we moved to live here in the first place.	<i>Go-</i> is a diminutive prefix, i.e. it tempers the force of the verb it is attached to. So <i>krysi</i> = 'to believe' and <i>gogrysi</i> 'to partly believe', 'to suspect'.	My a gogrys bos...
Sewena re'gas bo!	May you [<i>pl.</i>] have success!		Sewena dhywgh hwi!
P'eur y'm bydh derivas?	When will I have a report?		

Y fedha modrep goth gansa pupprys.	There was an elderly aunt with them always.	The habitual imperfect emphasises that this was always the case.	Yth esa modrep...
Dehwel[ewgh] yn skon!	Come back soon!		...a verr spys.
Marth o gans an medhek a'm gweles yagh.	The doctor was surprised to see me well.	Note the connecting <i>a</i> .	Yth esa marth dhe'n medhek...
Ni a waytyas y'gan bedha gorthyp ogas skon.	We hoped we would have an answer fairly soon.	No condition expressed here, so the imperfect tense is used (in this case the habitual imperfect).	Ni a waytyas y fedha gorthyp dhyn skon lowr.
Na borth [berthewgh] ahwer!	Don't worry! / Don't be upset!		Na vydh [vedhewgh] prederys!
Hemm yw an gour re'm gweresas.	This is the man who has helped me.		
Unn kamm war y dro...	One step at a time...		
Pan dheuth tre y terivas dhyn an hwedhel.	When he came home he told us the story.		...ev a dherivas dhyn...
Byth well ny ylli hi gul.	She wasn't able to do any better.	<i>Byth</i> = 'ever'.	
Dell esens i ow kerdhes, hi a withas pellder worthi dhyworto.	As they were walking, she kept a respectable distance from him.		Hag i ow kerdhes...
Kammen na allav assentya.	In no way can I agree.	<i>Na</i> , not <i>ny</i> as this is effectively a dependent clause.	
Nameur ny yll ev y grysi.	He can scarcely believe it.	A typical Cornish double negative.	Skant ny yll ev...
Yma kernyn dowr y'gan lowarth.	There's a water-butt in our garden.		
Pana bows a vydh an wiwa dhe wiska y'n prys ma?	What dress will be most suitable to wear on this occasion?		Py pows...
Gweres vy! Skoodh ni!	Help me! Support us!		Gwra ow gweres! Gwra agan skoodhya!
Pyth yw an gussul wella dhe wul orth henna?	What's the best thing to do about that?	Literally, 'What's the best advice as to what to do about that?' <i>Kussul</i> is feminine, hence the 2 nd mutation after <i>an</i> .	
Pandr'a wruss'ta prena y'n popti? Tesen y hwrug vy prena.	What did you buy at the baker's? I bought a cake.		Pandr'a brensys jy... Tesen y prenis.
Yma an ki ow koska a-rag an tan.	The dog is sleeping in front of the fire.		
Ny'm deur mann.	It doesn't interest me (or matter to me) in the slightest. / I couldn't care less.		
A brensys jy lavrek y'n gwerthji nowydh na?	Did you buy some trousers in that new shop?		A wruss'ta prena...
Y'n krow yma an bal.	The spade is in the shed.	The important phrase is put first for emphasis.	
Mar yeyn o an gewer mayth esa rew war an dowr yn poll an lowarth.	The weather was so cold that there was ice on the water in the garden pond.		

Dhe'n dre y fynnon i mos.	They want to go to town.	The important phrase put first for emphasis: it's to town (not the beach) that they want to go.	
An payn y'm penn yw lakka lemmyn.	The pain in my head is worse now.		...yw gweth lemmyn.
Kynth y'n byrl, ny amm hi dhodho.	Though she hugs him, she doesn't kiss him.	<i>Amma</i> , 'to kiss', takes <i>dhe</i> , but <i>baya</i> does not.	...ny'n bay hi.
Pur dhifun en vy dhe hanter-nos.	I was wide awake at midnight.		
Golgh dha dhiwleuv kyns dybri dha voos!	Wash your hands before eating your food!		
P'eur tallethsys dyski Kernewek? Y'n kynnyav tremenys.	When did you start to learn Cornish? Last autumn.	<i>P'eur</i> must be followed by a conjugated verb and a 5 th mutation.	
An fleghes a veurgasa aga dyskansow.	The children used to detest their lessons.	<i>Kasa</i> is 'to hate'; <i>meurgasa</i> is 'to hate very much'.	
Gwydh an koos ma yw koth.	The trees in this wood are old.	<i>Gwydh</i> is a collective noun. Note Cornish's preference for 'of this wood' rather than 'in'.	
A yllsys jy daskavos dha gamera?	Were you able to recover your camera?	The prefix <i>das-</i> is the equivalent of the English <i>re-</i> .	
Moy a niverow...	More numbers...	<i>Moy</i> when followed by a noun usually takes <i>a</i> .	
Na gows na ger moy!	Don't speak another word!	Typical Cornish double negative.	
Mar kerthes kemmys ha dell gerdhav, ty a via skwith ynwedh.	If you were to walk as much as I walk, you would be tired as well.	Imperfect subjunctive to indicate the uncertainty as to whether it would happen.	
Nyns esa blas y'n bys y bar.	There was no flavour at all like it.		Nyns esa blas mann...
Sowsnek yw le usys ages Kernewek yntredhon.	English is less used than Cornish among us.	Or 'between us' if referring to two people only. <i>Ages</i> stresses the second syllable.	
Ni a yll lowr y leverel.	We may as well say it.		
Namna verwis.	He nearly died.		
Wenna ny wodhya pyth dhe wul.	Wenna didn't know what to do.		
Ny yllir bos re war.	One can't be too careful.	The impersonal form of the verb <i>gallos</i> .	
Ny wonn p'eur y'n metyav.	I don't know when I shall meet him.	Present tense verb with a future meaning.	
Skant ny yllyn vy kerdhes.	I could hardly walk.	<i>Skant</i> is followed by a negative verb; <i>skantlowr</i> , which means the same, is followed by a positive one.	Skantlowr y hyllyn vy...
Ev a beas rag an diwosow, aga huntellas yn-bann, h'aga hemeres dhe'n voos.	He paid for the drinks, picked them up and took them to the table.		
Skantlowr y klewsyn ni unn ger.	We scarcely heard a single word.	<i>Skant</i> is followed by a negative verb; <i>skantlowr</i> , which means the same, is followed by a positive one.	Skant ny glewsyn ni...
Kynweres.	First aid.		
Bydh furra nessa!	Be wiser next time!		
Bys dhe'n nessa tro!	Until next time!	An idiomatic phrase.	Terebo nessa!

Ple'ma'n skubell-sugna?	Where's the vacuum cleaner?	<i>Ple, yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	
Peskweyth y hwolghydh jy dha garr?	How often do you wash your car?	Cornish has no word expressing frequency (the period between instances) as distinct from the number of instances, so <i>peskweyth</i> has to do for both.	
My a'n golgh pub dy'Sadorn mar pydh an gewer sygh lowr.	I wash it every Saturday if the weather is dry enough.	The future of <i>bos</i> helps to indicate regularity.	...mars yw an gewer...
An dra na garav yw pyskessa.	The thing I do not like is fishing.	<i>Na</i> rather than <i>ny</i> because it's an adjectival clause qualifying <i>An dra...yw pyskessa</i> .	
Gwrewgh e war-barth!	Do it together!	<i>e</i> is a shortened version of <i>ev</i> .	
Yma tri den ha peswar ugens yn keur an chapel.	There are 83 people in the chapel choir.	Note how the <i>den</i> goes in the middle of the number, after the single digits and before the twenties.	
Pyth yw hwarvedhys?	What's happened?	Literally, 'What is having-happened?' (past participle, used as an adjective).	
Brassa rann a'n dus...	The majority of the people...		Rann vrassa a'n dus...
Piw pynag a wrella henna, nyns o my.	Whoever may have done that, it wasn't me.	Imperfect subjunctive to indicate the uncertainty as to who was the culprit.	
Nyns yw dhe les kyni war an dra.	It's no use moaning about the matter.	<i>Kyni</i> also means 'to mourn'.	
Res yw dhymm maga an gath.	I must feed the cat.		
Kevnis a bonyas a-dhann an plank pan y'n sevis yn-bann.	Spiders ran out from under the plank when I lifted it up.	<i>Kevnis</i> is a collective noun. A single spider is <i>kevnisen</i> .	
Esowgh hwi omma ow tegolya?	Are you (<i>pl.</i>) here on holiday?		
Unver ov.	I agree.		
Nans yw ogas ha teyr bledhen a-ban y'n gwelis y'n diwettha prys.	It's nearly three years since I last saw him.	<i>Nans yw</i> is often how we say 'ago', but it can be used in different settings, as here, where it reflects the basic meaning of <i>nans</i> , which is 'now'.	Ogas ha teyr bledhen yw a-ban...
An dowr yw bas ryb an dowrlam.	The water is shallow by the waterfall.	In English the water falls; in Cornish it jumps.	Bas yw an dowr...
A vons i apposys gans an keth dyskador?	Were they examined by the same teacher?		
Gorfen e skonna gylli.	Finish it as soon as you can.	<i>Gylli</i> is present subjunctive, indicating the openness of the timing.	
Diskwa [diskwedhewgh] dhymm henna a-dhistowgh.	Show me that right now.		
Py plas y fedhydh wosa unnek eur?	Where will you be after 11 o'clock?		Ple fedhydh jy wosa...
Gortewgh poran y'n le mayth esowgh!	Stay exactly where you [<i>pl.</i>] are!	The stress is on the second syllable of <i>poran</i> .	

An derivas? De y hwithras ev orto.	The report? Yesterday he took a close look at it.	Note the use of <i>orth</i> as the connecting-word with <i>hwithra</i> .	
Gwir yw y kowssa ev dhedha.	It's true that he had spoken to them		...y hwrussa ev kewsel...
Na esedh!	Don't sit down!	<i>Not</i> 'nag', even though <i>esedh</i> begins with a vowel. <i>Na</i> becomes <i>nag</i> only before appropriate forms of <i>bos</i> and <i>mos</i> .	
Na'n jeves hwans a vos, triges tre.	Whoever doesn't want to go, let him stay at home.	The <i>piw pynag</i> here is understood.	Piw pynag na'n jeves...
Ple'ma'n dhifunell? Ryb an gweli.	Where's the alarm clock? By the bed.	The <i>-ell</i> ending usually indicates machines, instruments or mechanisms, and is feminine.	
Ev a leveris fatel wrussa ev omjersya hy felshyp.	He said how much he had enjoyed her company.	<i>Omjersya</i> is the verb to use for 'enjoy' when it is transitive, i.e. it has a noun-object. It is more Cornish than <i>enjoya</i> .	
Ethys ty di?	Did you go there?	<i>Di</i> means 'there' in the sense of ' <u>to</u> there' or 'thence'.	A wruss'ta mos di?
Ostel blos yw honna. Ny'n jevydh hwans a driga ena.	That's a grubby hotel. He won't want to stay there.		
A hockyas a gollas an lanwes.	The one who delayed missed the tide.	The <i>neb</i> is understood. <i>Gollas</i> is the preterite of <i>kelli</i> , 'to lose'.	Neb a hockyas...
My a wor a hwilowgh hwi.	I know who you're [<i>pl.</i>] looking for.		My a wor hag a hwilowgh hwi.
Yn tiogel y areth a veu troboynt y'n dadhel.	Certainly his speech was a turning-point in the debate.		...a veu stumm y'n dadhel.
Ev res eth.	He has gone.		Gyllys yw ev.
Treweythyow an gwibes a big, ha henn a yll gasa gwennen dhrog.	Sometimes the gnats bite, and that can leave a nasty sore.	<i>Gwibes</i> is the collective noun for 'gnats'. <i>Gwennen</i> (with just one 'n' in the middle) is the collective noun for 'bees'.	
Dha lyther re dheuth.	Your letter has come.		Devedhys yw dha lyther.
An maw a dennas an lovan, mes re wann o ev.	The boy pulled the rope, but he was too weak.		
...ev a wovynnas yn unn vinhwerthin.	...he asked, with a smile.	<i>Yn unn</i> + verb indicates the manner in which the action of the previous verb is done.	
Re dhiwedhes os, ow howeth!	You are too late, my friend!		Re helergh os...
My a'm beus gwelen-byskessa.	I have a fishing-rod.		Yma gwelen-byskessa dhymm.

My a'm beus edrek a henna. / Yma edrek dhymm a henna. / Edrek yw genev a henna.	I regret that.	Three different ways of saying the same thing.	
Ny wrav vy powes pols vyth!	I don't rest for a single moment!		Ny bowesav...
Seyth eur hanter.	Half past seven.		
Ple'th owgh hwi trigys? Trigys on ni y'n Vownder Goth.	Where do you [pl.] live? We live on Old Lane.	Note that Cornish has 'in <u>the</u> Old Lane'.	
Ny vynnav gweles fylm a'n par na.	I don't want to see a film of that sort.		Nyns eus hwans dhymm a weles...
...neb post atal dell yw usys.	...some of the usual junk-mail.		...dell vydh usys.
Esos jy ow kasa lemmyn?	Are you leaving now?		Esos ta...
Nyns av yn-mes awos bos an gewer hager.	I'm not going out because the weather is foul.		Ny wrav vy mos yn-mes drefen bos...
Ni a gar an klassow Lien Sowsnek.	We love the English Literature classes.		
Mona re gollas hy arghans.	Mona has lost her money.		
An vamm wynn re verwis a-dhistowgh.	Grandmother has died suddenly.		
Debrens tesen!	Let them eat cake!	Did Marie-Antoinette speak Cornish, perhaps?	
Dy'Gwener dhe nos, mos a wrav yn-mes gans ow howetha.	On Friday night, I go out with my friends.		Dy'Gwener nosweyth yth av yn-mes...
Ny'n gwelsyn.	We didn't see him.		
Prag nag eus den vyth omma dh'agan degemeres?	Why is there no-one here to receive us?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Ny wonn le mayth ethons.	I don't know where they've gone.		
Nans yw deg mynysen my re beu orth dha wortos.	For ten minutes I've been waiting for you.	<i>Nans yw</i> is often how we say 'ago', but it can be used in different settings, as here, where it reflects the basic meaning of <i>nans</i> , which is 'now'.	
Y kowssen dhodho nans o hanter our.	I had spoken to him half an hour before.	<i>Nans yw</i> is 'ago' or 'since'—here pushed back into the imperfect tense to suit this context.	My a gowssa...
A vyn'ta gul devnydh a'n bal po a'n bigell?	Do you want to make use of the spade or the hoe?		A vynnydh jy gul...
Deus omma, poken yth av.	Come here, or else I'm off.	<i>Poken</i> is 'or else' or 'otherwise'.	
Nyns eus prow dhis ow kortos ena.	There's no point in your waiting there.		
Kyn na wor kewsel Bretonek, hegar orth an yeth yw ev, yn sur.	Though he doesn't speak Breton, he is certainly sympathetic to the language.	<i>Godhvos</i> is 'to know' in the sense of 'know how to' do something.	
Garm bys pan y'th klewo.	Shout until he hears you.	The present subjunctive of <i>klewes</i> indicates the uncertainty as to when it might be.	

Benyn anhweg o hi, yn hwir, kynth yw anhel dhe leverel henna.	She was an unpleasant woman indeed, even though it's unkind to say that.	<i>Anhweg, anhel</i> : two adjectives with the negative prefix <i>an-</i> .	
My a gar flogh yw nebes tont!	I like a child who's a bit cheeky!		...flogh neb yw...
Nyns esa edhom a veur a dermyn rag Jenni dyski an acheson.	It didn't take much time for Jenny to learn the reason.	Note the absence of <i>dhe</i> in this sentence.	
Ny'n ankovav hedre vewiv.	I shall not forget it as long as I live.	Present tense (<i>ankovav</i>) with future meaning. <i>Vewiv</i> is present subjunctive to indicate that we don't know how long that might be.	
Ev a asas ygor fenester an gegin, bys mayth entras lader.	He left the kitchen window open, so that a thief got in.	<i>Yn ygor</i> : an adverbial phrase governing the verb <i>gasa</i> .	
A skollsys jy an leth war leur an gegin?	Did you spill the milk on the kitchen floor?		A wruss'ta skollya...
A wodhes ta bos 'Godrevi' hanow neb le yn Kernow? Gonn. Yma enys a-dal Porthia yw henwys yndella.	Do you know that 'Godrevy' is the name of some place in Cornwall? Yes. There's an island opposite St Ives that's called that.	'Godrevy' means 'small farms': <i>tre(v)</i> with the diminutive prefix <i>go-</i> .	
Deber dha ginnyow!	Eat your dinner!		Deber dha gon!
Dre happ da, yth esa ow howeth ena.	Luckily, my friend was there.		Yn feusik, yth esa... / Y'n gwella prys...
A yllydh jy dos dy'Sadorn rag kona genen?	Can you come on Saturday to have dinner with us?		A yll'ta dos...
Ogas parys ov.	I'm nearly ready.	<i>Namna(g)</i> is also 'nearly', but only precedes a verb.	
Prag yth yw dha jambour pupprys digempen?	Why is your bedroom always untidy?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Ni a wrug mayth o an lovan fast.	We made the rope secure. / We saw to it that the rope was secure.		
Ass yns i gorth, an re na!	How stubborn those people are!		
Omwith orth an gwyns yeyn.	Protect yourself against the cold wind.	No word for 'yourself' is required; it is implied by both the 2 nd singular imperative (<i>gwith</i>) and the reflexive prefix <i>om-</i> .	
Wosa henna, y tremenir dre Lyskerrys.	After that, one passes through Liskeard.	The impersonal form of <i>tremena</i> .	
My a wra gorra an fleghes y'n gweli.	I'll put the children to bed.		My a worr an fleghes...
Ow thre.	My town.		
Yma gervaow yn penn an lyver.	There are word-lists at the end of the book.	The main meaning of <i>penn</i> is, of course, 'head', but it can often mean 'end' (often in a physical sense).	
Dursona [dhis/dhywgh!]	God bless you!		Dursono...

Yw an re ma losow? Yns.	Are these herbs? Yes.	The <i>yw</i> is singular, but the ‘yes’ must reflect the plural aspect of the collective noun <i>losow</i> .	
My a hwilas pareusi krampoth mes soweth y fyllis.	I tried to cook pancakes but sadly I failed.	<i>Krampoth</i> is a collective noun.	My a assayas...
A welydh jy an diwotti?	Do you see the pub?		A wel’ta...
An nans may trehevis y ji nowydh yw fest glyb yn gwav.	The valley in which he built his new house is really wet in winter.	You could, optionally, add <i>ynno</i> after <i>nowydh</i> .	
A ny wra dha wour dha weres treweythyow?	Doesn’t your husband help you sometimes?		A ny’t h weres dha wour...
Lenn an erva.	Read out the word-list.	<i>Lenna</i> , as distinct from <i>redya</i> , means ‘to read aloud’.	
Ni re dheuth dhe Borth Enys dhe vos trigys lemmyn.	We have come to Mousehole to live now.		...dhe driga lemmyn.
Yma hwans dhedhi may tehwello prest an dedhyow lowen na.	She desires that those happy days may return for good.	<i>Tehwello</i> is present subjunctive, expressing the wish.	
My a dhybris pasti bras nyhewer.	I ate a large pasty last night.		My a wrug dybri...
Rester an gegin ragov, mar pleg. Res yw dhymm mos dhe’n gwerthji kyns ev dhe dhegea.	Sort out the kitchen for me, please. I have to go to the shop before it closes.		
Nyns yw hemma dhe les lemmyn.	This is no use now.		
Ev a dhegemeras sevelva nebes tynn yn-kever y fleghes.	He took a rather firm stand in respect of his children.	<i>Degemeres</i> is usually ‘accept’ or ‘receive’, but can also mean ‘take up’ or ‘adopt’, as here.	
Bydh war!	Be careful! / Watch out!		Kemmer with!
Yma Jori ha Maria y’n lowarth.	George and Mary are in the garden.		
Ny yll Peder mos pan nag yw koth lowr.	Peter can’t go since he isn’t old enough.	<i>Pan</i> is normally ‘when’ (in the non-interrogative sense), but can also mean ‘since’ (in the sense here).	
Yma bownder verr ha kul ynter an dhew bras bras.	There’s a short, narrow lane between the two big meadows.		
Esedh a-dhelergh, mar pleg. Nyns eus le gesys rybov.	Sit at the back, please. There’s no room left next to me.		
Pell lowr a-ban y’t h welis. / Hirneth heb dha weles.	Long time no see.	Spoken to one person. For more than one: <i>Pell lowr a-ban y’gas gwelis. / Hirneth heb agas gweles.</i>	
Tamm kussul...	A bit of advice...		
Pandr’a godhas dhedhi? Hi a glamderas.	What happened to her? She fainted.	Literally, ‘What befell her?’	Pandr’a hwarva dhedhi?
Yma ev orth agan ankombra gans y flows.	He’s embarrassing us with his silly talk.		
Dewgh a-ji!	Come in! [<i>pl.</i>]		

An vre may sev an eglos...	The hill on which stands the church...	You could add <i>warnedhi</i> for greater clarity.	
Ha'n gath gyllys, y hyll an logos gwari.	While the cat's away, the mice can play.	<i>Ha</i> here in the sense of 'while'. <i>Logos</i> is a collective noun.	
War yew!	Go for it!	Literally, 'against the yoke' – said to get oxen going.	
Honn yw kan dhistyr.	That's a meaningless song.	The adjective is the noun <i>styr</i> = 'meaning' with the negative prefix <i>di-</i> .	
Ple trigsens i bys y'n eur na?	Where had they lived until that time?	The pluperfect of <i>triga</i> .	Ple biens i trigys...
Gwra dhodho movya! / Gwra dhodho may foffyo!	Make him move!	The second version uses the subjunctive.	
Henna a gasav.	That I hate.		Henna my a wra kasa.
Spaven a holyas an hager awel.	A calm [lull] followed the storm.		
An dowl a wra kudha an garrek kyns pell.	The water is going to cover the rock before long.		
Myns a vynno y weres, y'n gwres!	Whoever wants to help him, let him do it!	<i>Myns</i> is 'amount' or 'as many as'. <i>Vynno</i> is subjunctive reflecting the uncertainty as to how many may want to do so.	Neb a vynno...
Fisten! [Fistenewgh!]	Hurry up!		
Y'ga lyvrow, an dhew anedha a venek an dre ma.	In their books, both of them mention this town.	The verb is <i>meneges</i> , 'to mention'.	
Pub huni a vynn orti gortos.	Everyone wants her to stay.	Note the use of <i>orth</i> here. In this kind of construction it goes with the person or thing.	Pubonan a vynn...
A ny skubsa hi an leur?	Hadn't she swept the floor?	The pluperfect of <i>skubya</i> , with its characteristic 's' in the ending.	
My a'm beus an digolm!	I've got the solution!	<i>Kelmi</i> is 'to tie up' and <i>digelmi</i> 'to untie' or 'to resolve'.	Yma genev an digolm!
Loundres yw an cita may teuth hi.	London is the city she came from.	One could add <i>anedhi</i> for greater clarity.	
A werths'ta dha ji hwath?	Have you sold your house yet?		A werthsys jy dha...
Yth esa meur a dus ena, ha Yowann y'ga mysk.	There were lots of people there, including John.		Yth esa lies den ena... / Yth esa tus bals ena...
Py kost y trig hi lemmyn?	Where does she live now?	We think of <i>py kost</i> chiefly as meaning 'How much does something cost?' But here <i>kost</i> means 'region' or 'place'.	Ple'th usi hi trigys lemmyn?
Peub a wor keun dhe gara eskern.	Everyone knows that dogs love bones.		
Ha fatla gans Mester Angov?	And how is Mr Smith?		
Nyns ov koth, na nyns ov yowynk.	I am not old, nor am I young.	A typical Cornish double negative.	
Yn Nessa Bresel an Norvys diw danbellen atomek a veu tewlys war Japan.	In the Second World War two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan.	<i>Tewlel</i> is usually 'to throw' but in this special context it is 'to drop'.	

An teylu a viajyas y'n kert war-barth ha'ga mebel.	The family travelled in the lorry along with their furniture.	'Together <u>with</u> ' is <i>war-barth ha</i> .	An teylu a wrug viajya...
Kerdh hir o dhyworth aga chi.	It was a long walk from their house.		
A wren ni mos tre lemmyn?	Shall we go home now?		
My a welas an maw—po gwell an den yowynk, rag y vos pymthek bloodh, hir ha keherek.	I saw the boy—or rather the young man, for he was fifteen years old, tall and muscular.	<i>Gwell</i> is 'better' but, in contexts like this, 'rather'.	My a wrug gweles an maw...
Syns an sebon y'th tewdhorn!	Hold the soap in your two hands!	<i>Dorn</i> , as distinct from <i>leuv</i> , usually means 'fist'—or 'hand' when holding something.	
Namna verwsyn rag yeynder.	We almost died of cold.	Note the unexpected use of <i>rag</i> here.	...verwsyn gans yeynder.
Dog dhymm gwedrennas a win gwynn ha sygh, mar pleg.	Bring me a glass of dry white wine, please.	The verb <i>don/degi</i> has the connotation of 'carry', unlike the more common <i>dri</i> , 'bring'. Note how the two adjectives in such sentences tend to be reversed from their English order.	Dro dhymm...
Gwren mos dhe Aberplymm!	Let's go to Plymouth!		Deun dhe Aberplymm!
Peskweyth y'n leveris? Na vog a-bervedh y'n chi!	How many times have I said it? Don't smoke inside the house!	Note Cornish's use of the preterite <i>leveris</i> here for the English perfect tense.	
Yv dha gorev!	Drink your beer!		Gwra eva dha gorev!
Wosa treghi an prenn gans ow hesken, y hworris vy an skethrennow-prenn war dansys.	After cutting the wood with my saw, I put [<i>preterite</i>] the wood-chips on a bonfire.		...my a worras an skethrennow-prenn... / ...my a wrug gorra...
Ass wrons i kana!	How they do sing!		
Gas vy dhe weles...	Let me see...		
P'eur y's gwelsowgh i? Dy'Sadorn y's gwelsyn.	When did you [<i>pl.</i>] see them? We saw them on Saturday.	The enclitic <i>i</i> , 'them', is to clarify the object, not the subject (which is evident from the ending of <i>gwelsowgh</i>), because the 's could mean 'her'.	P'eur hwrussowgh hwi aga gweles?
A nyns eus tra vyth gesys?	Isn't there anything left?		
Anevadow yw an korev na.	That beer is undrinkable.	The <i>-adow</i> ending is the equivalent of the English '-able'.	
Golgh dha vlew!	Wash your hair!		Gwra golghi...
Yth esa ev owth hwibana dhodho y honan yn kosel.	He was whistling to himself quietly.		
Yma peder ros dhe bub karr.	Every car has four wheels.		Pub karr a'n jeves peder ros.
Yma kowfordh yn-dann an avon.	There's a tunnel under the river.		
On ni diwedhes? On, dell dybav.	Are we late? We are, I think.		

Dewgemmys o ha dell dybi ev y fedha.	It was twice as much as he thought it would be.	A <i>dell</i> is required after the <i>ha</i> if a verb follows. The ‘would’ here is not conditional, so the imperfect tense is required—here the ‘habitual imperfect’ of <i>bos</i> .	
Tus pals yw re dew.	Many people are too fat.	Not, as one might expect, <i>tus bath</i> because of the exception if the noun ends in ‘s’ and the adjective begins with ‘p’.	Meur a dus... / Lies den...
Nyns eus lyverva dhe’n dre.	The town doesn’t have a library.		An dre ny’s teves lyverva.
Ni a gemmer tregeredh gans dha welva.	We sympathise with your point of view.		Tregeredhus on ni...
I a’s teves aga rannji lemmyn.	They have their flat now.		
Dell borthav kov...	As I recall...		
Synsys meur dhis yth ov orth ow gweres dy’Mergher.	I’m very grateful to you for helping me on Wednesday.	Don’t forget the <i>yth</i> .	
A wre’ta y gara?	Do you love him?		Y’n kerydh?
Mr Penggelli a oberis bys pan na’n jevo an nerth dhe besya.	Mr Pengelly worked until he hadn’t the strength to continue.		...a oberis erna na’n jevo...
An leurlen y’n esedhva yw mostys. Piw a’s mostyas?	The carpet in the sitting-room is dirtied. Who dirtied it?		
Py ober a wredh? Skrifur [tredaner][tangasor] ov.	What’s your job? I’m a writer [electrician][fireman].	Literally, ‘What work do you do?’	
Ro e dhymmo vy, mar pleg!	Give it to <i>me</i> , please!	The <i>e</i> is an abbreviation of <i>ev</i> .	
Glanha an bord du ragov, mar pleg.	Clean the blackboard for me, please.		Gwra glanhe...
Yeth dha yw Kernewek, sur!	Cornish is a good language, for sure!		
Hi a assayas daskemeres hy halmynsi.	She tried to regain her composure.	The prefix <i>das-</i> is the equivalent of the English ‘re-’.	
Pyth eus genes hedhyw?	What’s the matter with you today?	Not the same as <i>Fatla genes</i> ? It implies something isn’t right. ‘What’s up with you today?’	
Deun yn-rag! / Gwren ni mos!	Let’s go!		
My a skonyas hy frofyans.	I turned down her proposal.		My a wrug skonya...
Y’gan beus pygans lowr dhe vewa orto.	We have enough income to live on.	Note the use of <i>orth</i> in this construction.	Yma dhyn pygans...
Grewgh puptra herwydh an lyver!	Do [<i>pl.</i>] everything by the book!		
Bedhes henna dell yll bos...	Be that as it may...	Cornish requires us to repeat the verb <i>bos</i>.	...dell allo bos...
Kussul an pyskador yw na vorryn hedhyw drefen bos an mor pur arow.	The fisherman’s advice is that we should not put to sea today because the sea is very rough.	Present subjunctive of <i>mora</i> , ‘to put to sea’, indicating desire or suggestion.	
Hi a ganas yn unn omlowenhe.	She sang joyfully.	As well as ‘to enjoy oneself’, <i>omlowenhe</i> means ‘to rejoice’.	

Mar kwrer an gwella, ny yllir gul moy.	If one does one's best, one cannot do more.	Both verbs— <i>gul</i> and <i>gallos</i> —are in the impersonal form.	
Taw taves! Ke dhe-ves!	Shut up! Go away!		
Prag na dheber hi meur? Drefen bos hwans dhedhi a omvonhe.	Why doesn't she eat much? Because she wants to slim.	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	Drefen hy dhe vynes omvonhe.
...yn-dann ebron digommol.	...beneath a cloudless sky.	<i>Kommol</i> is the collective noun for 'clouds', here with the negative prefix <i>di-</i> .	
P'eur hassons i an chi? Nyhewer.	When did they leave the house? Last night.		P'eur hwrussons i gasa an chi?
Lavar dhodho an jydh ma'n gwelydh.	Tell him the day you will see him.	The present tense of <i>gweles</i> with a future meaning.	
Anewn yw henna!	That's unfair!	<i>Anewn</i> can also mean 'incorrect'.	
Sur y hwor hi pyth a yll hi y wul.	Of course she knows what she can do.	Note the presence of the <i>y</i> before the final verb.	
Piw <i>ny</i> gerdh pub dydh? Piw yw <i>na</i> gerdh pub dydh?	Who doesn't walk every day? Who is it who doesn't walk every day?	In dependent clauses, <i>ny</i> becomes <i>na</i> .	
Pes termyn a'th eus?	How much time have you got?		Pes termyn eus dhis?
Piw y sev orto?	Whom does he oppose?	Literally, 'Who does he stand up to?'	
Ughel yw savla dilavur.	The unemployment level is high.	<i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix. <i>Savla</i> is best known from <i>savla kyttrin</i> , 'bus stop', but has the general meaning of 'position'.	
Res yw bones war.	It's necessary to be careful.	<i>Bones</i> is an alternative to <i>bos</i> .	Res yw bos war.
My ywa!	It is I! [It's me!]	The <i>-a</i> at the end of the word gives it a bit more punch.	
My, yth ov heb towlow vyth.	For myself, I've got no plans at all.		My, nyns eus towlow vyth dhymm.
Os ta prederys?	Are you worried?	Generally, <i>-ys</i> endings tend to relate to '-ed' in English and <i>-us</i> endings to '-ing'. So 'worrying' is <i>prederus</i> , but it can also mean 'anxious'.	
A wrav prena dew dokyn mos-ha-dos, ytho?	Shall I get two return tickets, then?		A brenav dew...
Yth eson ow nesa dhe gres an dre.	We are approaching the town centre.		
Pyth esos ta ow kul? Yth esov vy ow tybri.	What are you doing? I'm eating.		
'Ny allav gweles kaletter,' yn-medh Maria, meur hy sorr.	'I can't see a problem,' said Maria, who was very angry.	<i>Meur hy sorr</i> , 'great her anger'—a typical Cornish construction for an adjectival phrase.	
Gwayt na drebuchi!	Mind you don't trip!	Confusingly, <i>gwaytyas</i> can mean 'to hope', 'to expect' as well as 'to mind' or 'to watch out'. The present subjunctive of <i>trebuchya</i> indicates desire.	

Wella a wrug hwyja y'n kyttrin.	William was sick on the bus.	Note that Cornish often uses 'in' where the English has 'on'.	Wella a hwyjas...
Na as vy dhe godha!	Don't let me fall! / Don't drop me!		
Pyth usi hi ow kul? Yma hi ow mires orth an bellwolok.	What is she doing? She's watching TV.		
My a ragdho.	I can vouch for him.	The verb in this idiomatic expression is <i>mos</i> . Literally, 'I go for him.'	
Ple'th esos ta ow mos? Yth esov ow mos dhe'n dre.	Where are you going? I'm going to town.		
...y'n pols ma.	...at this moment.		
A, my wocki!	Oh, silly me!		
Wostalleth, i a wra gweles troyow askel [po eskelli tro] an lu lestri dhe Gilros.	To begin with, they are going to see the naval helicopters at Culdrose.	<i>Askel</i> is 'wing'. There is still some confusion about the singular and plural terms for 'helicopter'.	
Ny vynnav vy gortos.	I don't want to stay.		Nyns eus hwans dhymm a wortos.
Ny allav hwerthin drefen bos drog dans warnav.	I can't laugh because I have toothache.	In Cornish, pains and illnesses are 'on' you rather than something you 'have'.	
Tas a gosk yn ta wosa oberi yn tiwysyk.	Father sleeps well after working hard.		
Ev re dhug y gi dhe'n milvedhek, mes ny yllir kavos an pyth yw kamm ganso.	He has taken his dog to the vet's, but they can't find what's wrong with it.	<i>Yllir</i> is the impersonal form of <i>gallos</i> .	
My a wor kewsel Kernewek.	I can speak Cornish.	<i>Godhvos</i> is the verb for 'can' in the sense of 'to know how to'.	
Dhe by eur a wra dos arta an tren, androweyth?	What time does the train come back, afternoon-time?		Dhe by eur a dhehwel an tren...
A nyns yw an nessa karr dhe Vr Martyn?	Isn't the next car Mr Martin's?		
An gentrevogyon a glappya dres fos an lowarth.	The neighbours used to chat over the garden wall.		
Ow gwreg a dyb ow bos diek.	My wife thinks I am lazy.		...a dyb my dhe vos diek.
Nyns yw an bosti ma onan da.	This restaurant is not a good one.		
My a'n ygoras kettel y'n degemeris.	I opened it as soon as I received it.		My a wrug y ygeri...
Ev a wel an arbeniger trenja.	He sees the specialist the day after tomorrow.	<i>Trenja</i> : a wonderfully concise word for 'the day after tomorrow'.	
Na vydh mar anfel.	Don't be so naïve.	<i>Fel</i> = 'shrewd', 'astute' or 'sly'. Not to be confused with <i>fell</i> = 'cruel'.	
An kok o nebes diwedhes yn unn asa an porth.	The boat was a bit late leaving the harbour.	An unusual use of the <i>yn unn</i> construction.	...diwedhes ow kasa...
Re drollo hemma lowender dhis!	May this bring you happiness!	The subjunctive of <i>dri</i> to express the desire.	

A wodhowgh hwi oll konvedhes hemma?	Do you all understand this?	As often as not, the verb <i>konvedhes</i> is paired with <i>godhvos</i> , as here.	A gonvedhowgh hwi oll hemma?
An ranndir yw an brassa yw an boghosekka ynwedh.	The district which is largest is also the poorest.		
Digosk yn Seattle.	Sleepless in Seattle.	Prefixes, like the <i>di-</i> here, usually soften the element that follows it.	
Goslow[ewgh] orthiv, mar pleg!	Listen to me, please!		
Harold a grodhvolas aga bos euver.	Harold grumbled that they were useless.		...i dhe vos euver.
Gwren esedha y'n wortosva.	Let's sit in the waiting room.	Words ending in <i>-va</i> , meaning 'place', are feminine.	Esedhyn y'n stevel-wortos.
A ny vyn'ta dos? Prag?	Don't you want to come? Why?		A ny vynnydh jy...
An preder a waska poos warnodho.	The worry weighed heavily on him.	An adjective, <i>poos</i> , used as an adverb.	...a waska yn poos...
A wodhes? Gonn. Na wonn.	Do you know? Yes; No.		
Dihaval yw an kas na; ankelmys yw an dhew.	That case is different; the two are unrelated.	Two types of negative prefix here: <i>di-</i> and <i>an-</i> .	
Ny wonn.	I don't know.		
An golyow a grenas par dell dorsens rydh.	The sails shook as though they would break free.	<i>Dorsens</i> : the pluperfect (conditional) of <i>terri</i> = 'to break'. <i>Par dell</i> = 'just as', followed by a verb.	An golyow a wrug krena...
My a wra herwydh ow bodh ow honan.	I do as I myself wish.	Literally 'according to my own will'.	
Ow gwreg a droghas rann a desen hy fennbloodh.	My wife cut a piece of her birthday cake.	Note where the <i>hy</i> goes.	Ow gwreg a wrug treghi...
Ple'ma'n tri faper?	Where are the three papers?	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	
Yw da an desen? Arbrov yw.	Is the cake good? It's an experiment.	<i>Ar-</i> is a prefix denoting <i>fore-</i> or similar.	
Mos tre a wrav a-vorow.	I shall go home tomorrow.		My a wra mos tre...
Yth esa hwans bras dhedha a lamma y'n mor ha neuvya.	They wanted very much to jump in the sea and swim.		
Nyns esov ow skrifa tra vyth.	I'm not writing anything.		
Eus diwes gesys? Nag eus. Nyns eus tra vyth omma.	Is there any drink left? No, there's nothing here.		
A vydh Morwenna ena? Bydh. Na vydh.	Will Morwenna be there? Yes. No.		
Gwra y ankevi!	Forget it!		Ankov e!
An teylu a vynn mones dhe Garesk dhe driga.	The family intend to go to Exeter to live.	<i>Mynnes</i> here with the meaning of 'intend to' rather than 'want to'.	...a vynn mos dhe...
Ny allsa kodha dhe hwekka den pynag.	It couldn't have happened to a nicer person.		Ny allsa hwarvos dhe...
War an voos ymons.	They are on the table.	They key phrase put first for emphasis.	

An ser prenn may feu gwrys an gador ganso o skentel dres eghen.	The carpenter by whom the chair was made was exceptionally skilful.	The <i>ganso</i> here is optional.	
Kola a wra hi orthiv.	She trusts me.		Hi a gool orthiv.
Ny vedhav pes da gans homma hedre vo erbynn dha vrys.	I shall not be pleased with this so long as it is against your way of thinking.	The subjunctive <i>vo</i> indicates the open-endedness of the timing. The feminine <i>homma</i> points to a situation or state of affairs.	
Fatla genes an myttin ma?	How are you this morning?		
Ev a sewenas der y allos ha tra nahen.	He succeeded through his ability and nothing else.	We are familiar with <i>gallos</i> as a verb ('to be able to'), but it is also a noun meaning 'ability'. <i>Nahen</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Pysys veuv a'y weres.	I was asked to help him.		
Ni a wolghas an lestri pan worfensen agan kon.	We washed the dishes when we had finished our dinner.		Ni a wrug golghi...
Yma bleuyow ena. Ymons ow pleujyowa yn helergh.	There are some flowers there. They are flowering late.		...pleujowa a-dhiwedhes.
Nyns esons i owth omdhoon orto yn fas.	They're not behaving well towards him.	<i>Omdhoon</i> , with a double 'o' and the stress on the 2 nd syllable is 'to comport oneself', 'to behave'. <i>Omdhon</i> , with a single 'o' and stress on the 1 st syllable is 'to conceive' or 'to bear a child'.	
Dha gentrevrek, usi ev ow kesoberi genes?	Your neighbour, is he co-operating with you?	The prefix <i>kes-</i> means 'co-', 'inter-' or 'together'.	
Yn-mes a'th weli, esos ta?	Out of your bed, are you?		
Keudh eus y'm kolon.	There is sorrow in my heart.	Note that the line between <i>eus</i> and <i>usi</i> (indefinite and definite) is often blurred.	Yma keudh y'm kolon.
Y ambos o y fedha yn Kernow erbynn Nadelik.	His promise was that he'd be in Cornwall by Christmas.	The 'would' here is not conditional, so the imperfect is required—in this case the 'habitual imperfect' of <i>bos</i> .	
An glaw re bia ow kodha hirneth.	The rain had been falling a long time.		...kodha dres termyn hir.
Y jarjys a bosas warnodho.	His responsibilities weighed him down.	<i>Charj</i> , though an anglicisation, is less cumbersome than the alternative: <i>omgemeryans</i> .	
A yll'ta ardhychtya poos an apposyansow?	Can you cope with the pressure of the exams?		A yllydh jy...
Ny vien sowdhenys a honna.	I wouldn't be surprised at that.	The feminine <i>honna</i> indicates a situation or state of affairs.	Ny via marth dhymm a honna.
Pyth a'n lest rag dyski Bretonek?	What prevents him from learning Breton?	Note the unexpected use of <i>rag</i> here.	
A veus gwelys? Beuv. Na veuv. / A vewgh hwi gwelys? Beun. Na veun	Were you seen? Yes. No.		

Y leverir re lad'sa an bows dhyworth an gwerthji mayth oberi hi.	It is said that she had stolen the dress from the shop where she worked.	In speech, the 'r' of <i>ladra</i> is hard to fit into forms like the pluperfect, so it drops out, indicated by an apostrophe.	
Gorm yw ow dewlagas.	My eyes are dark brown.	<i>Gorm</i> is dark brown; <i>gell</i> is light brown.	
My a drest ty dhe wodhvos an pyth a wredh!	I trust you know what you're doing!		
Ass os ta pusorn a anken!	What a bundle of trouble you are!	Literal translation of an English expression.	
Ankombrus yw hy fara.	Her behaviour is embarrassing.	The key word goes at the beginning for emphasis.	
Nyns yw an pyth a wrug dha vroder kevrin vyth.	What your brother did is no secret.		
Hwi a gesskrifa.	You used to write to each other.	The prefix <i>kes-</i> means 'co-', 'inter-' or 'together'. In this case best translated 'to each other'.	
Diguv veu dha lavar.	Your remark was unkind.	In grammatical contexts, <i>lavar</i> means 'sentence', but here it is the more general 'remark'. <i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix with <i>kuv</i> = 'kind'.	
Mar hwystrydh, ny allav dha glewes yn ta.	If you whisper, I can't hear you very well.		
Py arghanti yw an nessa?	Which bank is the nearest?	The suffix <i>-ti</i> is a form of <i>chi</i> , 'house'.	
Yns i dha lyvrow? My a dyb aga bos dhymm!	Are they your books? I think they're mine!		Yw an lyvrow dhis?
Matthew a sevis a-varr rag na golla an kytrrin.	Matthew got up early so as not to miss the bus.	<i>Kelli</i> is normally 'to lose', but it also has this specialised meaning. <i>Golla</i> is the imperfect subjunctive to mark intention.	
Ny allav vy gweles!	I can't see!		
Milweyth gweth ages Logh yn kres an hav!	A thousand times worse than Looe in midsummer!	<i>Ages</i> stresses the second syllable.	
My a vinhwarthas warnedhi.	I smiled at her.	Either <i>orth</i> or <i>war</i> can be used for smile 'at'.	...vinhwarthas orti.
Kows ughella [isella], mar pleg.	Speak more loudly [softly], please.		
Gwriansow a gews ughella ages geryow.	Actions speak louder than words.	<i>Ages</i> stresses the second syllable.	
Ny wonn konvedhes. Arta, mar pleg, ha lenta.	I don't understand. Again, please, and more slowly.	As often as not, the verb <i>konvedhes</i> is paired with <i>godhvos</i> , as here.	Ny gonvedhav.
Nyns eus kosk pan nag eus kosoledh.	There's no sleep when there's no quiet.	Always <i>nag</i> , rather than <i>nyns</i> , after <i>pan</i> .	
Yma dhyn bosti pur dha a deyr steren.	We have a very good three-star restaurant.		Y'gan beus bosti...
Gwynn dha vys!	Lucky you!	Nothing to do with 'white'. A popular idiom, literally, 'Fair/blessed is your world'.	

Fest klav yw Katerina. Yn dourwith yma hi.	Katerina is very ill. She's in intensive care.	<i>Dourwith</i> : a modern word, comprising <i>gwitha</i> = 'to care for', 'to nurse', and <i>dour</i> = rigorous, intensive.	
Ny welis bythkweth argas y bar! Mes argasus yw y gnas.	I never saw aggression like it! But he's aggressive by nature.	<i>Y bar</i> : literally, 'its equal'.	Ny wrug vy gweles...
Yma an vamm wynn orth an fenester.	Grandmother is at the window.		
Fatel yw pronter an chapel? Nyns yw ev re dha, dell hevel.	What's the chapel minister like? He isn't too good, it seems.		
Pan eder ow kul glaw, y firir orth an bellwolok po y redir.	When it's raining, you watch TV or read.	<i>Eder</i> is the present impersonal form of <i>bos</i> ; <i>firir</i> of <i>mires</i> ; and <i>redir</i> of <i>redya</i> .	
A wre an venyn mos dhe'n eglos? Gwre. Na wre.	Did the woman used to go to church? Yes. No.		A e an venyn dhe'n eglos? E. Nag e.
Peder yw ankrydor.	Peter is an atheist.	Literally, 'an unbeliever'.	
Ow elses, Maria, a bellgewsis namnygen dhe ri dhymm danvonadow rag Tom.	My stepdaughter, Mary, phoned just now to give me a message for Tom.		...a wrug pellgewsil degynsow...
Deus [dewgh] omma!	Come here!		
My a wayt dha vos ewn!	I hope you're right!		My a wayt ty dhe vos ewn!
Ni a wayt aga bos lowen war-barth.	We hope they are happy together.		...wayt i dhe vos lowen...
Yma moos vras y'n stevel-dhybri.	There's a big table in the dining room.		
Ny'm bo mantel nos dhe wiska.	I didn't have a dressing-gown to wear.		Nyns esa mantel nos genev dhe wiska.
Ny allav redya yn-dann woslowes orth an radyo.	I can't read and listen to the radio at the same time.	Remember that <i>yn-dann</i> triggers a 2 nd mutation.	
Ystyn dhymm an holan.	Pass me the salt.		Gwra ystyn dhymm...
Usi Ervan ow koska? Nag usi; yma ev ow pellgewsil.	Is Ervan sleeping? No, he's on the phone.		
Nos dha dhywgh hwi oll!	Good night all!	<i>Nos</i> is feminine, so should strictly be followed by <i>dha</i> . But in practice, <i>Nos da</i> is common.	
Ple'ma ow faper? Y'n atalgist.	Where's my paper? In the bin/waste paper basket.		
Diharesow!	My apologies!		
Ty a gammdyb warnodho ev.	You've got the wrong idea about him.	Literally, 'think mistakenly', from <i>kamm</i> = 'bent', 'wrong', and <i>tybi</i> = 'to think'. Note the unexpected use of <i>war</i> .	
Mars ellen ni tramor mis Me a dheu, ni a assa an gath genes jy.	If we were to go overseas next May, we would leave the cat with you.	Imperfect subjunctive of <i>mos</i> to indicate the uncertainty of it.	
Ny gerghsons aga thaklow gansa.	They didn't bring their things with them.	<i>Kerghes</i> is usually 'to fetch' or 'to get', but spills over to the idea of 'to bring'.	Ny wrussons i kerghes... / Ny dhrosos...

Yth esa y'n klavji an gour a veu shyndys y arr.	The man whose leg got injured was in hospital.		
Pyth yw an traow ma, an re byghan?	What are these things—the little ones?		
Gas vy dhe'th weres, mar pleg dhis!	Allow me to help you, please!		
Nyns eus amany'n. Os ta sur nag eus amany'n?	There's no butter. Are you sure there's no butter?	<i>Nag</i> (not <i>nyns</i>) in the second sentence because it's a dependent clause.	
A grysdyh jy bos an hwel ma dhe dyli y wul?	Do you believe this work is worth doing?	<i>Tyli</i> is primarily 'to pay'.	A wredh jy krysi bos...
Diskwedh dhymm, mar pleg, an den a'm kuhudhas!	Point out to me, please, the person who told tales about me!	Literally, 'who accused me'.	Gwra diskwedhes dhymm...
A aswon an fordh, kevarwodhes ev an bagas.	Let the one who knows the way guide the group.	There is an implied <i>neb</i> at the beginning: 'whoever'. The prefix <i>kev-</i> , like <i>kes-</i> , means 'co-' or 'together'.	
Meth a's tevo a'n pyth a wrussa hi.	She was ashamed of what she'd done.	<i>Meth</i> is a feminine noun meaning 'shame'.	Yth esa meth gensi a'n pyth...
Heb na hirra lavarow, y tegeav an dra ma.	Without any further comment, I close this matter.		...my a dhegea an dra ma.
Kemmer myns a vynni.	Take as much as you want.	<i>Vynni</i> is subjunctive to indicate the open-endedness of the amount.	
Nyns eus den y'n bys na gammdyb treweythyow.	There's no-one at all who doesn't occasionally think mistakenly.	Literally, 'There's nobody in the world...' <i>Na</i> rather than <i>ny</i> because it is in a dependent clause.	
Eus lyver omma nag yw skwerdys y folennow?	Is there a book here that hasn't got its pages torn?	<i>Nag</i> rather than <i>nyns</i> because it is in a dependent clause.	
Yth esa losower galsa dhe Amerika Dhyghow.	There was a botanist who had gone to South America.	A tight pluperfect construction, almost the equivalent of the past participle <i>gylllys</i>.	...losower neb a alsa...
Honn yw bre a vynnav hy yskynna.	That's a hill that I intend to climb.	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'intend to'. Note the typical inclusion of the <i>hy</i> here.	
Dowr a yllir y eva.	Drinkable water.	The impersonal form of the verb <i>gallos</i> .	
A yll nebonan styrya prag y kyv meur a dus na yllons dyghtya orth an arghans a dhendylons i?	Can anyone explain why lots of people find they can't manage on the money they earn?	<i>Prag</i> must always be followed by <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Ple'ma'n chi byghan?	Where's the loo?	i.e. the toilet. <i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	Ple'ma'n attesva?
A nyns esa koffi gesys a-berth y'n kostrel?	Wasn't there any coffee left inside the flask?		
Ny goskis saw tamm.	I slept only a little.		Ny goskis marnas tamm.
Dilowr yw an ober tre ma.	This homework is unsatisfactory.	<i>Lowr</i> is 'enough', with the negative prefix <i>di-</i> .	

Yndella i a dhendyla aga fygans.	In this way they used to earn their living.		
Seul adhvessa yth yw an sevi, seul hwekka yth yns.	The riper the strawberries, the sweeter they are.	<i>Seul</i> is 'so many' or 'so much'. Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	Dhe adhvessa...dhe hwekka...
Kyn skeusas an lew, ev a veu daskevys kyns pell.	Though the lion escaped, it was caught before long.	<i>Daskevys</i> , literally 're-caught'.	Kyn tienkis an lew...
Ple hallav prena keus?	Where can I buy cheese?		
Na ankov! Na ankevewgh!	Don't forget! [<i>sing. & pl.</i>]		Na wra ankevi! Na wrewgh ankevi!
Pyth yw an enesow ma? Enesow Syllan yns.	What islands are these? They're the Isles of Scilly.		Py enesow yw an re ma?
Yns i hwerydh, an dhiw vowes na?	Are they sisters, those two girls?		
Deges yw an fenester.	The window is closed.	Put the key word first for emphasis.	
I a wrug henna rag atti.	They did that out of spite.	<i>Rag atti</i> is an idiom.	
An lyther ma yw nowydh devedhys.	This letter has just arrived.	<i>Nowydh</i> , used here as an adverb, is usually the best way to say 'just'.	
Klew! Klewewgh!	Listen!	<i>Klewes</i> , rather than <i>goslowes</i> , tends to be used here.	
Kyns y vos dyskador, souder o.	Before he was a teacher he was a soldier.		Kyns ev dhe vos...
Prag y fynnonn mos?	Why do they want to go?	<i>Prag</i> must always be followed by <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Y gerens a ynnias warnodho gorra oll y daklow yn trog an karr.	His parents insisted that he put all his stuff in the boot of the car.	Notice the use of <i>war</i> here.	
An howl a loskas y dhiwweus.	The sun burnt his lips.		
Hi a waynyas an gwari dall? Ankrysadow!	She has won the lottery? Incredible!		Y hwaynyas hi... Digrysadow!
Na wra ankevi dos a-vorow.	Don't forget to come tomorrow.		Na ankov dos...
Piw o a wrug tros pan entras ev nyhewer?	Who was it who made a noise when he came in last night?		
Dhe by eur yw an tren dhe Aberplymm?	What time is the train to Plymouth?		Dhe by eur yth yw...
Diskwedh dhyn an men may ma an alhwedh yn-danno.	Show us the stone that has the key under it.	Literally, '...the stone where the key is under it.'	
Na lavar ger!	Don't say a word!		Na wra leverel ger!
Ple'ma'n gwiwer rudh y'n wedhen? A ylllydh jy y weles? Gallav. Ottena, war an ughella skorren!	Where's the red squirrel in the tree? Can you see it? Yes. There it is, on the highest branch!	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	A yll'ta y weles?
Pur argelys yw aga chi.	Their house is very secluded.	The noun <i>argel</i> (f.) means 'secluded place', 'retreat' or 'refuge'.	

Mos a wrav dhe'n worvarghas rag prena gwara.	I shall go to the supermarket to buy supplies.	<i>Gor</i> is a prefix meaning 'over-' or 'super-'.	My a wra mos...
Hi yw delen ell. Nyns eus delen vyth glas.	It's a brown leaf. There isn't a single green leaf.	<i>Glas</i> is 'blue' but means 'green' when describing items in nature like grass and trees.	
Den meur y vri...	A famous man...	<i>Bri</i> means 'distinction', 'importance'.	
Wosa redya an dowlen my a geskewsis yn hy hever gans ow gour.	After reading the programme I talked about it with my husband.	The preposition <i>yn-kever</i> can split, as here.	
A ny'm gwelses, ytho? Na'th welsen.	Hadn't you seen me, then? No.	The pluperfect tense in both question and answer.	A ny wrusses jy ow gweles, ytho?
Nyns esos jy ow serri, esos jy?	You're not getting angry, are you?		Nyns esos ta...
Ev a gar sevi, mes gwell yw ganso avan.	He loves strawberries, but prefers raspberries.	<i>Sevi</i> and <i>avan</i> are both collective nouns.	
Yma meur a wiwerow rudh y'n koos ma.	There are lots of red squirrels in this wood.		Yma lies gwiwer rudh... / Yma gwiwerow rudh pals...
Ny wodhons i konvedhes Kernewek rag na vynnens pesya orth y studhya.	They don't know Cornish because they weren't willing to continue studying it.	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'willing to'.	
P'eur hwra ev dos?	When does he come?		P'eur teu ev?
An le may hwarva an droglam yw drogaswonys.	The place where the accident happened is notorious.	<i>Drogaswonys</i> = 'badly-known', i.e. known for negative reasons.	
Res yw devnydhya dha ympynnyon rag may kyffi an gorthyp.	You must use your brains so that you may find the answer.	The subjunctive of <i>kavos</i> indicates wish or intention—and a degree of uncertainty.	...rag kavos an gorthyp.
Ny gonvedhav.	I don't understand.		Ny wonn konvedhes.
My a gar ow fleghes ha'm fleghes wynn.	I love my children and my grandchildren.	Notice the use of both types of possessive adjective in this sentence.	Y karav ow fleghes...
Gas vy dhe dremena, mar pleg.	Let me pass, please.		
Daskevys veu an fleghes diogel ha kosel.	The children were found safe and sound.	<i>Diogel ha kosel</i> : the set phrase for 'safe and sound'.	
Ny vynnnav gul ken, mars yw henna y vodh.	I don't intend to do otherwise, if that's what he wants.	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'intend to'.	
Prag na'm pyssons a styrya an mater dhedha, mar ny'n konvedhsens?	Why didn't they ask me to explain the matter to them, if they hadn't understood it?	<i>Prag</i> must always be followed by <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> . Other options for 'explain' are <i>ygeri</i> and <i>displegya</i> .	
Kerdhyn a'n tu na, mars eus hyns der an koos.	Let's walk in that direction, if there's a way through the wood.	<i>Tu</i> is a useful word when you need to talk about direction.	Gwren kerdhes...
Gwynn vys, mar mynnowgh gortos gensi.	Fine, if you [<i>pl.</i>] intend to wait with her.		
My a werthsa ow chi ha prena tylda yn y le, a pe ev haval orth y ji eev.	I'd have sold my house and bought a tent in its place, if it were like <i>his</i> house.	When two verbs are in parallel, the second one (<i>prena</i>) takes the infinitive (dictionary form). Note the <i>a</i> for 'if', as an alternative to <i>mar</i> .	

Ny vien ni yn fyw, na vens i.	We wouldn't be alive, were it not for them.	<i>Vens</i> : imperfect subjunctive of <i>bos</i> .	
Meth via ni dh'y asa yn-mes.	It would be a shame for us to leave him out.		
I a wovynnas orthiv mar mynnen ledya an kana.	They asked me if I'd be willing to lead the singing.	<i>Mynnen</i> —here in the sense of 'to be willing'—is imperfect, since the 'would' is not conditional.	
Unn pols, mar pleg...	One moment, please...		
Yagh yw agan kespos arghanti y'n eur ma.	Our bank balance is healthy at present.	Put the key word first for emphasis.	
Yma astel ober war an hyns horn.	There's a strike on the railways.	Literally, 'a stoppage of work'.	
Nyns ov yn poynt da.	I'm not well.		Anyagh ov.
Yma an vamm wynn yn annedh-witha lemmy.	Granny is in a care home now.	<i>Annedh tus koth</i> is 'old folks' home'.	
Hwyth war gamm!	Blow steadily!	<i>War gamm</i> normally means 'backwards'.	Hwyth yn fast!
My a'n gwrug avel ges.	I did it as a joke.	<i>Avel</i> stresses the 2 nd syllable.	
Pyth yw rag kon? Ny wonn hwath. Pysk, martesen.	What's for supper? I don't know yet. Fish, perhaps.		
A wredh jy dha vara dha honan?	Do you make your own bread?		
Prov-lewya Tommi a vydh gorfennys erbynn an eur ma.	Tommy's driving test will have finished by now.		
Gwariyn pel droos!	Let's play football!		Gwren ni gwari pel droos!
Mr Grey res eth dhe sodhva Konsel an Dre rag krodhvolas a-dro dhe studh an kons a-rag y ji.	Mr Grey has gone to the office of the Town Council to complain about the state of the pavement in front of his house.		
Fatel lytherennir henna?	How is that spelt?	The impersonal form of the verb.	
Yowann yw y gottha koweth.	John is his oldest friend.		
Ny godh dhis breusi tus kyns ty dhe wodhvos piw yns ha puptra a-dro dhedha.	You shouldn't judge people before you know who they are and everything about them.	<i>Kodha</i> in this sense means an obligation in the sense of what is appropriate or fitting.	
Oberi gans tredan a yll bos argollus.	Working with electricity can be risky.	<i>Argollus</i> is 'risky' as distinct from <i>peryllus</i> , which is 'dangerous'.	
Ro [rewgh] dhymm henna!	Give me that!		
Y lowena o ogas re vras dh'y godhevel.	His happiness was almost too great to bear.	Note the <i>y</i> before <i>godhevel</i> , literally 'too great to bear it'.	
Prag yth evas hi an te tooth da? Hi a wra eva pupprys tooth men.	Why did she drink the tea very quickly? She always drinks at top speed.	<i>Prag</i> must always be followed by <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> . Two useful expressions using <i>tooth</i> = 'speed'.	Hi a yv pupprys...

Skant ny wonn y gonvedhes.	I can't quite understand it.	<i>Skant</i> is followed by a negative verb; <i>skantlowr</i> , which means the same, is followed by a positive one.	Skantlowr y konvedhav.
Gwithewgh na gotthowgh!	Take care [<i>pl.</i>] that you don't fall!	The present subjunctive of <i>kodha</i> , 'to fall', expressing the desire in the warning.	
Ny yll ev kewsel; avlavar yth yw.	He can't speak; he's mute [dumb].		
Esos jy [esowgh hwi] ow koslowes?	Are you listening?		Esos ta...
Mars effys re a'n gwin ma, y pes medhow.	If one drank too much of this wine, one would be drunk.	Two instances of the impersonal, both in its imperfect form.	
P'eur tehwelons i? Nos Wener.	When do they come back? Friday night.		P'eur hwrons i dehweles? Dy'Gwener nosweyth.
My yw sur dell ylyn ni restra neppyth.	I'm sure we can arrange something.	This kind of use of <i>dell</i> is characteristic of Late Cornish. Middle Cornish prefers the alternative ->>	Sur ov ni dhe allos restra neppyth.
Ny wrav vy megi, meur ras.	I don't smoke, thanks.		Ny vogav, meur ras.
Anporthadow yw an tomder an hav ma.	The heat is unbearable this summer.	Example of putting the key word first for emphasis.	
Yw an lyvrow gwerthys? Nag yns.	Are the books sold? No.	Though <i>bos</i> in the question uses the singular form, in the answer it must be plural.	
Eus neppyth ow leski? Ny glewav tra vyth.	Is there something burning? I don't smell anything.	<i>Klewes</i> normally = 'to hear', but can also have this wider meaning of 'perceive' using a different one of the senses.	
Na slynk war leur glyb an gegin!	Don't slip on the wet floor of the kitchen!		
Martyn eth dhe'n treth mes nys eth dhe neuvya.	Martin went to the beach, but he didn't go to swim.		Martyn a wrug mos dhe'n treth...
Dhe by dydh y tiwedh dha ober gans an gowethas na?	On what day does your work with that company end?		
Yma edhom dhyn a arlenwel an oyl.	We need to top up the oil.		
Fatel leverir ... yn Kernewek?	How do you say ... in Cornish?	The impersonal form of <i>leverel</i> .	
An maw a gramblas yn-bann kepar ha pan ve sim.	The boy scrambled up just as though he were a monkey.	<i>Be</i> is the imperfect subjunctive of <i>bos</i> , reflecting the English 'were' (rather than 'was').	
A wre'ta dos omma yn fenowgh?	Do you come here often?		A dheudh omma...
Mygyl orth y hwel o ev.	He was lukewarm towards his work.		
Yma glaw ow tegynsywa.	There is rain threatening.	<i>Degynsywa</i> = 'to impend'.	
Gwra redya an folenigow ma gans brys ygor.	Read these leaflets with an open mind.		Red an folenigow ma, ygor dha vrys.
Hel an Dre yw drehevians teg.	The Town Hall is a lovely building.		
A nys o an diwes na dhe Wella? Nag o. Dhe Gerensa o.	Wasn't that William's drink? No, it was Kerensa's.		

Yw an mebel parys? Nag yns.	Is the furniture ready? No.	<i>Mebel</i> is a collective noun. It thus requires a plural verb in the answer.	
A vedhydh jy orth agan gweres, ytho?	Will you be helping us, then?	When <i>ow kweres</i> moves apart to allow an object pronoun in (<i>agan</i>), the <i>ow</i> becomes <i>orth</i> .	
Pyth yw styr a ... ?	What is the meaning of ... ?		
An perbren re devis meur a-ban y'n plansas ev nans yw diw vledhen.	The pear tree has grown a lot since he planted it two years ago.	'Since', when followed by a verb, is <i>a-ban</i> . When followed by a noun it is <i>a-dhia</i> .	
P'eur y's tevydh aga huntelles?	When will they have their meeting?		
Fatel ens pan y's gwelsys?	How were they when you saw them?	No need to put an <i>i</i> at the end because the <i>ens</i> tells us it is 'they' rather than 'her' that we are talking about.	
Yth o tre vyghan pur dheg may hyllir bos trigys ynni.	It was a very nice little town to live in.	The impersonal form of <i>gallos</i> : 'to be able to live in'.	
Prag y hwre'ta yndella?	Why do you do that?	<i>Prag</i> must always be followed by <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Gwith yn-hons kompes bys dhe'n growsfordh.	Keep straight on as far as the crossroads.		Gwith war ewn bys...
Ple temedhsowgh hwi agas dew?	Where did you two marry?		Ple hwrussowgh demedhi...
Te yeyn yw gwell ages dowr.	Cold tea is better than water.	<i>Ages</i> stresses the last syllable.	...gwell es dowr.
Y hwaytys y fynnens i pesya gans aga dyskansow.	It was expected that they would continue with their lessons.	<i>Hwaytys</i> is the imperfect impersonal form of <i>gwaytyas</i> . <i>Fynnens</i> adds an element of 'their decision' and is imperfect because the 'would' is not conditional.	
'Pandr'a wrav?' ev a wovynnas.	'What shall I do?' he asked.	The present tense with a future meaning.	
Re booth yw hi dhe hanter-dydh.	It's too hot at midday.	Climate and weather conditions are feminine. <i>Pooth</i> is more extreme heat than <i>tomm</i> .	
Yma blas hweg ow tos dhyworth an boos y'n gegin.	There's a nice smell coming from the food in the kitchen.	<i>Blas</i> can be either 'smell' or 'taste'.	
Aga chi yw gwerthys y'n eur ma.	Their house is sold now.		
Hweg yw hi, res yw avowa, mes nebes droktemprys.	She's nice, admittedly, but a bit bad-tempered.		
Yma dhodho stons anserghek.	He has an independent attitude.		Ev a'n jeves stons...
Diwleuv vedhel an glavjiores a das y dal terthennek.	The nurse's soft hands touched his fevered brow.		...a wrug tava y dal...
Gwren keschanjya rann!	Let's swap roles!		Keschenjyn rann!
Ev a esedh yn Chi an Arlydhi.	He sits in the House of Lords.		Esedha yn Chi an Arlydhi a wra ev.

Ny wonn eus koffi gesys.	I don't know if there's any coffee left.	This is not a 'conditional' 'if', so we don't need <i>mars</i> .	
Res yw hy gorra dhe'n medhek mar kyll hi bos sawys.	She needs taking to the doctor to find out if she can be cured.	Note the use of <i>gorra</i> in this type of context for 'to take'. 'To find out' is implied rather than stated.	...dhe'n medhek rag dismygi mar kyll hi...
Ev re leveris y teu mar kylli.	He has said he will come if he can.	<i>Y teu</i> : present tense for the future: literally, 'He comes if he can.' <i>Kylli</i> is present subjunctive to indicate the open-endedness.	
Ev a leveris y to mar kalla.	He said he would come if he could.	This moves the above sentence back a step in time. <i>Y to</i> is imperfect, and <i>kalla</i> is imperfect subjunctive.	
Deber e, kyn na'n kerydh!	Eat it, even though you don't like it!		...kyn na wruss'ta y gara.
Mar ny gowssa mar veur, ny'n jevia mar lies eskar.	If he hadn't talked so much, he wouldn't have so many enemies.	Two different meanings of <i>mar</i> in one sentence.	Mar ny gowssa kemmys, ny'n jevia keniver eskerens.
My a'n kar, kyn na'n kyrry jy.	I like him, even though you may not.	The 'like' verb has to be repeated in Cornish constructions of this kind. <i>Kyrry</i> is present subjunctive, reflecting the 'may not'.	Y'n karav, kyn...
Kepar dell esen vy ow leverel...	As I was saying...		
Na grys dhodho, pan lever ev pypynag a bleg dhodho.	Don't believe him, since he says anything he pleases.	Note the use of <i>pan</i> here. <i>Pypynag</i> stresses the last syllable.	Na wra krysi dhodho...
Wosa hwi dhe vos kuhudhys, ny worthebsowgh. Praga?	After you [<i>pl.</i>] had been accused, you didn't reply. Why?	<i>Praga</i> is the same as <i>prag</i> , just with a bit more vocal weight.	Wosa agas bos kuhudhys...
My a sew war-lergh dha garr.	I will follow behind your car.	The present tense with a future meaning.	My a wra sewya...
Yw Tegan demedhys? Nag yw. Anstag yw hi y'n eur ma.	Is Tegan married? No, she's currently unattached.		
An gan ma, kyns hi dh'y hana, ny via klewys nep-prys a-rag tus.	This song, before she sang it, had never been heard in public.		...ny via klewys bythkweth...
Nyns o ev maga fel dell re bia seuladhydh.	He wasn't as crafty as he had been formerly.	<i>Seuladhydh</i> has the stress on the last syllable.	...mar fel...
Tom byghan a folhwarthas pan godhas y hwor dhywar hy skavel.	Little Tom giggled when his sister fell off her stool.		...a wrug folhwerthin...
Kettooth ha hemma, ev y honan a godhas dhywar y skavel eev!	At the same time as this, he himself fell off his stool!	<i>Kettooth</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Dha dro yw.	It's your turn.		Dha dro yth yw.
Pandra! An pris na yw avresonus.	What! That price is unreasonable.	<i>-av</i> is a rare negative prefix.	
Pyth yw an arwodhik ma?	What's this icon? [<i>computer</i>]	<i>-ik</i> is a diminutive suffix, here attached to <i>arwodh</i> = 'sign'.	
Kosk kosel, ow baban hweg!	Sleep quietly, my sweet baby!		Kosk yn kosel...

Feusik yns, a nyns yns i?	They're lucky, aren't they?		
Ev a'm gwra skwith gans y grodhvolas heb dhiwedh.	He makes me tired with his endless complaining.	<i>Heb</i> causes a 2 nd mutation only before <i>diwedh</i> , <i>dout</i> , <i>gorfenn</i> and <i>gow</i>.	...y grodhvolas didhiwedh.
Yma Mamm a'y esedh yn hy hador vregh.	Mother is sitting [<i>i.e. seated</i>] in her armchair.		
Hedh! Hedh! An sinellow yw rudh, er agan pynn!	Stop! Stop! The lights are red, against us!	<i>Er agan pynn</i> : the split form of <i>erbynn</i> .	An golowys fordh yw rudh...
...orth agan spenans ni.	...at our own expense.		
Agan ki a ynkleudh eskern y'n lowarth.	Our dog buries bones in the garden.		...a wra ynkleudhya...
Ny wrav godhvos an eur may hwarva.	I don't know what time it happened.	This is a double use of <i>godhvos</i> , but it occurs!	Ny wonn an eur...
My a gar an spiser.	I like the grocer.		
An chi ma? Teyr bledhen o ev ow korfenna.	This house? It took three years to finish.	Literally, 'It was three years finishing.'	
Ni a with an yer a-ji dhe grow nosweyth ma na's synsso an lowarn.	We keep the hens inside a shed at night so that the fox won't get them.	<i>Synsso</i> is present subjunctive, to indicate intention. <i>May</i> followed by a negative becomes <i>ma na</i> .	
Anvas yw danvon fowesigyon dhe Rwanda.	It's immoral to send refugees to Rwanda.	<i>Mas</i> is 'good' in the moral sense.	
Dornleow an darasow yw plos.	The handles of the doors are dirty.		
Fatel wrav mos alemma dhe'n gorsav?	How do I get from here to the station?		Fatel av alemma...
Gwell via genen gul tro y'n pow kyns es mos dhe'n dre.	We'd rather take a trip in the country than go to town.	<i>Kyns es</i> (= 'before') translates the 'rather', even though that preference is already implied in the <i>gwell</i>.	...y'n pow a-der mos...
A dheuthys jy rag keskewsel?	Did you come to have a chat?	<i>Kes</i> is a common prefix denoting 'together'.	A wruss'ta dos rag...
Ev a'n jeves meur a awedhyans gans an konsel.	He has a lot of influence with the council.		Yma ganso meur a...
Gas vy dhe vires orth an lyther na, mar pleg.	Let me look at that letter, please.		
Pyth yw asen asen an asen na?	What's the radius of that donkey's rib?	Three different meanings of <i>asen</i> . 'Radius' and 'rib' are both feminine; 'donkey' is masculine.	
...dhe leverel an lyha.	...to say the least.		
Dybryn kyns an dowlen orth an BW, ha golghyn an lestri wosa an dowlen dhe worfenna.	Let's eat before the programme on the TV and wash the dishes after the programme has ended.	The Cornish equivalent of the abbreviation TV is PW (= <i>pellwolok</i>). When mutated it becomes BW. But in Cornish we normally say the full word rather than just the letters.	Gwren dybri kyns...ha gwren golghi an lestri...
Ny wrug vy golya kyns.	I haven't sailed before.		Ny golis kyns.
Kows kuv!	Speak kindly!	<i>Kuv</i> : an adjective used here as an adverb.	Kows yn kuv!
Hweg yw an awel glor ma.	This breeze is pleasant.	<i>Klor</i> means 'mild' or 'moderate'.	

Dohajydh da dhis, Me. Kewer deg, a nyns yw hi?	Good afternoon, May. Lovely weather, isn't it?	<i>Dohajydh</i> stresses the last syllable. Climate and weather conditions are always feminine.	
P'eur hyllydh jy dos?	When can you come?		P'eur hyllydh jy dos?
Pur sewen o an fer; ni a wrug kavos moy es pypm kans peuns oll war-barth.	The fair was very successful; we took more than £500 all together.	<i>Peuns</i> , remember, is a singular noun. Its plural is <i>peunsow</i>.	...ni a gavas moy es...
Gwayt na ylli na fella! An veyn war amal an als yn-hons yw fest diomborth.	Mind you don't go any further! The stones on the edge of the cliff over there are very unstable.	<i>Ylli</i> is present subjunctive, expressing desire. <i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix, here with <i>omborth</i> = 'balanced'.	...yw fest diantel.
A vynnas Wella gweles an fylm? Mynnas. Na vynnas.	Did Wella want to see the film? Yes/No.		
Tofu? Anvlasus yw!	Tofu? It's tasteless!		
Ny yll hi gul ken es dell wra hi.	She can do no other than what she does.		
Agan pel re godhas yn-mysk an askal na.	Our ball has fallen among those thistles.	<i>Askal</i> is a collective noun.	
Pyth yw kamm, Jori?	What's the matter, George?		
Ty yw gocki, dhe'm breus vy.	You're daft, in my opinion.	Note the use of <i>dhe</i> here. One can also use <i>orth</i> ->>	Gocki os ta, orth ow brys.
Kyns penn bledhen y fedhyn dhe Essa.	Before the year-end we'll be in Saltash.	You could say <i>penn an vledhen</i> , but the <i>an</i> isn't essential.	Kyns penn an vledhen...
Heb dhout ty a wra prederi yn tyffrans wosa nos a gosk.	No doubt you'll think differently after a night's sleep.	<i>Heb</i> causes a 2 nd mutation only before <i>diwedh</i> , <i>dout</i> , <i>gorfenn</i> and <i>gow</i> .	
My a wrug ow ober ow honan.	I did my own work.		Y hwrug vy ow ober...
Pes termyn y fydh kyns hwi dhe vos parys?	How long will it be before you [pl.] are ready?		...kyns agas bos parys?
Unn vynyssen hepken hag y fedhav vy genes.	Just one minute and I'll be with you.		...ha my a wra bos genes.
Kyns drehedhes kres an dre, y trehedhir drehevyans gwynn ha bras.	Before reaching the town centre, you come to a big, white building.	<i>Trehedhir</i> : the impersonal form of <i>drehedhes</i> . Notice how, in Cornish, pairs of adjectives (<i>gwynn ha bras</i>) often go the other way round from English ('big, white').	
Pandr'a garses eva?	What would you like to drink?		Pandr'a vyn'ta dhe eva?
Hag ottomma skeusen strus, hir pluv y lost.	And here's a photo of an ostrich with long tail feathers.	Note this typically Cornish construction for adjectival phrases. Far better than using <i>gans</i> .	
An mor o kompes ha glas.	The sea was calm and blue.		
Honn yw towlen ma na woslowyn orti.	That's a programme we don't listen to.	<i>May</i> becomes <i>ma</i> before a negative.	...ma na wren ni goslowes orti.
Konsel an dre a dewlis gwrians kresen-brenassa nowydh.	The town council planned the creation of a new shopping-centre.		

Joy re skrifas dhodho mes nyns eus gorthyp na hwath.	Joy has written to him but there's no reply yet.	Notice the double negative.	
Ass yw hir an ayrlorgh na!	What a tall aerial that is!		
Ena, Jamys a dorras an desten a-dro dhe'n lyther koynt.	Then, James raised the subject of the strange letter.	<i>Terri</i> is normally 'to break'. But here it is used in the sense of 'to break open' or 'broach'.	...a attamyas an desten a'n lyther koynt.
Dro dhymm krasen aral, mar pleg. Yma nown dhymm.	Bring me another piece of toast, please. I'm hungry.		
Iwerdhonek yw yeth keltek.	Irish is a Celtic language.	<i>Yeth</i> is feminine, but doesn't soften <i>keltek</i> because of the exception to the rule, i.e. no mutation if the noun ends in -s or -th and the adjective begins with p-, k- or t-.	
I eth yn-kerdh.	They set off.		
Nebes anvodhek o hi a ri hy hanow.	She was rather reluctant to give her name.	<i>Bodh</i> is 'will', with the negative prefix <i>an-</i> .	Nebes poos o gensi a ri...
A nyns esos jy orth ow skoodhya?	Aren't you supporting me?		A nyns esos ta...
Euthyk yw an gewer hedhyw yn tir hag yn mor.	The weather today is dreadful on land and sea.	Another case where Cornish says 'in' where English has 'on'.	
Kolan a vir orth an lyver heb redya unn ger.	Colin looks at the book without reading a single word.		
Ass yw bleudh an gwias ma!	How delicate this fabric is!		
Ple'ma ow euryor? War astel an oles.	Where's my watch? On the mantelpiece.	<i>Oles</i> is 'fireplace' and <i>astel</i> is 'plank'.	
Ottomma! Ow gols. My re dennas diw vlewenn wynn dhyworto!	See here! My hair. I've pulled two white strands from it!	<i>Blew</i> , like <i>gols</i> , is a collective noun for 'hair'. A strand of hair is <i>blewen</i> .	
An voos ma yw derow.	This table is oak.		Derow yw an voos ma.
A vyn'ta my dhe vleynya dha bluvn blomm?	Do you want me to sharpen your pencil?	<i>Pluven</i> is 'feather' or 'pen' (from the quill connection), and <i>plomm</i> is 'lead' (the element).	
Fatel wredh mos tre alemma?	How do you get home from here?		Fatel edh tre...
An vodrep Me a dorras bleujyow yn hy lowarth.	Aunty May picked flowers in her garden.	Another specialist use of <i>terri</i> , 'to break'.	
Orto y firas par dell ve ankoth.	He looked at him just as though he were a stranger.	<i>Ankoth</i> is an adjective meaning 'strange' or 'unknown'.	Ev a viras orto...
Kyn nag yw saw hwegh bloodh, diown yw Stevan yn-mysk enevales.	Even though he's only six, Stephen is fearless among animals.	<i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix, here with <i>own</i> = 'fear'.	
My a'n gwra gwella gylliv.	I'll do it as best I can.	<i>Gylliv</i> is the present subjunctive, indicating the open-endedness of the statement.	
Pooth yw hi y'n steval ma. A nyns eus ayrewnans?	It's boiling-hot in this room. Isn't there any air-conditioning?	<i>Pooth</i> is more extreme heat than <i>tomm</i> . Climate and weather conditions are feminine.	

Ygor dhymm daras an karrji, mar pleg, rag may lewiv an karr a-ji.	Open the garage door for me, please, so that I may drive the car in.	Note the use of <i>dhymm</i> rather than <i>ragov</i> . <i>Lewiv</i> is the present subjunctive.	
Eus balegva dhe'n chi ma?	Does this house have a balcony?	<i>Balek</i> is an adjective meaning 'jutting out'.	A'n jeves an chi ma balegva?
Kabol an devnydhyow bys mayth yns kowal kemyskys.	Stir the ingredients until they are thoroughly mixed.		...bys may fons kowal kemyskys.
Ny vynnas entra dhe'n lowarth ha'n ki ena.	He wasn't willing to enter the garden while the dog was there.	<i>Ha</i> here in the sense of 'while'. Note that this clause has no verb; it is just implied.	
Dh'y lawa!	Praise him (God)!		
My a glewas tros ughel yn-mes. Yma euth dhymm!	I heard a loud noise outside. I'm terrified!		My a wrug klewes tros...
Wosa agan gweles ev eth tre.	After seeing us he went home.		
Blogh, dall ha bodhar yw ev.	He's bald, blind and deaf.		Mool, dall ha bodhar...
Sowsnek yw mammyeth Yowann.	English is John's mother-tongue.		
Anwaytys veu devedhyans an Myghtern.	The King's arrival was unexpected.	<i>Myghtern</i> stresses the 2 nd syllable.	Anwaytyes veu...
Gwren ni kavos ken diwes lemmyn war-barth.	Let's have another drink together now.	'Another of a different kind' is usually <i>aral</i> ; 'another of the same kind' is <i>ken</i> .	Kevyn ken diwes...
Gwrys yn ta!	Well done!		
Gans lavar hegar dhe beub, yth hasas hi.	With a friendly word to all, she left.	The veerbal particle <i>y</i> becomes <i>yth</i> before a vowel or 'h', but still triggers a 5 th mutation.	...dhe beub, hi a asas.
A glewsys jy henna gans Maria?	Did you hear that from Mary?	Note the use of <i>gans</i> here.	A wruss'ta klewes henna...
An kynsa torn esa dhymm wosa henna, my a bellgewis orth agan laghyas.	The first opportunity I had after that, I phoned our solicitor.		
Yma agan mamm wynn ow podhara.	Our grandmother is getting deaf.	From the adjective <i>bodhar</i> = 'deaf'.	
P'eur hwruss'ta mos dhe'n treth?	When did you go to the beach?		P'eur ethys dhe'n treth?
Yma an vamm orth an daras. Ygor e, ytho!	Mother is at the door. Open it, then!	<i>E</i> is a shortened form of <i>ev</i> .	
...orth penn an mis.	...at the end of the month.	The main meaning of <i>penn</i> is, of course, 'head', but it can often mean 'end'.	
Nyns usi an maw a lonksa askorn pysk y'n klavji lemmyn.	The boy who had swallowed a fish bone is not in hospital now.	<i>Lonksa</i> is the pluperfect of <i>lenki</i> .	
Barthusek yw an liwyans na!	That painting is marvellous!	They key word put first for emphasis.	
Dar! Nyns yw hi gylllys?	What! Hasn't she gone?	Expressing disapproval that she is still here. <i>Gylllys</i> , the past participles of <i>mos</i> , is used here as an adjective.	
Klerha an dra ragon, mar pleg.	Clarify the matter for us, please.		Gwra klerhe an dra...
Anygerys yw ow rohow hwath.	My presents are still unopened.	<i>An-</i> is a negative prefix.	

A wre'ta kewsel Frynkek?	Do you speak French?		A gewsydh jy Frynkek?
Sur ov na wra tra vyth treylya ow brys.	I'm sure nothing's going to change my mind.	<i>Na</i> rather than <i>ny</i> because it is in a dependent clause.	
Yma an kresen-brenassa a-ves dhe'n dre.	The shopping centre is outside of the town.		
Ryb an fenester yth esen vy, ow mires war-ves.	I was by the window, looking out.	<i>War-ves</i> is the right word for 'outwards' here.	
My a gews Frynkek ha nebes Spaynek.	I speak French and a bit of Spanish.		My a wrav kewsel...
Ogas boll yw dha groglennow.	Your curtains are almost transparent.	When serving as a adverb governing an adjective like this, <i>ogas</i> stands alone (not <i>ogas ha</i>).	
Yma an leth kro enos y'n yeynell.	The fresh milk is over there In the fridge.	The <i>-ell</i> ending usually indicates machines, instruments or mechanisms, and is feminine.	...yn hons y'n yeynell.
My a wortas y'n chi an ros ganso hanter our po a-dro dhodho.	I stayed in the wheelhouse with him for half an hour or so.		My a wrug gortos...
Pandr'a wren ni a-vorow?	What shall we do tomorrow?	A present-tense verb with a future meaning.	
Ple fyn'ta [fynnowgh hwi] mos?	Where do you want to go?		Ple fynnydh jy mos?
'My a vynn kachya an logosen na!' yn-medh an gath dhedhi hy honan.	'I intend to catch that mouse!' said the cat to itself.		
A ble'th os ta devedhys? Devedhys ov a Bow Evrek.	Where do you come from? I'm from Yorkshire.		
Ynkladhva ha bedhros yw an keth tra.	A cemetery and a graveyard are the same thing.	There's also <i>korflan</i> (from <i>korf</i> = 'body'). All three nouns are feminine.	
My a wra direwi an kig ma.	I'm going to defrost this meat.	<i>Rew</i> is 'ice' and <i>rewi</i> 'to freeze'. <i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix.	
Yma ev ow kweres y das ow klanhe an karr.	He's helping his father clean the car.		
An tas a golmas y gi orth an peul rag na dhianka.	Father tied his dog to the post so that it wouldn't escape.	<i>Golmas</i> is the preterite of <i>kelmi</i> . <i>Dhiannka</i> is the imperfect subjunctive, expressing purpose.	An tas a wrug kelmi...
A dheriva hi hy hwedhel orthis pub pennseythen?	Did she used to tell you her story every weekend?		A wre hi deriva...
A's aswonys i, ytho? Gwren. / Aswonyn.	Did you used to know them, then? Yes.	The <i>i</i> indicates that the 's means 'them', not 'her'.	A wres jy agas aswon...?
Gwith war an babi!	Look after the baby!	<i>Gwith war</i> = 'to watch over'.	Truedh an baban!
Y noy a dennas magoryow an chi koth war-nans.	His nephew pulled the remains of the old house down.		Y noy a wrug tenna...
Hebdhi nyns ov lowen.	Without her I'm not happy.		

Gwynnvys an den a brenas chi kyns an kost dhe ughelhe!	Fortunate is the person who bought a house before the cost rose!	Remember that the penultimate-syllable stress rule still applies with verbs in <i>-he</i> . So the stress is on the middle syllable of <i>ughelhe</i> .	
Mar kwrons i hemma, fol yns i.	If they do this, they are foolish.		...i yw fol.
Eus hwans dhedhi a veler dowr y'n baramanyn gans an oy?	Does she want watercress in the sandwich with the egg?	<i>Beler dowr</i> is a collective noun.	
Ple hyllir gobrena karr y'n dre ma?	Where can one hire a car in this town?	<i>Gyllir</i> is the impersonal form of <i>gallos</i> . <i>Go-</i> is a diminutive prefix, here reducing 'buy' (<i>prena</i>) to 'hire'.	
An barga a veu selys dres ken banna gwin.	The deal was sealed with another drop of wine.	'Another of a different kind' is usually <i>aral</i> ; 'another of the same kind' is <i>ken</i> . Note the use of <i>dres</i> , meaning 'by means of' here.	
I yw an re dhiek.	They are the lazy ones.		An re dhiek yns i.
Ple'ma'n gerlyver Kernewek? War dressa estyllen an argh lyvrow y'n esedhva yma, dell dybav.	Where's the Cornish dictionary? It's on the third shelf of the bookcase in the lounge, I think.	Note the placing of <i>yma</i> here.	
Nyns eus na broder na hwor dhymm.	I have no brothers or sisters.		Ny'm beus na broder na hwor.
Dhe vyghanna y skrifons an lytherennow, dhe galessa y fedhons dhe redya.	The smaller they write the letters, the harder they will be to read.		
Mar pe ev nahen ervirans, ni a via anfeusik.	If it had been any other decision, we would have been unlucky.	<i>Pe</i> (4 th mutation after <i>mar</i> = 'if') is the imperfect subjunctive of <i>bos</i> . <i>Nahen</i> stresses the last syllable.	
A welsys jy myns an boos a dhybris ev?	Did you see the amount of food he ate?		A wruss'ta gweles...
Devedhys yw ow howeth a Bow Frynk.	My friend is from France.		
Desedhys yw an eglos y'n dre.	The church is situated in town.	<i>Desedhys</i> : a past participle serving as an adjective. The 'short form of <i>bos</i> with nouns and adjectives' rule takes precedence over the 'long form with places' one. So here we have <i>yw</i> , not <i>yma</i> .	
Py yeth yw kewsys yn Kembra? Kembrek yw kewsys ena, ryb Sowsnek.	What language is spoken in Wales? Welsh is spoken there, alongside English.		
Ty yw kar Mona, a nyns yw henna gwir?	You're a relative of Mona's, isn't that right?		Kar Mona os ta...
Red an henwyn yn unn rew.	Read the names one after the other.	If this meant 'read aloud' it would be <i>Lenn an henwyn...</i> <i>Ynn unn rew</i> is literally, 'in a row (line)'.	Gwra redya an henwyn...
Yth hevel Maria dhe seni ena klogh an daras a-rag.	It seems that Mary then rang the front-door bell.		
Ass yw ledan ben an wedhen na!	How broad the trunk of that tree is!		

Nyns esa tra vyth moy leverys a-dro dhe'n desten dres remenant an dohajydh.	Nothing more was said on the subject for the rest of the afternoon.	<i>Remenant</i> (a loan-word) stresses the first syllable. <i>Dohajydh</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Yw an bond ledan da omma?	Is the broadband good here??		
Otta hi!	There she is!		
Ymons i ow fistena dhe brena bara kyns an gwerthji dhe dhegea.	They are hurrying to buy bread before the shop closes.		
Nyns eus genev bara dien vyth oll hedhyw.	I haven't any wholemeal bread at all today.	<i>Dien</i> basically means 'complete', but has a specialised meaning here.	Ny'm beus bara...
A wre'ta kewsel Kernewek? Gwra, nebes.	Do you speak Cornish? Yes, a bit.		A gewsydh jy Kernewek? Kowsav, nebes.
Ty re wovynnas orthiv govyn ma na'm beus gorthyp dhodho.	You've asked me a question to which I don't have an answer.	<i>May</i> followed by a negative becomes <i>ma na</i> .	
Da lowr, mar myn'ta.	OK, if you wish.		...mar mynnydh jy.
Y krysir y fydh an gool keswlasek ordenys omma y'n vledhen a dheu.	It is believed that the international festival will be [arranged to be] held here next year.	<i>Krysir</i> : the impersonal form of <i>krysi</i> . The prefix <i>kes-</i> indicates 'together' or 'inter-'. <i>Ordena</i> is 'to arrange', 'to organise'.	Y krysir bos an gool...
Ni a wra gweres a-vorow, mar kyllyn.	We'll help tomorrow, if we can.		
Bengalji yw henwys 'chi isel' treweythyow.	A bungalow is sometimes called a 'low house'.	There is also <i>chi unleur</i> , 'a one-floor house'. <i>Bengalji</i> is a loan-word from India via English.	
Wosa ni dhe gavas pinta, ni a dhallathas kewsel mar dha es dell yllyn ni dhe'n bagas a dri.	After we'd got a pint, we began talking as best we could to the group of three.		...ni a wrug dalleth kewsel...
Yeghes da, pub huni!	Good health, everyone!		
Dre dha guvder my re gavas gwariellow rag an fleghes.	Through your kindness I have got [acquired] toys for the children.		
Wosa henna y'gan gweresas ev ow klanhe an karr.	After that he helped us clean the car.		Wosa henna ev a'gan gweresas ow klanhe...
Ny'm beus namoy fydhians ynno.	I no longer have any confidence in him.	<i>Namoy</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Jori a gerghis mes y gist kroust an paperyow ha'ga gorra war an bord.	George took the papers out of his lunch-box and put them on the tabletop.	<i>Kerghes</i> is basically 'to fetch', 'to get' but sometimes is the best option for 'to take'.	
Yth esen vy y'n dre, hag a-wosa tre arta.	I was in town, and afterwards at home again.	The Cornish for 'town' and 'home' regularly get confused.	
Hwi a allas aga frena.	You (<i>pl.</i>) were able to buy them.		Y hylsowgh aga frena.
Diw leghen a joklet, mar pleg.	Two bars of chocolate, please.		
Res yw dhis skrifa ynno an traow a sew...	You must write in it the following things...		...an traow a hol...
Mar myn'ta, ty a yll dos genen.	If you wish, you can come with us.		Mar mynnydh jy...

Drog yw genev y glewes.	I'm sorry to hear it.		
Ragov vy, nyns eus y'n jydh hedhyw sawer vyth oll yn kig yar.	For me, there's no flavour at all in chicken these days.		...y'n dedhyow ma...
Skorr an gwydh yw terrys, a nyns yns i?	The branches of the trees are broken, aren't they?	<i>Skorr</i> and <i>gwydh</i> are both collective nouns. But note the plural verb required in the last clause.	
An oy o drog. Margh a omglewas klav wosa y dhybri.	The egg was bad. Mark felt ill after eating it.		Margh a wrug omglewes...
Ny welsons an kert orth an gornel.	They didn't see the lorry at the corner.		Ny wrussons i gweles...
Ow myrgh yw karadow dhymm.	My daughter is dear to me.		...yw meurgerys dhymm.
Sawrek yw an boos ma: brewgik hag onyon.	This food is tasty: minced meat and onions.	<i>Brewgik</i> : from <i>brew</i> = 'broken up' and <i>kig</i> (with the letters reversed) = 'meat'.	Blasus yw...
Pandr'a garses dybri haneth?	What would you like to eat tonight?		
Nyns ov gwerther da.	I'm not a good salesman.		
Bysi o dhe'n dhyskadores godhvos myns fleghes yn hy bagas.	It was important for the teacher to know the number of children in her group.	Note: <i>myns</i> rather than <i>niver</i> .	
My a dhegemmer dha gynnik.	I accept your offer.		Y tegemerav...
Yn fenowgh y fetyav orth ow howetha pan av dhe'n dre.	Often, I meet my friends when I go to town.	When the sentence starts with an adverbial phrase, the verb ideally takes the <i>y</i> particle and is conjugated.	
Hemm yw brav!	This is grand!		Brav yw hemma!
Klav yw Mr Tomos. An truan!	Mr Thomas is ill. Poor thing!		
A yllydh jy ewnhe an bellwolok ma erbynn dy'Gwener? Gallav, sur.	Can you repair this TV by Friday? Yes, certainly.		A yll'ta ewnhe...
Eus kollell rag diruska an aval ma gensi?	Is there a knife to peel this apple with?		
Pan av dhe'n lyverva y's gwelav hi yn fenowgh.	When I go to the library I see her often.	When the sentence starts with an adverbial phrase, the verb ideally takes the <i>y</i> particle and is conjugated. The <i>hi</i> is to clarify that the ' <i>s</i> ' means 'her', not 'them'.	
Breyn yw an aval kerensa ma.	This tomato is rotten.	Key word comes first for emphasis.	Poder yw an aval...
Mir orth henna, Talan!	Look at that, Talan!		
Mighal yw ogas ha peswardhek bloodh.	Michael is nearly fourteen.		
Ple'ma Jori? Orth an voos.	Where's George? At the table.		
Yma dhe Vighal pypm hwor mes nyns eus broder dhodho.	Michael has five sisters but no brothers.		Mighal a'n jeves pypm hwor mes ny'n jeves broder vyth.
An den a ylli gweles an klavji y'n pellder.	The man could see the hospital in the distance.		

Yma broder dhodho, dell borthav kov.	He has a brother, as I recall.		Ev a'n jeves broder, dell...
Ro dhymm moy a aval dor brewys, mar pleg.	Give me some more mashed potato, please.	'More' followed by a noun is <i>moy a</i> + the noun.	
Yw an re ma dha gerens? Na! Ow herens wynn yns i.	Are these your parents? No, they're my grandparents.		Na! I yw ow herens wynn.
Pana pratt a wrug dha noy orthis?	What trick did your nephew play on you?	<i>Pan(a)</i> triggers a 2 nd mutation, but only in the same way the article <i>an</i> does. Use <i>orth</i> for 'to play a trick <u>on</u> somebody.'	Py pratt...
Yw hemma an keth plat ha'n huni kyns?	Is this the same plate as the one before?		
A vydh hanter wosa teyr eur a-vorow gwiw?	Will half past three tomorrow be suitable?		
Ev yn ogas a drebuchyas dres garr y gador.	He nearly tripped over his chair-leg.	Note the use of <i>dres</i> here.	Namna drebuchyas ev...
Ple'th esov ta? Yth esov vy y'n gegin.	Where are you? I'm in the kitchen.		
Yth esa Brenda ow tagrewi drefen bos marow hy hi.	Brenda was weeping because her dog was dead.		...Brenda owth ola...
Yn-dann ambos yth os.	You are under contract.	Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	
Brithennek yw hy bejeth. My a's kar!	Her face is freckled. I love it!	The 'it' is her face, as indicated by the 's. which is feminine, referring to <i>bejeth</i> .	
Mar kwrella ev henna, serrys vien ni.	If he were to do that, we would be annoyed.	<i>Kwrella</i> is the imperfect subjunctive of <i>bos</i> . <i>Vien</i> is the conditional (pluperfect).	
Yth esov vy war-wartha.	I'm upstairs.	'Downstairs' is <i>war-woles</i> .	
A dheber pedrevanes moryon po na dhebrons? Debrons yn tiogel!	Do lizards eat ants or not? They certainly do!	The verb has to be repeated in this type of construction.	
Puptra yw parys.	Everything's ready.		
Wosa dybri bara yma browsyon y'n plat.	After eating bread there are crumbs on the plate.		
Ottena an vre ma'gas hembronkav dhedhi.	Over there is the hill I'm leading you (<i>pl.</i>) to.		
Ystyn dhymm an gwelsigow, mar pleg.	Pass me the scissors, please.		Gwra ystyn dhymm...
An dowlen dren a dhiskwedh yth hedh an tren ma orth Essa.	The train timetable shows that this train stops at Saltash.	Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	An euryador a dhiskwedh...
A glewydh jy an yeynder?	Do you feel the cold?	<i>Klewes</i> , normally 'to hear', used in its broader sense of 'to perceive' here.	
Yma dhedha ostel byghan yn gwig yn Pennwydh.	They have a little hotel in a village in Penwith.		Y's teves ostel...
Bros yw an bros na!	That stew is really hot!	Two different meanings of <i>bros</i> .	

Pur vysi vydh dhis bos gwiskys yn teg pan y's gwelydh hi.	It will be very important for you to be nicely dressed when you see her.	The <i>hi</i> is to indicate that the 's means 'her', not 'them'.	Pur dhe les vydh...
Ternos vyttin...	The following morning...	A set phrase.	
Disawor veu agan keskows.	Our conversation was unpleasant.	The negative prefix <i>di-</i> with an adjective related to <i>sawrek</i> = 'tasty'. So, 'distasteful'.	
Lyver a vil folen yw, mes ottomma berrskrif.	It's a 1,000-page book, but here's a summary.		
Yma an gath yn-mysk an bleujow.	The cat's among the flowers.		
Ow homendya dhedha a wrug ev.	He introduced me to them.		Ev a'm komendyas dhedha.
Pyneyl a'y dhiwarr yw shyndys?	Which of his legs is hurt?	<i>Pyneyl</i> always means 'which of <u>two</u> '?	
I a glappya dre bellgowser.	They would chat over the phone.		
Ple'ma'n rol voos?	Where's the menu?	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	
Pygemmys te eus gesys y'th hanaf?	How much tea is left in your cup?		
Dhe le yth eva an gour, dhe lowenna yth o an wreg.	The less the husband drank, the happier the wife was.	Don't forget the <i>yth</i> , x2.	
Mir kyns lamma!	Look before you leap!		
Py chambour yw an nessa dhe'n lowarth a-rag?	Which bedroom is the nearest to the front garden?	<i>Ogas</i> is 'near'. The comparative (<i>nessa</i>) and superlative (<i>an nessa</i>) are irregular.	
Yw da genes dybri pysk? Nag yw, tamm vytholl!	Do you like to eat fish? No, not at all!		A gerydh jy dybri pysk? Ny garav, tamm vytholl!
Nyns esa meur a sodhow dhe vos kevys y'n ranndir na.	There weren't many jobs to be had in that region.		
Synsys meur ov dhis a'n gweres.	I'm much obliged to you for the help.	<i>Synsi</i> is 'to hold'; here it is to be 'beholden' to.	
Ny wra ev y hwel. Diek yw ev.	He doesn't do his work. He's lazy.		
Ni a veurha reowta Bardh Meur Gorsedh Kernow.	We make much of the dignity of the Grand Bard of the Gorsedh of Cornwall.	Notice that there's not a single <i>an</i> in this sentence.	
Hy thas re omglewsa klav polta.	Her father had felt ill for a good while.	The pluperfect tense with its characteristic <i>s</i> . <i>Polta</i> has the stress on the final syllable.	
My a wra kemeres sand an jydh.	I'm going to have the dish of the day.		Y kemerav...
Ragov, kowl an jydh, pysk hag asklos, ha hogen avalow.	For me, soup of the day, fish and chips, and apple pie.	Note that Cornish uses the plural of 'apples' here.	
Gwell yw genev koktel bibynes bubyn, goleyth bewin hag asklos, ha keus ha tesenow kales.	I prefer prawn cocktail, roast beef and chips, and cheese and biscuits.	'Prawn' (singular) is <i>bibyn bubyn</i> . The <i>goleyth bewin</i> could be 'steak', though the usual term for that is <i>tregh kig</i> .	
Klav yw an flogh: brygh yar.	The child is ill: chickenpox.		

Pam a viras orthiv yn unn skrynkya.	Pam looked at me with a scowl.	<i>Yn unn</i> + verb indicates the manner in which something is done.	
My a allas yskynna an vre heb gweres.	I was able to ascend the hill without help.		Y hyllis yskynna...
Re ankombrys en vy a-dro dhe'n dra dhe gewsel.	I was too embarrassed about the matter to speak.		
Maw brottel y jer yw Sam.	Sam is a moody lad.	<i>Brottel y jer</i> is a set phrase. Literally, 'unsteady his state of mind' (<i>cher</i>).	
Lyfanses a vyw y'n poll keffrys ha kwilkynyow.	Toads live in the pool, as well as frogs.	This less common word for 'toad' forms part of the village-name <i>Polyphant</i> ('toad pool'). Like many words beginning with <i>ke-</i> from <i>keth</i> , <i>keffrys</i> stresses the last syllable.	Kronoges a vyw...
Nyns yw da dalgh an lyver termyn ma.	The content of this magazine isn't good.		
I a dhe glass yn Loundres.	They go to a class in London.		I a wra mos dhe...
Ny wonn. Martesen ow gwreg a wor henna. My a wovyn orti pan y's gwelav.	I don't know. Perhaps my wife knows that. I'll ask her when I see her.	<i>My a wovyn</i> : the present tense with a future meaning.	
Kernowyon oll, keffrys koth ha yowynk...	Cornish people all, both old and young...	<i>Keffrys</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Euthyk o hy ankombrynsi!	Her embarrassment was terrible!		
Tus dha yns, sur!	They are good people, that's for sure!	The key phrase goes first for emphasis.	I yw tus dha, sur!
A vyn'ta disebilya an galter, mar pleg?	Will you unplug the kettle, please?		A vynydh jy...
Pes mildir alemma dhe Bennisans?	How many miles [is it] from here to Penzance?		
Yth eson ni ow mos dhe'n byjyon.	We're going to the tip.	'Tip' in the sense of 'household waste centre'.	
Besyel yw an klock ma.	This clock is digital.		
Kollell, forgh ha lo.	Knife, fork and spoon.		
Ot! Yma bughik Dhuw war an vleujen na.	Look! There's a ladybird on that flower.	Literally, 'a little cow of God'!	
Agan kath re bia ow kwandra yn lowarth agan kentrevrek.	Our cat had been wandering in our neighbour's garden.		
An arethor mayth hwoslowyn orto o didhan yn hwir.	The lecturer we listened to was really entertaining.	Literally, 'to whom we listened.'	
Ev a veu genys yn Lannstevan.	He was born in Launceston.		Genys veu yn Lannstevan.
Askorn ow eskar. Eskern ow eskerens.	A bone of my enemy. Bones of my enemies.	Phrases to help you sort out these confusable words.	
Dewgh dhe'n voos, mar pleg!	Come [<i>pl.</i>] to the table, please!		
Hemm yw agan mab. Marthys gothus on ni anodho.	This is our son. We are really proud of him.		
A dhegemersys an bryghlin rag kurungylgh?	Did you have the vaccine for coronavirus?		A wruss'ta degemeres...

Kemmer kres an lovan ma, mar pleg.	Take the middle of this rope, please.		Gwra kemeres kres...
Yma an gador orth an fos.	The chair is against the wall.	<i>Orth</i> , not <i>erbynn</i> in this type of situation.	
Kemmer with! Busel war an hyns!	Look out! Cow dung on the path!	<i>Busel</i> is cow-specific. <i>Kawgh</i> is the general term.	
An plat ma yw plos. Ro dhymm onan aral, mar pleg.	This plate is dirty. Give me another one, please.		
Krys dhymm! Nyns eus hwans dhymm a'y nagma.	Believe me! I have no desire to refuse him.		Gwra krysi dhymm! Nyns ov hwansek a'y nagma.
Omserv, mar pleg!	Please help yourself!	The <i>om-</i> prefix is reflexive.	
Kettel vo an gwerthji ygor my a bren nebes leth.	As soon as the shop is open I'll buy some milk.	<i>Vo</i> is the present subjunctive of <i>bos</i> , indicating the open-endedness of the time in question. <i>My a bren</i> : present tense with future meaning.	...my a wra prena...
Tenn e yn-mes a-dhann an ven.	Pull it out from under the stone.	It's the <i>a-</i> that gives the meaning of 'from'.	
Ottomma grastal ragos.	Here's a tip for you.	This is the restaurant kind of 'tip'. Literally, a 'grace payment'.	
Go ni rag prena an chi ma!	Rotten luck for us, buying this house!	The stress goes on the <i>ni</i> of <i>Go ni</i> .	
An morvleydh nyns esa pell dhyworth an treth.	The shark wasn't far from the beach.	<i>Bleydh</i> = 'wolf'. Several sea creatures are named after land animals in Cornish, e.g. <i>morvleydh</i> = 'shark'; <i>morhogh</i> = 'porpoise'; <i>morvugh</i> = 'walrus'.	
Ro dhymm byrlans!	Give me a hug!		
Yw an saghigow kawgh ma bewbodradow?	Are these poo-bags biodegradable?		
Eus hwans dhis a gig? Nag eus. My re dhybris lowr.	Would you like some meat? No, I've had enough to eat.		A garses jy kig? Na garsen...
Nyns yw an fleghes parys na hwath.	The children are not ready yet.	Note the double negative. In Cornish, these don't cancel each other out.	
Kemeryn an dhew servyour. Ty kemmer an eyl. My a gemmer y gila.	Let's take the two trays. You take the one. I'll take the other.	<i>Y gila</i> , literally 'it's mate'. If feminine, it would be <i>hy ben</i> .	Gwren kemeres an dhew...
An aval ma yw hweg, sur.	This apple is sweet, for sure.		
Boghosek didre yw ev.	He's a poor homeless person.	The <i>di-</i> is a negative prefix.	...diannedh yw ev. / ...disklos yw ev.
An re a settyas dalghen ynno a'n fustas yn fell.	The ones who seized him beat him cruelly.	<i>Settya dalgen yn</i> is a set phrase for 'to grab hold of', 'to seize'.	
Dha deylu a glewas ty dhe vos shyndys.	Your family heard that you were hurt.		...a wrug klewes...
Eus edhom dhis a dra vyth?	Do you need anything?		
Graham re skrifas y vewskrif.	Graham has written his biography.		
Py yeth a wor hi hy hewsel an gwella?	Which language does she speak best?	Note the important inclusion of <i>hy</i> . <i>Godhvov</i> (<i>a wor</i>) means 'to know how to'.	

Aswonyn gras dhis a'th weres dhyn.	We thank you for your help to us.		Godhon gras dhis...
Pes dydh y hwre'ta triga ganso?	How many days will you stay with him?		...y hwredh jy...
Ni a dheber pan vo an boos parys.	We eat when the food is ready.	The present subjunctive <i>vo</i> because the time is open-ended.	
Bydh war ow lewya dhe-dre! Yma kemmys kerri war an fordhow dhe'n eur ma a'n jydh.	Be careful driving home! There are so many cars on the roads at this time of day.	The stress is on the second syllable of <i>kemmys</i> . This often happens with words formed from <i>keth</i> (= 'same') and another word—here <i>myns</i> = 'amount'.	
Pyth yw da genes y wul?	What do you like doing?	Don't forget that important <i>y</i> .	
An glaw a dheuth a-ji der an toll yn to hy chi.	The rain came in through the hole in the roof of her house.		...a wrug dos a-ji...
Da yw genev goslowes orth ilow.	I like listening to music.		
Wosa aga dalva, ny gewsens i an eyl dh'y gila.	After their quarrel, they weren't talking to each other.	<i>Dalva</i> can also have a non-contentious meaning: 'forum'.	...nyns esens i ow kewsel an eyl...
Morwenna a vlamyas an maw rag ev dhe derri hy fenester.	Morwenna blamed the boy for breaking her window.		...a wrug blamyas...
A wre'ta seni daffar ilow? Gwra, my a sen an piano.	Do you play a musical instrument? Yes, I play the piano.	<i>Seni</i> is 'to play' instruments and bells. Other forms of 'play' use <i>gwari</i> .	
Eus lost rag an kyttrin? Nag eus. Nyns eus nebonan ena.	Is there a queue for the bus? No, there isn't anybody there.		Nyns eus den vyth ena.
Ty a vydh bysi a-vorow, a ny vedhydh jy?	You'll be busy tomorrow, won't you?		
'Martesen ty yw ewn ena, Sally,' yn-medh hy thas.	"You might be right there, Sally," said her father.		
Gwra ri tamm mona munys dhymm, mar pleg.	Give me a bit of small change, please.		Ro dhymm tamm...
An hwarvos a dremenys heb avisians y'n paperyow nowodhow.	The event passed without notice in the newspapers.		...a wrug tremena...
War-tu ha teyr eur? Bys yn dy'Meurth!	About three o'clock? Until Tuesday!		A-dro dhe deyr eur?
A vyn'ta dos dhe'n cinema haneth? Gav dhymm, ny allav.	Do you want to come to the cinema tonight? I'm sorry, I can't.	The letter 'c' before a vowel is not native to Cornish. When used in loan-words like <i>cita</i> and <i>cinema</i> it is pronounced like an 's'.	A vynnydh jy dos...
A allav vy ri dhis ow niver karten gresys?	Can I give you my credit card number?		
Yma ev a'y worwedh / a'y sav / a'y esedh. Yma hi a'y gorwedh / a'y sav / a'y esedh.	He's lying down / standing up / seated. She's lying down / standing up / seated.		
Yma edhom dhis a wul strivyans ha gonis krev.	You need to make an effort and work hard.		...hag oberi krev.
Meur ras dhis. A dra vyth!	Thank you. Not at all!	<i>A dra vyth</i> , literally 'for nothing', i.e. 'It's nothing.' More Cornish-sounding than <i>Wolkom os ta</i> .	

A vydh dha wodrik omma onan hir? Bydh. My a vynn triga omma polta.	Will your stay here be a long one? Yes. I intend to stay here a good while.	The stress is on the final syllable of <i>polta</i> .	Y fynnav triga...
Gwynn ow bys!	How fortunate I am!	Literally, 'Fair [is] my world!'	
Dell dremena an dedhyow, dhe wanna y to Maria ha bos.	As the days passed, the weaker Mary became.	<i>Dos ha bos</i> is 'to become', literally 'come and be'. Notice how 'Maria' goes between the two verbs here, though it could also go at the end.	
Homm o pur drist.	This was very sad.	The feminine <i>homm</i> indicates a state of affairs or situation.	
Ni eth war dharas yn fos an lowarth.	We went through a door in the garden wall.	Note the unexpected use of <i>war</i> . But one could use the more intuitive <i>...dre dharas</i> .	Ni a wrug mos war dharas...
Y golon o koog a wooth.	His heart was empty of pride.	<i>Koog</i> is usually 'worthless' or 'vain', but sometimes has the looser sense of 'empty', as here.	Gwag a wooth o y golon.
Pana fler yw henna?	What's that stink?	The more general 'smell' is <i>blas</i> or <i>sawor</i> .	
Serrys orta o Hykka mes y wreg a'n hebaskhas.	Dick was annoyed with them but his wife calmed him down.		
An ombrofyer re wrussa yn ta.	The candidate had done well.		
A vedhowgh serrys? Bedhyn. Na vedhyn.	Will you [<i>pl.</i>] be angry? Yes. No.		
My a wor fatel yw kales rag an yonkers kavos dalleth da y'ga bewnans hag affordya prena aga chi aga honan.	I know how hard it is for the young people to get a good start in their lives and afford to buy their own house.	<i>Bewnans</i> is singular because Cornish sees them as having only one life each.	
Divlas os!	You're disgusting!	<i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix, here with <i>blas</i> = 'taste'. So 'distasteful'.	
Yw an pynnow a brenn ma kehys? Yns!	Are these wooden pegs the same length? Yes!	The verb in the question is singular, but it must be plural in the reply. <i>Kehys</i> stresses the last syllable, as do most compound words beginning with <i>keth</i> .	
Ottomma ow hatt a wlan.	Here's my woolly hat.	What material something is made of is indicated by <i>a</i> . The stress in <i>wlan</i> is, of course, on the 'a'.	
An gewer hedhyw yw dihaval orth an gewer de.	The weather today is different from the weather yesterday.	'Similar to' is <i>haval orth</i> and 'different from' is <i>dihaval orth</i> .	
Ple'ma Sodhva an Post, mar pleg? Yn hons.	Where's the Post Office, please? Over there.		...mar pleg? Enos.
Ny'm lett ev a dhyski.	He won't stop me learning.	Present tense verb with a future meaning.	
Y feu droglam yn herwydh chi ow modrep.	There was an accident in the neighbourhood of my aunt's house.		
Nebes diskryjyk ov a'y dybyansow.	I'm rather sceptical about his ideas.	<i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix, with <i>kryjyk</i> = 'believing'.	
Yth esen vy ow tygolya yn Kernow, ha...	I was holidaying in Cornwall, and...		
Toll alhwedh daras hel an dre.	The keyhole of the town hall door.	Note: just the one <i>an!</i>	

A nyns usi an bleujyow genes? Nag esons. Ymons i gans an vamm.	Haven't you got the flowers? No. Mother's got them.		Ny'th eus an bleujyow? Na'm beus. An vamm a's teves i.
Berra ages an kyttrin yw an pons.	The bridge is lower than the bus.	<i>Ages</i> stresses the second syllable.	
A leveris ev neppyth? Ger vyth!	Did he say anything? Not a word!		A wrug ev leverel...?
Eus neppyth...er...yn arbennik?	Is there anything...er...in particular?		
Mar kwrav vy bos etholys...	If I am elected...		Mars ov etholys... / Mar piv etholys...
Res vydh dhis ow darbolla!	You'll have to convince me!		
My a omglewas dell esen vy ow kerdhes war ayr.	I felt as if I was walking on air.		
Y fydh ahwer!	There'll be trouble!		
Eus seghes dhis, po nown martesen?	Are you thirsty, or hungry perhaps?		
Wosa ni dhe dhiberth, gwag o ow bosva a buptra marnas a anken heb worfen.	After we had parted, my existence was empty of everything but endless misery.	<i>Heb</i> causes a 2 nd mutation only before <i>diwedh</i> , <i>dout</i> , <i>gorfenn</i> and <i>gow</i>.	...anken heb dhiwedh.
Flamm nowydh yw.	It's brand new.		
Ke dhe dhegea an fenester! Gwra.	Go and shut the window! Will do.	Note that it is <i>dhe</i> , not <i>ha</i> for 'and' in this construction.	
Yma an eglos yn plen an varghas.	The church is in the market square.		Desedhys yw an eglos...
Drog yw genev bos a-ves nosweyth.	I dislike being out at night.		
Da via dha weles.	It would be good to see you.		
Ni re'gan beu tapp yn-mes y'n lowarth a dhia vis Metheven ha meur dhe les yw.	We've had a tap outside in the garden since June and it's very useful.	Notice the <i>meur</i> rather than <i>pur</i> .	
Yma an voves ganso eev.	The girl is with him .	To add even greater emphasis, the <i>ganso eev</i> could be placed at the beginning ->>	Ganso eev yma an voves.
Mar es yw dyski Kernewek avel dyski ken yeth.	It's as easy to learn Cornish as to learn any other language.	<i>Avel</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Pur ughel yw tour an eglos, a nyns yw ev?	The church tower is very high, isn't it?	Put the key phrase first for emphasis.	
Py chi a wrug Mr Potter y brena?	What house did Mr Potter buy?	Don't forget to include the <i>y</i> .	
Piw a allsa darleverel henna?	Who could have predicted that?	<i>Dar</i> is a prefix meaning 'pre-' or 'fore-'.	
Na wra ygeri dha dhewlagas!	Don't open your eyes!		Na ygor...
Ervirys ov.	I've made up my mind.		Avisys ov.
Yma an apposyansow ow nesa.	The exams are approaching.		
Pyth yw penn an hwedhel? Ny wonn.	What's the end of the story? I don't know.	The main meaning of <i>penn</i> is, of course, 'head', but it can often mean 'end', as here.	
My a wrug gweles den ow kana.	I saw a man singing.		My a welis...

Gour Rita a lever y fydh y wreg tre arta dhe beder eur ha kwarter.	Rita's husband says that his wife will be home again at quarter past four.		...a lever bos y wreg tre arta dhe kwarter wosa peder eur.
Py eur o hi pan dheuthen ni?	What time was it when we arrived?	<i>Dos</i> , 'to come', is also 'to arrive'.	...pan wrussyn ni dos?
Bysowek nowydh yw homma rag agan jynn-amontya.	This is a new keyboard for our computer.		
An keth tra yw.	It's the same thing.		
Y feu unverhes wortiwedh y hwre an ost dos dhe'n porth.	It was agreed eventually that the landlord would come to the harbour.	This is not a conditional 'would' so the verb is in the imperfect tense, not the pluperfect.	...y to an ost dhe'n porth.
Pub huni a hedhas gul an pyth esens i ha goslowes.	Everybody stopped what they were doing and listened.	When two verbs are parallel, like 'stop' and 'listen' here, the second takes the infinitive form.	Pub huni a wrug hedhi gul...
Treyl a-gledh (a-dhyghow), ena war ewn.	Turn left (right), then straight on.		Gwra treylya...ena yn-hons kompes.
Lenn an lavarow wosa aga threylya yn Kernewek.	Read the sentences aloud after translating them into Cornish.	<i>Lenna</i> means specifically 'to read aloud'.	
Na borth avi orta!	Don't bear them ill-will!	<i>Perthi avi orth</i> can also mean 'to be jealous of'.	Na wra perthi avi...
Dy'Sul ha dy'Lun yw ow dedhyow rydh.	Sunday and Monday are my free days.		
Yma ow thren omma neb le.	My (toy) train is here somewhere.		
Gyllys ogas marow o an bleujyw.	The flowers were almost dead.	Literally, 'Gone almost dead were the flowers'.	
Yma edhom dhe Gill a nebes dedhyow a dhiskwithans.	Gill needs a few days' relaxation.		
Gav dhymm. Eus koffiji yn ogas?	Excuse me. Is there a café nearby?	Remember that <i>koffiji</i> sticks to the rules and stresses the middle syllable.	Askus vy. Eus...
Eus darn paper genes?	Have you got a bit of paper?		
'Well...' a worthebis Fred, nebes ankombrynsys...	'Well...' replied Fred, a little embarrassed...		...a wrug gorthebi Fred...
Pandr'a vyn'ta leverel, Tommy?	What do you mean, Tommy?		
Ple'ma bedh Sen Peran hedhyw? Piw a wor?	Where is St Piran's grave today? Who knows?		
Py re yw an alhwedhow rag an stevellow war an soler a-vann?	Which ones are the keys for the rooms on the floor above?	<i>Py re</i> is a useful phrase for 'which persons', 'which things' or 'which ones'. <i>Soler</i> is normally 'attic' or 'loft'.	
Oyow bryjys yw da rag hansel.	Boiled eggs are good for breakfast.		
Henna a'n difresas a brederi re.	That saved him from worrying too much.	<i>Prederi</i> is 'to think', 'to ponder' but can often have a flavour of 'to worry'.	Henna a wrug y dhifres a...
Yw pell? Nag yw. Pymp mynysen a droos.	Is it far? No. Five minutes on foot.	<i>Pell</i> is an adjective, and the 'short form of <i>bos</i> with nouns and adjectives' rule takes precedence over	

		the ‘long form with places’ one. So here we have <i>yw</i> , not <i>yma</i> .	
A vyn’ta derivas an dra orthiv, po na vynnydh?	Do you wish to relate the matter to me, or not?	Note how the verb has to be repeated in this type of construction.	A vynnydh jy derivas...
Bernyewgh an platow plos war voos an gegin.	Pile [<i>pl.</i>] the dirty plates on the kitchen table.		
Treyl a-gledh ha kemmer an eyl stret a-dhyghow.	Turn left and take the second street on the right.		...kemmer an nessa stret...
Ny dhyllir negys an kessedhek heb kummyas.	There’s no publishing the committee’s business without permission.	The impersonal form of <i>dyllo</i> , ‘to publish’.	
Tann—rosen rudh ragos!	Here—a red rose for you!		
Mars eus nebonan ow kortos ena, lavar dhedha na vedhav hirneith.	If there’s anybody waiting there, tell them I won’t be long.	<i>Na</i> , not <i>ny</i> , because it’s in a dependent clause.	...gwra leverel dhedha...
Ke war-ewn hag ena an tressa stret a-gledh.	Go straight on and then the third street on the left.		Ke yn-hons kompes...
Ottomma an ganstel, mes nyns eus tra vyth ynni.	Here’s the basket, but there isn’t anything in it.		
Mar karm ev orthis, na dhasarvedh.	If he shouts at you, don’t retaliate.	The verb <i>arvedh</i> is ‘to insult’, here with the prefix <i>das-</i> meaning ‘re-’.	
Neppyth aral?	Anything else?		
Ev yw gwas pur skentel yn-mysk naw.	He’s a very clever fellow.	Literally, ‘among nine’—a Cornish idiom.	
Drefen my dhe oberi yn cita ha trigys orth hy mestrevow, nyns yw yn fenowgh a welav puskes yn ewn dhyworth an mor.	Because I work in a city and live in its suburbs, it’s not often I see fish straight from the sea.	The letter ‘ <i>c</i> ’ before a vowel is not native to Cornish. When used in loan-words like <i>cita</i> and <i>cinema</i> it is pronounced like an ‘ <i>s</i> ’.	
Deus yn ow nes ha hwyster y’m skovarn.	Come nearer to me and whisper in my ear.		Deus nes dhymm...
A welsys jy an edhen na? Tra vyth!	Did you see that bird? I didn’t see a thing!		A wruss’ta gweles an edhen...
Bythlas yw an sybwedhen.	The fir tree is evergreen.	<i>Glas</i> is ‘blue’ but means ‘green’ when describing items in nature like grass and trees.	
Poos o gansa bos unver gensi.	They were reluctant to agree with her.	<i>Unver</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Pan delynnir, peub a woslow orth an ilow.	When a harp is being played, everyone listens to the music.	<i>Telynnya</i> = ‘to play the harp’, here in its impersonal form.	...peub a wra goslowes orth...
Ass yw hi kasadow, bewa yndella!	How awful, living like that!	The feminine <i>hi</i> is used here because ‘situations’ are viewed as feminine in Cornish.	Ass yw hi euthyk...
Kommol loos a dhre glaw.	Grey clouds bring rain.	<i>Kommol</i> is the collective noun for ‘clouds’.	...a wra dri glaw.
My a gar dybri dehen molys.	I love eating clotted cream.		

Kettel dhrehedhydh an gorsav, pellgows tre!	As soon as you reach the station, phone home!	Most words formed with <i>keth</i> stress the second syllable, but <i>kettel</i> is an exception.	
Hwi a vydh diwedhes.	You [<i>pl.</i>] will be late.		Hwi a vydh helergh.
Bydh parys a-rag dha ji dhe eth eur ha ni a wra dos er dha bynn.	Be ready outside your house at eight o'clock and we'll come and meet you.	<i>Erbynn</i> can split this way and work with <i>dos</i> to mean 'to meet'.	
Y fydh an etholans dy'Yow.	The election's on Thursday.		
Na wrewgh ow gasa!	Don't [<i>pl.</i>] leave me!		Na'm gesewgh!
Ow howeth a wovynnas orthiv, 'Pandr'a hwer?'	My friend asked me, 'What's going on?'		
Terrys yw hy chal.	Her jaw is broken.	<i>Chal</i> comes from the English 'jowl', which may help you remember it.	Terrys yw hy awen.
Mir ha rudh yw ow diwvordhos wosa my dhe esedha yn-dann an howl hanter our.	See how red my thighs are after I've sat in the sun for half an hour.	'In' when referring to weather conditions like sun and rain is usually <i>yn-dann</i> .	
Ny vynnav mos namoy.	I don't intend to go anymore.	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'to intend to' rather than 'to want to'. <i>Namoy</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Pandr'a allav vy y wul ragos?	What can I do for you?	Don't forget the important <i>y</i> that gives sentences like this their Cornish flavour.	
Ke yn kettermyn ha Maria!	Go at the same time as Mary!		
Y'n stevel aral ymons.	They are in the other room.		
P'eur hwren ni diberth?	When do we leave?		P'eur tiberthyn?
Yn Karesk y fedhons ow triga alemma rag.	They will be living in Exeter from now on.	Put the key phrase first for emphasis. <i>Alemma rag</i> is a set phrase.	
War Woon Brenn yma diw vronn.	On Bodmin Moor there are two hills.		
Ymons i ow rostella.	They are skateboarding.		
My a wayt kemeres dha dhasliv.	I look forward to getting your feedback.	<i>Liv</i> is 'lunch', and <i>das-</i> is a prefix meaning 're-'.	
Py kost yw henna?	How much is that?		Pygemmys yw henna?
Hi re beu ow kul glaw.	It has been raining.	<i>Hi</i> because weather conditions are always feminine.	
Ny wrussyn mos dhe'n kuntelles.	We didn't go to the meeting.		Ny ethen dhe'n...
Kryses hi dhodho mars yw da gensi gul yndella; ny'n gwrav ow honan.	Let her believe him if that's what she wants to do; I shan't do so myself.		
Yth esa ev ow mollethi yn-dann y anal.	He was cursing under his breath.		
Py kost yw an garten bost ma?	How much is this postcard?		
Pupprys diwedhes yw ev.	He's always late.		Pupprys helergh...
Res o dhe Ewnter Hykka lammlenna a-varra es dell veu towlennys.	Uncle Hykka had to bail out sooner than was planned.	<i>Lamlen</i> = 'a parachute'.	
A wre'ta kemeres sugra?	Do you take sugar?		A gemerydh sugra?

Fiona a omglewo klav.	Fiona was feeling ill.	-om is a common reflexive prefix.	
Yma Peder ow kweres y das y'n lowarth. Yma ev orth y weres y'n lowarth.	Peter is helping his father in the garden. He is helping him in the garden.	When an object pronoun comes between the words <i>ow kweres</i> (or similar), the <i>ow</i> becomes <i>orth</i> .	
Nyns yw hemma an keth lyver ha huni Yowann.	This isn't the same book as John's.		
Yma'n gorsav dhe benn an fordh na.	The station is at the end of that road.	The main meaning of <i>penn</i> is, of course, 'head', but it can often mean 'end' (often in a physical sense).	Desedhys yw an gorsav...
A wodhes ta (wodhowgh hwi) konvedhes? Gonn. Na wonn. (Godhon. Na wodhon.)	Do you understand? Yes. No. [sing. and pl.]	As often as not, the verb <i>konvedhes</i> is paired with <i>godhvos</i> , as here.	
Y hwelir dha welva.	One sees your point of view.	The impersonal form of <i>gweles</i> .	
Ny ylli ev prederi a dra vyth nahen.	He could think of nothing else.	<i>Nahen</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Gwellha dha jer—ny wra hi glaw namoy!	Cheer up—it's no longer raining!	<i>Gwellha dha jer</i> is pretty much a set phrase. Plural form: <i>Gwellhewgh agas cher</i> . <i>Namoy</i> stresses the last syllable.	
My a gemmer seyth, mar pleg.	I'll take seven [<i>of them</i>], please.	Present-tense verb with a future meaning.	My a wra kemeres...
Kas via genev y gelli.	I'd hate to lose it.		
Fatel dhasobersons dhe'th tybyans?	How did they react to your idea?	<i>Das-</i> is a prefix meaning 're-'.	Fatel wrussons i dasoberi...
Pana dowl a-dhevis!	What a spot-on plan!	The general meaning of <i>a-dhevis</i> is 'accurate'.	
A ny borthas Jori meth a'y weythres?	Didn't George feel ashamed of his action?		...a'y wrians?
Ni a wrug dehweles yn unn bonya.	We returned at a run.	<i>Yn unn</i> + verb indicates the manner in which the action of the previous verb is done.	Y tehswelsyn yn unn...
Margaret a dewlis hy raglev kyns mos dh'y ober.	Margaret cast her vote before going to work.		
Ass omdheg ev gocki!	How stupidly he behaves!	<i>Omdhoon</i> , with a double 'o' and the stress on the 2 nd syllable is 'to comport oneself', 'to behave'. So the stress is on the 2 nd syllable of <i>omdheg</i> here. [<i>Omdhon</i> , with a single 'o' and stress on the 1 st syllable is 'to conceive' or 'to bear a child'.]	
Yma an deves y'n park krenn.	The sheep are in the round field.	<i>Krenn</i> is better than the English-derived <i>rond</i> .	
Pandr'a vyn'ta?	What would you like?	Said in a shop, café etc.	
Yma perghen an bosti ow jynnskrifa gans unn bys hag ev ow meggi yn keth prys.	The owner of the restaurant is typing with one finger while smoking at the same time.	<i>Hag</i> here in the sense of 'while'.	...ow meggi yn kettermyn.

Sandra a vydh omma a verr spys. Yn kettermyn, yth esov ow mires orth ow ebostow.	Sandra will be here soon. Meanwhile, I'm looking at my emails.		...omma yn skon. Ha henna ow kortos, yth esov...
An reken, mar pleg.	The bill, please.		
My a'n gwelas de vyttin.	I saw him yesterday morning.		Y'n gwelis... / My a wrug y weles...
Y fydh pinta orth dha wortos war an komptyer.	There'll be a pint waiting for you on the counter.		
Re a jiw golyow yma yn Kernow.	There are too many holiday homes in Cornwall.	The placement of <i>yma</i> is often flexible. Here, it could go at the beginning or at the end.	Re a havosow yma...
Ev a ystynnas an pellgowser dhymm.	He handed me the telephone.		
Ty borthor! Gwra don (degi) ow fardellow dhe'm stevel, mar pleg!	Porter! Carry my luggage to my room, please!	<i>Ty</i> and <i>hwi</i> , when addressing someone this way, trigger a 2 nd mutation.	
Neb na fysk a vydh gesys war-lergh.	Anyone who doesn't hurry will be left behind.		Neb na fisten...
Hemm yw an akord gwrys yntredhov ha perghen an chi.	This is the agreement made between me and the owner of the house.		Hemm yw an ambos...
Ple'ma'n gisten bost?	Where's the postbox?	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes. The <i>-en</i> suffix usually indicates 'small'.	
Maria a dal tempru hy hi. Re arow yw ev. Mar ny'n temper, hy hentrevogyon a wra krodhvolas.	Mary ought to control her dog. It's too rough. If she doesn't control it, her neighbours are going to complain.	<i>A dal</i> is from the verb <i>tyli</i> , literally, 'to pay' but used also in the sense of social obligation.	
Ottena! Daras an karr yw shyndys!	Look there! The car door is damaged!		
Pupprys yma mall dhe Dhavydh a gavanskeusa.	David is always eager to make excuses.	<i>Kavanskeusa</i> is basically 'to evade'.	
Na'm gwelens yndella!	Don't let them see me like this!	<i>Gwelens</i> : 3 rd person plural imperative.	
Yma agan avalow kerensa ow klasa y'n chi gweder.	Our tomatoes are flourishing in the greenhouse.	<i>Glasa</i> , 'to flourish', is used only of plants. The verb comes from <i>glas</i> ('blue', and 'green' in plants).	
Deves hag eyn, bughes ha leughi.	Sheep and lambs, cows and calves.		
I a allsa gweles an tour alena.	They would be able to see the tower from there.		
Debron euthyk yma dhymm.	I've got a terrible itch.		
Ny yllowgh gwari pel droos y'n pras na.	You [<i>pl.</i>] can't play football in that field.		...y'n budhyn na.
...dell leverir.	...as they say.		
My a vynn mos tre ha lamma yn kibel domm!	I want to go home and jump into a hot bath!	<i>Kibel</i> also = 'skip' (for rubbish, waste).	Yma hwans dhymm a vos tre...

Rag piw a wruss'ta ragleva?	Who did you vote for?		Rag piw a raglevsys?
Ebrel yw peswora mis an vledhen.	April is the fourth month of the year.		
Herwydh an dhargan...	According to the forecast...		
Ev a ladhas deg ha tri ugens anedha gans y wonn jynn kyns bos spenys oll a'y bellennow.	He killed seventy of them with his machine-gun before his ammunition ran out.		Ev a wrug ladha...
Poos o an voos gans an boos.	The table was heavy with the food.	All the 'o' sounds here should be 'flat', not sliding in the English manner.	
Ny wrav vy omglewes mar domm lemmyn.	I don't feel so warm now.		Ny omglewav mar...
Py dydh yw hedhyw? An peswora warn ugens a vis Me.	What day is it today? The twenty-fourth of May.		
Prag yth esos ta ow sevel ena?	Why are you standing there?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Py dydh yw dha bennbloodh? An hwetegves a vis Gwynngala.	What day is your birthday? The sixteenth of September.		
Chilader yw Ronald.	Ronald is a burglar.	<i>Chilader</i> : literally, 'house-thief'.	
Gwell o gansa triga yn le ma na dharomresa kerri heb hedhi.	They preferred to live in a place where cars were not endlessly coming and going.	<i>Daromresa</i> is a verb formed from <i>daromres</i> = 'traffic'. It contains the idea of coming and going.	Gwell o gansa bos trigys...
Res vydh dhymm dyski moy.	I shall have to learn more.		
Yw an daffar ma degadow?	Is this equipment portable?	From <i>degi</i> = 'to carry'.	
A wra an gannas vri a'n kuntelles po ny wra ev?	Does the delegate consider the meeting to be important, or doesn't he?	<i>Gul vri a</i> = 'to consider something important', 'to give weight to something.' Note how the verb (<i>gul</i>) needs to be repeated in this type of construction.	
Pyneyl a'n dhiw voves yw tekka, Lowena po Maria?	Which of the two girls is prettier, Lowena or Mary?	One could omit the <i>dhiw</i> because the <i>pyneyl</i> in itself means 'which of the two'.	
Pes bloodh os ta?	How old are you?		
Pandr'a wrussys dres an bennseythen?	What did you do over the weekend?		
Nyns ov mar dha dell o ev.	I'm not as good as he was.	When the second 'as' is followed by a verb, we have to use <i>dell</i> .	
Pandr'a leveris Maria a-dro dhe Manow? Ny leveris hi ger yn hy hever.	What did Mary say about the Isle of Man? She didn't say a word about it.	The preposition <i>yn-kever</i> can split to let a possessive adjective come between the parts, as in <i>yn hy hever</i> .	Pandr'a wrug leverel Maria... Ny wrug hi leverel ger...
Yth esa hwans dhymm a vones.	I wanted to go.		...a vos. / Yth esen vy hwanse a vones.

Malcolm a dheghesis skeusen y wreg y'n lynn.	Malcolm flung his wife's photo into the lake.	<i>Deghesi</i> is 'to fling', i.e. throw violently.	...a wrug deghesi...
An jydh ma war seythen.	A week today.		
Konan a omwre gwell es peub aral, mes ni a wodhya nag o hi yndella.	Conan used to make himself out to be better than everyone else, but we knew that that wasn't the case.	The <i>hi</i> refers not to Conan, of course, but to the situation being described.	Konan a wre omwul gwell...
Drog yw ganso gortos re bell.	He doesn't like waiting too long.		
My a si dri-ji eyndek.	I fancy an Indian takeaway.	<i>Dri-ji</i> is a modern Cornish word, of course, but interesting that it focuses on 'bring home' rather than 'take away' (from the shop).	Yma sians dhymm a...
Peub ahanan a vynn orthowgh bos pes da.	Everyone of us wants you [<i>pl.</i>] to be satisfied.	A common construction. Note that the equivalent of 'to' (<i>orth</i>) goes with the person or thing being addressed, not with the verb.	
Ny garav an venyn na namoy.	I don't like that woman anymore.	<i>Namoy</i> stresses the last syllable.	Ny wrav vy kara...
Pys e a wortos a-ves.	Ask him to wait outside.		Gwra y bysi a...
An gewer yw braffa lemmyn.	The weather is finer now.		
Mester Angel.	Mr Brown.	<i>Gell</i> is light brown; <i>gorm</i> is dark brown.	
A ny gonvedhydh y fedhydh re helergh mar ny fistenydh?	Don't you understand that you will be too late if you don't hurry?		...y fedhydh re dhiwedhes...
A ny yll'lydh jy klewes an kedhow y'n kowl?	Can't you taste the mustard in the soup?	<i>Klewes</i> is commonly 'to hear', but is here used in its broader perceptual sense.	A ny yll'ta klewes/sawra/blasa...
Piw a vynn ow gweres?	Who's willing to help me?	<i>Mynnes</i> is used here in its sense of 'to be willing to' rather than 'to want'.	
Prag nag usi hi owth eva hy the? Drefen bos hwans dhedhi a worra moy a leth ynno kyns y eva.	Why isn't she drinking her tea? Because she wants to put more milk in it before drinking it.	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> . <i>Moy</i> is normally followed by <i>a</i> before a noun.	
Ev res eth dhe Bennisans.	He has gone to Penzance.		Gyllys yw dhe...
Dha weles a verr spys.	See you shortly.		Dha weles kyns neppell.
Goslowes a wrug vy orth kesilow glassek der an radyo.	I listened to a classical music concert on the radio.	Note the use of <i>der</i> here.	My a woslowis orth...
Ny res gorthebi.	It's not necessary to answer.		
Apert yw ev dhe vos yeyn; yma ev ow teglena.	It's obvious that he's cold; he's shivering.	<i>Deglana</i> = 'to shiver'.	Apert yw y vos...
Neuvya yw da ganso. Ev a'n kar.	He likes swimming. He loves it.		
Jori a'n aswonis kettel y'n gwelas.	George knew him as soon as he saw him.	'To know' is <i>aswon</i> when referring to people or places. Most words formed with <i>keth</i> stress the second syllable, but <i>kettel</i> is an exception.	Jori a wrug y aswon...

Dha weles (yn) skon.	See you soon.		
Ny wra fors prag y'n gwrug ev; gwrys yw lemmyn.	It doesn't matter why he did it; it's done now.		
Dybri bulhornes? Chons vyth!	Eat snails? No chance!		
Nyns usi hi omma, drefen kleves.	She's not here, because of sickness.		
Edhom a'gan beus a iselhe agan lev pan eson a-berth y'n lyverva.	We need to lower our voices when we are inside the library.	<i>Lev</i> is singular because Cornish recognises that we only have one voice each. The rules of stress still apply to verbs ending in <i>-he</i> , so the stress is on the middle syllable of <i>iselhe</i> .	Yma edhom dhyn a iselhe...
Gwra maglenna lemmyn!	Change gear now!		Maglen lemmyn!
Ny yllir re y wormel a'y weres.	One can't praise him too highly for his help.	The impersonal form of the verb <i>gallos</i> .	
Gwynn dha vys ty dhe arethya mar dha dell wrussys.	Good for you that you spoke as well as you did.	<i>Gwynn dha vys</i> : literally, 'fair your world'—a common idiom.	
Krysi dhedhi a ny wre'ta?	Don't you believe her?		A ny grysudh jy dhedhi?
Dha weles kyns pell, dell waytyav.	See you before long, I expect.	<i>Dell waytyav</i> could also mean 'I hope'.	
Wosa dadhel hir, i a erviras mos tramor.	After a long discussion, they decided to go overseas.		...yth ervirsons mos...
Kemmer lyver vyth marnas hemma!	Take any book but this!		...saw hemma.
Re helergh os.	You're too late.		Re dhiwedhes os.
A vyn'ta dos war flour?	Do you want to come aboard?	Literally, 'on deck'.	...dos a-bervedh?
Ple'ma'n privedhyow gwer?	Where are the gent's toilets?	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes. <i>Privedhyow</i> has only this plural form—no singular.	
Yw ev mar hir avelos, Maria?	Is he as tall as you, Mary?		
Ni a jonsyas dhe weles an dowlen na.	We happened to see that programme.		Dre happ ni a welas... / Ni a dheuth ha gweles...
Ammeth yw tra vras yn Kernow.	Agriculture is a big affair in Cornwall.		
Dy'Sul, hwenni a wrug vy ow lowarth.	On Sunday, I weeded my garden.		Dy'Sul yth hwennis vy...
An dedhyow a hirha yn hav.	The days lengthen in summer.		
Skwithus o an dyskans; yth esa an studhyoryon ow televa.	The lesson was boring; the students were yawning.		...ow tianowi.
Ober orth an dra erna'n gorwrylli!	Work at the matter until you complete it!	<i>Gorwul</i> often = 'to overdo', but here means 'to see it right through [to completion]'. Here it is in the subjunctive because of the open-endedness.	

Py mebyon yw drog? Py re yns?	Which boys are naughty? Which ones are they?	<i>Bos</i> is singular in the first question, because of the noun, but plural in the second because <i>re</i> serves here as a pronoun.	
Euryor Wella yw dihaval dhyworth huni Mr Pennglas.	William's watch is different from Mr Pennglas's.	'Different from' is <i>dihaval dhyworth</i> and 'similar to' is <i>haval orth</i> .	
Henna a via marthys!	That would be marvellous!		Marthys via henna!
Dre neb acheson, an keskows a dreylyas dhe...	For some reason, the conversation turned to...	Note the use of <i>dre</i> here.	...an keskows a wrug treylya dhe...
Peswar bloodh warn ugens yw hi.	She is 24 years old.	Notice how the referent— <i>bloodh</i> —goes in the middle of the number.	
Y'n kyttrin a wre'ta mos? Gwra; na wrav.	Will you be going by bus? Yes; no.		
An desedhans ma yw kudyn bras ragdha.	This situation is a big problem for them.		An studh ma...
Neppyth moy ragos?	Anything more for you?	Likely to be the words of a shop assistant.	
Y'n pras yma an bughes. Usi an bughes y'n pras? Ymons.	The cows are in the meadow. Are the cows in the meadow? Yes.	Remember, <i>yma</i> and <i>ymons</i> can't be used in questions or negative statements, only in positive ones.	
...war an fordh dhe-dre.	...on the way home.		
My yw hirra agesos.	I'm taller than you.		Hirra agesos ov.
Mar klanhydh gwasow kevnis a-dhyworth an fenester, ty a yll gweles dredhi gwell.	If you clean the spiders' webs from the window, you'll be able to see through it better.	<i>Ty a yll</i> : present tense with future meaning.	
Gorr an kellylli war an voos.	Put the knives on the table.	<i>Kellylli</i> is the irregular plural of <i>kollell</i> .	Gwara gorra an kellylli...
Ni a wra treghi yn-nans an wedhen hir na.	We're going to cut down that tall tree.		...treghi dhe'n dor...
Ple'ma'n daffar lymm? Y'n tregyn na.	Where's the cutlery? In that drawer.	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes. <i>Lymm</i> means 'sharp', so cutlery is 'the sharp stuff'.	
Ev eth war edhom gweles y deylu.	He went on the grounds that he needed to see his family.		Ev a wrug mos war...
Ow broder da...	My brother-in-law...	Even if he's a <i>den drog</i> , he's still your <i>broder da!</i>	
Diarghen o an fleghe war an treth.	The children were barefoot on the beach.	<i>Di-</i> is a negative prefix. <i>Arghe</i> is 'to put shoes on'.	Dieskis o...
Yth esa ev ow kortos kyttrin na dheuth.	He was waiting for a bus that didn't come.	Note that Cornish has no word for 'for' in 'wait for'.	
Piw a dhrehevis an bak a-dreus dhe'n aber?	Who constructed the breakwater across the river mouth?		...a-dreus dhe'n heyl?

Dendyllys yn ta o y bewas.	His prize was well deserved.		
Hi a gan y'n keur.	She sings in the choir.		Y kan hi y'n keur.
Gyllys o meur a arghans ha nyns o devedhys arghans lowr.	A lot of money had gone out and not enough money had come in.		
Ogh ha tru!	Oh dear!		Soweth!
Yw koffi desempis da lowr ragos?	Is instant coffee OK for you?		
Assa vedhons i lowen pan y'th welons!	How happy they will be when they see you!	An 'a' can be added to <i>Ass</i> if it eases pronunciation.	
Ev a dylis dhymm an pris leun.	He paid me the full price.	The 'me' here is an indirect object, so we use <i>dhe</i> : 'to me'.	
Gorta diw vynysen, mar pleg.	Wait two minutes, please.		Gwra gortos diw...
Mirewgh orth an rosennow gwynn yn-kerghyn daras an krowji na!	Look [<i>pl.</i>] at the white roses around the door of that cottage!	<i>Rosennow</i> is a 'proper' plural. There is also a collective noun, <i>ros</i> .	Grewgh mires orth... / ...a-dro dhe dharas...
Piw a vyn'ta y weles?	Whom do you want to see?	Don't forget that typically Cornish <i>y</i> .	
Morwenna a skollyas liv a dhagrow pan verwis hy hath.	Morwenna was in floods of tears when her cat died.	Literally, she 'spilt [shed] a flood of tears'.	...pan wrug merwel hy hath.
A vynnogh eva koffi genen? Mynnyn, yn sur.	Do you [<i>pl.</i>] want to have a coffee with us? Yes, sure.	English may be 'have' a coffee, but in Cornish we tend to say 'drink' a coffee.	
Y telledh ni dh'y skoodhya hi.	It's right that we support her.	The defective verb <i>delledh</i> usually implies 'morally right'. The <i>hi</i> is to clarify that the 'y is not y (= 'him') but a shortened form of <i>hy</i> (= 'her').	Y tegoodh ni dh'y...
Fatel yll homma bos gwir?	How can this be true?	<i>Homma</i> is feminine, denoting a situation or state of affairs.	
Yn py diberthva an klavji usi hi?	Which ward of the hospital is she in?		
Bron Wenili yw an ughella menydh yn Kernow.	Brown Willy is the highest mountain in Cornwall.	Bron Wenili means 'hill of swallows'.	
Nyns esa komolen y'n ebron.	There wasn't a cloud in the sky.	<i>Komolen</i> is a single cloud, whereas <i>komol</i> (collective) is 'clouds'.	
Kemmer an keth fordh ha'n huni gyns.	Take the same road as the one before.	<i>Kyns</i> mutates to <i>gyns</i> because the <i>huni</i> here refers back to a feminine noun: <i>fordh</i> .	Gwara kemeres an keth...
Saw moy a arghans, ny allav y wul.	Unless I have more money, I can't do it.	'More' followed by a noun is <i>moy a</i> + the noun. Don't forget the <i>a</i> .	Marnas moy a arghans...
Dyski unn yeth yn ta a dhervyn hwel heb hockya.	Learning any language well deserves unremitting work.		
Mar kyll'ta pargh bys yn a-vorow, y hwrav dha weles ena.	If you can hold out until tomorrow, I'll see you then.		...my a'th welav ena.

Hwi o drog pes y'n prys na.	You (<i>pl.</i>) were displeased on that occasion.		
Ple hwrug vy gasa ow alhwedhow?	Where did I leave my keys?		Ple hasis ow...
Yth esa hi ow tagrewi heb gul son.	She was weeping silently.	Literally, 'without making a sound'.	Yth esa hi owth ola...
A ny settyons i tra vyth a'n gweres?	Don't they value the help at all?	A Cornish idiom.	
An pibennow dowr usi yn-dann dhor yn kres an cita yw ogas kans bloodh.	The water-pipes that are underground in the city centre are nearly a hundred years old.	The letter 'c' before a vowel is not native to Cornish. When used in loan-words like <i>cita</i> and <i>cinema</i> it is pronounced like an 's'.	
Ass os ta kuv!	You're so kind!		
Ev re's danvonas i dhe hwilas gweres.	He has sent them to look for help.	The <i>i</i> is to indicate that the 's means 'them' rather than 'her'.	
An koffi ma yw krev ha blasus.	This coffee is strong and tasty.		...krev ha sawrek.
Hwans a'm beus a worfenna an lyther ma yn unn dhanvon dhiso jy, keffrys ha dhe'th teylu, pub bolonjedh da.	I want to end this letter by sending to you, as well as to your family, every good wish.	A formal letter-ending.	
An peswora drehevyans dhyworto yw ev a'n keth tu.	It's the fourth building from it on the same side.		
Yth esens i a'ga gorwedh y'ga gweli.	They were lying in bed.	'In bed' in Cornish usually requires a possessive adjective: here 'in <u>their</u> bed'.	
Govyn orto mars yw homma an fordh dhe Logh.	Ask him if this is the way to Looe.	Note that the verb <i>govyn</i> takes <i>orth</i> with the person being asked.	Gwra govyn orto...
'Ottajy!' yn-medh Jori, bras y varth.	'There you are!' said George, greatly surprised.		
Ny aswonav an gour na.	I don't know that man.	<i>Aswon</i> is 'to know' people or places.	...an den na.
An ki a viras orthiv yn unn dheskerni.	The dog looked at me, giving a snarl.	<i>Yn unn</i> + verb indicates the manner in which the action of the previous verb is done.	An ki a wrug mires orthiv...
My a vynn viajya a-dro dhe'n bys. / Viajya a vynnav ynwedh, mes omma yn Kernow.	I want to travel round the world. / I want to travel, too, but here in Cornwall.	Note how starting the second sentence with <i>viajya</i> gives it emphasis.	
Galw vy Davydh, mar pleg.	Call me David, please.		Gwra ow gelwel Davydh...
Lies den aral yw kamm war an dra ma.	Lots of other people are wrong on this matter.		Meur a dus erel...
Kyn hwelas ev an lyther, ny redyas ger anodho.	Though he saw the letter, he didn't read a word of it.		...ny wrug ev redya ger...
Oll ahanan a omrolyas yn kettermyn ha dell wrug Jori.	All of us enrolled at the same time as George.	Cornish requires a verb at the end here (<i>wrug</i>).	
Moldrys o an den.	The man had been murdered.	Putting the key word first gives it emphasis. <i>Moldrys</i> is a past participle serving as an adjective,	

		hence the use of the short form of <i>bos</i> . Literally, 'The man was in a state of having been murdered.'	
Dhe voy y kavanskeus Ivan, dhe le y krysav vy dhodho.	The more excuses Ivan makes, the less I believe him.	<i>Kavanskeusa</i> is basically 'to evade'.	
My a wra kerghes an paracetamol a-dhyworth an stevel-omwolghi.	I'll fetch the paracetamol from the bathroom.		My a gergh...
Gwella yw an gwin ma.	This wine is best.		
Yma ragown dhymm y hyll an yer skeusi a'n yarji mar ny dhaswredh an gwiver.	I'm afraid that the hens will be able to escape from the hen-house if you don't re-do the wire.	<i>Rag-</i> is a prefix meaning 'pre-' or 'fore-', so <i>ragown</i> is literally a 'fear in advance', i.e. a sense of what will probably happen. <i>Y hyll</i> is a present tense with a future implication.	
Gwra ow thyes, mar pleg.	Address me using the singular, familiar form, please.	i.e. use <i>ty</i> , not the formal, polite <i>hwi</i> , when addressing me. The equivalent of the French <i>Tutoie-moi, SVP</i> .	
Mighal yw an brassa den.	Michael is the biggest man.		
Kettep onan a bowesas drefen hy bos mar booth.	Everyone rested because it was so hot.	<i>Hy</i> because weather conditions are considered feminine.	Pubonan a bowesas...
Gwra hedhi dhe'n krowshyns!	Stop at the crossroads!		Hedh dhe'n krowshyns!
Determys on ni dhe seweni.	We are determined to succeed.		
My ha'n wesyon, gwari a wren pel droos pub dy'Sadorn yn Park an Elow.	Me and the lads play football every Saturday in Elm Park.		
Awelek ha pooth yw hi.	It's very windy and very hot.	The 'very' in both cases is in the adjective itself.	
Dhe by eur yth yw an nessa kyttrin dhe Druru, mar pleg?	What time is the next bus to Truro, please?	Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	
My a wor dha witha!	I know how to look after you!		
A ny wredh tra nahen?	Don't you do anything else?	<i>Nahen</i> stresses the last syllable.	A ny wre'ta tra nahen?
Eus hwegen gesys? Eus. Yma onan hepken.	Is there a sweet left? Yes. There's only one.	<i>Hepken</i> tends to go at the end of a phrase.	
Nyns ov unver genes orth henna.	I don't agree with you on that.		
Pur geherek o an omdowler.	The wrestler was very muscular.		
Ytho, ottani omma!	So, here we are!		
Ty a vynn kowethya gans tus nowydh?	You want to make friends with new people?	<i>Kowethya</i> often means 'to keep company with', but here is clearly 'to make friends'.	
Dalghennus o y hwedhel, yn hwir.	His story certainly was gripping.		
Ni a wayt may fo hi teg a-vorow.	We hope it might be fine tomorrow.	Subjunctive to indicate the uncertainty.	Ni a wayt hy bos teg...
Henn yw karr hwegron Jori.	That's George's father-in-law's car.		

Teg o an gewer, mayth esen ni yn-mes dhe dhybri.	The weather was fine, so we were outside to eat.		
Meur ras dhywgh hwi oll.	Thank you all.		
An pyth a sorras y das o an kana drog.	What angered his father was the bad singing.		
Eus hwans dhis a wortos an kyttrin omma dha honan? Eus.	Do you want to wait for the bus here by yourself? Yes.	Note that Cornish has no word for 'for' in 'wait for'.	A vyn'ta gortos...? Mynnav.
Ple fynnydh mos?	Where do you want to go?		Ple fynn'ta mos?
I a's tevydh edrek bras a dhemedhi.	They will regret marrying very much.		Y fydh edrek bras dhedha...
Bynner re hwarvo!	May it never happen!	<i>Bynner</i> is the stock word for turning a 'May it be...' negative.	
Ev a dhybris tri fasti nyhewer.	He ate three pasties last night.		Ev a wrug dybri...
Mar wynn avel an ergh. Mar dhu avel an glow.	As white as snow. As black as coal.	Cornish prefers to put an <i>an</i> before the nouns in this type of comparison. <i>Avel</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Yth esen vy ow redya yn kosel.	I was reading quietly.		
An kudynnow ganso? Well, y'n kynsa le, y teber meur a gennin.	The problems with him? Well, for a start, he eats a lot of garlic.		
Ple'th eva ev?	Where did he used to drink?	The imperfect tense for repeated action in the past.	
An dohajydh ma ymons i ow metya orth aga howetha.	This afternoon they are meeting their friends.	Remember, <i>dohajydh</i> stresses the last syllable.	...ow metya gans...
Y'n keth termyn...	At the same time...		Yn kettermyn...
Na ge dhe'n tu na; fordh dhall yw.	Don't go that way; it's a dead end.	Better blind than dead!	
Pandr'a hwarva orth an fordh a-dro?	What happened at the roundabout?	<i>Hwarva</i> looks like an imperfect, but is in fact an irregular preterite.	
Gyllys yw Myrna dhe weles mar kyll hi kavos bosti.	Myrna has gone to see if she can find a restaurant.		Myrna res eth dhe weles...
Prag y hwruss'ta henna?	Why did you do that?		Prag y hwrussydh jy...
Pandr'a godhas dh'y vroder wosa ev dhe asa an skol?	What happened to his brother after he left school?	<i>Kodha</i> is 'to fall'. Here used in the sense of 'What befell his brother...?'	
Ni a dal bos furra nessa.	We ought to be wiser next time.	No word for 'time' is required here.	
Otta ha plos yw dha dhiwleuv!	Look how dirty your hands are!		Mir ha plos...
Na wra ankevi arwodha.	Don't forget to signal.		Na ankov...
Ev a wrug hy hara yn feur.	He loved her greatly.		Ev a's karas yn feur.

Yw an bluen ma dhis? Yw! An bluen yw dhymm.	Is this pen yours? Yes! The pen is mine.		
Yth yv hi bern a goffi.	She drinks a lot of coffee.	<i>Bern</i> is literally 'a heap' but often means just 'a lot'.	...meur a goffi.
Nebonan a allas gweres.	Someone was able to help.		
Yma hwans dhymm a wortos ow gwreg y'n gorsav kyttrin.	I want to wait for my wife in the bus station.		Y fynnav gortos... / My a vynn gortos...
Ny yllis vy koska nyhewer.	I couldn't sleep last night.		
Prag y trigas Mighal tre? Drefen y vos skwith. / Drefen bos y wreg klav. / Drefen ev dhe weres y wreg ow kolghi an lestri.	Why did Michael stay home? Because he was tired. / Because his wife was ill. / Because he helped his wife to wash the dishes.	<i>Drefen</i> is common, so be sure to master the constructions that go with it.	
Ple'ma'n savla kyttrin?	Where's the bus-stop?	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	
Nyns yw an wivren na mar hir avel an huni aral.	That wire isn't as long as the other one.	<i>Avel</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Well, ass yw hemma marth!	Well, what a surprise this is!		Pana varth yw hemma!
Ny allsen vy dybri saw hanter an pasti ma drefen y vos mar vras.	I would only be able to eat half this pasty because it is so big.		...dybri marnas hanter...drefen ev dhe vos...
I a gewsis yn hir.	They spoke at length.		I a wrug kewsel yn hir.
Ervirys ov a besya gans ow thowl.	I've made up my mind to continue with my plan.	Note the use of <i>a</i> .	Avisys ov a...
Da o dha vetya. / Da o agas metya.	It was good to meet you. [<i>sing. and pl.</i>]		
Tont o ev, re dont. Ev a vynnas ow baya.	He was cheeky, too cheeky. He wanted to kiss me.		Ev a vynnas amma dhymm.
Oll ahanan a vynn krysi an pyth a lever ev bys pan y'n dispreffi.	All of us intend to believe what he says until you disprove it.	<i>Dispreffi</i> is subjunctive, because it might not happen.	
Oll ahanan a ganas y'n keur na.	All of us sang in that choir.		...a wrug kana...
'My re'th warnyas diwweyth,' yn-medh an tas. 'Ny vynnnav dha dhaswarnya.'	'I've warned you twice,' said father. 'I don't intend to warn you again.'	The prefix <i>das-</i> indicates the 'again'. <i>Mynnes</i> is used here in the sense of 'intend to'.	
Ny ganas onan ahanan y'n keur na.	Not one of us sang in that choir.		
Nyns esowgh ow klewes orthiv.	You [<i>pl.</i>] are not hearing me.		
Pan entrir dhe'n drehevyans y hwelir imajys a-hys an fos yn-dann an fenestri.	When one enters the building one sees images along the wall below the windows.	Both verbs are in the present impersonal form.	
Hugh a dheuth ha bos ow howeth da.	Hugh became my good friend.		
Ass yw chi teg!	What a beautiful house!		

Ny yll hi dos rag hy bos klav.	She can't come as she's ill.	<i>Rag</i> here is the equivalent of <i>drefen</i> and requires the same construction.	...drefen hy bos klav.
A dheudh omma yn fenowgh? Dov. Omma y tov rag mires orth an skathow. / Na dhov.	Do you come here often? Yes, I come here to watch the boats. / No.		A wre'ta dos omma yn fenowgh? Gwrav. My a dheu rag... / Na wrav.
A ble'n kevsys?	Where did you get it from?		
Dhe voy y fistenav, dhe le y hallav y wul, dell hevel.	The more I hurry, the less I'm able to do, it seems.	Don't forget the <i>y</i> before <i>wul</i> .	
A allav vy dha weres?	Can I help you?		
Yma kanstel leun a oyow gensi.	She has a basket full of eggs.		
Yma an del ow treylya gell.	The leaves are turning brown.	<i>Del</i> is the collective term. <i>Gell</i> is the general word for 'brown'. In more specific use it means 'light brown', with <i>gorm</i> used for 'dark brown'.	
Yma pubonan ow kasa an sodhva kyns dehweles dhe-dre.	Everyone is leaving the office before returning home.		
Ass yw ev gowleveryas!	What a liar he is!	<i>Gow</i> is 'a lie'. So 'lie-teller'.	
Puptra eth yn-rag yn ta.	Everything went ahead fine.		Puptra a wrug mos yn-rag...
Ny omwra ev lewyer da.	He doesn't pretend to be a good driver.	I.e. He doesn't 'make himself' out to be...	
An teylu hag a waynyas kals a arghans a brenas chi fethus.	The family that won a load of money bought a luxurious house.	The <i>hag</i> can be omitted. <i>Kals</i> is primarily 'heap'.	
Prag na'n gwuss'ta?	Why didn't you do it?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed immediately by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	Prag na'n grwussys jy?
Na vydh gocki!	Don't be silly!		
An tiek a dhug gommon a'n treth dh'y brasow ha'ga gorra war an dor.	The farmer brought seaweed from the beach to his fields and put it on the soil.	<i>Gommon</i> is a collective noun and is thus considered a plural for possessive adjective referents (<i>aga</i>).	
Jori a asas y gi yn-mes a'n chi.	George left his dog outside of the house.		Jori a wrug gasa y gi...
Peskweyth y hwolghons an garth? Diwweyth y'n jydh y'n golghons.	How often do they wash the yard? They wash it twice a day.	<i>Peskweyth</i> is 'how many times?' That calls for a number. But Cornish has no word for a request for frequency, so this term has to serve for 'how often?' as well.	
Ogas pub dydh oll, yth av dhe rosya neb tu.	Nearly every day I go for a hike somewhere.	<i>Rosya</i> is 'to walk' in the sense of 'to hike'.	...oll, y hwrav vy mos dhe...
Nyns eson ow holya an wir fordh.	We're not following the right road.	Adjectives preceding a noun generally take a 2 nd mutation.	

Kemmer truedh a'n re voghosek!	Take pity on the poor!	Note the unexpected <i>a</i> here. <i>Boghosek</i> is mutated because <i>re</i> is a masculine plural pronoun referring to people (nothing to do with <i>re</i> meaning 'too').	
Gwerthji pysk hag asklos. / Asklotti.	Fish and chip shop. / Chip shop.	The <i>-ti</i> is a form of <i>chi</i> , as in <i>arghantti</i> .	
Kyns ow bos trigys yn Pennsans y trigen vy yn Sen Austel.	Before I was resident in Penzance I used to live in St Austell.		...my a driga yn Sen Austel.
Pur serth o an vre.	The hill was very steep.	The key word is put first for emphasis.	
Klogh an gorhel bresel a veu gwrys a vrest ha hanow an keth gorhel warnodho.	The warship's bell was made of brass with the ship's name on it.	Don't be tempted to use <i>gans</i> in this type of construction. The use of <i>keth</i> (= 'the same') in sentences like this is typically Cornish.	
Gorfennys o ow ober, mayth yth dhe-dre a-varr.	My work was finished, so I went home early.	<i>May(th)</i> must be followed by an inflected verb.	
I a wrug kewsel yn ta.	They spoke well.		I a gewsis yn ta.
Ev a yll gorra y draow ena.	He can put his things there.	<i>Tra</i> (= 'thing') has two plurals: <i>traow</i> and <i>taklow</i> .	Y hyll ev gorra y daklow ena.
Bysi yw dhis kewsel Kernewek, rag dhe voy y kewsydh, dhe frettha y teudh ha bos.	It's important for you to speak Cornish, for the more you speak, the more fluent you become.		
Ass yw keslam!	What a coincidence!	Literally, a 'jumping together'.	
An fleghes a dalvia gorfenna aga ober tre kyns mones yn-mes dhe wari.	The children ought to have finished their homework before going out to play.	<i>Mones</i> is an alternative to <i>mos</i>.	...kyns mos yn-mes...
A-barth oll ahanan, meur ras!	On behalf of all of us, thank you!		
Ny'th kampoallas nagonan.	No-one mentioned you.		Ny wrug nagonan dha gampolla.
Gweres ni, my a'th pys!	Help us, I beg you!		
Py par eglos yw honna? Eglos Pow Sows yth yw.	What kind of church is that? Church of England.	The <i>yth</i> is not vital, but is more authentically Cornish.	
Bys y'n eur ma, nyns yw an gewer mar lyb dell o hi de.	Up to now, the weather isn't as wet as it was yesterday.	If the second 'as' in an 'as...as' phrase is followed by a verb, we must use <i>dell</i> .	
An venyn na a veg.	That lady smokes.		An venyn na a wra meggi.
...mes a'n dre.	...outside the town.		
Nyns esa saw unn oy y'n yeynell.	There was only one egg in the fridge.		Nyns esa marnas unn oy... / Yth esa unn oy hepken...
Ny dhybryn ni kowl.	We didn't used to eat cabbage.	This could equally mean, 'We don't eat cabbage', as <i>dybryn</i> is the same in both the imperfect and present tenses. Context has to decide the meaning.	Ny wren ni dybri kowl.

A aswonydh jy an glavjiores na? An huni verr usi orth an daras.	Do you know that nurse? The short one who is at the door.	<i>Aswon</i> is 'to know' when speaking of people or places.	A wre'ta aswon an glavjiores...
Ty yw gocki, dhe'm breus vy.	You're daft, in my opinion.		Gocki os ta...
Prag yth yw res dhyn gul henna?	Why must we do that?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
Checken a dheg peuns a veu res dhe Vr Lewis gans Pol.	A cheque for ten pounds was given to Mr Lewis by Paul.	Note the words use for 'for' and 'by' here.	
Honna yw avon glan hy dowr.	That's a river with clean water.	Note the construction; no <i>gans</i> .	
Ottena! Yma Peder ow tos. Ottava ena ow tos yn-mes a'y garr!	Look over there! Peter's coming. There he is getting out of his car!	Both 'coming' and 'getting' are rendered here by <i>dos</i> .	
An arghans yw tanow lemmyn.	Money is scarce now.		...yw skant lemmyn.
Yma dhymm kovrohow a'm lies viaj.	I have souvenirs of my many travels.		My a'm beus kovrohow...
Mars omdhiskwettha ev omma, my a lavarsa ger po dew dhodho, yn tiogel.	If he were to show himself here, I would say a word or two to him, certainly.	Imperfect subjunctive of <i>omdiskwedhes</i> , reflecting the uncertainty of the 'if'.	
Ev a brenas dew binta leth.	He bought two pints of milk.		Ev a wrug prena...
An fordh ma yw salwa ages an fordh veur.	This road is safer than the main road.	<i>Salwa</i> is the comparative form of <i>salow</i> . <i>Ages</i> stresses the second syllable.	
Prag y tybydh yndella? Drefen nag eus ken fordh dhe dybi.	Why do you think so? Because there's no other way to think.	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	Prag y hwre'ta tybi...
Re bo dha viaj onan salow!	May your journey be a safe one!		
Na wra henna.	Don't do that.		
A wodhes ta p'eur fo Peder tre arta?	Do you know when Peter might be home again?	<i>Fo</i> is the present subjunctive to indicate the open-endedness (<i>bo</i> with a 5 th mutation after <i>p'eur</i>).	
Pes bloodh a vedhydh jy orth fin an vledhen ma?	How old will you be at the end of this year?		...orth penn an vledhen...
Nyns eses jy ogas dhymm.	You weren't near me.		
Pyth yw an skisel na?	What's that poster?		
Klav en vy, mes gwell ov lemmyn.	I was ill, but I'm better now.	Putting the key adjective first in each phrase gives it emphasis.	
A wodhes ta konvedhes Kernewek?	Do you understand Cornish?	As often as not, the verb <i>konvedhes</i> is paired with <i>godhvos</i> , as here.	A gonvedhes jy Kernewek?
An gegin yw dhe gempenna.	The kitchen is to be tidied up.		
Pandr'a wel'ta? Tewlder a welav a bub tu hepken.	What do you see? I see only darkness on every side.		Pandr'a welydh jy?
Myns an devnydh usi a-ji an lyver ma yw lowr.	The amount of material that's in this book is enough.		

Yth eson ni orth y wortos.	We are waiting for him.	Note that Cornish has no word for 'for' in 'wait for'. The -ow used when forming an -ing type of verb becomes <i>orth</i> if there is an object pronoun between it and the verb.	
A yll an flegthes neuvya omma?	Can the children swim here?	The use of <i>gallos</i> means it is the suitability of, or permission for, the place that is in question, not the children's swimming skills.	
Yma omma devyn yn-mes a'n Bibel Sans.	Here's a quotation from the Holy Bible.		
Ny wodhes ta yn-kever an pyth a leverydh!	You don't know what you're talking about!	Note the slightly different balance this sentence has in Cornish.	
Piw yw henna usi owth esedha a-dal dhedhi?	Who's that sitting opposite her?	Strictly, this means 'who is in the process of taking a seat opposite her.' To say 'who is seated' ->>	...usi a'y esedh...
Ny yllydh jy esedha war an glesin. Re lyb yw ev.	You can't sit on the lawn. It's too wet.		Ny yll'ta esedha...
An desen gales: ny's kolonkas an ki.	The biscuit: the dog didn't swallow it.	<i>Lenki</i> is 'to swallow'. With the augmentive prefix <i>kol-</i> it means 'to swallow right down'.	...ny wrug an ki hy kolenki.
An lyver ma yw es dh'y redya.	This book is easy to read.		
Nebes ahanowgh a vydh dewisys.	A few of you will be chosen.		
An vamm a worras kig war an badellik rag agan kath, hag a'n blasas kyns y dhybri.	Mother put meat on the saucer for our cat, who smelt it before eating it.	<i>Blasa</i> is either 'to smell' (as here) or 'to taste', depending on context.	An vamm a wrug gorra kig...
My a wra y wul yn lowen.	I'll happily do it.		Y hwrav y wul...
Da lowr, Estelle, banna praktis kyns assaya rag dha gummyas-lewya.	OK, Estelle, a bit of practice before trying for your driving licence.	<i>Banna</i> is literally 'a drop (of liquid)', but is also used more loosely for 'a bit'.	
Gwiska a wrav ow gwella dillas.	I'll be wearing my best clothes.		My a wra gwiska ow...
Ny vydh dhe les pysi arghans dhyworth James.	It won't be any use asking James for money.	Note the construction with <i>pysi</i> : literally, 'To ask something from someone.'	
Na ge! / Na gewgh!	Don't go! [<i>sing. and plural</i>]		
A siydh jy dri-ji chinek? Siav!	Do you fancy a Chinese takeaway? Yes!		A wre'ta si dri-ji... / Eus sians dhis a dri-ji...
Prag yma hi ow karma orto?	Why is she shouting at him?		
My yw an yowynka, ha'n byghanna ynwedh.	I'm the youngest, and the smallest, too.	Form comparatives and superlatives by doubling the final single consonant and adding -a. So, <i>byghan</i> > <i>byghanna</i> . But if there are two consonants at the end, no doubling takes place. So, <i>yowynk</i> > <i>yowynka</i> .	An yowynka yth ov, ha...
...down yn tybyansow.	...deep in thought.		

P'eur hwre'ta mos dhe'n dre? Pub dy'Sadorn y hwrav vy mos ena.	When do you go to town? Every Saturday I go there.		P'eur edh dhe'n dre? Pub dy'Sadorn yth av ena.
An chi o drehevys a ven growan.	The house was built of granite.	Use <i>a</i> to say what something is made of.	
Treyl an alhwedh rag gul an jynn dhe weytha.	Turn the key to start the engine up.		Gwra treylya an alhwedh...
Na wra mos re skav!	Don't go too fast!		Na ge re skav! / ...re uskis.
Nyns eus tra vyth a'n eghen na omma.	There's nothing of that kind here.		
Yma unnek mowes ha tredhek maw oll war-barth.	There are 11 girls and 13 boys all together.		
Ny's gwelyn i nevra.	We never see them.	<i>Nevra</i> is 'never' for the present and future; <i>bythkweth</i> for the past. The <i>i</i> indicates that the object-pronoun 's is 'them', not 'her'.	Ny wren ni aga gweles nevra.
Bydh da, mar pleg, ha gwra dell lavarav!	Be good, please, and do as I say!		
Tri ugens kansrann.	Sixty percent.		
Gas vy dhe'th tynnerghi dh'agan kuntelles!	Allow me to welcome you to our meeting!		
Ny wel an ki an gath.	The dog doesn't see the cat.	The order of <i>ki</i> and <i>kath</i> dictates which is the subject and which the object.	
Diwisk dha eskisyow plos kyns dos y'n gegin.	Take off your dirty shoes before coming into the kitchen.		Gwra diwiska dha...
Hi a lenwis an kelorn a dhowr yeyn.	She filled the bucket with cold water.	To fill something 'with' is <i>a</i> .	Hi a wrug lenwel an...
Prag y hwre'ta hwerthin?	Why do you laugh?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	Prag y hwerthydh?
Oll an keth yw ragov vy.	It's all the same to me.		
My a'n gwelas a-varra.	I saw him earlier.		Y'n gwelis a-varra.
Yth esen a'm esedh hag i ow tonsya.	I was sitting down while they were dancing.	This is <i>ha(g)</i> in the sense of 'while' rather than of 'and'.	
Ass yw hi yeyn! Na fors! Gwynn agan bys, ny wra hi glaw.	How cold it is! Never mind! Luckily for us, it's not raining.	<i>Gwynn agan bys</i> is literally 'Fair our world' and is an idiom for good fortune.	
Ny weresav y'n lowarth.	I don't help in the garden.		Ny wrav vy gweres...
Py para yw an gwella genes?	Which is your favourite team?		Pyth yw dha bara drudh?
Yosep a wor kewsel Greka fest yn ta.	Joseph can speak Greek very well.	'Can' in the sense of 'know how to' is <i>godhvos</i> , never <i>gallos</i> .	
Fatel yw an gewer genes?	How's the weather with you?		
An tren a as an gorsav dhe eth eur hanter poran.	The train leaves the station at exactly 8.30.	<i>Poran</i> stresses the last syllable.	An tren a wra gasa...
Nyns eus termyn dhe skollya.	There's no time to waste.		

Na'm tav!	Don't touch me!		Na wra ow thava!
Kevyn esedhva ha dybryn agan kroust.	Let's find a place to sit, and let's eat our picnic.		Gwren ni kavos esedhva...
An veyn a veu devnydhys dhe lenwel an toll.	The stones were used to fill the hole.	Horses and stones, like plural males, mutate after <i>an</i> . So <i>mergh</i> but <i>an vergh</i> ; <i>meyn</i> but <i>an veyn</i> .	
Doroy agas demedhyans lowender dhywgh!	May your [<i>pl.</i>] marriage bring you happiness!		Re dhrollo agas...
Nyns on ni mar feusik avelli.	We're not as lucky as her.		
Ty a vydh a'n barth kledh dhe Beder.	You will be on Peter's left.	<i>Parth</i> (<i>f.</i>) is the word to use for 'side' when linked with 'right' or 'left'.	Y fedhydh a'n barth...
Y'n barr, yma meur a dus owth eva hag ow klattra.	In the bar there are lots of people drinking and chattering.		...hag ow klappya.
Py gwerthji y prenas hi an krys ynno?	Which shop did she buy the shirt in?		
Kemmer naw dhyworth hanterkans. An sewyans yw onan ha dew ugens.	Take nine from fifty. The result is forty-one.		
Ottomma an pyth a skrifas ev...	Here's what he wrote...	Here we must use <i>an pyth</i> rather than just <i>pyth</i>.	...an pyth a wrug ev skrifa.
Na gri warnav!	Don't shout at me!	Note the unexpected preposition: <i>war</i> .	
Py par diwes eus dhe brys kon?	What kind of drink is there at dinnertime?		
Wosa aga bos serrys orto pols, i a avas dhodho.	After they had been angry with him for a while, they forgave him.	Note the use of <i>orth</i> for 'with' in this context.	Wosa i dhe vos serrys...
Ni a wre pyskessa y'n avon na.	We used to fish in that river.		Ni a byskessa...
Syns e er an vregh.	Hold him by the arm.	<i>Er</i> is the preposition to use with points of contact on the body.	Syns ev...
Gwra pysi an ilewydhyon a'y seni ragon ha ni a yll donsya war-barth.	Ask the musicians to play it for us and we can dance together.	Note the use of <i>a</i> with <i>pysi</i> to indicate what you want doing.	Pys an ilewydhyon...
Mars eus baner rudh ow terneyja ena, na gerdh pella.	If there's a red flag flying there, don't walk any further.	<i>Ter-</i> is a prefix indicating intermittent or feeble action. So 'flutter', maybe, rather than 'fly'.	
Na gows mar fol!	Don't talk so foolishly!	A typical case of an adjective being used as an adverb.	
Nyns eus den vyth omma kynth yw hi seyth eur lemmyn.	There's no-one here although it's seven o'clock now.		
Nyns o an fylm meur dhe les.	The film wasn't very interesting.		
Y'm beus edhom a hanaf a goffi lemmyn rag koselhe ow nerv.	I need a cup of coffee now to calm my nerves.	The rules of stress still apply to verbs ending in <i>-he</i> , so the stress is on the middle syllable of <i>koselhe</i> .	
Yth esa an vugh y'n pras gans an re erel.	The cow was in the field with the others.		...y'n budhyn gans...
Kepar ha pupprys, an den da a fethas an dus dhrog.	As always, the goody beat the baddies.		

Aga fleghes yw klav, dell glewav.	Their children are ill, I hear.		
Hy fows wyrddh yw nowydh.	Her green dress is new.		
Ny yynnav goderri aga heskows klys.	I don't want to interrupt their cosy conversation.	<i>Go-</i> is a diminutive prefix, and <i>terri</i> is 'to break'.	
Pys e a hedhi!	Ask him to stop!	Note the use of <i>a</i> with <i>pysi</i> to indicate what you want doing. <i>E</i> is short for <i>ev</i> .	
Kas yw genev fylmow a'n par na.	I hate that sort of film.		My a gas fylmow...
An fordh yw mar wag avel skrypp skollyek.	The road is completely empty.	An idiom. Literally, 'as empty as a wastrel's wallet'. <i>Avel</i> stresses the last syllable.	An fordh yw gwag yn tien.
Nyns esa meur a vebel nowydh y'n chi.	There wasn't much new furniture in the house.		
Dhe biw yw an skeusennow ma? Dhymmo vy yth yns.	Whose are these photographs? They are mine.	Don't forget the <i>yth</i> .	
Py lies owgh hwi oll war-barth?	How many are you all together?		
Terrys yw an ros, er ow gew.	The wheel is broken, worse luck for me.	<i>Er ow gew</i> is an idiom: 'to my sorrow', or similar.	
Na vrath dha ewines! Us drog yw ev.	Don't bite your nails! It's a bad habit.	From the verb <i>bratha</i> .	Na wra bratha dha...
Ottena, teyr delen rudh war an leur!	Look there: three red leaves on the floor!		
A vyn'ta kavos rew y'n sugen owraval? Mynnav, mar pleg..	Would you like ice in the orange juice? Yes, please	To make good Cornish, we need to put a verb between <i>mynnes</i> and <i>rew</i> .	A vynnydh jy kavos...
Yn ow herwydh, y sevis an hembrenkyas.	Near me, the leader stood up.	<i>Yn herwydh</i> is 'in the vicinity of'. It can split, as here.	
Ty a yll krodhvolas kemmys ha dell yw da genes, mes poos via genev treylya an dowlen lemmyn.	You can complain as much as you like, but I would be reluctant to modify the programme now.	<i>Kemmys ha</i> can be followed directly by a noun, but if it is a verb that follows we must insert <i>dell</i> .	
A wruss'ta klewes an nowodhow?	Did you hear the news?		A glewsys jy an nowodhow?
Yma dha vamm orth dha hwilas.	Your mother's looking for you.	The <i>-ow</i> used when forming an <i>-ing</i> type of verb becomes <i>orth</i> if there is an object pronoun between it and the verb.	
My a worta Tamsin orth daras an eglos.	I wait for Tamsin at the church door.	Note that Cornish has no word for 'for' in 'wait for'.	
Py huni yw henna?	Which one is that?		
Res yw dhis hedhi rag an gerdhoryon.	You must stop for the pedestrians.		
Nyns eus ken dewis.	There's no alternative.	Literally, 'no other choice'.	
Agan kowethas yw onan da.	Our association is a good one.		
Martesen ev a yll prena oyow war y fordh dhe-dre.	Maybe he can buy some eggs on his way home.		Martesen y hyll ev prena...
Ergh a wra hi yn Alban lemmyn.	It's snowing in Scotland now.	Putting <i>ergh</i> first gives it the emphasis.	

Gweres Yowann ow kul tan!	Help John make a fire!		
Yma toll down yn kres an fordh.	There's a deep hole in the middle of the road.		
Ottani omma! Devedhys on!	Here we are! We've arrived!	<i>Dos</i> is usually 'to come' but can also be 'to arrive'.	
Dell glewav, an korev na yw kepar ha dowr tomm.	As I hear, that beer is like warm water.	<i>Kepar</i> , like many words formed from <i>keth</i> , stresses the last syllable. There could be a double meaning here, as <i>dowr tomm</i> also means 'brandy'!	My a glew bos an korev...
Yth esen a'm esedh omma ow prederi a bellgewsel orthis!	I was sitting here thinking of phoning you!	Note that <i>orth</i> connects <i>pellgewsel</i> and the person being phoned.	
Ev a worras menoyl y'n karr.	He put petrol in the car.		Ev a wrug gorra...
An wedhen a veu plensys gans an vyghternes.	The tree was planted by the queen.		
Yw my a hwilowgh hwi?	Is it me you're (<i>pl.</i>) looking for?		
Meur ras dhis a'n te.	Thank you for the tea.		
Pymthek ugens gweyth yw tri hans.	Fifteen times twenty is three hundred.		...gweyth a wra tri hans.
Yma an re na omma dhe eth eur dell vydh usys.	Those folk are usually here at eight o'clock.	The use of the future tense <i>vydh</i> helps to reinforce the repeated nature of the event.	...dell yw usys.
Dha weles a-dro dhe deyr eur.	See you around three o'clock.		
Y'n chi nowydh, dewisel yw an mebel.	In the new house, the furniture is optional.		
Na ve hi ow kul glaw, y hylsen yn-mes y'n lowarth hag oberi unn our.	Had it not been raining, I would have gone out into the garden and worked for an hour.	<i>Na ve hi</i> is the present subjunctive of <i>bos</i> . <i>Hylsen</i> is the conditional (pluperfect) of <i>mos</i> .	
Yma nown bleydh dhymm.	I'm as hungry as a horse.	Literally, 'as hungry as a wolf'.	
Aga hegin yw rudh gans kroglennow rudhwynn.	Their kitchen is red with pink curtains.	<i>Rudhwynn</i> , literally 'red-white', is a typically Cornish way of describing intermediate colours.	
Res yw dhyn chanjya agan fara. Yth eder ow tefolya an ayrgylgh.	We must change our behaviour. The atmosphere is being polluted.	<i>Eder</i> is the impersonal form of <i>bos</i> . <i>Defolya</i> is here being used intransitively.	
A vynsons gweles an fylm na?	Did they want to see that film?		
'Os ta lewyer an karr ma, syrra?' yn-medh an gwithyas kres. 'Ov,' Mr Karn a worthebis. 'Pandr'a hwer?'	Are you the driver of this car, sir?' said the policeman. 'Yes,' Mr Carn replied. 'What's going on?'		
Yth esen ow tremena dha dharas, dre happ...	I happened to be going past your door...		My a jonsya dhe dremena...
Yma teyr dewynnell y'n stevel ma drefen hy bos mar vras.	There are three radiators in this room because it is so big.	<i>Dewyn</i> = 'ray'. Many tools, instruments and pieces of equipment end in <i>-ell</i> . All are feminine.	
Pan en maw...	When I was a boy...		

Yma niverow war an paper ma. Pyth yns i, a wodhes ta? Na wonn. Ny wonn pyth yns.	There are numbers on this paper. What are they, do you know? No, I don't know what they are.		
Gwynsek yw hi an dohajydh ma.	It's windy this afternoon.	Putting the key word first gives it emphasis. Weather conditions are always feminine. <i>Dohajydh</i> stresses the last syllable.	
Keworr an holan ha wosa henna an bleus ha'n leth, tamm ha tamm.	Add the salt and after that the flour and milk, a little at a time.		Gwra keworra an holan...
Ny wruss'ta gorthebi an govyn. Gwrug.	You didn't answer the question. Yes I did.		Ny worthebsys an govyn. Gorthebis.
Nyns esa edhom a veur a dermyn, po meur a skians, dhe dhysmygi an pyth esa ow hwarvos.	It didn't take much time, or a lot of sense, to guess what was going on.	Note the <i>an</i> before <i>pyth</i> .	
Ny rosons dhyn chons a gewsel.	They didn't give us a chance to speak.	'...a chance <u>to</u> ' is ... <i>chons a</i> .	Ny wrussons ri dhyn...
Ty a vydh pur lowen dyski dha gath dhe vos kevys.	You'll be very glad to know that your cat has been found.		...dyski bos kevys dha gath.
Myttin da dhywgh hwi, an dhew.	Good morning, you two.		
Yn ow nes... Yn ow nessa...	Nearer to me... Nearest to me...	<i>Nes</i> and <i>nessa</i> are the irregular comparative and superlative of <i>ogas</i> .	
Ple'ma'n keres a brenis? Ottensi ena, war an lestrier!	Where are the cherries I bought? There they are, on the dresser!	<i>Ple</i> , <i>yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes. <i>Keres</i> is a collective noun.	...keres a wrug vy prena?
A yllsys jy danvon an lyther? Gyllis. Nag yllis.	Were you able to send the letter? Yes. No.		
Treweythyow Peder a ober yn-mes erna vo hi tewl.	Sometimes Peter works outside until it's dark.	The <i>vo</i> is subjunctive, indicating the uncertainty as to when exactly that might be.	...bys pan vo hi tewl.
Gorr an lyvrow na dhe-denewen.	Put those books aside.		Gwra gorra an lyvrow...
Ny yv ev korev, mes gwin hepken.	He doesn't drink beer, just wine.	Cornish requires a 'but' here.	Ny wra ev eva korev...
A vyn'ta gwitha an diwettha seythen a vis Metheven rydh, rag may hylli mos dhe Alban?	Do you intend to keep the last week of June free, so that you can go to Scotland?	<i>Mynnes</i> here in the sense of 'intend to'. <i>Hylli</i> is the present subjunctive of <i>gallos</i> , indicating purpose.	
Mar es yw dyski Kernewek avel dyski ken yeth.	It's as easy to learn Cornish as to learn any other language.	<i>Avel</i> stresses the last syllable. <i>Ken</i> is 'another of a different kind', whereas <i>aral</i> is 'another of the same kind.'	
I a werth an avalow a dri ugens diner orth an peuns.	They sell the apples for 60 pence per pound.	Note the functions of the <i>a</i> and the <i>orth</i> .	
Kott ha kales vedha bewnans an re a driga y'gan pow kyns.	Short and hard was the life of those who lived in our country before us.	<i>Vedha</i> is the habitual imperfect of <i>bos</i> .	

My a omsev dhe eth eur hanter.	I get up at half past eight.	<i>Om-</i> is a reflexive prefix: 'I get myself up'.	
Debrewgh an krampoth yn unn worra keus ynna, po kyfeyth, po sugen lymmaval ha sugra.	Eat [<i>pl.</i>] the pancakes, putting cheese in them, or jam, or lemon juice and sugar.	<i>Krampoth</i> is a collective noun. One pancake is <i>krampothen</i> . <i>Yn unn</i> + verb indicates the manner in which the action of the previous verb is done.	Grewgh dybri an krampoth...
My a'n aswon, ha'n le may trig ev.	I know him, and the place where he lives.	<i>Aswon</i> (not <i>godhvos</i>) is the verb to use for 'know' when it refers to either a person or a place.	
Dhywarlinen ov y'n eur ma.	I'm offline now.	'On' and 'off' in this context are <i>war</i> and <i>dhywar</i> .	
An vamm a ri boos dhe'n ydhyn.	Mother used to give food to the birds.	<i>Ydhyn</i> is the irregular plural of <i>edhen</i> .	An vamm a wre ri boos...
Pandr'a vyn'ta dhe eva?	What do you want to drink?	Don't forget the <i>dhe</i> .	Pandr'eus hwans dhis a eva?
Yth esa palores war an als an gwenton ma.	There was a cough on the cliff this spring.		
...saw nyns esa ev le vyth y'n hel.	...except that he wasn't anywhere in the hall.		
An ydhyn a wra kavos pryves y'n gwels rag an re yowynk.	The birds get worms in the grass for the young ones.		An ydhyn a gyv pryves...
Prag na wruss'ta dihares dhedhi?	Why didn't you apologise to her?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	Prag na dhiharesys dhedhi?
Py tesennow kales a yll an fleghes aga dybri?	Which biscuits can the children eat?	Don't forget the <i>aga</i> .	
Nyns yw marow Myghtern Arthur!	King Arthur is not dead!	<i>Myghtern</i> stresses the second syllable.	
Ple tyb'sons i aga kroust?	Where did they eat their picnic-lunch?	Strictly, the verb should be <i>tybrsons</i> , but as that is hard to say, the 'r' drops out.	Ple hwrussons i dybri...
Liesha tredhek pypm gweyth. An sewyans yw pypm ha tri ugens.	Multiply thirteen five times. The result is sixty-five.	Verbs ending in <i>-he</i> obey the stress rules, so in <i>liesha</i> , the stress is on the <i>-es</i> .	An sewyans a wra pypm...
Da yw gensi dismaylya hy rohow.	She likes unwrapping her presents.		
Konines a vyw yn-dann dhor.	Rabbits live underground.		
My a dheriv dhis yn y geveer pan dhyffiv di.	I'll tell you about it when I get there.	<i>My a dheriv</i> : a present-tense verb with a future meaning. <i>Dos</i> means 'arrive' as well as 'come'. Here it is subjunctive because the 'when' is open-ended.	My a wra deriva dhis...
An gewer yw sygh lemmyn. Homm yw da genes, a nyns yw?	The weather is dry now. This suits you, doesn't it?	Weather conditions are always feminine, hence the <i>homm</i> . Or here it might reflect the use of a feminine for a condition or state of affairs.	
Meur ras dhis ow tos.	Thank you for coming.		Meur ras dhis a dhos.
Y telledh ni dhe berthi kov a'n re dremenys.	It is fitting that we remember those who have passed on.	<i>Y telledh</i> usually refers to something that is morally right and acceptable.	

Gas kres dhymm!	Leave me in peace!	In Cornish it is the peace, not me, that is left.	Gas vy dhe wari!
Ev a'n gweresas ow chanjya an vonden wenys.	He helped him change the punctured tyre.		Y hwrug ev y weres ow...
Yw ty a'n gwrug?	Is it you who did it?		Yw ty neb a'n gwrug?
Aswonav gras dhis a'n boos.	I'm grateful to you for the food.		Gonn gras dhis...
Yth esa an dhew anedha ow hanasa molas melys.	The two of them were murmuring sweet nothings.	Literally, 'honeyed treacle'. It doesn't get sweeter than that!	
Unn dra o certain...	One thing was certain...	The letter 'c' before a vowel is not native to Cornish. When used in loan-words like <i>certain</i> , <i>cita</i> and <i>cinema</i> it is pronounced like an 's'.	
My a wrug redya an lyver nans yw peder seythen.	I read the book four weeks ago.		My a redyas an lyver... / Y redis an lyver...
Yowann a vaylyas kota yn y gerghyn.	John wrapped a coat around him.	The preposition <i>yn-kerghyn</i> can split to allow a possessive adjective into the middle.	Yowann a wrug maylya...
Pandr'a'th teur a'n pyth a wra an re erel?	What does it matter to you what the others do?	<i>Deur</i> is a 'defective verb', with only a 3 rd person singular form.	
Yth esewgh yn Truru y'n prys na.	You [<i>pl.</i>] were in Truro on that occasion.		
An glaw yw tynna es dell o de. Nyns o an dhargan gwir, my a dyb.	The rain is more intense than it was yesterday. The forecast wasn't right, I think.		...gwir, dell dybav.
Yma edhom dhymm a ayr yr.	I need some fresh air.		
Ena y hworrav ow hota war an gador.	Then I put [<i>present tense</i>] my coat on the chair.		Ena my a worr ow hota...
Divlas!	Disgusting!		
Aga gool o pur dhiskwithus.	Their holiday was very relaxing.		
Diallos yw dha dhyskador.	Your teacher is incompetent.	From <i>gallos</i> , with the negative prefix <i>di-</i> . By putting the key word first, it is emphasised.	
An chiow, an re usi war amal an als...	As for the houses that are on the edge of the cliff...		
Ena y tiskwedhyn an skeusennow.	Then we show the photographs.		Ena ni a wra diskwedhes...
Agan mab a'n jeves koweth dismygel.	Our son has an imaginary friend.		Yma dh'agan mab...
Yn kynsa, ni a gerdhas oll a-dro dhe'n borthlan.	First of all, we walked all round the harbourside area.	<i>Porthlan</i> : from <i>porth</i> = 'harbour' and <i>glann</i> = 'waterside'.	Wostalleth, ni a wrug kerdhes...
A ny weresydh jy dha vamm y'n gegin?	Don't you help your mother in the kitchen?		A ny wredh gweres dha...
An fleghe a warias pel droos y'n lowarth yn despit dhe lavarow aga thas.	The children played football in the garden in spite of their father's words.		An fleghe a wrug gwari...

Ple'ma'n lyver? War an voos yma ev.	Where's the book? It's on the table.	<i>Ple, yma</i> and <i>an</i> often join together this way, with two apostrophes.	
Pandr'a yllons i y wul?	What can they do?	Don't forget the <i>y</i> .	
Hi a wrug glaw bras dres eghen.	It rained extremely heavily.	'Light rain' is <i>glaw skav</i> ; 'heavy rain' is <i>glaw bras</i> . Weather statements are always feminine.	
Splann o an gewer ha ni ow lewya dhe Ryskammel.	The weather was lovely as we were driving to Camelford.	<i>Ha</i> in the sense of 'as' or 'while'. Putting the key adjective first gives it emphasis.	
Yma anwos warnav. Yth esa anwos warnav.	I have a cold. I had a cold.	Colds and other complaints tend to be 'on' you in Cornish.	
Res o dhymm mos dhe Bennisans.	I had to go to Penzance.		
Yth esa hi owth ola bys tardh an jydh.	She was crying till daybreak.		Yth esa hi ow tagrewi...
Py esel a vydh an nessa kaderyer wosa kildennans Mr Thomas, yw an iskaderyer lemmyn?	Which member will be the next chairman after the withdrawal of Mr Thomas, who is the vice-chairman now?		
Py re yns?	Which ones are they?		
A vyn'ta skrifa dha hanow, mar pleg? Na vynnav.	Will you write your name, please? No.		A vynnydh jy skrifa...
Gyllys yn klav o.	He had fallen ill.	Literally, 'Gone sickly he was.'	
Ny res omstyrya. My a gonvedh prag y fersys dell wrussys.	You don't have to explain yourself. I understand why you behaved as you did.	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
My eth di ow honan.	I went there by myself.	<i>Di</i> is 'there' in the sense of 'to that place' or 'thence'.	Y hwrug vy mos di...
Na sett tra vyth a'n gewer hedhyw. A-vorow y fydh hi gwell yn tiogel.	Don't bother at all about the weather today. Tomorrow it will be better, definitely.	<i>Settya tra vyth a</i> is an idiom. Weather statements are always feminine, hence the <i>hi</i> .	
Nyns esons ow kwari yn ta.	They are not playing well.		
Ny res vy ow thrigva nowydh dhodho, a wrug vy?	I didn't give him my new address, did I?		Ny wrug vy ri ow thrigva...
Yma mab dhymm, Peder y hanow.	I have a son called Peter.		
Y'n gwettha prys... Y'n gwella prys...	Unfortunately... Fortunately...	Literally, 'in the worst/best of times.'	
Yth eson ni ow kerdhes war an alsyow hedhyw vyttin.	We're walking on the cliffs this morning.		
Gwra dri genes botel a win.	Bring a bottle of wine with you.		Dro genes...
Yma drog torr warnav.	I've got stomach ache.	Pains and physical complaints tend to be 'on' you in Cornish.	
Yth hevel kepar ha de!	It seems like yesterday!	<i>Kepar</i> always stresses the second syllable.	

Dhe by eur y fedhydh jy tre arta? Ny wonn yn tiogel.	What time will you be home again? I don't know for certain.		
Yma anwos war an vamm wynn.	Grandma has a cold.	Colds and other complaints tend to be 'on' you in Cornish.	
Py mowes yw Karol? Honna y'n gador vregh.	Which girl is Carol? That one in the armchair.		
Julyan a ros pregoth da pan bregowthas ev y'n eglos dhe'n Sul tremenys.	Julian gave a good sermon when he preached in church last Sunday.		
Hi a vet orth Pol rag li.	She meets Paul for lunch.		Hi a vet gans Pol rag liv.
Kolan a bonyas dihwans dh'y vamm, mes lenta o es y hwor.	Colin ran straightaway to his mother, but he was slower than his sister.	<i>Es</i> is a shortened form of <i>ages</i> . Form comparatives and superlatives by doubling the final single consonant and adding <i>-a</i> . So, <i>byghan</i> > <i>byghanna</i> . But if there are two consonants at the end, no doubling takes place. So, <i>lent</i> > <i>lenta</i>.	...lenta o ages y hwor.
Pan nag o golusek, lowen o ev.	When he wasn't rich, he was happy.	Always <i>na(g)</i> after <i>pan</i> , never <i>ny(ns)</i> .	
Ha lemmyn hwi yw gour ha gwreg.	And now you are man and wife.	<i>Keslowena dhywgh!</i>	
Pana venyn yw kablus herwydh dha vreus dhejy?	Which woman is guilty in <i>your</i> judgment?		
Eus fleghes ow kwari y'n garth-gwari?	Are there any children playing in the playground?		
Da via dha weles dy'Gwener a dheu.	It would be good to see you next Friday.	Literally, 'on Friday that's coming'.	
Terrys yns, po yn tien po yn rann.	They are broken, either completely or partly.		I yw terrys...
Chi byghanna yw esya dhe dhyghtya.	A smaller house is easier to manage.		
A dhesevydh bos gwell an dedhyow na? An konter o gwir, yn certan.	Do you imagine that those days were better? The opposite was true, definitely.	The letter 'c' before a vowel is not native to Cornish. When used in loan-words like <i>certan</i> , <i>cita</i> and <i>cinema</i> it is pronounced like an 's'.	A wre'ta desevos...yn tevri.
Ot! An pras yw niwlek.	Look! The meadow is misty.		...Niwlek yw an budhyn.
Yth esov ow powes y'n lowarth.	I'm resting in the garden.		
Yma jynn ebron ughel a-ugh an kommel. A yll'ta y glewes?	There's a plane high above the clouds. Can you hear it?	<i>Kommel</i> is a collective noun.	A yllydh jy y glewes?
Ot ha du yw an kommel. Glaw a wra hi kyns pell.	Look how black the clouds are. It'll rain before long.	'How' in this context is <i>ha</i> .	
Keur an chapel yw brassa es keur eglos an bluw.	The chapel choir is bigger than the parish-church choir.	<i>Es</i> is a shortened form of <i>ages</i>.	...yw brassa ages...
An erva yw hir, re hir.	The word-list is long, too long.		

An boos eyndek ma yw plegadow dhyn.	This Indian food is what we like.	Literally, 'is pleasing to us'. A useful variation on <i>Da yw genen...</i>	
Pareus krampoth gans bleus, oyow ha leth!	Prepare pancakes with flour, eggs and milk.	<i>Krampoth</i> is a collective noun.	Gwra pareusi krampoth...
My a'm bo karr glas.	I used to have a blue car.		Y'm bo karr glas. / Yth esa dhymm...
An lovan ma yw re verr. Eus onan hir genes?	This rope is too short. Do you have a long one?		
An dhiw gador ma yw an re poos.	These two chairs are the heavy ones.	<i>Re</i> triggers a 2 nd mutation only when it means 'too'. So, 'too heavy' is <i>re boos</i> , but 'the heavy ones' is <i>an re poos</i> .	
An gour yw tas gwynn Lowena, mes ny wonn piw yw an venyn.	The man is Lowena's grandfather, but I don't know who the woman is.		
Nyns yw homma da.	This is not good.	The feminine indicates a situation/condition, as distinct from an action.	
Ple'th esens i de? Ny wonn. Martesen yth esens yn-mes a'n dre.	Where were they yesterday? I don't know. Perhaps they were out of town.		
...dell yllydh gweles.	...as you can see.		
Ple'ma gweder-mires bras? Y'n hel yma onan.	Where is there a big mirror? There's one in the hall.	Putting the key phrase <i>Y'n hel</i> first gives it emphasis.	
[<i>Dhe dhen koth</i>] Omdhyghtya a wredh yn ta.	[<i>To an old person</i>] You do look after yourself well.		Ty a omdhyght yn ta.
Yma fordh dres kres an dre.	There's a road through the town centre.	Unlike <i>dre/der</i> , <i>dres</i> doesn't trigger a 2 nd mutation.	
Dynerghyn an kanasow a Vreten Vyghan yn unn gana kan gernewek ragdha.	Let's welcome the delegates from Brittany by singing a Cornish song for them.	<i>Yn unn</i> + verb indicates the manner in which the action of the previous verb is done.	
Pys glawlen dhyworth an vodrep.	Ask Aunty for an umbrella.	Note this construction with <i>pysi</i> : 'Request an umbrella from Aunty.'	
'Nyns en vy feusik,' yn-medh Hykka.	'I wasn't lucky,' said Richard.		
Na ge kyns an glaw dhe hedhi.	Don't go until the rain stops.	Note the use of <i>kyns</i> ('before') for 'until'.	
Pygemmys eth dhe'n kuntelles?	How many went to the meeting?		Pygemmys a wrug mos...
Mirewgh orth an dus a-wartha dhe'n vre!	Look (<i>pl.</i>) at the people on the summit of the hill!		Grewgh mires orth...
A ny via fur ty dhe bellgewsyl pan vi parys dhe asa?	Wouldn't it be wise for you to ring when you're ready to leave?	The subjunctive <i>vi</i> indicates that the time of that readiness is open-ended.	
A wodhes ta neuvyva? Gonn. Na wonn.	Can you swim? Yes. No.	<i>Godhvos</i> here means 'to know how to'.	

Gwell yw genev bos gans ow gwreg ages hebdi.	I prefer being with my wife to being without her.	<i>Ages</i> stresses the last syllable.	
A yll'ta kuntel an lyvrow? Gallav. Na allav.	Can you collect the books? Yes. No.	<i>Gallos</i> is used for 'can' here in the sense of 'have the time or opportunity to'.	A yllydh jy kuntel...
An dower a yn-nans dhe'n mor.	The water goes down to the sea.		An dower a wra mos...
Ny dheledh defolyans an norvys dhe besya.	It's not right that the pollution of the Earth should continue.	The defective verb <i>deledh</i> usually implies 'morally right'.	
An gwyns a dheu a'n mor.	The wind comes from the sea.	The preposition <i>a</i> is usually sufficient to indicate 'from'.	
Ass yw teg, pennow an menydyow y'n howlsedhes, an howl rudh a-ughta.	How beautiful the tops of the mountains are in the sunset, with the red sun above them.	No need for <i>gans</i> here.	
Yma hwans dhymm a wovyn henna orth Jenefer po, yn hy le, nebonan aral.	I want to ask Jennifer that or, in her place, someone else.		My a vynn govyn henna...
Na ro arghans dhe'n fleghes!	Don't give the children money!		Na roy arghans...
Didhanna o ow bewnans vy kyns ow bos demedhys, dell eus kov dhymm.	My life was more fun before I was married, as I remember.	Putting the key word first gives it emphasis.	
Oll ahanan a yll gorthebi dhe'n govyn na.	All of us can answer that question.	The <i>dhe</i> here is optional.	...gorthebi an govyn na.
Ty a byw ow herensa bys vykken.	You have my love forever.	<i>Pywa</i> is 'to own', 'to possess'. The stress falls on the 'y'.	
Ple'th es ta trigys pan es flogh?	Where did you live when you were a child?		
Skant ny yllir krysi an chanj devedhys war agan bro.	It's hard to believe the change that has come over our country.	<i>Yllir</i> is the impersonal form of <i>gallos</i> : 'One can hardly believe...'	
Py lies den yw furra ages Seleven?	How many people are wiser than Solomon?	<i>Ages</i> stresses the second syllable.	
Nebonan a wrug ow herdhya.	Somebody pushed me.		Nebonan a'm herdhyas.
Ass yw poos genev powes mars eus hwel dhe wul!	How reluctant I am to rest if there's work to do!		...mars eus ober dhe wul!
I yw ow mamm ha'm tas.	They are my mother and my father.		Ow mamm ha'm tas yns i.
Lavar dhymm, mar pleg, py tyller yth esov vy ow mos dhe goska.	Tell me, please, where I'm going to be sleeping.		
Pam a dheuth y'n steval hag esedha ha redya lyver.	Pam came into the room and sat down and read a book.	Because all three verbs are sequential and indicate the same tense, only the first one needs to be conjugated.	
Trumach kosel re'gas bo!	May you [p/.] have a calm crossing!		

Ro dhymm dha hanow ha'th trigva, mar pleg.	Give me your name and address, please.		Gwra ri dhymm...
Prag na leskons i del marow y'ga lowarth?	Why don't they burn dead leaves in their garden?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> . <i>Del</i> is a collective noun.	
Oll an boos na dhybryn yw skoll.	All the food which we don't eat is waste.	<i>Na</i> rather than <i>ny</i> because it is in a dependent clause.	
Kynth yw tredan dhe les, y hyll ev bos peryllus mar nyns yw devnydhys gans preder.	Although electricity is useful, it can be dangerous if it isn't used with care.	<i>Peryllus</i> , though an anglicism, sticks to the Cornish stress rules and emphasises the 'y'. In negative statements, <i>mar</i> , meaning 'if', is always followed by <i>ny(ns)</i> , never by <i>na(g)</i>.	...ev a yll bos peryllus...
Awos an arghans, nyns o Maria lowen.	In spite of the money, Mary wasn't happy.	<i>Awos</i> usually means 'because of', but can also mean 'in spite of', as here.	Spit dhe'n arghans... / Yn despit dhe'n arghans...
An re ma yw an hanafow a wrug Maria dhe wolghi.	These are the cups that Mary washed.	A <i>dhe</i> is required in sentences like this that have an auxiliary verb.	
My a'th kar. Ny'th karav. A's kerydh? A'n kerydh?	I love you. I don't love you. Do you love her? Do you love him?		
Res yw dhymm mos dhe weles ow modrep. Yn unsel yw hi ha nyns yw yn poynt da.	I must go to see my aunt. She's on her own and isn't well.		
Pyth yw an acheson rag henna?	What's the reason for that?		Pyth yw an skila...
Gav dhymm, ow klewellow a wighal a dermyn dhe dermyn.	Forgive me, my hearing-aids squeak from time to time.		...klewellow a hwiban... ['whistle']
Le a leth mes moy a sugra y'm te a via gwell genev, mar pleg.	Less milk but more sugar in my tea would be my preference, please.	'Less' and 'more' both take <i>a</i> before the noun that follows.	
Eus gwyns ow hwytha?	Is there a wind blowing?		
Yth hockyav gans agan kon bys pan vi devedhys tre.	I'll hold off with our dinner until you're back home.	<i>Yth hockyav</i> : a present-tense verb with a future meaning. The present subjunctive <i>vi</i> reflects the uncertainty as to when that time might be.	My a hock gans...
Mars eus popti y'n dre ni a wra prena pastiw.	If there's a baker's in the town we'll buy pasties.		...ni a bren pastiw.
Ewgh hwi parys kyns an eur apoyntys?	Were you [<i>pl.</i>] ready before the agreed time?		...an eur ordenys.
An chi a vydh gwag a-vorow. Ny vydh an chi gwag a-vorow.	The house will be empty tomorrow. The house won't be empty tomorrow.	Note how the word order changes in the negative.	
Hevewgh yn Kernow!	Spend [<i>pl.</i>] the summer in Cornwall!	A verb formed from <i>hav</i> = 'summer'.	
Marthys o an kevres yn-kever Iwerdhon a welis orth an bellwolok.	The series on Ireland that I saw on the TV was marvellous.	Putting the key word first gives it emphasis.	...Iwerdhon hag a welis...

Red an derivas ma erbynn an kuntelles!	Read this report in readiness for the meeting!	<i>Erbynn</i> is usually 'against', but also has this secondary use.	Gwra redya...
Mari a bellgewsis orthiv bys ma hwodhven bos an nowodhow gwir.	Marie telephoned me so that I might know that the news was true.	<i>Hwodhven</i> is the imperfect subjunctive of <i>godhvos</i> , indicating intention.	
Mar myn'ta, ty a yll dos genen. ...kettel vo hi tewl.	If you wish, you can come with us. ...as soon as it's dark.	The subjunctive <i>vo</i> reflects the open-endedness as to when exactly that will be.	Mar mynnydh jy...
'Na vog a-ji dhe'n esedhva, mar pleg!' yn-medh hi.	Don't smoke in the sitting-room, please! she said.	<i>Yn-medh</i> can mean either 'says' (present) or 'said' (past). The context dictates which it means.	Na wra megí a-ji...
Ro dhodho temmik a geus a-dhesempis, mar pleg!	Give him a little bit of cheese at once, please!	<i>-ik</i> is a diminutive suffix. <i>Tamm</i> is 'a bit', so <i>temmik</i> is 'a little bit'.	
Skrifys yw war an folen ma na yger an gwerthji Mergherweyth wosa hanterdydh.	It's written on this sheet that the shop doesn't open on Wednesdays after mid-day.	<i>-weyth</i> can be added to any day of the week to mean 'on ...days'.	
Kudyn vyth. My a wra prederi a neppyth, bydh sur a henna!	No problem. I'll think of something. Be sure of that!		
Pes termyn y koskas ev? Deg our, po tamm moy.	How long did he sleep? Ten hours, or a bit more.	<i>Deg our</i> , 'ten hours', is not to be confused with <i>deg eur</i> , 'ten o'clock'.	Pes termyn y hwrug ev koska?
Res yw gwellhe studh an ayr.	It is necessary to improve the condition of the air.		
Gas vy dhe'th synsi er dha dhorn rag na slynkki.	Let me hold you by your hand so that you don't slip.	<i>Er</i> is the preposition to use with points of contact on the body. The subjunctive <i>slynkki</i> marks the intention.	...er dha leuv...
Shh! Na gik na mik!	Shh! Not a sound!	An idiom.	
Mar danow o lienyow an gweli mayth en vy yeyn a-hys an nos.	The bedclothes were so thin that I was cold all night long.		...der an nos.
Pan eus ki dhodho, res yw y gerdhes.	Since he has a dog, he must walk it.	Note this secondary use of <i>pan</i> .	
...magoryow an hwelyow bal, pub anedha gyllys skatt.	...ruins of the mine workings, every one of them redundant.	The main meaning of <i>skatt</i> is 'bankrupt' but it is here used in the more general sense of 'gone out of business'.	
A hwi oll! Gortewgh omma bys pan vo an gewer gwell.	All of you! Wait here until the weather's better.	The present subjunctive <i>vo</i> indicates the time-uncertainty.	
Ny res y leverel....	It goes without saying...	Literally, 'It is not necessary to say it.'	
Dre dha gummyas y talav gasa lemmyn.	With your permission, I ought to leave now.	<i>Dre</i> , not <i>gans</i> . This use of <i>tyli</i> usually means something that would be in your interests to do.	...my a dal gasa...
Ny'm deur a vires orth an kevres na war an bellwolok.	Watching that series on the TV doesn't interest me.	An idiomatic phrase. <i>Deur</i> is a 'defective verb', with only a 3 rd person singular form.	

Ass yns i anvenowgh an trenow a'n gorsav ma!	How infrequent the trains are from this station!	An- is a negative prefix.	
My a wayt dha vos gwell lemmyn.	I hope you're better now.		...wayt ty dhe vos gwell...
Piw yw an dyskador may feus jy dyskys ganso?	Who is the teacher by whom you were taught?	Note how the <i>ganso</i> at the end completes the meaning of <i>may</i> .	
Py arghanti yw an huni ma's teves aga arghans ynno?	Which bank is the one in which they have their money?	Note how the <i>ynno</i> at the end completes the meaning of <i>ma(y)</i> .	
Y das a worhemynnas dhe Jori skollya an atal.	His father told Jori to get rid of the rubbish.	Notice how the <i>dhe</i> comes before <i>Jori</i> , not before <i>skollya</i> .	Y das a wrug gorhemynn dhe Jori...
My a gar dyski dhedha; i a gar dyski genev.	I love teaching them; they love learning from me.	Since <i>dyski</i> means both 'to teach' and 'to learn', we depend on <i>dhe</i> and <i>gans</i> to know which meaning is intended.	
Mara'n gwelav, y kowsav orto.	If I see him, I speak to him.		
Dre brevyans y tyskir.	Through experience one learns.	The impersonal form of <i>dyski</i> .	
Ny wonn pandr'eus dhe leverel.	I don't know what there is to say.		
Mar domm o ma'n gesis dhe godha.	It was so hot that I dropped it.	Cornish has no single word for 'to drop'. We have to say 'to let fall'.	
Gortos a wrug erna's gwelis hi.	I waited until I saw her.		Y hwortis... / My a wortas bys pan y's gwelis hi.
Namna'n ledhis.	I nearly killed him.		
An huni hag a dhewisas ev y honan o.	It was the one that he chose himself.	The <i>hag</i> is optional.	
Martesen yth av dhe brenassa, po gasa gul henna bys yn a-vorow.	I might go shopping, or leave doing that until tomorrow.		Martesen my a wra mos dhe brenassa...
Ev a leveris y to.	He said he would come.	This is not a conditional 'would' so the imperfect tense of <i>dos</i> is required. Literally, 'He said he was coming.'	
Yethow keltek a wra ev dhe studhya.	Celtic languages are what he studies.	The <i>dhe</i> is required here after the auxiliary verb.	
Y lytherow a wra hi dhe redya.	She does read his letters.	The <i>dhe</i> is required here after the auxiliary verb.	
Yn berr dermyn...	In a short time...	I.e. 'soon'. Adjectives preceding a noun usually give it a second mutation.	
Ober a dal y wul a dal y wul yn ta.	A job worth doing is worth doing well.	Don't forget the <i>y</i> (x2).	
Bydh war ow lewya! Bedhav, bedhav!	Be careful driving! I will, I will!		
Henn o an praga ma'n gwrug vy.	That was why I did it.	<i>Praga</i> here is a noun, meaning 'reason'.	
Prag yth esowgh hwi tre mar a-varr?	Why are you (<i>pl.</i>) home so early?	Remember, <i>prag</i> must always be followed by either <i>y(th)</i> or <i>na(g)</i> .	
An den a gewsis vy orto a sevis.	The man I spoke to stood up.		An den a wrug vy kewsel orto...

Hi a gavas moos mayth esa botel warnedhi.	She found a table with a bottle on it.	The <i>warnedhi</i> is not essential, but does help to clarify the meaning.	
Ev a dreylyas war-tu aral.	He turned the other way.		
Honn yw an fordh dh'y wull!	That's the way to do it!		
Pyth yw an gussul wella?	What's the best thing to do?	An idiom. Literally, 'What is the best advice?'	
Deus a-bervedh genen.	Come aboard with us.		Deus war flour genen.
An ayr-ambo re diras war splatt-gwari krykkt Kambronn.	The air-ambo has landed on Camborne cricket ground.		

Versyon 23 a vis Du 2023