

Dyskans dew warn ugens. KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER. Nessa dyskans warn ugens

(Combinations of prepositions with pronouns)

Chi Jenifer.

Nans yw berr² dermyn, Jenifer ha Yowann a² wre triga yn chi byghan, koynt ha koth. Nyns esa stevell omwolghi. Res o settya glow y'n² danvaglenn gans prenyer ha paper, ha gorra tan ynno. Pur² vyghan o an lowarth, mes lemmyn yma chi flamm nowydh dhedha.

Pan o hi fleghik, Lowena a² goska gans hy broder, mes lemmyn kavoes chambour hy honan a² vynn, hag y'n chi nowydh yma chambour rygdhi. Jenifer a² vynna kavoes kegin arnowydh, ha lowarth rag tevi bleujennow ha losow, ha lemmyn yma lowarth rygdhi. Yowann a² vynna kavoes krow rag gorra y² doulys, hag y'n lowarth ev re² dhrehevis krow ragdha. Ha Peder? Yma'n chi nowydh pur ogas dhe'n² wariva peldroes!

Y'n chi nowydh, yma stevell omwolghi splann gans kowas ha toemmheans kres, ma nag eus chymbla war an to. Pur lowen yw Jenifer ynwedh rag bos pellgowser yn hy chi a² gynsa prys, ha pellgewsel a² yll gans oll hy herens.

Byttegyns, kavoes karr-tan nowydh a vynn hi lemmyn, mes yn-medh Yowann, "Res yw dhis omweres hebdho!"

Gerva.

berr² dermyn = short time
koynt = strange
stevell omwolghi (f) = bath room.
o = was
(bos = to be)
settya = to lay
glow = coal
tanvaglenn (f) (p) tanvaglennow =
grate
prenn (p) prenyer = stick
paper = paper
lowarth (p) lowarthyow = garden
flamm nowydh = brand new
fleghik = little child
a² goska = used to sleep
(koska = to sleep)
broder (p) breder = brother
chambour (p) chambours = bedroom
hy honan = her own
rygdhi = for her

kegin (f) (p) keginow = kitchen
arnowydh = modern
tevi = grow
krow (p) krowyow = shed
toul (p) toullys = tool
drehevel = to build
ragdha = for them
gwariva (f) (p) gwarivaow = playing
field
kowas (f) (p) kowasow = shower
toemmheans kres = central heating
ma nag eus = so there is not
chymbla (p) chymblys = chimney
to (p) tohow = roof
rag bos = because there is
pellgowser = telephone
a² gynsa prys = for the first time
pellgewsel = to telephone
omweres = to manage
hebdho = without it

Govynnadow

- 1) Fatell o chi koth Jenifer?
- 2) Esa stevell omwolghi?
- 3) Py par chi eus dhe Jenifer lemmyn?
- 4) Ple⁵ hwre Lowena koska pan o fleghik?
- 5) Pandr' a² wra tevi y'n lowarth a'n chi nowydh?

- 6) Prag y⁵ fynn Yowann kavoes krow?
- 7) Prag y kar Peder an chi nowydh?
- 8) Py par toemmheans eus y'n chi nowydh?
- 9) Eus pellgowser genes jy?
- 10) A² vynnta jy kavoes karr nowydh?

Combination of prepositions with pronouns. We have already met:

“gans,” “dhe,” and “war”, combined with pronouns (Dysk. 7 & 13) A number of other prepositions behave in a similar way, as shown in the following tables:

<u>a = about</u>		<u>dre = through</u>	
ahanav	= about me	dredhov	= through me
ahanas	= about you	dredhos	= through you
anodho	= about him/it	dredho	= through him/it
anedhi	= about her/it	dredhi	= through her/it
ahanan	= about us	dredhon	= through us
ahanowgh	= about you	dredhowgh	= through you
anedha	= about them	dredha	= through them
<u>yn = in</u>		<u>rag = for</u>	
ynnov	= in me	ragov	= for me
ynnos	= in you	ragos	= for you
ynno	= in him/it	ragdho	= for him/her
ynni	= in her/it	rygdhi	= for her/it
ynnon	= in us	ragon	= for us
ynnowgh	= in you	ragowgh	= for you
ynna	= in them	ragdha	= for them
<u>heb = without</u>		<u>ryb = beside</u>	
hebov	= without me	rybov	= beside me
hebos	= without you	rybos	= beside you
hebdho	= without him/it	rybdho	= beside him/her
hebdhi	= without her/it	rybdhi	= beside her/it
hebon	= without us	rybon	= beside us
hebowgh	= without you	rybowgh	= beside you
hebdha	= without them	rybdha	= beside them
<u>orth = (see note below)</u>		<u>diworth = from.</u>	
orthiv	= — me	diworthiv	= from me
orthis	= — you	diworthis	= from you
orto	= — him/it	diworto	= from him/it
orti	= — her/it	diworti	= from her/it
orthyn	= — us	diworthyn	= from us
orthowgh	= — you	diworthowgh	= from you
orta	= — them	diworta	= from them

Notenn The basic meaning of “orth” is “at” but this varies depending on the verb with which it is used:

- e.g. Mires orth = to look at
Kewsel orth = to speak to
Goslowes orth = to listen to
Sevel orth = to oppose
Govynn orth = to ask (someone a question, or to do something.)

Exercise. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) My friend wrote a story about them. (story = hwedhel)
- 2) Anjela drove her car through it.
- 3) I keep some apples in it. (to keep = gwitha)
- 4) They sent a car for me.
- 5) We shall not go without you.
- 6) I'll walk beside you.
- 7) He is speaking to us.
- 8) The letter came from her.
- 9) Are you talking about me?
- 10) I will send a letter through you.
- 11) Is there any money in them?
- 12) I will speak to him for you.
- 13) Don't go without me.
- 14) She sat beside me.
- 15) I am looking at you.
- 16) The man came from them.
- 17) He will buy some beer for them.
- 18) You cannot learn Cornish without it.
- 19) I asked him about them.
- 20) They can't take (kemmeres) that (away) from me.

Skrif.

Write a description of your house or one you know.