

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans eth warn ugens.

Ethves dyskans warn ugens

(Preterite and Pluperfect Tenses of "leverel" and "merwel." Future of "bos." Imperfect of "a'm beus." Reflexive Verbs.)

Tas Tewdar.

Pur² drobllys o Tewdar. Y² das-gwynn re² vawrsa gans lavarow mar² goynt war y² anow. Yn le gelwel hanow Yesu po Maria² Wynn po onan an Sens, y² das-gwynn re² vawrsa ow kelwel neb myghtern po dyw an² dhrewydhion. Y enev a² wre mos dhe Ifarn a-dhesempis, ha nyns esa maner vydh dh'y² weres! Tewdar a² wortas ryb y² das-gwynn. Ny² ylli gul travydh kyns y² vamm ha'y² das dhe² dhehweles. Ev a² worras kywlet war y enep. Yth esa lies preder ow tremena der y² vrys.

"Rag ow bos ow honan - Bran!" Y² das-gwynn re lavarsa dhodho neppyth a'n tybyansow a'n² dhrewydhion yn oesow koth. Enev den a ylli mos yn korf mil, hag ena yn korf den arall. A² ylli passya enev Bran dres an oesow dhe gorf y² das-gwynn? Yth esa an howl ow sedhi, ha Tewdar a'n jevo own hag ev y honan gans an korf, ha tybyansow dyowlek yn y² vrys.

Distowgh, yth esa tros war y lerg, ha'y² das a² dheuth a-ji.

"Fatla gans dha² das-gwynn? Ple'ma dha² vamm?" yn-medh ev heb hedhi. Den bysi o tas Tewdar. Yth esa ganso bargin-tir byghan ha'n hwel ynwedh a² vos menowgh erbynn mer an² dre yn kever negys ynter an² Gernowyon ha'ga³ hentrevogyon sowsnek. Ny'n jevo termyn dhe skoellya.

Wostalleth, ny² ylli Tewdar leverel travydh. Ev a² dhiskwedhas an korf kudhys dh'y² das.

"Yw marow?" a² besyas an tas heb hedhi, owth omsoena kepar ha pan² wrella nebonan merwel pub dydh an seythun. Tewdar a omsoenas ynwedh yn skav. Prag na² wrussa gul henna kyns? Arwoedh an² Grows a² wrussa pellhe y² dybyansow dyowlek.

"Ple'ma dha² vamm?" an tas a wovynnas arta.

"Mos dhe'n managhti a² wrug hi rag kavoes pronter, mes lemmyn re² dhiwedhes yw."

"Ytho, res vydh dhis mos dhe² ves rag hy³ havoes, ha mos dhe'n managhti dhe leverel dhe'n alusener pyth re hwarva." Hag ev ow leverel an geryow ma, yth igoras kyst² vras an tas-gwynn, ha kemmeres anedhi an² gystenn hag ynni an Penn.'

"Ha kemmer an² gyst² goth ma ha'y gorra war an kals a skoellyon usi orth penn an stret!"

Gerva.

re ² vawrsa	= had died.	kywlet (p) kewlettys	= coverlet.
mar ²	= so, such.	preder (m) prederow	= thought.
ganow (p) ganowow	= mouth.	tremena der	= to pass through
war y ² anow	= on his lips.	brys (p) brysyow	= mind.
sans (p) sens	= saint.	tybyans (p) tybyansow	= fancy.
Maria ² Wynn	= Blessed Mary.	oes (p) oesow	= age, period
neb	= some.	mil (p) miles	= animal.
drewydh (p) drewydhion	= druid.	sedhi	= to set (sun)
Ifarn	= Hell.	a'n jevo own	= was afraid.
hag ev y honan	= as he was alone.	dyowlek	= devilish.
a-dhesempis	= immediately.	tros	= noise.
nyns esa maner vydh	=	war-lergh	= behind.
	there was no way.	war y lerg	= behind him.
gweres	= to help.	bargin-tir	= farm.
dehweles	= to return.		

K.D.L.Dyskans eth warn ugens.folenn 2.Gerva.

hwel (p) hwelyow = work, job.

mos erbynn = to meet.

mer (p) meryon = reeve.

negys (p) negysyow = business.

kentrevék (p) kentrevogyon =
neighbour.

ny'n jevo = did not have.

skoelÿya = to waste.

wostalleth = at first.

(was)

kudhys = covered.

kepar ha pan₂) (as if

wrella nebonan) = (someone

merwel.) (died.

omsoena = to cross oneself.

yn skav = quickly.

a² wrussa pellhe = would drive away

vydh = will be.

alusener (p) alusenoryon = almoner

re hwarva = has happened..

kystenn (f) (p) kystennow = (small) box

hag ynni an penn =

in which the head

kemmer = take (imperative)

(kemmeres = to take.)

kals = pile.

skoelÿyon = rubbish.

Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag yth o Tewdar troblÿs?
- 2) Ple⁵ hwre enev an Tas-gwynn mos?
- 3) Prag na² ylli Tewdar gul travydh?
- 4) Yw tas-gwynn Tewdar Bran yn hwir?
- 5) Prag yth esa own dhe² Dewdar?
- 6) Py par (what kind of) den o tas Tewdar?
- 7) Prag yth omsoenas Tewdar?
- 8) Prag y leveris Tewdar, "Lemmyñ, re² dhiwedhes yw."?
- 9) Pandr'a² wrug tas Tewdar?
- 10) A² wodhya tas Tewdar bos Penn Bran y'n² gyst?

Gramasek.Preterite Tense of "leverel" (to say) and "merwel" (to die).

leveris = I said.

merwis

= I died.

leversys = You said.

merwsys or mewrsys

= You died.

leveris = He/She/It said.

merwis

= He/She/It died.

leversyn = We said.

merwsyn or mewrsyn

= We died.

leversowgh = You said.

merwsowgh or mewrsowgh

= You died.

lavarsons = They said

marwsons or mawrsons

= They died

Please note:-

- 1) The 3rd. sing of verbs ending in "-el" ends in "-is", though that of most verbs ends in "-as."
- 2) The w in the forms of "merwel" is virtually silent when it occurs between two consonants, i.e. in "merwsys, merwsyn," and "merwsowgh" and so does not form a syllable. The stress therefore always falls on the first syllable.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using verbal sentences, and nominal sentences wherever possible. Use simple sentences (i.e. not with “gul” or “mynnes” etc.)

e.g. Y leveris; My a leveris.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) I said. | 6) Bran did not die. |
| 2) They died. | 7) She did not die. |
| 3) They did not say. | 8) They said. |
| 4) The old man died. | 9) We did not say. |
| 5) Bran said. | 10) You said. |

Pluperfect of “leverel” and “merwel.”

lavarsen	= I had said.	marwsen or mawrsen	= I had died.
lavarses	= You had said.	marses or mawrses	= You had died.
lavarsa	= He/She/It had said.	marwsa or mawrsa	= He/She/It had died.
lavarsen	= We had said.	marwsen or mawrsen	= We had died.
lavarsewgh	= You had said.	marwsewgh or mawrsewgh	= You had died.
lavarsens	= They had said.	marwsens or mawrsens	= They had died.

Please note:

- 1) The 2nd and 3rd persons plural of most verbs end in “-owgh” and “-ons” respectively in the present and preterite tenses and “-ewgh” and “-ens” respectively in the imperfect and pluperfect tenses.
- 2) With the pluperfect tense the usual particle in affirmative nominal sentences is “re²” as was mentioned in dysk. 26.

e.g. Ev re² vawrsa. = He had died.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish as in exercise 1.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) He had died. | 6) You had said. |
| 2) The woman had said. | 7) She had died. |
| 3) They had died. | 8) He had said. |
| 4) Tewdar had not said. | 9) I had not said. |
| 5) We had said. | 10) The men had died. |

Remember it is also possible to translate all these sentences in Exercises 1 & 2 using the corresponding tense of “gul” and the verb-noun.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish in as many ways as possible, i.e. using verbal and nominal sentences (where possible) with and without “gul.”

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) The grandfather died. | 3) She had said. |
| 2) You said. | 4) They had not died. |

Future of “bos”. Most Cornish verbs have one form for the present and future tenses, but “bos” is different. It has a separate future tense as follows:

bydhav	= I shall be.	bydhyn	= We shall be.
bydhydh	= You will be.	bydhowgh	= You will be.
bydh	= He/She/It will be	bydhons	= They will be.

When the “b” tenses of “bos” are preceded by the complement, the particle “a²” is omitted, but second state mutation still takes place, just as if it were there.

e.g. Res vydh dhis mos dhe² ves. = You will have to go away.
 Lowen vydhav. = I shall be happy.
 Trist vydhons. = They will be sad.

In such cases it is not possible to give the mutation number because the particle which actually gives rise to it is missing. However, if the subject comes first, as in a nominal sentence, “a²” is used.

e.g. An Penn a² vydh kellys. = The Head will be lost.
 Tewdar a² vydh trist. = Tewdar will be sad.

When the verb comes first, in a verbal sentence, “y⁵” is used as normal:

e.g. Y⁵ fydh war² gals a skoellyon. = It will be on a heap of rubbish.
 Y⁵ fydh Tewdar y’n chi. = Tewdar will be in the house.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish in three different ways:

e.g. The weather will be hot = (1) Toemm vydh an² gewer.
 (2) An² gewer a² vydh toemm.
 (3) Y⁵ fydh an² gewer toemm.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) The old man will be dead | 4) You will be busy. |
| 2) I shall be tired. | 5) They will be sad. |
| 3) We shall be late. | |

Imperfect of “a’ m beus.” (I have) This verb does not have a verb-noun form, and is always referred to as “a’ m beus” which is actually the first person singular present tense, and translates as “I have.” It is, perhaps, less common than “Yma genev” and “Yma dhymm” but we meet it sometimes:

e.g. Ny’n jevo termyn dhe skoellya. = He did not have time to waste.
 Tewdar a’n jevo own. = Tewdar had fear. (= was afraid.)

The forms given, incorporating the particle. “a²,” are those used when preceded by a subject (noun or pronoun) or object, and so forming a nominal sentence:

My a’ m bo	= I had.	Ni a’ gan bo	= We had.
Ty a’ th o	= You had.	Hwi a’ gas bo	= You had.
Ev a’ n jevo	= He/It had.	I a’ s tevo	= They had.
Hi a’ s tevo	= She/It had	An ² dus a’ s tevo	= The men had.
An den a’ n jevo	= The man had.		
An ² venyn a’ s tevo	= The woman had.		

You will see that this is quite unlike any other verb, but is, in fact, formed from the verb “bos” and is used according to the above pattern. An object may precede the verb in which case the subject is omitted or put after the verb.

e.g. Own a’n jevo (ev) = He had fear (was afraid.)

If there is no subject or object before the verb, the sentence becomes a verbal one and “y” replaces “a” as the particle:

e.g. Y'm bo own. = I was afraid.
Y'gas bo chi nowydh. = You had a new house.

If the verb is negative “ny” replaces both “y” and “a.”

e.g. An den ny'n jevo gwreg. = The man did not have a wife.
Own ny'm bo. = I was not afraid.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish, using the imperfect of “a'm beus.”

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) The grandfather had a box. | 6) I had a stool. |
| 2) He had a house. | 7) Bran had a magic cauldron. |
| 3) Tewdar did not have a farm. | 8) They did not have a cauldron. |
| 4) We had a car. | 9) She had a small box. |
| 5) The bishop did not have a car. | 10) King Arthur did not have Exeter. |

Reflexive Verbs. The action of these verbs “reflects” or “bends back” to the doer, so that the subject does something to himself.

e.g. “I wash myself.”

In Cornish the word for “self” is “om²,” “prefixed to the verb:

e.g. Govynn = to ask; om²wovynn = “to ask oneself” (which usually translates as “to wonder.”)

As in this case, the reflexive sense of the verb is not always obvious in the normal English translation.

We have met the following reflexive verbs so far in the course: (As the prefix “om²” forms a single word. with the verb, the mutation number will not be shown in future.)

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|-------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| D.9. | omguntell | = to gather one's selves together. | i.e. to assemble. |
| D.19. | omrolya | = to roll oneself | i.e. to enrol. |
| D.22. | omweres | = to help oneself | i.e. to manage. |
| D.28. | omsoena | = to bless oneself | i.e. to cross oneself. |

Exercise 6. Use “gul” or “galloes” with the verb-noun to translate the following into Cornish.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) I cannot help myself. | 4) They wondered about the box. |
| 2) We assemble at nine o'clock. | 5) We have enrolled with K.D.L. |
| 3) Tewdar crossed himself. | |

Skrif.

You are Tewdar's mother. Tell what happened after leaving the house to fetch a priest.