

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans dewdhek warn ugens.

Dewdhegves dyskans warn

ugens.

(Summary of the verb “gul.” Indirect statement with “Subject - dhe² - verb-noun” and “y⁵. “)

An Ambos.

“Re’^m tas, Aethel,” Tewdar a² worthybis. “Ass ov vy gokki ha drog! Yth esov vy ynwedh war an fordh dhe’n managhti. Ow³ thas-gwynn re² wrug merwel. Ow mamm eth dhe’n managhti rag kavoes pronter kyns ev dhe² verwel, ha lemmyn res yw dhymm hy³ havoës ha derivas an mernans orth an managhti.”

Ena Tewdar a² glywas lev kuv ha hweg ow⁴ tasleverel an seren koth, *Requiescat in pace!* hag y’n tewlder ev a² welas hy dorn gwynn ow tochya hy³ thal, hy skoedh² gledh, hy skoedh² dheghow, ha’y bronn. Wor’tiwedh hi a leveris,

“Tewdar, pur² dhrog yw genev, mes dhe² wir, y koedh dhymm mos lemmyn.” An maw a synsis hy dorn ha leverel,

“Aethel, my a² vynn dha² weles arta.” Hi a² worthybis,

“Ny² wonn mar⁴ kyllir, mes deus omma an keth eur ma wosa unn seythun. Mar⁴ kallav dos, dos a² vynnnav. Lemmyn ke dhe² -ves kyns, ha my a² vynn sywya wosa berr dermyn. Y’n fordh ma denydh ny² wra agan gweles warbarth.”

An seythun na, pur yn kemmyskys o Tewdar. Treweythyow trist ova rag mernans y² das-gwynn. Ev a wrussa kara an den koth yn⁵ town, mes trobls ova kekeffrys yn kever an Penn, ha geryow euthek y² das-gwynn. Pub dydh, moy ha moy sur ova y⁵ fedha droglamm euthek mar ny² veu an Penn daskerrys y’n chi. Treweythyow lowen ova hag ev ow prederi a Aethelflaed, mes nyns o sur y² gares dhe² dhos er y² bynn y’n nos appoyntys.

Y⁵ das-gwynn a² veu ynkleudhys. Pan² dheuth Dy’ Sul, Tewdar eth dhe’n Oferenn, mevys y spyrys gans gwaytyans a² weles Aethelflaed. Dhe² wir, hi a’n gwelas y’n pellder wosa an gonis ha minhwerthin. Pan o sur nag esa hy³ thas ow mires, hi a vovyas hy³ fenn yn lowen rag afydhya an ambos, ha Tewdar a² gonvedhas hi dhe² alloes y² weles.

Gerva.

ambos (p) ambosow	: promise.	Ny ² wonn	: I do not know.
re’ ^m tas!	: by my father!	(godhvos	: to know)
kuv	. kind.	mar ⁴ kyllir	: whether it is possible
dasleverel	: to repeat.	yn kemmyskys	: mixed up.
seren	: prayer for the dead.	down	: deep.
<i>Requiescat in pace</i> (Latin) :		ova	: he was.
	May he rest in peace.	droglamm	: disaster.
dorn (p) dornow	: hand.	daskerrys	: replaced.
tochya	: to touch.	dos er y ² bynn	: to meet him.
tal (p) talyow	: forehead.	gwaytyans	: expectation.
skoedh (f) (p) skoedhyow:		pellder	: distance.
	shoulder.	gonis	: (church) service.
bronn (f) (p) bronnow:		afydhya	: to confirm.
	breast.	y ⁵ fedha	: there would be.
y koedh dhymm	: I must.	mevys(past partiple):	excited, moved

Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag y⁵ feu Tewdar gokki ha drog?
- 2) Dhe² biw o an lev kuv ha hweg?
- 3) Fatell² wrug Aethelflaed Arwoedh an² Grows?
- 4) Pandr'a² wrug an² dhew ma na² wrella denydyh aga gweles warbarth?
(What did the two do so that no one would see them together?)
- 5) Prag yth o Tewdar trist?
- 6) Prag yth o Tewdar lowen?
- 7) Pandr'a² wrug Tewdar Dy' Sul?
- 8) A² welas ev Aethelflaed?
- 9) Fatell² wrug Aethelflaed afydhya an ambos?
- 10) Pleth esa an Oferenn?

Gramasek.

Verbs. We have now practised all the tenses of the Cornish verb except the Present Subjunctive, which we shall meet in. lesson 41. However, we have not yet had a complete picture of all the. tenses for any one verb, so here is "gul" = "to make etc."(including the present subjunctive for the sake of completeness.)

"Gul" = to do/make.

Present/Future.

gwrav = I do/shall do etc.
 gwredh = You do/will do.
 gwra = He/She does/will do.
 gwren = We do/shall do.
 gwrewgh = You do/will do.
 gwrons = They do/will do.

Imperfect.

gwren = I used to do etc.
 gwres = You used to do.
 gwre = He/She used to do.
 gwren = We used to do.
 gwrewgh = You used to do.
 gwrens = They used to do.

Past (often called "preterite")

gwrug = I did.
 gwrussys = You did.
 gwrug = He/She did.
 gwrussyn = We did.
 gwrussowgh = You did.
 gwrussons = They did.

Imperative.

gwra! = do!
 gwres! = let him/her do:
 gwren! = let us do!
 gwrewgh! = do!
 gwrens! = let them do:

Present/Future Subjunctive.

gwrylliv. (The meanings are
 gwrylli. often the same as
 gwrello. the normal pres./fut.
 gwryllyn. tense, but may
 gwryllowgh. vary depending on the
 gwrellons. construction used.)

Imperfect Subjunctive.

gwrellen. (See lesson 31
 gwrelles. and future lessons
 gwrella. for use and meanings
 gwrellen. of the Subjunctive.)
 gwrellewh.
 gwrellens.

Pluperfect/Conditional.

gwrussen = I had done/would do.
 gwrusses = You had done/would do.
 gwrussa = He had done/would do.
 gwrussen = We had done/would do.
 gwrussewh = You had done/would do.
 gwrussens = They had done/would do.

Past Participle.

gwrys. (e.g. Gwrys yw.
 = It is done.)

K.D.L.

Dyskans dewdhek warn ugens.
folenn 3.

You should do your best to learn these by heart. If you have difficulty, try recording them and then play them back to yourself repeatedly. Leave a space on the recording after each tense to give yourself time to repeat the tense again from memory. Remember the W is silent - or almost. "GwraV" sounds as "G-raf" with a token rounding of the lips after the G. (The final F sound is because the V is not followed by a vowel when it is pronounced in isolation.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish in the Verbal form, i.e. preceded by Y⁵, Ny², or Mar⁴ as appropriate. The example beginning with "If" will need Mar⁴ with the imp. subjunctive as explained in lesson 31.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) I shall do. | 6) If they did. |
| 2) He used to do. | 7) I did not. |
| 3) They will make. | 8) They used to do. |
| 4) You did. | 9) He did. |
| 5) She did not. | 10) Tewdar did not. |

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish using the appropriate form of "gul" and the verb-noun.

e.g. He went = Y⁵ hwrug mos.

- 1) We used to go.
- 2) He will speak.
- 3) I bought.
- 4) They would send.
- 5) If she heard.

In the following five sentences, put the verb noun first and use "a²"

e.g. You looked = Mires a² wrussys.

- 6) You saw.
- 7) She used to eat.
- 8) We came.
- 9) I laughed.
- 10) He touched.

Indirect Statement with "Subject - dhe² - verb-noun" construction.

An indirect statement occurs when someone says, hopes, thinks, believes, understands etc. etc. that something has happened, is happening or will happen. Notice that in English the key word is "that" although this word may be omitted as is the case in some of the exercises below. However, there is no word for "that" in this Cornish construction.

e.g. Ev a lever ev dhe² dhos = He says he/will come.

/is coming.

/came.

As the example shows, the tense of the subordinate verb is ambiguous and can only be ascertained from the context. So, in the story we have:-

e.g. Tewdar a² gonvedhas hi dhe² alloes y² weles. =

Tewdar understood that she would be able to see him.

This translation makes the most sense in the context of the story.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish, using this construction. (N.B. “yn-medh” (dysk. 13) cannot be used to introduce an indirect statement.)

- 1) I say that we are going to Cornwall.
- 2) I understand that Tewdar was going to the monastery.
- 3) We thought Tewdar’s grandfather would die.
- 4) He said that he would see Aethelflaed.
- 5) They know that Arthur will come again.
- 6) You think that you will see Tewdar’s father.
- 7) Aethelflaed said that she would meet Tewdar.
- 8) Tewdar told Aethelflaed that his grandfather was buried.
- 9) They thought that Bran would go to Ireland.
- 10) She saw that Tewdar was troubled.

Indirect statement with “Y⁵” clause. A second way of expressing an indirect statement is with a subordinate clause starting with “y⁵.”

e.g. Moy ha moy sur ywa y⁵ fydh droglamm euthek.. =

He is more and more sure there will be a dreadful disaster.

This construction is used if there would be danger of ambiguity in the tense if the other method were used.

Exercise 4. Using this method, translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) She said she was staying in Exeter.
- 2) I said I shall go to Cornwall.
- 3) We thought the men spoke English.
- 4) His mother knew that Tewdar loved Aethelflaed.
- 5) Aethelflaed thought her mother was dying.

Negative Indirect Statement. If the subordinate clause is negative, the only possibility is to use the second of the two methods described above, but replacing “y⁵” with “na².”

e.g. Ev a leveris na² dheuth. = He said he did not come.

Ni a² brederis nag esen yn Kernow. = We thought we were not in Cornwall.

Hi a² wodhva nag o Tewdar gokki = She knew Tewdar was not stupid.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) We said we were not going.
- 2) She thought he was not coming.
- 3) They know that Bran will not find the cauldron.
- 4) He knew his father did not put the Head back in the house.
- 5) I know that Tewdar will not go back to the monastery.
- 6) They said he was not dying.
- 7) He was sure Tewdar did not lose the Head.
- 8) Asser knew the Cornish did not want to leave Exeter.
- 9) We think the English do not like the Cornish.
- 10) I saw that Aethelflaed could not speak to Tewdar in the minster church.