

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans trydhek warn ugens.

Trydhegves dyskans warn

ugens

(Summary of “bos.” Affirmative Indirect Statements with “bos,” noun and pronoun subjects. Conjunctions “pan²,” “erna²,” “may⁵,” and “mar⁴,” affirmative and negative.)

Tristys Aethelflaed.

Yth esa skila arbennik rag hemma. Mamm Aethelflaed o pur² glav, ha'y³ thas o pur² vysi. An seythun na, nyns esa denvydh dhe² witha an² voves. Res o dh'y³ thas spena meur a² dermyn gans an Abas ha soedhogyon an Managhti. Yth esa an Myghtern Athelstan ow⁴ tos dhe² Garesk, Dy' Sul nessa dhe ri Krer Sans dhe'n Eglos Managhti. Den a² wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad, Abostol Mersia, hag a² via res dhe'n Myghtern gans Aethelflaed, Arloedhes Mersia, modrep an Myghtern. Re a'n² Gernowyon o pes da rag bos Chad epskop a'n Eglos Keltek hag a'n Eglos Sowsnek ynwedh. An krer o arwoedh kres ha kerensa ynter an Sowson ha'n² Gernowyon yn Karesk. Byttegyns yth esa bagas arall a² brederi bos Askorn Chad arwoedh gwasonieth an² Gernowyon gans an Sowson. Nag an eyl nag y² gila ny² wodhya bos krer meur kottha ha moy dhe les dhe'n² Geltyon yn-dann² gals a² gala gweli yn krowji ryb fos an² ger, drefenn aga hembrenkyas dh'y² dewlel yn-mes a'y² ji!

Wor'tiwedh, y⁵ teuth gorthugher an ambos. Res o gortos erna² goedhas an nos, ma na² wella denvydh an² dhew warbarth. Tewdar a² dhrehedhas an aswa ynter an chioh pan esa an howl ow sedhi. Nyns esa nagonan ena hag yth erviras pesya y fordh war-tu ha'n managhti, hag o fordh ynwedh war-tu ha'n merji. Skon, ev a's gwelas ow kerdhes trohag ev, ha treylya a² wrug heb gortos, dhe² dhehweles dhe'n aswa. Kyns pell, Aethelflaed a² dheuth a-berth y'n aswa ynwedh. Hi a² boenyas ogas dhe² Dewdar. Byttegyns, nyns esa hi ow minhwerthin kepar dell esa kyns. Aethelflaed a² viras orth Tewdar ha nyns o re² dewl dhe² weles dagrow yn dewlagas an² voves.

“A² Dewdar,” yn-medh hi, “Marow yw ow mamm! Trist vydh ow bywnans hebdi. Pur² dynn yw ow³ thas ha ny² vydh kar dhymm marnas ty. Pan² dheffo an myghtern an seythun a² dheu, ow ri dhe onan a'y² dus a² vynn ev. Mar nyns eus onan a² vynno ow demmedhi, res vydh dhymm mos ha bos managhes!”

Gerva.

tristys	: sadness.	nag an eyl nag y gila	
skila (p) skilys	: reason.	: neither the one nor	
the other.			
arbennik	: special.	a ² wodhya	: knew.
abas (p) abasow	: abbot.	(godhvos	: to know)
soedhek (p) soedhogyon	: official.	kyns pell	: before long.
nessa	: next.	poenya	: to run.
krer (p) kreryow	: relic.	nyns o re ² dewl dhe ² weles	
sans	: holy.		: it was not too dark to
see.			
den	: one, people.	dager (p) dagrow	: tear.
abostol (p) abesteli	: apostle.	tynn	: strict.
res	given.	managhes (f) (p) managhesow	: nun.
(ri	: to give)	re (pronoun)	: some.
kerensa (f)	: love.	pan ² dheffo an myghtern:	when the king
gwasonieth (f)	: servitude.		comes
(four syllables; gwas-on-i-eth.)		a ² vynno	: who may want
		mos ha bos	: to become

Notennow.

hag a²veu res = which was given. “Hag” is sometimes used to strengthen the relative pronoun particle “a²”

ma na² wella denydh = so that no one should see. “Gwella” is 3rd. sing. imperfect subjunctive of “gweles = to see.” The subjunctive follows “may⁵” to indicate purpose. When negative, as in this case “may⁵” is shortened to “ma” and followed by “na².”

trohag ev. = towards him. This preposition is normally “troha” but g is added (as with “ha”) when followed by a vowel.

Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag nag esa denydh dhe² witha Aethelflaed?
- 2) Piw esa ow⁴ tos dhe² Garesk?
- 3) O Athelstan Myghtern Kernow?
- 4) Pyth o an krer sans dres (brought) gans an myghtern?
- 5) Pyth o an krer y’n krowji gwag?
- 6) Piw a² dhrehedhas an aswa kynsa rag an ambos?
- 7) Pandr’a² wrug Tewdar?
- 8) O Aethelflaed lowen pan² dhrehedhas an aswa?.
- 9) Prag yth o hi trist?
- 10) Piw a² wra demmedhi Aethelflaed?

Gramasek.

The verb “bos = ‘to be.’” This is a little more complex than most verbs as it has long and short forms (dysk. 12, 13, and 26) and a special future tense (dysk. 28). Here are all the tenses including the present subjunctive, the uses of which will be explained later. Also listed is the “habitual” imperfect tense which will be explained later.

Present Tense.Short form.

ov = I am.
 os = You are.
 yw = He/She/It is.
 on = We are.
 owgh = You are.
 yns = They are.

Long form.

esov = I am.
 esos = You are.
 yma, usi, eus = He/etc. is.
 eson = We are.
 esowgh = You are.
 ymons, esons = They are.

Subjunctive.

biv. (Meanings
 bi. depend on
 bo. construction
 byn. used. Often
 bowgh. as normal
 bons. present
 tense)

Imperfect Tense.Short form.

en = I was.
 es = You were.
 o = He/She/It was.
 en = We were.
 ewgh = You were.
 ens = They were.

Long form.

esen = I was.
 eses = You were.
 esa = He/She/It was.
 esen = We were.
 esewgh = You were.
 esens = They were.

Subjunctive.

ben. (Meanings
 bes. as above.)
 be.
 ben.
 bewgh.
 bens.

Habitual Imperfect.

bedhen	= I used to be/would be
bedhes	= You used to be/would be.
bedha	= He used to be/would be.
bedhen	= We used to be/would be
bedhewgh	= You used to be/would be
bedhens	= They used to be/would be.

Future Tense.

bydhav	= I shall be.
bydhyd	= You will be.
bydh	= He will be.
bydhyn	= We shall be.
bydhowgh	= You will be.
bydhons	= They will be.

Preterite Tense.

beuv	= I was.
beus	= You were.
beu	= He was.
beun	= We were.
bewgh	= You were.
bons	= They were.

Pluperfect/Conditional.

bien	= I had been/would be.
bies	= You had been etc.
bia	= He had been etc.
bien	= We had been etc.
biewgh	= You had been etc.
biens	= They had been etc.

Imperative.

bydh!	= be!
bedhes !	= let him be
bedhen!	= let us be!
bedhewgh!	= be!
bedhens!	= let them be!

When you do the next exercise, bear in mind the following points:-

- 1) The present subjunctive and habitual imperfect tenses are given above for future reference, and for the sake of completeness. They should not be used in this exercise.
- 2) If you start with the verb in a verbal sentence, "b" tenses take the particle "Y⁵" which mutates the b to f. Tenses starting with a vowel are preceded by "Yth," but "Yma, " and ".Ymons" do not need a particle.
- 3) It is often possible to start with the complement which is then stressed.

e.g. Yth ov vy lowen = I am happy. OR

Lowen ov vy = I am happy.

- 4) The imperfect tense shows how things were over a period.

e.g. Yth esa an² Gernowyon ow⁴ triga yn Karesk. = The Cornish were living in Exeter.

- 5) The Preterite Tense shows an event.

e.g. Bran a² veu ledhys = Bran was slain.

Y⁵ feun ni diwedhes Dy' Sadorn = We were late on Saturday.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using the appropriate forms of "bos" with the correct particles and mutations in verbal sentences as in the examples above.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) We are Cornish. | 11) We shall be working. |
| 2) They are in Cornwall. | 12) Bran was buried in London. |
| 3) He will be in Exeter tomorrow. | 13) If he were English... |
| 4) They are reading the story. | 14) She was very sad. |
| 5) She was not in the church. | 15) They are not here. |
| 6) They were happy. | 16) You were in the cottage. |
| 7) The grandfather is dead. | 17) I had been his friend. |
| 8) You are Cornish. | 18) They were together. |
| 9) I was sad. | 19) Aethelflaed is not a nun. |
| 10) Be happy! | 20) She will be happy. |

Indirect Statements with "bos." In dysk. 32 we studied two ways of constructing an indirect statement. These two methods can also be used with "bos" except that "Y⁵" clauses can only be used with the "b" tenses. The following methods have to be used if the verb "bos" in the original statement is in the present or imperfect tenses -

1) With a Pronoun Subject. The pronoun subject becomes a possessive adjective which is followed by the verb noun “bos” with appropriate mutation.

e.g.

Original statement:

Ev o klav = He was ill.

Yma hi yn Loundres =
London.

She is in London.

Ni yw lowen. = We are happy.

Yth eses yn Karesk =

You were in Exeter.

For possessive adjectives, see dysk. 14.

The tense of the indirect statement is normally the same as that of the main verb.

Indirect statement:

Ev a leveris y vos klav. = He said he was ill.

(Literally, “He said his being ill.”)

I a² woer hy bos yn Loundres = They know she is in

(They know her being in London.)

I a² wel agan bos lowen = They see we are happy.

Ty a leveris dha² vos yn Karesk =

You said you were in Exeter.

Exercise 2. Using this construction, translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) He says that he is in Exeter.
- 2) We saw that she was ill.
- 3) She was sure that she was in the monastery.
- 4) They said you were here.
- 5) I thought they were dead.
- 6) You said you were happy.
- 7) Tewdar said he was in the opening.
- 8) Bran said he was king.
- 9) I thought you were ready. (ready = parys)
- 10) You said you were here.

2) With a Noun Subject. In this case the noun subject follows the verb noun “bos.” The following examples are in the story.

e.g.

Den a² wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad. =

People used to say that this relic was a Bone of St Chad.

Nag an eyl nag y² gila ny² wodhya bos krer yn-dann² gala gweli yn krowji gwag =

Neither the one nor the other knew there was a relicunder the bed straw in an

empty cottage.

Simpler examples are:

e.g. Ev a² woer bos an tas-gwynn marow = He knows that the grandfather is dead.

Ni a leveris bos mamm Aethelflaed klav = We said that Aethelflaed’s mother was ill.

Exercise 3. Using this construction, translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar knew his father was busy.
- 2) He said the head was in the box.
- 3) We know Tewdar is Cornish.
- 4) He says the men are British.
- 5) You saw that the box was by the grandfather’s bed.
- 6) We think Asser is a good bishop.
- 7) Aethelflaed knew that Tewdar was worried.
- 8) I saw that Aethelflaed’s mother was ill.
- 9) She said that Tewdar was her friend.
- 10) It is said (Y leverir) that Arthur was King of the Britons.

Conjunctions “pan²” = when, “erna²” = until, “may⁵” = so (that), and “mar⁴” = if. These conjunctions must be followed immediately by the verb. If there is an expressed subject, noun or pronoun, it must follow the verb.

e.g. Hi a² vinhwerthas pan² welas Tewdar. = She smiled when she saw Tewdar.
 An² dhew a² wrug gortos erna² goedhas an nos. = The two waited until night fell.
 My a² wra y² wul mar⁴ kallav = I will do it if I can.
 Mar² doemm o an² gewer mayth o Tewdar pur skwith =
 The weather was so hot that Tewdar was very tired.

(“May⁵” becomes “mayth” when followed by a vowel, and “ma” when followed by “m” or “n”.)

There are examples of all these four conjunctions in the story.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish. (In numbers 4, 8, and 9, “may⁵” is followed by a clause showing the result of the main action, and the verb is normal indicative. This is in contrast to the example in the second note on the story where the subjunctive is used to show the purpose of the main action.)

- 1) He went when he saw his grandfather.
- 2) They waited until they reached the gap between the houses.
- 3) Tewdar will be sad if he loses the Head.
- 4) His father called, so Tewdar stopped.
- 5) I go to Cornwall when I can.
- 6) We shall not go if you come.
- 7) She will see Tewdar if she can.
- 8) They were so tired that they stopped.
- 9) The relic was so old so that the king brought it to Exeter.
- 10) They talked until night fell.

If the verb following the conjunction is negative:

pan ²	becomes	pan na ²
may ⁵	becomes	ma na ²
mar ⁴	becomes	mar ny ²

“erna” cannot be followed by a negative.

e.g. My a² wra oberi gwell pan na² dheu an rewler =
 I work better when the boss does not come.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Aethelflaed was troubled when Tewdar did not come.
- 2) His grandfather died, so that Tewdar was not happy.
- 3) Cornish will die if we do not study the language.
- 4) When I am not in Cornwall I cannot speak Cornish.
- 5) If you do not read the letter you cannot answer it.

Skrif.

Write a conversation between the Reeve and the Abbot in which they discuss the king’s visit.