

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans peswardhek warn ugens.

Peswardhegves dyskans warn ugens.

(Summary of “mos.” Indirect Statement with “bos,” “subject - dhe² verb-noun” construction and “Y⁵” clauses with “b” tenses. Negative Indirect Statement with “bos.”)

Molleth an Penn.

Ha'n² vowes ow kewsel yn hy maner freth yn despit dh'y³ thristys, nyns esa saw unn tybyans yn brys Tewdar. An tybyans eth ha bos imaj y² das-gwynn esedhys war se gans seyth den a-dro dhodho, mes nyns o y² das-gwynn; Bran Vendigeit, Myghtern ha Dyw an² Vrythonyon ova gans y seyth breselyer!

“Gwith pub eur oll an² Gyst ha'n Penn!”

An² wers a settyas war² dhiwskovarn y enev kepar ha'n klegh re wrussa settya war dhiwskovarn y² gorf pan² veu ynkleudhys y² das-gwynn nans o nebes dydhyow. Ottomma an droglamm!

“Tewdar, pandr'a hwer dhis?” Lev ownek an² vowes a'n gelwis a-dhesempis dhiworth y ifarn keltek. Yth esa unn dorn war y skoedh, ha'y² gila ow synsi y² dhorn ev. Y⁵ tehwelis dhe² vywnans an kig.

“Pandr'a hwer, Tewdar? Osta klav?”

Tewdar a² worras y² dhiwla war hy diwvregh. Yn-medh ev,

“Aethel, my a² woer prag y⁵ ferwis dha² vamm. Yma molleth euthek warnan.” Ena ev a² dherivis an hwedhel dien a'n Penn, an geryow ankoth a leveris y² das-gwynn kyns ev dhe² verwel, fatell² wrussa kudha an Penn, ha fatell² wrussa gweles Bran y honan y'n keth pols may⁵ hwrussa Aethelflaed leverel dhodho a' n mernans a'y mamm.

Na² ve an tewlder, Tewdar a² wrussa gweles bos enep Aethelflaed euthek gwynn. Byttegyns, hi a² wodhva pyth dhe² wul. Hi a synsis dorn deghow Tewdar ha'y² worra war y² dal, war y skoedh² gledh, war y skoedh² dheghow, ha war y² vronn.

“A² Dewdar,” yn-medh hi, “Ober an jowl yw hemma. Arwoedh Krows agan Arloedh Yesu Krist a² wra diswul pub ober oll an jowl, ha ri dhiso y² Gres.” Ena hi a² worras hy diwvregh a-dro dh'y² gonna ha'y diwweus war y² dhiwweus ev. Y⁵ feu aga nessa amm.

Gerva.

molleth (f) (p) mollohow = curse.

maner (f) (p) manerow = manner.

freth = eager.

imaj (p) imajys = image.

esedhys = seated.

se (p) seow = throne.

Bran Vendigeit = Bran the Blessed.

breselyer (p) breselyoryon = warrior.

gwers (f) (p) gweryow = verse.

settya war = to attack.

diwskovarn (f) = ears.

pandr'a hwer dhis? =

what is the matter with you?

klogh (p) klegh = bell.

ownek = frightened.

gelwis = called.

kig = flesh.

diwvregh (f) = arms.

derivis = told.

na² ve = but for.

godhva = knew.

(godhvos = to know)

an jowl = the devil.

arloedh = lord.

diswul = to destroy.

konna (p) konnaow = neck.

eth ha bos = became

Govynnadow.

- 1) Fatell² gewsis Aethelflaed?
- 2) Pandr'a² welas Tewdar yn y² vrys y honan?
- 3) Pyth o an droglamm?
- 4) Prag yth o lev Aethelflaed ownek?
- 5) Prag y⁵ ferwis mamm Aethelflaed?
- 6) Prag na² welas Tewdar enep Aethelflaed?
- 7) Fatell o enep Aethelflaed?
- 8) Pandr'a² wrug Aethelflaed?
- 9) Pandr'a² wra Arwoedh an² Grows (herwydh Aethelflaed)?
- 10) Pyth o an "ober a'n jowl"?

Gramasek.

The verb "mos" = to go. Here is another verb to memorize as far as possible, but always check when doing written work if you are the least unsure.

Present/Future Tense.

av = I go/shall go.
 edh = You go/will go.
 a = He etc. goes/will go.
 en = We go/shall go.
 ewgh = You go/will go.
 ons = They go/will go.

Past preterite tense.

yth = I went.
 ythys = You went.
 eth = He/She/It went.
 ethen = We went.
 ethewgh = You went.
 ethons = They went.

Imperfect Tense.

en = I used to go/would go.
 es = You used to go/would go.
 e = He used to go/would go.
 en = We used to go/would go.,
 ewgh = You used to go/would go'.
 ens = They used to go/would go.

Imperfect Subjunctive.

mars ellen = if I went/had gone.
 mars elles = if you went etc.
 mars ella = if he went etc.
 mars ellen = if we went etc.
 mars ellewgh = if you went etc.
 mars ellens = if they went etc.

Imperative.

ke! = go.
 es! = let him go!
 deun! = let us go!/come on!
 kewgh! = go!
 ens. = let them go!

The pluperfect tense is not much used in Modern Cornish though it is found in the old texts.

It is therefore omitted for the present.

Use "gul" with the verb noun when the pluperfect or conditional is needed. There is also a little used perfect tense but you are recommended to use "res" with the preterite to express the perfect tense, so this also is omitted.

Present Subjunctive.

ylliv yllyn
 ylli yllowgh
 ello ellons

Past Participle

gyllys
 (Gyllys veu = He was gone)

Remember.

- (1) The particle "a²" is not used with "mos."
- (2) "Nyns" is used when followed by a vowel instead of "ny²" if the verb is negative.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using verbal sentence forms, i.e. beginning with the correct particle or conjunction.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) We went. | 6) You will go. | 11) We did not go. |
| 2) I go. | 7) I used to go. | 12) I did not go. |
| 3) She will go. | 8) We have gone. | 13) Come on! |
| 4) They did not go. | 9) They used to go. | 14) Aethelflaed went. |
| 5) Tewdar did not go. | 10) They will go. | 15) If Bran had gone... |

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish using nominal sentences, i.e. beginning with the subject. Remember that the particle “a²” is not used with “mos.”

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1) I went. | 3) She has gone. | 5) Bran went. |
| 2) They will go. | 4) Arthur will not go. | |

Indirect statement with “bos.” The “subject - dhe² - verb-noun” construction, described in dysk. 32, can also be used with “bos” but it is not very common.

e.g. Hi a lever Tewdar dhe² vos troblys. =
She says Tewdar is worried.

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

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) I said I was in Exeter. | 4) They said he is here. |
| 2) She was sure Tewdar would be there. | 5) You thought you were in Cornwall. |
| 3) We thought she was ill. | |

With the “b” tenses of “bos” only it is also possible to use a clause starting with “Y⁵” as with other verbs; see dysk. 32. The “b” tenses are the future, preterite, pluperfect and imperfect habitual.

e.g. Ev a lever y⁵ fydh hi lowen. =
He says she will be happy.

Tewdar a² brederis y⁵ fia gans Bran = Tewdar thought he had been with Bran.

Exercise 4. Using “Y⁵” clauses translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar thinks Bran will be here.
- 2) I know I had been in the Minster Church.
- 3) They knew that Bran was killed by his men.
- 4) He thought that he had been robbed (ledrys).
- 5) Grandfather said that Bran had been king of the Britons.

Negative Indirect Statement with “bos.” The only construction possible is the use of the negative particle “na²,” as with other verbs (See dysk 32.) “Na²” causes second state mutation when followed by a “b” tense, and becomes “nag” when followed by a vowel. “Eus,” “usi,” and “esons” are used as the present tense long forms of “bos.” (See dysk. 12, 13, and 33.)

e.g. My a leveris nag o Aethelflaed lowen. =
I said Aethelflaed was not happy.

Ni a² wodhya nag esa an pronter y'n managhti. =
We knew the priest was not in the monastery.

My a² woer nag usi an Penn y'n² Gyst.
I know the Head is not in the box.

Sur ov vy na² vydh hi y'n chi.
I am sure she will not be in the house.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) I said I was not there.
- 2) He says he will not be at home.
- 3) The man hoped his wife was not in Exeter.
- 4) We are sure that Bran was not Tewdar's grandfather.
- 5) It is said (Y leverir) that Arthur was not born (dineythys) in Tintagel. (Dintagell)

Skrif.

You are Aethelflaed. Describe your meeting with Tewdar.