

## KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans seytek warn ugens

Seytegves dyskans warn ugens

(Summary of “dos.” Conjunctions “kyn<sup>5</sup>” and “a-ban<sup>2</sup>” in affirmative and negative clauses. The adverb “nammna<sup>2</sup>”)

### Tus Ifarn.

“Eus, a<sup>2</sup> Vyghtern,” a leveris an epskop. “Niver bras anedha a<sup>2</sup> drig yn Karesk wosa termyn Epskop Asser. Agas tas-gwynn, Myghtern Alfred (*requiescat in pace*) a<sup>2</sup> wrug y gar Asser, Epskop Karesk. Kembrek ova ha kar an<sup>2</sup> Vrythonyon.”

Nyns o pes da an myghtern, dell heveli. An epskop o den kolonnek, ha ganso kerensa kristyon orth y<sup>2</sup> bobel oll, ha Sowson ha Kernowyon. Marth o ganso bos serrys an myghtern yn kever an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon. Dres ogas ha kansblydhen, nyns esa bresel gans an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon. An epskop da ny<sup>2</sup> vynna saw kres dhe<sup>2</sup> besya bys vykken.

Byttegyns, an abas ny<sup>2</sup> gara an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon. Yth esa nebes menegh<sup>2</sup> gernewek yn y<sup>2</sup> vanaghti. An<sup>2</sup> dus ma a<sup>2</sup> vynna pup-prys tevi aga gols hir war-lergh, kepar ha'n<sup>2</sup> venegh<sup>2</sup> geltek y'n oesow koth. I a<sup>2</sup> grodhvola pub blydhen dhe<sup>2</sup> Bask, ow leverel nag o an seythun na ewn dhe'n goel na.

“Eus,” yn-medh an abas, “yma lies Brython yn Karesk ha lies managh kernewek y'n managhti.”

Ev a hwilas neptra dhe leverel rag kabla an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon. Ena, ev a<sup>2</sup> borthas kov a'n hwedhel koth derivys orto nans o dewgens blydhen gans den re<sup>2</sup> wrussa omladh erbynn an<sup>2</sup> Dhanogyon pan omsettsons war<sup>2</sup> Garesk. Den a'n<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon re<sup>2</sup> wrussa treghi an penn dhiworth Danek marow. Y<sup>2</sup> worra yn kyst re<sup>2</sup> wrussa hag ena leverel dhe lies Kernow y<sup>2</sup> vos penn neb dyw keltek - neb dyw pagan. An hwedhel ma a<sup>2</sup> dherivis an abas yn fordh pur sad.

Mar<sup>4</sup> teffa Bran y honan rag dibenna an abas, pur lowen via an epskop.

Hag ev ow klywes an hwedhel, moy ha moy serrys eth an myghtern. Wor'tiwedh, ev a<sup>2</sup> drelyas troha'n epskop.

“Kristonyon<sup>2</sup> dha yns dhe<sup>2</sup> wir, dha<sup>2</sup> Vrythonyon, a Arloedh Epskop!” yn-medh ev. “Nag yns, dell<sup>2</sup> hevel! Tus pagan, tus an jowl, tus ifarn yns i”

### Gerva.

kolonnek = good-hearted  
kansblydhen (f) = century  
bresel (p) breselyow = war  
ny<sup>2</sup>...saw = only  
bys vykken = for ever  
gols = hair  
Pask = Easter  
hwilas = to look for  
neptra = something  
kabla = to blame  
goel (p) goelyow = feast, festival

omladh = to fight  
erbynn = against  
Danek (p) Danogyon = Dane  
omsettya war<sup>2</sup> = to attack  
pagan = pagan  
sad = serious  
mar<sup>4</sup> teffa = if...had come  
eth = became  
gis (p) gisyow = custom, fashion  
ewn = correct, right

### Govynadow

- 1) Piw o tas-gwynn Athelstan?
- 2) Prag nag o an myghtern pes da?
- 3) Py par den o an epskop?
- 4) Prag na<sup>2</sup> gara an abas an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon?
- 5) Pyth o an gis koth a'n<sup>2</sup> venegh<sup>2</sup> geltek?
- 6) P'eur klywas an abas an hwedhel yn kever an penn?
- 7) Piw o an den a'n<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon y'n hwedhel?
- 8) Piw o an dyw keltek?

9) Prag yth o an myghtern serrys?

10) Prag y kryns Athelstan bos an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon “tus ifarn”?

### Gramasek.

#### The verb “dos” = “to come”

##### Present/Future Tense

dov = I come/shall come  
 deudh = You come/will come  
 deu = He etc. comes/will come  
 deun = We come/shall come  
 dewgh = You come/ will come  
 dons = They come/will come

##### Past (Preterite) Tense

deuth = I came  
 deuthys = You came  
 deuth = He/She/It came  
 deuthen = We came  
 deuthewgh = You came  
 deuthons = They came

##### Imperfect Tense

den = I used to come/came  
 des = You used to come/came  
 do = He used to come/came  
 den = We used to come/came  
 dewgh = You used to come/came  
 dens = They used to come/came

##### Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

dothyen = I had come/would come  
 dothyes = You had come/would  
 dothya = He had come/would come  
 dothyen = We had come/would come  
 dothyewgh = You had come/would  
 dothyens = They had come/would

##### Present Subjunctive

dyffiv  
 dyffi  
 deffo  
 dyffyn  
 dyffowgh  
 deffons

##### Imperfect Subjunctive

mar<sup>4</sup> teffen = if I came/had come  
 mar teffes = if you came/had come  
 mar teffa = if he came/had come  
 mar teffen = if we came/had come  
 mar teffewgh = if you came/had come  
 mar teffens = if they came/had come

##### Imperative

deun! = let us come! (come on!)  
 deus! = come!                      dewgh! = come!  
 des! = let him come              dens! = let them come!

As with “mos” (see dysk. 34) “dos” has a little used perfect tense which is omitted here.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using the correct form of “dos” in verbal sentences with the correct particle and mutation.

- |                           |                        |                           |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) I came.                | 8) We have come        | 15) I used to come.       |
| 2) He comes.              | 9) You would come.     | 16) If they did not come. |
| 3) They come.             | 10) They had come.     | 17) Come!                 |
| 4) We used to come.       | 11) If we came.        | 18) Let him come.         |
| 5) They used not to come. | 12) He did not come.   | 19) He had come.          |
| 6) She came.              | 13) They will come.    | 20) She would not come    |
| 7) They came.             | 14) You will not come. |                           |

Conjunctions “kyn<sup>5</sup>” (although) and “a-ban<sup>2</sup>” (since). Like the conjunctions studied in dyskansow 27, 33, and 36, these are always followed by the verb. “Kyn<sup>5</sup>” becomes ‘kynth’ when followed by a vowel, or “h”:

e.g. Kyn<sup>5</sup> ferwis an tas-gwynn, an molleth a<sup>2</sup> wortas. =  
 Although the grandfather died, the curse remained.

Tewdar re bia ow<sup>4</sup> konis a-ban<sup>2</sup> dhrehevis an howl. =  
Tewdar had been working since the sun rose.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar lived in Exeter although he was Cornish.
- 2) Since the abbot had spoken about the head, the king had been angry.
- 3) Although Tewdar saw Aethelflaed, he could not speak with her.
- 4) Since Asser was bishop, the Cornish had lived in Exeter.
- 5) Although he was a friend of King Alfred, he was a Celt.

“Nammna<sup>2</sup>” = “nearly.” This adverb always precedes the verb it goes with. It becomes “namnag” before vowels in parts of “bos” and “mos.”

e.g. Nammna<sup>2</sup> goedhas ev. = He nearly fell.  
Nammna<sup>2</sup> grysis an hwedhel gokki. = I nearly believed the silly story.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) She almost wept. (oelas)
- 2) We nearly saw the king.
- 3) The bishop nearly left Exeter.
- 4) The sun almost shone.
- 5) He nearly lost the Head.

Conjunctions with a negative verb. “Kyn<sup>5</sup>” and “a-ban<sup>2</sup>” both take “na<sup>2</sup>” as the negative particle before the verb. (The adverb “nammna” is not used with a negative verb.)

e.g. Kyn nag eth dhe<sup>2</sup> Gernow, y<sup>5</sup> hwelas y<sup>2</sup> gowetha. =  
Although he did not go to Cornwall, he saw his friends.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Although the abbot did not tell the truth, the king was angry.
- 2) Since the Cornish cannot stay in Exeter, they will go to Cornwall.
- 3) Since the abbot did not like the Cornish, he wanted to blame them.
- 4) Although we cannot stay in Cornwall, we will go there.
- 5) Since Cornish is not difficult, many people will learn it.

### Skrif.

Do you think stories based on Cornish history are likely to encourage people to study the language, history, and culture of Cornwall?