

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans etek warn ugens

Etegyes dyskans warn ugens

(Summary of “glanhe” (to clean). Conjunctions with infixed object pronouns. Indirect Statement with “Future in the Past.”)

Souder Sowsnek

Euver o dhe'n epskop assaya y hebaskhe. Yn-medh ev dhe'n myghtern,

“Hwedhel pur² goth yw, heb sel² wir, a² vyghtern. An² Gernowyon yw Kristonyon lel, ha sojets da agas braster. Mars eus gwiryonedh vydh y'n hwedhel, an den yw marow lemmyn, heb mar, ha denvydh ny² woer travydh y'n dydhyow ma a'n penn ma.”

Mes an myghtern nyns esa ow⁴ koslowes. Athelstan re² dhegemmersa omrians myghternedh an² Vrythonyon nans o naw blydhen, hag omma yth esa Brythonyon ow triga kepar ha Sowson, ha praktisya kryjyans pagan kekeffrys!

An nos na, yth esa Tewdar a'y² worwedh war y² gala gweli kales. Yn berr dermyn y⁵ fedha an howl ow⁴ trehevel. Ny² ylli Tewdar koska. Troblys ova yn y enev. Ny² wodhya mar⁴ kwre gweles Aethelflaed arta. Martesen mos dhe² -ves a² wrussa gans onan a'n² bennsevygion a'n myghtern. Yn y² golonn, ev a² wodhya hi dh'y² gara y honan, kepar dell y's kara ev, hy honan. Yn despit dhe'n Grows gwrys war y² gorf gans Aethelflaed, Tewdar a synsi yn y enev galloes an Penn. Ny² ylli y² asa y'n krowji yn-dann an kala gweli. Res porres o y² dhaskavoes ha'y² gudha neb le y'n chi le ma na'n gwella y² das. Pub eur oll, hag ev y'n krowji, Tewdar a synsi poes molleth an Penn warnodho ev, war Aethelflaed, war y² deylu, ha war an² ger² dhien.

Hag ev ow prederi y'n fordh ma, ev a² glywas tros koynt y'n pellder. An tros a dheuth yn nes ha Tewdar a aswonnis y² vos tros tus ow kerdhes. Ny² ylli konvedhes pyth esa ow koedha. An tros re² wrussa dos bys y'n chi pan² dhifunas y² das. Mos dhe'n daras a² wrug sywys gans Tewdar. Y'n pols na, yth esa garm ughel ha'n tros a hedhis. Tas Tewdar a igoras an daras ha kavoes a-dheragdho souder sowsnek, kledha yn y² dhorn!

Gerva

euver	= useless	ny ² wodhya mar ⁴)	= (he did not know
hebaskhe	= to soothe	kwre gweles)	(whether he would
sel (f) (p) selyow	= basis		(see
Kristyon (p) Kristonyon	= Christian	y honan/hy honan	= alone
sojet (p) sojets	= subject	synsi	= to feel
braster	= majesty	galloes	= power
omrians	= surrender	daskavoes	= to recover
praktisya	= to practise	kerdhes	= to march
y ⁵ fedha an howl)	= (the sun would	koedha	= to happen
ow ⁴ trehevel)	(be rising	difuna	= to wake up
		garm (f) (p) garmow	= shout
		poes (p) poesow	= weight

Govynnadow

- 1) Fatell assayas an epskop hebaskhe an myghtern?
- 2) Pyth yw an hwedhel kampoellys gans an epskop?
- 3) Prag yth o an myghtern serrys?
- 4) Py par gweli esa dhe² Dewdar?
- 5) Prag na² ylli Tewdar koska?
- 6) Ple⁵ fynna Tewdar kudha an Penn?
- 7) Pandr'a² glywas Tewdar?
- 8) Piw eth kynsa dhe'n daras?
- 9) Piw esa a-dherag an daras?
- 10) Pyth esa yn dorn an Sows?

Gramasek

The verb “glanhe” (to clean) There are a number of verbs like “glanhe” ending in “-he” and derived from adjectives. “Hebaskhe” (to soothe) occurs in the story, and “glanhe” is a model verb for all of this type. Here are some common examples:

berrhe	= to shorten/become short
hirhe	= to lengthen/ become long
toemmhe	= to heat/get hot
yeynhe	= to make/become cold
yaghhe	= to get better/make better (in health)
kothhe	= to grow old
unnverhe	= to agree

Present/Future Tense

glanhav	= I clean/shall clean
glanhdyh	= You clean/will clean
glanha	= He cleans/will clean
glanhyn	= We clean/shall clean
glanhowgh	= You clean/will clean
glanhons	= They clean/will clean

Imperfect Tense

glanhyn	= I used to clean etc.
glanhys	= You used to clean
glanhi	= He used to clean
glanhyn	= We used to clean
glanhewgh	= You used to clean
glanhens	= They used to clean

Present subjunctive

glanhahiv
glanhahi
glanhaho
glanhahyn
glanhahowgh
glanhahons

Past Participle glanhes: e.g. glanhes yw = it is cleaned

(This is the only verb type with p.p. in “-hes.” Others end in “-ys.” or “-yes”)

Imperative

glanha!	= clean!	glanhyn!	= let us clean!
glanhes!	= let him clean,	glanhewgh!	= clean!
		glanhens!	= let them clean:

When the stem ends in “h” as with “yaghhe” and “kothhe” there is a double “h” throughout.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Yowann cleaned his car.
- 2) The bishop will not soothe the king.
- 3) The sun heated the house.
- 4) Tewdar’s grandfather will not get better.
- 5) He has grown old.

- 6) We agree.
- 7) The wind chills the monastery.
- 8) Smoking will shorten our life.
- 9) The days grow long in summer.
- 10) Clean the car for me, please!

Conjunctions followed by verbs with object pronouns.

We saw in dyskans 27 how object pronouns are infixes between the verb and its particle. When such verbs and infixes pronoun objects are preceded by a conjunction, the following adjustments take place:

- 1) “Mar⁴”(if) becomes “mara” and is followed immediately by the infixes pronoun and verb.
e.g. Mara’n gwelav, y kewsav ganso. = If I see him, I speak to him.
- 2) “May⁵”(so that) becomes “ma” and is followed immediately by the infixes pronoun and verb.
e.g. Mar² doemm o ma’n gesis dhe² goedha = It was so hot that I dropped it.
- 3) “Erna²” (until) and “nammna” (nearly) are also followed directly by the infixes pronoun and verb.
e.g. Gortos a² wrug erna’s gwelis = I waited until I saw her.
Nammna’n ledhis = I nearly killed him.
- 4) Other conjunctions are followed by the verbal particle “y⁵” and then the infixes pronoun and verb.
e.g. Pan y’n gwelav, y kewsav ganso = When I see him, I speak to him.
Kyn y’m gwelas, ny² gewsis genev = Although he saw me, he did not speak to me.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) When I found him, I took him to the Reeve.
- 2) As soon as we heard you we came to meet you.
- 3) Although I know you, I cannot help you.
- 4) I do the job like you do it.
- 5) He doesn’t know how they do it.
- 6) Since he knows you, surely he will help you.
- 7) I will send you where you will see them.
- 8) If you love me, come with me.
- 9) If we read it, it will help us to learn the language.
- 10) Tewdar nearly lost it.(lost = kollas)

Indirect Statement with “Future in the Past.” In the sentence “He said he would come.” “would come” indicates an action which was in the future at the time the statement was made. What he said was, in fact, “I will come.”

In this kind of sentence, where no condition is stated or implied, the pluperfect/conditional tense is not used in the “y⁵” clause. We simply use the imperfect, so the Cornish becomes the equivalent of “He said he was coming.”

e.g. Ev a leveris y⁵ to. = He said he was coming/would come.

If the verb “to be” is used in the indirect statement a special form of the imperfect called the “habitual imperfect” is used. This goes as follows:

bedhen = I was/used to be	bedhen	= We were/used to be
bedhes = You were/used to be	bedhewgh	= You were/used to be
bedha = He was/used to be	bedhens	= They were/used to be

Thus, in the story:

“Yn berr dermyn y⁵ fedha an howl ow⁴ trehevel.” = “In a short time the sun would be rising.”

(showing Tewdar’s thought at the time)

(It is possible to use the “subject - dhe² - verb-noun” construction also if the clause is affirmative.)

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish, using “y⁵” or negative “na²” clauses with the imperfect tense.

- 1) He said he would not come.
- 2) They thought the grandfather would die.
- 3) Tewdar knew he would find the Head.
- 4) The abbot knew the king would be angry.
- 5) We said that the soldiers would come.
- 6) Tewdar was sure a curse would fall on Exeter.
- 7) The girl said she would be in the church.
- 8) They said they would not shout when the king came.
- 9) I said I would like to learn Cornish.
- 10) We knew Cornish would not die.

Skrif.

Continue the story!