

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans nownsek warn ugens.
ugens

Nownsegves dyskans warn

(Summary of “mynnes.” Present participle with “orth” and object-pronoun. Compound Prepositions.)

Fo

“Hemm yw hembrenkyas an² Gernowyon!” Tewdar a aswonnis lev an abas. An souder a dhrehevis y² gledha rag gweskel y² das, mes kyns an kledha dhe² goedha, ev a sesyas diwskoedh y² das rag y² denna war-dhelergh ha’n kledha a² goedhas war-tu ha’n dor. Tewdar a settyas dalghenn yn garthow hir ryb an daras ha’y² bychya yn enep an souder, meur y² varth. Ev a² goedhas war-dhelergh gans garm euthek hag y’n keth pols Tewdar a² boenyas yn-mes a’n chi a-berth y’n aswa ynter an chiow, ha mes a² wel an soudoryon. Poenya a² wrug heb lett bys pan² dheuth dhe² volgh yn fos an² ger, hag yth esa ev y’n gwelyow. Lemmyn yth esa tros euthek war y lerg, mes dh’y² varth meur, denydh ny² wrussa y sywya. Ny² gonvedhas mann prag yth omsettsa an souder war y² das, na pandr’a wre an soudoryon, mes nyns esa marnas unn tybyans ganso, dhe dretha an avon hag omgudha y’n gwylvos. Yn gwella prys, nyns esa meur a² dhowr y’n avon hag ev a’n trethas heb kaletter. Wor’tiwedh, hedhi a² wrug ha mires orth an² ger. Yth esa mog ow⁴ trehevel dhiworth kwartron an² Gernowyon, ha flammow treweythyow. Tewdar a² ylli klywes hwath garmow euthek.

Hag ev ow mires, yet² vras an² ger a² veu igerys, ha bush bras a² dus a² dheuth yn-mes a’n sita. Gwel euthek dres eghenn o. Tus koth, tus yowynk, benynes gans babanes, benynes koth, tus kloppek, fleghes² vyghan, tus gans goliow, tus ow skoellya goes, re ow kerdhes, re ow poenya, an fros ma a² wrug y fordh war-tu ha Tewdar. Ena yth esa diwedh dhe’n liv a² Gernowyon, ha Tewdar a² welas an yet ow tegea. War-lergh an² Gernowyon² dhiarv, yth esa lies souder sowsnek gans gywow orth aga³ figa ha’ga herdhya. Treweythyow neb den a² wre koedha dhe’n dor goliys yn⁵ trog gans gyw onan an soudoryon. Yth esa an soudoryon ow⁴ karma mollothow euthek, hag yn-mysk an mollothow, “Kewgh dhe²-ves! Kewgh dhe² Gernow! Kewgh dres an Tamer heb hedhi!”

Gerva

gweskel	= to strike	dres eghenn	= exceedingly
sesya	= to seize	baban (p) babanes	= baby
tenna	= to pull	kloppek	= lame
war-dhelergh	= backwards	goli (p) goliow	= wound
war-tu ha	= towards	skoellya	= to shed
settya dalghenn yn	= to grab	fros (p) frosow	= torrent
garthow (p) garthowyow	= ox-goad	liv (p) livow	= flood
pychya	= to thrust	diarv	= unarmed
lett	= delay	gyw (p) gywow	= spear
bys pan ²	= until (+ verb)	piga	= to prod, goad
bolgh (p) bolghow	= breach	herdhya	= to push, shove
war y lerg	= behind him	sawya	= to save
ny ... mann	= not at all	arv (f) (p) arvow	= weapon
tretha	= to cross (water)	fo	= flight, retreat
gwylvos	= forest land	goes	= blood

Govynnadow

- 1) Fatell² wodhva Tewdar bos an abas ow kewsel?
- 2) Fatell sawyas Tewdar bywnans y² das?
- 3) Pandr’a hwarva dhe’n souder sowsnek?
- 4) Pleth eth Tewdar?
- 5) Prag yth omsettyas an souder war² das Tewdar?
- 6) Prag nag o kales tretha an avon?

- 7) Pandr'a² welas Tewdar pan hedhis?
- 8) Pandr'a² wrug an soudoryon sowsnek?
- 9) Esa arvow dhe'n² Gernowyon?
- 10) Pandr'a² armas an soudoryon dhe'n² Gernowyon?

Gramasek

The verb “mynnes” (to wish/want). This verb is followed by a verb-noun, showing “to want/wish/be willing etc. to do something ”

e.g. My a² vynn dyski Kernewek = I want to learn Cornish.

It is not normally followed by a noun object.

e.g. My a vynn kavoes karr nowydh = I want a new car.

Present/Future Tense

mynnav = I wish/want
 mynnydh = You wish/want
 mynn = He wishes/wants
 mynnyn = We wish/want

wished/wanted

mynnowgh = You wish/want
 mynnons = They wish/want

Imperfect Tense

mynnen = I was wanting etc.
 mynnes = You were wanting etc.
 etc

mynna = He was wanting etc.
 mynnen = We were wanting
 mynnewgh = You were wanting
 mynnens = They were wanting

Present Subjunctive

mynniv
 mynni
 mynno
 mynnyn
 wanted
 mynnowgh
 mynnons

(Imperatives not in use)

Past (Preterite) Tense

mynnis = I wished/wanted
 mynnsys = You wished/wanted
 mynnas = He wished/wanted
 mynnsyn = We

mynnsowgh = You wished/wanted
 mynnsons = They wished/wanted

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

mynnsen = I had wanted/would want
 mynnses = You had wanted

mynnsa = He had wanted etc.
 mynnsen = We had wanted etc.
 mynnsewgh = You had wanted etc
 mynnsens = They had wanted etc.

Imperfect Subjunctive

mar mynnen = if I wanted/had wanted
 mar mynnes = if you wanted/had wanted
 mar mynna = if he wanted/had wanted
 mar mynnen = if we wanted/had

mar mynnewgh = if you wanted/had wanted
 mar mynnens = if they wanted/bad wanted

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) We want to go home.
- 2) Tomorrow I shall want to go out.
- 3) The Cornish wanted to stay in Exeter.
- 4) The king wanted to give the Holy Relic to the minster church.
- 5) If they wanted to go, the English would not prevent them.
- 6) Bran wanted to get the cauldron.
- 7) I do not wish to leave Exeter.
- 8) Do you want to stay with Tewdar?
- 9) We would stay if we could.
- 10) Tewdar wanted to save his father.

Present Participle with Object Pronouns. If the present participle has a pronoun object, instead of using “ow⁴ + verb-noun” (dyskans 11), “orth” is used followed by the possessive adjective as object, followed by the verb-noun:

e.g. Yth esa lies souder sowsnek gans gywow orth aga³ figa ha'ga herdhya, =
There were many English soldiers with spears prodding them and shoving them.

An Sowson a omsettyas war an chioiw kernewek, orth aga leski heb tregeredh. =
The English attacked the Cornish houses, burning them without pity.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish using a present participle in the appropriate construction.

- 1) As Tewdar struck him, the soldier fell backwards.
- 2) While they were looking for him, he went away.
- 3) Tewdar seized his father, pulling him backwards.
- 4) We are looking for him.
- 5) The soldiers pushed the Cornish, prodding them with their spears.

Compound prepositions. A number of prepositions consisting of two words, but sometimes written as one when followed by a noun, are divided when they govern a pronoun which is inserted between the two parts in the form of the corresponding possessive adjective.

e.g. Yth esa tros euthek war y lerg'h. =
There was a frightful noise behind him.

These prepositions are as follows:

war-lergh	=	after, behind
erbynn	=	against (er + pynn) (mos erbynn = to meet)
yn kever	=	with regard to, about
yn kyrghynn	=	around
yn le	=	instead of
yn-mysk	=	among

e.g. war agan lerg'h = after us
yn hy³ hever = about her
y'ga mysk = among them
er aga³ fyinn = against them

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) After them
- 2) Against us
- 3) About her
- 4) Instead of you
- 5) Around him
- 6) Among them
- 7) After me
- 8) Against her
- 9) About us
- 10) I want to meet you

Skrif

Write a letter of protest from the King of Cornwall to Athelstan to protest about the expulsion of the Cornish from Exeter.