

(Summary of “godhvos.” Present subjunctive with “erna², pan², kettell²,” etc. Verb-noun as object of verb. “Rag” and “Dhe²” with verb-noun to express purpose. “Mar²/maga⁵. . . .avel/dell²” = as.....as.”

Hembrenkyas Nowydh

“Na² drest nevra dhe lavar den!”

Wor’tiwedh, ha pur lent, Tewdar a² gonvedhas falsuri an myghtern sowsnek. Hag ev ow⁴ tos dhe Garesk gans ro Krer Sans, Athelstan ny² vynnas marnas chasya an² Vrythonyon yn-mes a’n² ger.

Yth esa an² dus² voghosek ow⁴ tos war-tu ha’n avon. Tewdar a aswonnis maw orth penn an keskerdh. Ev a² dremenas an avon hag yth esa marth meur ganso ow⁴ kweles Tewdar.

“Res yw kavoes fordh war-tu ha Lannstefan,” yn-medh ev dhe’n maw. Tewdar ny² wrussa mos mar² bell avel an avon Tamer, mes y² das a² wre kewsel treweythow yn kever managhti keltek Lannstefan esa dres an Tamer.

“Fatell?” a² wovynnas an maw.

“Ke troha’n howlsedhes, a-dhiworth an avon Esk,” a² worthybis Tewdar. Yn gwella prys an maw ny² dhisputyas, hag ev eth dhe² -ves.

Tewdar ny² wodhya pyth dhe² wul. Hwilas y² das ha’y² vamm a² wrug. Skon moy a² dus a² dremenas an avon ha sywya an kynsa maw. Ena y⁵ teuth bagas a² dus a aswonni Tewdar yn⁵ ta.

“A² Dewdar,” yn-medhons i, meur aga anken, “Marow yw dha² das ha’th⁵ vamm. Nyns eus dhyn hembrenkyas vydh lemmyn, marnas ty!”

“Gwith pub eur oll an² gyst ha’n Penn!”

Y² das re² glywsa molleth an Penn rag ev dh’y² dhannvon dhe² -ves!

Nyns esa termyn dhodho dhe² gyni. An² bobel re’n dewissa hembrenkyas yn le y² das.

“Kewgh dhe Lannstefan. Kewgh troha’n howlsedhes,” yn-medh ev.” My a² wra gortos ern² dheffo an² dus erell.”

Gerva

falsuri	: foul play	klywes	: to feel, experience
ny ²marnas	: only	kyni	: to lament
boghosek	: poor	dewis	: to choose, elect
mar ² bell avel	: as far as	(erna ² dheffo	: until the other
Lannstefan	: Launceston	an ² dus erell	people come)
a-dhiworth	: away from	anken (p) ankenyow	: distress

Govynnadow

- 1) A² wreta tybi (think) an myghtern dhe² dhos dhe² Garesk dhe² jasya an² Gernowyon yn-mes a’n² ger?
- 2) Prag yth o an² Gernowyon “tus² voghosek”?
- 3) Prag y⁵ tannvonas Tewdar an² Gernowyon dhe Lannstefan?
- 4) Fatell² wodhya Tewdar yn kever an managhti yn Lannstefan?
- 5) A² ylli Tewdar kavoes y² das ha’y² vamm?
- 6) Piw a² dherivis orth Tewdar yn kever y² das ha’y² vamm?
- 7) Pyth a hwarva dhedha?
- 8) Fatell² wrug y² das “klywes molleth an Penn”?
- 9) Piw a² veu hembrenkyas nowydh an² Gernowyon?
- 10) Prag y⁵ hwrug Tewdar gortos?

Gramasek

The verb “godhvos” = “to know.” In part this verb is a compound of “bos.” The verb “godhvos” means to know facts, as compared with “aswonn” which we met in lesson 29, and which means to know a person or a place. Like “bos”, “godhvos” has a separate future tense. (see dysk 28 & 33)

Present

gonn	= I know/shall know
godhes	= You know/will know
goer	= He knows/will know
godhon	= We know/shall know
godhowgh	= You know/will know
godhons	= They know/will know

Past (Preterite) Tense

godhvev	= I knew
godhves	= You knew
godhva	= He etc. knew
godhven	= We knew
godhvewgh	= You knew
godhvons	= They knew

Imperfect Tense

godhyen	= I used to know/knew
godhyes	= You used to know etc.
godhya	= He used to know etc.
godhyen	= We used to know etc.
godhyewgh	= You used to know etc.
godhyens	= They used to know

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

godhvien	= I had known etc
godhvies	= You had known etc.
godhvia	= He had known etc.
godhvien	= We had known etc.
godhviewgh	= You had known etc.
godhviens	= They had known etc.

Present Subjunctive

godhviv	(See grammar section
godhvi	for use of present
godhvo	subjunctive)
godhvyn	
godhvowgh	
godhvons	

Imperfect Subjunctive

mar ⁴ kodhven	= if I knew/had known
mar kodhves	= if you knew etc.
mar kodhve	= if he knew etc.
mar kodhven	= if we knew etc.
mar kodhvewgh	= if you knew etc.
mar kodhvons	= if they knew etc.

Future Tense

godhvydhav	= I shall know
godhvydydh	= You will know
godhvydh	= He will know
godbvdyhyn	= We shall know
godhvydhowgh	= You will know
godhvydhons	= They will know

Imperative

godhvydh	= know!
godhvydhes	= let him/her know!
godhvydhyn	= let us know!
godhvydhewgh	= know!
godhvydhens	= let them know!

Past Participle.

godhvedhys = known (e.g. godhvedhys yw = it is known)

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using verbal sentences where possible.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) I know. | 8) You would know. | 15) We had known. |
| 2) We used to know. | 9) Tewdar knew. | 16) I shall know. |
| 3) She knew. | 10) Let them know. | 17) They used to know. |
| 4) If I knew. | 11) It is known. | 18) If you knew. |
| 5) He will know. | 12) We shall know. | 19) We know. |
| 6) They had known. | 13) She has known. | 20) Do you know? |
| 7) I have known. | 14) He knows. | |

Present subjunctive with conjunctions. The present subjunctive is used after conjunctions such as “pan²,” “erna²,” “and “kettell²,” to show an indefinite future action, i.e. an event which may, or may not take place:

e.g. My a² vynn gortos erna² dheffo an² dus erell = I shall wait until the other people come.

(It is not certain that they will come! “Deffo” is the 3rd. sing. pres. subj. of “dos” and was given in dysk. 37.)

Mos a² wrav pan² dheffons. = I shall go when they come.

Pan² wodhviv an gorthyp, lowen vydhav. = When I know the answer, I shall be happy.

Mos dhe² -ves a² wrons kettell² dhyffiv. = They will go away as soon as I come.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) We shall speak Cornish when we know it.
- 2) I shall stay until you come.
- 3) Tewdar will wait until Aethelflaed comes.
- 4) They will study Cornish until they know it well.
- 5) We shall go as soon as they come.
- 6) You will be happy when you know the language.
- 7) Wait until I come.
- 8) When you know the words you will sing better.
- 9) As soon as they come we can start work.
- 10) When we know why the king drove the Cornish away, we shall understand the story.

Verb-Noun as the Object of a Verb. A number of verbs can take a verb-noun as an object:

e.g. Athelstan ny² ynnas marnas chasya an² Vrythonyon yn-mes a'n² ger.
Athelstan only wanted to drive the Britons out of the city.
Tewdar a assayas sawya y² das. = Tewdar tried to save his father.

Notice that in this kind of sentence the English particle “to” is not translated into Cornish.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Cornish.

- 1) The Cornish tried to cross the river.
- 2) They wanted to escape.
- 3) We hope to see you.
- 4) She likes to help people.
- 5) He is trying to speak Cornish.
- 6) Tewdar decided to wait.
- 7) I expect to see you.
- 8) We would like to go.
- 9) The bishop tried to help the Cornish.
- 10) They began to leave the city.
(to escape = diank; to expect = gwaytya.)

“Rag” and “dhe²” with verb-noun to express Purpose. (Take care to distinguish this construction from the previous one in which purpose is not shown.)

e.g. An souder a² dhrehevis y² gledha rag gweskel y² das. =
The soldier raised his sword to strike his father.

An Sowson eth dhe leski chiow an² Gernowyon. =
The English went to burn the houses of the Cornish.

Ni a² dheuth dhe² weles an myghtern. = We came to see the king.

In the last two examples, and in similar sentences using “come” and “go” in English, it is possible to translate as:

e.g. “The English went and burned the houses of the Cornish.”

but the construction in Cornish is still the same, i.e. verb + dhe² + verb-noun.

Exercise 4. If purpose is shown, it is usually possible to insert “in order” before the “to” in the English sentence. Translate the following into Cornish, with or without “rag” or “dhe²,” bearing this in mind.

- 1) We study to learn Cornish.
- 2) We want to learn Cornish.
- 3) The king decided to drive the Cornish out of Exeter.
- 4) The bishop tried to soothe him.
- 5) Tewdar ran away to escape.
- 6) Athelstan came to Exeter to give a bone of St. Chad to the monastery.
- 7) Tewdar’s father went and opened the door.
- 8) The soldier tried to kill him.
- 9) We learn Cornish to save the language.
- 10) He opened the door to see who was there.

Mar²/Maga⁵.....avel/dell² = as.....as.

e.g. Tewdar ny² wrussa mos mar² bell avel an Avon Tamer. =
Tewdar had not been as far as the River Tamar.

Mos a² wra mar skon dell² dheffons. =
He will go as quickly as they come.

“Avel” is used followed by a noun as in the first example, and “dell²” is used when followed by a verb, as in the second.

“Avel” combines with pronouns as follows;

avelov = as me	avelon = as us
avelos = as you	avelowgh = as you
avello = as him	avella = as them
avelli = as her	

Both “mar²” and “maga⁵” are used for the first “as,” though perhaps “mar²” is commoner. “Maga⁵” is used particularly in the phrase “maga⁵ ta” which can mean “as well” or “also” as in English.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) They went as far as the river.
- 2) It is as easy as Cornish.
- 3) The box was as big as a man's head.
- 4) Coffee should be (a²dal bos) as black as the devil (an jowl), as hot as hell, and as sweet as love.
- 5) Tewdar is not as old as you are.
- 6) The Cornish are not as poor as you think.
- 7) Work as long as you like.
- 8) They walked as far as they could.
- 9) The Reeve was as sad as the Bishop.
- 10) Aethelflaed was sad as well.