

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans tri ha dewgens

Tressa dyskans ha dewgens

(Summary of “Leverel.” Subjunctive with “may⁵” showing purpose.)

Tan.

Arta, yth esa Tewdar a’y² worwedh difun, war an dor yeyn ha glyb. Wor’tiwedh, y⁵ teuth dhodho tybyans. Ternos, derivas a² wre orth an² bobel ev dhe fistena y honan dhe Lannstefan. Ev a² wre derivas orth an² venegh² dha yn kever tebel studh an² Gernowyon, ha pareusi gweres dhedha a² yllens. Tewdar a² wre kavoes dew² dhen po tri rag hembraonkya an bagas dhe Lannstefan. Hemma ervirys, Tewdar a² goskas.

Tybyans da a hevelis dhe’n² bobel, Tewdar dhe² vos kyns dhe Lannstefan rag pareusi an managhti.

Tewdar a² asas an² Gernowyon rag mos war-tu ha Lannstefan mes skonna galla, treylya yn kylgh a² wrug dehweles dhe² Garesk.

Aethelflaed a² dhifunas yn hy chambour y’n merji. Moredhek o hi drefenn mernans hy mamm ha drefenn hy³ thas dh’y gwitha pup-prys hy honan, heb kerens na kowetha. Rag hemma hy lowena pan² welas Tewdar. Troblys o hi rag na² wodhya p’eur hwre hi y² weles arta. Ervirys o gensi mos dhe’n aswa an keth eur, an keth nos an seythun a² dho. Martesen Tewdar a² wre dos ynwedh.

A-dhesempis hi a² glywas mog. Tan o peryll heb hedhi yn trev a² jiw gwrys gans prenn ha kala. Aethelflaed a sevis rag kavoes hy³ thas.

“Eus tan?” a² wovynnas.

Marth ha trobel bras yth esa gans an mer drefenn gwrians tromm an myghtern. Ev a² gara tas Tewdar ha meur a’n² Gernowyon. Ny² wodhya fatell² ylli gorthybi. Ny² ylli leverel an gwir dhe Aethelflaed heb hokya. Wor’tiwedh yn-medh ev,

“Eus, war-tu ha’n kwartron kernewek, dell hevel. Nyns yw an² dus na war lowr yn kever tan.”

Gerva

ternos	= the next day	klywes	= to smell
fistena	= to hurry	peryll	= danger
tebel studh	= evil state	gwrys	= made
pareusi	= to prepare	(past part. of “gul” = “to make”)	
gweres	= to help	prenn	= timber
kylgh (p) kylghyow	= circle	kala	= straw
moredhek	= melancholy	trobel	= worry
lowena	= joy	gwrians	= action
hokya	= to hesitate	tromm	= sudden
war lowr	= careful enough	tybi	= to think

(Besides meaning “to hear”, “klywes” means “to perceive with the other senses,” so here equals “to smell.”)

Govynnadow

- 1) Prag yth esa Tewdar a’y² worwedh difun?
- 2) Pyth o tybyans Tewdar?
- 3) Pandr’ a² wrug wosa gasa an² Gernowyon?
- 4) Prag yth o Aethelflaed moredhek?
- 5) Pandr’ a² wrug Aethelflaed ervira?
- 6) Prag yth o tan peryll bras yn Karesk?

- 7) Pandr' a² wrug an mer tybi yn kever gwrians an myghtern?
 8) A² ylli ev gorthybi Aethelflaed yn es?
 9) Fatell² worthybis ev?
 10) A² dherivis ev an gwir orth Aethelflaed?

Gramasek

The verb “leverel” “to say.” This is a guide for a number of verbs ending in “-el.”

Present/Future Tense

lavarav	= I say/shall say
leverydh	= You say/will say
lever	= He says/will say
leveryn	= We say/shall say
leverowgh	= You say/will say
leverons	= They say/will say

Past (Preterite) Tense

leveris	= I said
leversys	= You said
said/would say	
leveris	= He said
leversyn	= We said
leversowgh	= You said
lavarsons	= They said

Imperfect Tense

leveryn	= I used to say
leverbs	= You used to say
leveri	= He used to say
leveryn	= We used to say
leverewgh	= You used to say
leverens	= They used to say

Imperative

lavar	= say
leveres	= let him/her say
leveryn	= let us say
leverewgh	= say
leverens	= let them say

Present Subjunctive Tense

pan leverriv	= when I say
pan leverri	= when you say
pan lavarro	= when he says
pan leverryn	= when we say
pan leverrowgh	= when you say
pan lavarrons	= when they say

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

lavarsen	= I had said/would say
lavarses	= You had
lavarsa	= He had said/would say
lavarsen	= We had said/would say
lavarsewgh	= You had said/would say
lavarsens	= They had said/would say

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense

mar lavarren	= if I said/had said
mar lavarres	= if you said/had said
mar lavarra	= if he said/had said
mar lavarren	= if we said/had said
mar lavarrewgh	= if you said/had said
mar lavarrens	= if they said/had said

Past Participle

leverbs	= said
(leverbs veu	= it was said)

Exercise 1. Translate into Cornish using verbal sentences.

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) We say. | 11) I do not say. |
| 2) He said. | 12) They would say. |
| 3) They used to say. | 13) I have said. |
| 4) I shall say. | 14) She will say. |
| 5) She would say. | 15) I said. |
| 6) If they said. | 16) You would say. |
| 7) When I say. | 17) If he had said. |
| 8) Say! | 18) When they say. |
| 9) You will say. | 19) They say. |

10) He had said.

20) He did not say.

Subjunctive with “may⁵” to show purpose. The most obvious way of showing purpose is to use “dhe²” or “rag” with a verb noun (Dysk. 29) and this corresponds closely to the English way. However, this is not possible if the purpose is a negative one or if two subjects are involved, one for the main verb and one for the purpose. In such cases “may⁵” + subjunctive is used:

e.g. Tewdar a² dhehwelas dhe² Garesk ma na² wrella kelli an Penn. =
 Tewdar returned to Exeter so that he would not lose the Head.
 Tewdar eth dhe Lannstefan may hwrella an venegh gweres an² Gernowyon. =
 Tewdar went to Launceston so that the monks would help the Cornish.

The verb indicating the purpose, and following “may⁵” is imperfect subjunctive if the main verb is in past tense, and present subjunctive if the main verb is present/future tense.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) The king drove the Cornish out of Exeter so that there would not be any pagans there.
- 2) He brought the Holy Relic so that there would be peace and love.
- 3) Tewdar went towards Launceston so that the Cornish would not know he was going to Exeter.
- 4) He slept so that he would not be tired in the morning.
- 5) We learn Cornish so that the language may succeed.