

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans peswar ha dewgens

Peswara dyskans ha dewgens

(Summary of “previ.” Subjunctive with Indefinite Subject. “Lying, Sitting, Standing.”)

Droglamm

“An kwartron kernewek!” a² armas Aethelflaed. Poenya yn-mes a’n chi a² wrug kyns hy³ thas dhe² alloes hy lettya. Hi a² gavas bush bras ogas dhe’n kwartron kernewek. Yth esa Sowson ow hwilas aga³ herens ha’ga hentrevogyon² gernewek. Oela a² wre meur anedha. Euthek o an gwel a-dheragdha. Diswrys yn⁵ tien o re a’n chiow. Yth esa meur anedha ow leski hwath. Yth esa nebes korfow a’ga gorwedh war an dor. Aethelflaed a hwilas tyller chi Tewdar. Nyns esa saw kals prenn ow meggi.

Sorr ha kas erbynn myghtern an Sowson ha’y soudoryon a lenwis kolonn Aethelflaed. Lies den re lavarsa dhedhi an myghtern dhe² jasya an² Gernowyon yn-mes a² Garesk ha dres an avon Tamer, mes ny² wodhya prag y⁵ hwrussa yndella.

Ha hi a’y sav ena, y⁵ teuth dh’y brys kov an gorthugher y’n aswa nans o nebes dydhyow pan² wrussa Tewdar leverel dhedhi hwedhel an Penn. Sowses ha Kristones kynth o hi, ha kyn na² wodhya travydh yn kever an henhwedhlow keltrek ha’n kryjyansow a’n² dhrewydhyon, yth esa gans Aethelflaed own byw a² vollothow. Nyns esa denydh na² bortha own a² vollothow. Tewdar re lavarsa dhedhi an molleth dhe² goedha drefenn y² das dhe² dhannvon an Penn yn-mes a’n chi. Lemmyn ny² ylli dehweles an Penn dhe’n chi rag bos an chi diswrys. Y’n pols na, Aethelflaed a² wodhva pandra dhe² wul. Res o porres kavoes an Penn, sywya an² Gernowyon war-tu ha Lannstefan, kavoes Tewdar, ha ri an Penn dhodho. Martesen Tewdar re bia ledhys. Ny² vern; rag kerensa Tewdar, doen an Penn dhe’n² Gernowyon a² wre. Kerensa? Ha mamm Aethelflaed marow yth esa edhomm bras dhedhi a nebonan dhe² gara ha bos kerys ganso. Piw gwell es Tewdar, kar hy flogholeth? Gwynn hy bys lemmyn mar⁴ pe Tewdar hwath yn⁵ fyw ha mar⁴ kalla hi y² gavoës!

Gerva

oela	= to weep	Kristones	= Christian (f.)
gwel	= sight	henhwedhel	
diswrys	= destroyed	(p) henhwedhlow	= legend
sorr	= anger	byw	= lively, active
kas	= hatred	na ² bortha own	= who was not afraid
lenwel	= to fill	y’n pols na	= at that moment
a’y sav	= standing	ny ² vern	= it doesn’t matter
Sowses	= English woman	doen	= to carry
		edhomm	= need
		flogholeth	= childhood

Govynnadow

- 1) Prag y⁵ harmas Aethelflaed, “An kwartron kernewek!”?
- 2) Fatell eth Aethelflaed yn-mes a’n chi?
- 3) Pleth eth hi?
- 4) Prag yth esa an Sowson owth oela?
- 5) Esa chi Tewdar a’y sav?
- 6) Pandr’a² wrug Aethelflaed tybi yn kever an myghtern?
- 7) Prag y⁵ hwrussa an myghtern chasya an² Gernowyon yn-mes a’n² ger?
- 8) Pandr’a² wrug Aethelflaed?
- 9) Prag y kavas hi an Penn?
- 10) Prag y kara Aethelflaed Tewdar?

Gramasek

The verb “previ” = “to prove.” This is a guide verb for a number of verbs ending in “-i.”

Present/Future Tense

provav	= I prove/shall prove
prevydh	= You prove etc.
prev	= He/She/It proves etc
prevyn	= We prove etc.
prevowgh	= You prove etc.
prevons	= They prove etc.

Present Subjunctive Tense

pan ² breffiv	= when I prove
pan breffi	= when you prove
pan broffo	= when he proves
pan breffyn	= when we prove
pan breffowgh	= when you prove
pan broffons	= when they prove

Past (Preterite) Tense

previs	= I proved
prevsys	= You proved
provas	= He etc. proved
prevsyn	= We proved
prevsowgh	= You proved
provsons	= They proved

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

provsen	= I had proved/would prove
provses	= You had proved etc.
provsa	= He had proved etc.
provsen	= We had proved etc.
provsewgh	= You had proved etc.
provsens	= They had proved etc.

Imperfect Tense

prevyn	= I used to prove
prevys	= You used to prove
previ	= He used to prove
prevyn	= We used to prove
prevewgh	= You used to prove
prevens	= They used to prove.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense

mar proffen	= if I proved/had proved
mar proffes	= if you proved etc.
mar proffa	= if he proved etc.
mar proffen	= if we proved etc.
mar proffewgh	= if you proved etc.
mar proffens	= if they proved etc.

Imperative.

prov	= prove.
preves	= let him/her prove.
prevyn	= let us prove.
prevewgh	= prove.
prevens	= let them prove.

Past Participle.

prevys.	(prevys yw = it is proved.)
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Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish, using verbal sentences.

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| 1) We prove. | 11) We had proved. |
| 2) He proved. | 12) They would prove. |
| 3) You will prove. | 13) He used to prove. |
| 4) I used to prove. | 14) She will prove. |
| 5) When they prove. | 15) It would prove. |
| 6) Let us prove. | 16) He will not prove. |
| 7) She did not prove. | 17) They have proved. |
| 8) If he proved. | 18) They had proved. |
| 9) You prove. | 19) We shall prove. |
| 10) If we proved. | 20) It was proved. |

Subjunctive with an indefinite subject. When a clause follows a relative pronoun (dysk. 31) which refers to a negative, indefinite or unspecified subject, the verb in the clause is subjunctive:

e.g. Nyns esa denvydh a² wodhve pleth esa an Penn. =
There was no-one who knew where the Head was.

My a² vynn kavoes den a² ello dhe² Gernow. =
I want to find a man who is going to Cornwall.

Eus nebonan na² vynno dyski Kernewek? =
Is there anyone who does not want to learn Cornish?
(“na²” is used instead of the “a²” explained in dysk. 31 when the verb is negative, and so is equivalent to “who.....not”)

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) I am looking for someone who will help me (= “to help me”)
- 2) There is no-one who can go.
- 3) Where is there a man who will come with me?
- 4) We want to find a school that teaches Cornish.
- 5) Is there a train which comes before two o’clock?

Lying, sitting and standing. These English present participles are not usually expressed with “ow⁴” and the verb noun (dysk 11), but with the corresponding nouns “gorwedh”, “esedh”, and “sav” preceded by “a” and a possessive which shows the person referred to:

e.g. Yth esa nebes korfow a’ga gorwedh war an dor. =
There were some bodies lying on the ground.

Ha hi a’y sav ena, y⁵ teuth dh’y brys kov an gorthugher y’n aswa.. =
As she was standing there, there came to her mind the memory of the evening in the opening.

My a² wortas a’m esedh war an skavell. =
I waited, sitting on the stool.

See Notennow Kernewek for comments about this construction.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar’s father was lying on the ground.
- 2) We were sitting on the ground.
- 3) Tewdar was standing, waiting for the other Cornish people.
- 4) I was lying in bed when I heard a noise.
- 5) The king, sitting next to the abbot, was very angry.

N.B. Long forms of “bos” are used with these expressions.

Skrif

Ty yw Aethelflaed a’th sav a-dherag an chiow ow leski a’n² Gernowyon. Mes ervira gul neppyth ken a² wreta. Pandr’a² wreta?
(ken = different)