

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans hwegh ha dewgens.

Hweghves dyskans ha dewgens.

(Summary of “doen.” Dual parts of the body. “Na²” with negative relative clauses.)

Aethelflaed a² gvy an Penn.

An² voves a² wodhya bos an Penn yn krowji ogas dhe fos an² ger. Martesen an krowji re bia leskys. Hi a² boenyas dres stret ynter an chioiw sowsnek ha terroes an chioiw kernewek troha'n fos. Orth penn an stret yth esa krowji. Igor o an daras. Aethelflaed eth a-ji. Nyns esa denvydh, mes hi a² welas kals gwel kala. Ow lemmel hy³ holonn, hi a² dhrehevis rann² vras an kala ha diskudha kyst² bedrek na² alla igeri. Ownek o hi dh'y³ hemmeres. Omsoena a² wrug ha kemmeres an² gyst yn hy diwla. Hi re² waytsa poester meur, mes drehevel an² gyst heb kaletter a² ylli.

Ny² vynna dehweles tre rag own na² alla mos arta yn-mes mara's gwella hy³ thas.

Ytho, Aethelflaed eth yn-mes a'n² ger der an keth bolgh y'n fos may⁵ hwrussa Tewdar mos nebes ouryow kyns, ow⁴ toen an² gyst yn hy diwla. Nebonan re lavarsa dhe Aethelflaed an² Gernowyon dhe sywya an fordh war-tu ha Lannstefan yn Kernow. Hi re² wrussa mos dhe Lannstefan kyns gans hy³ thas, ha godhvos y² vos pell lowr. Kyns, hi eth war² balfray, mes lemmyn war hy dewdroes. Kyns pell, hi eth erbynn re a'n² dus na² ylli pesya war an fordh. Yth esa benyn gans baban byghan orth an² vronn. Aethelflaed a² dhug an baban ha'n² gyst mildir po dew, mes klav o an² vamm ha pur lent, kynth esa Aethelflaed ow⁴ toen an flogh. Wor'tiwedh res o dhe Aethelflaed hy gasa hy honan. Yth esa den koth ow kerdhes pur lent a² dherivis orth Aethelflaed bos Tewdar yn⁵ fyw, mes marow y² das ha'y² vamm. Yth esa lowena yn kolonn Aethelflaed ha hi a² asas an den koth dhe² gerdhes gwella galla. Pan sedhas an howl ha'n tewlder ow koedha, Aethelflaed a² gavas krowji ryb an fordh hag ynno kals a² gala glan lowr. Hi a² worras hy³ hapa war an kala. Attes o hi kepar dell esa yn hy chambour y'n merji.

Gerva.

terroes	= ruin(s)	palfray	= palfrey.
igor	= open.	dewdroes	= feet.
gwel kala	= straw.	na ² ylli	= who could not.
lemmel	= to beat.	mildir (p) mildiryow	= mile.
gwaytya	= to expect.	kapa (f) (p) kapys	= cape.
poester	= weight.	pedrek	= square.
drehevel	= to raise.	der (usually followed by vowel)	= through.

Govynnadow.

- 1) O leskys an krowji hag ynno an Penn?
- 2) Pleth esa an krowji?
- 3) Prag yth esa kolonn Aethelflaed ow lemmel?
- 4) Prag yth omsoenas Aethelflaed?
- 5) Esa meur a² boester dhe'n² gyst?
- 6) Fatell aswonnis Aethelflaed an fordh dhe Lannstefan?
- 7) Fatell² weresas Aethelflaed an² venyn gans an baban?
- 8) Piw a ros derivadow yn kever Tewdar dhe Aethelflaed? (derivadow = information)
- 9) Prag yth esa lowena yn kolonn Aethelflaed?
- 10) Ple koskas Aethelflaed?

Gramasek.

The verb “doen” = “to carry.”Present/Future Tense.

degav	= I carry/shall carry.
degedh	= You carry/will carry.
deg	= He/She/It carries etc.
degon	= We carry/shall carry.
degowgh	= You carry/will carry.
degons	= They carry/will carry.

Past (Preterite) Tense.

dug	= I carried.
duges	= You carried.
dug	= He/She/It carried.
dugon	= We carried.
dugowgh	= You carried.
dugons	= They carried.

Imperfect Tense.

degyn	= I used to carry.
degys	= You used to carry.
degi	= He used to carry.
degyn	= We used to carry.
degewgh	= You used to carry.
degens	= They used to carry.

Imperative.

dog	= carry!
deges	= let him/her carry!
degyn	= let us carry!
degewgh	= carry!
degens	= let them carry!

Present Subjunctive Tense.

pan ² dhykkiv	= when I carry.
pan dhykki	= when you carry.
pan dhokko	= when he carries.
pan dhykkyn	= when we carry.
pan dhykkowgh	= when you carry.
pan dhokkons	= when they carry.

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense.

deggen	= I had carried/would carry
degges	= You had carried etc.
degga	= He had carried etc.
deggen	= We had carried etc.
degsewgh	= You had carried etc.
deggens	= They had carried etc.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense.

mar ⁴ tekken	= if I carried/had c.
mar tekkes	= if you carried etc.
mar tekka	= if he carried etc.
mar tekken	= if we carried etc.
mar tekkewgh	= if you carried etc.
mar tekkens	= if they carried etc.

Past Participle.

degys	(degys yns = they are carried.)
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Exercise 1. Translate the following in Cornish using verbal sentences.

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| 1) I shall carry. | 11) You will carry. |
| 2) He carries. | 12) We are carrying. |
| 3) He used to carry. | 13) They used to carry. |
| 4) If he carried.. | 14) She had carried. |
| 5) They were carried. | 15) If you carried.. |
| 6) Until you carry. | 16) Until they carry. |
| 7) Carry! | 17) You used to carry. |
| 8) I had carried. | 18) You carried. |
| 9) She would carry. | 19) She used to carry. |
| 10) He carried. | 20) They carry. |

Parts of the body. You will have realised that many parts of the body come in pairs, and that Cornish makes this fact clear:

e.g. diwla = (two) hands.

Here is a fairly complete list:

diwskovarn	= ears.	diwvronn	= breasts.	diwvogh	= cheeks.
dewlagas	= eyes.	diwglun	= hips.	diwwen	= heels.
dewfrik	= nostrils.	diwgell	= testicles.		
diwweus	= lips.	diwvordhos	= thighs.		
diwskoedh	= shoulders	diwbedrenn	= buttocks		
diwvregh	= arms.	dewlin	= knees.		
diwla	= hands.	diwarr	= legs.		
dewelin	= elbows.	dewufern	= ankles.		
dewgonna bregh	= wrists.	dewdroes	= feet.		

Exercise 2. Look through the course and find ten sentences using one of these words, or make up examples of your own.

“Na²” with negative relative clauses.

Hi a² dhiskudhas kyst² bedrek na² alla igeri = She discovered a square box which she could not open.

We noticed in dysk. 44 that “na²” is used as a relative pronoun (= who, which, that) when the verb following is negative. Here are more examples:

e.g. An venyn na² ylli fistena a² dhegi baban. =
The woman who could not hurry was carrying a baby.

Aethelflaed a² dhrehevis an² gyst nag o poes =
Aethelflaed picked up the box which was not heavy.

Notice that in these two examples the subject of the “na²” clause is definite, so the verb is indicative, not subjunctive.

In the following exercise, use the subjunctive if the subject is indefinite, as shown in dysk. 44, and the normal indicative if the subject is definite, as shown above. If you do not know the correct form of the verb you need, use “gul” with the verb-noun. (See dysk 32.) The verb “gul” is given in full in dysk 32.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) That is a book which I have not read.
- 2) I want to read a story that will not bore me. (to bore = skwitha)
- 3) We are looking for the man who has not done his job.
- 4) Is there anyone (whom) you do not know?
- 5) That is the man I don't want to see.
- 6) Truro is a town I have not seen.
- 7) I would like to see that paper which you are not reading.
- 8) Which (pyneyl) don't you want?
- 9) There is nobody I don't like.
- 10) I like a lesson that is not too difficult.

Skrif.

Skrif keskows (conversation) yntra dew² dhen a² dhisput yn kever chioh hav yn Kernow.
(chioh hav = Holiday homes)