

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans naw ha dewgens.

Nawves dyskans ha dewgens.

(Summary of “tyli.” Prepositions with relative pronouns.)

Lannstefan ha Lowena.

Nyns o res lemmyn dhe² Dewdar dehweles dhe² Garesk rag kavoes an Penn. Yn⁵ hwir, yth esa owth omwovynn mars esa ow⁴ tehweles rag kavoes an Penn po rag kavoes Aethelflaed. Y'n gwella prys, y'n jevo an² dhew! Mes lemmyn yth heveli dhodho kepar ha pan² ve an Penn le bysi ages Aethelflaed. Martesen offrynn kerensa gwrys gans Aethelflaed re² lanhasa molleth an Penn.

I a² gerdhas an² dhew skaffa gallens war-tu ha Lannstefan. Towl Tewdar o sywya an² Gernowyon ha'ga³ thremena dres an nos heb bos gwelys gansa. Y'n fordh ma, drehedhes Lannstefan a² wrens, kepar dell lavarsa Tewdar dhedha. Ena i a² ylli pysi gweres a'n² venegh² gernewek.

Ervirys veu gans Tewdar hag Aethelflaed govynn orth an Abas a Lannstefan mar mynna aga demmedhi skonna galla. Yth esa own gans Aethelflaed na² dhannvonna hy³ thas tus dh'y³ havoës, ha rag henna hi a² dreylyas hy hanow dhe hanow kernewek - Lowena - hanow meurgerys gans Tewdar.

Tremena an² Gernowyon dres an nos heb kaletter a² wrussons, ha wosa dew² dhydh, i a² dhrehedhas Managhti Lannstefan.

An Abas a² dhannvonas lu a² dus rag gweres an² Gernowyon, ha'n jydh a sywya o dydh demmedhyans Tewdar ha Lowena. Benyn² dha an² dre a ros pows nowydh dhe Lowena, hag yn gwella prys, nyns esa denvydh a² wodhya bos Lowena myrgh mer Karesk, yn despit dh'y thon sowsnek! An Abas a² gavas chi dhedha war onan a'n tiryow a'n managhti. An nos na, nyns esa travydh dhe lettya unyans Tewdar ha Lowena, korf hag enev.

Ha'n Penn? Neb hendhyskyas, neb dydh, a² wra kavoes yn Lannstefan remenant kyst prenn, hag ynno krogen den!

Gerva.

offrynn (p) offrynnow = offering.
towl (p) towlow = plan.
tremena = to pass
pysi = to beg, request.
demmedhi = to marry.
meurgerys = much loved.
paper (p) paperyow = paper.

demmedhyans = wedding.
lu (p) luyow = crowd.
ton (p) tonyow = accent.
hendhyskyas = archaeologist
remanent = remains.
krogen (f) (p) kregyn. = skull.
unyans = union

Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag y⁵ hwrug Tewdar dehweles dhe² Garesk?
- 2) Pandr' a² wrussa glanche molleth an Penn?
- 3) Fatell² gerdhas Tewdar hag Aethelflaed war-tu ha Lannstefan?
- 4) Prag y⁵ fynna Tewdar tremena an² Gernowyon heb bos gwelys?
- 5) Pandr' a² wovynnas Tewdar hag Aethelflaed orth an Abas?
- 6) Prag y treylyas Aethelflaed hy hanow?
- 7) A² gerydh hy hanow nowydh?
- 8) Fatell² weresas an Abas an² Gernowyon?
- 9) Prag y ros an venyn pows nowydh dhe Lowena?
- 10) Pandr' a² wra leverel an paperyow nowydh pan² gaffo an hendhyskyas an² gyst hag ynni an Penn?

Gramasek

The verb “tyli” = “to pay.” This is a useful verb. Beside the basic meaning of “to pay” it also means “to be worth,” in the sense of:

e.g. Ober a² dal y² wul a² dal y² wul yn⁵ ta.
A job worth doing is worth doing well.

It can also be used to translate “ought” or “must.”

e.g. (present) My a² dal mos = I ought to/must go.
(pluperf.) My a² dalvia mos = I ought to have gone.

There is a separate future tense which has the endings of “bos” as do the pluperfect and imperfect subjunctive tenses.

Present Tense.

talav = I pay.
tylydh = You pay.
tal = He/She/It pays.
tylyn = We pay.
tylowgh = You pay.
talons = They pay

Present Subjunctive Tense.

pan² dylliv = when I pay.
pan dylli = when you pay.
pan dallo = when he pays.
pan dyllyn = when we pay.
pan dylowgh = when you pay.
pan dallons = when they pay.

Imperfect Tense.

telen = I used to pay.
teles = You used to pay.
tela = He used to pay.
telen = We used to pay.
telewgh = You used to pay.
telens = They used to pay.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense.

mar talfen = if I paid.
mar talfes = if you paid.
mar talfa = if he paid.
mar talfen = if we paid.
mar talfewgh = if you paid.
mar talfens = if they paid.

Past (Preterite) Tense.

tylis = I paid.
tylsys = You paid.
tylis = He paid.
tylsyn = We paid.
tylsowgh = You paid.
talsons = They paid.

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense.

talvien = I had paid/would pay.
talvies = You had paid etc.
talvia = He had paid etc.
talvien = We had paid etc.
talviewgh = You had paid etc.
talviens = They had paid etc.

Future Tense.

talvydhav = I shall pay.
talvydhydh = You will pay.
talvydh = He will pay.
talvydhyn = We shall pay.
talvydhowgh = You will pay.
talvydhons = They will pay.

Imperative.

tal = pay.
teles = let him/her pay.
telen = let us pay.
telewgh = pay.
telens = let them pay.

Past Participle tylys = paid (Tylys yw = It is paid.)

(N.B. The usual word for “pay for” is “prena” (= “to buy”))

Exercise 1. Translate into Cornish.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) I pay. | 8) You would pay. | 15) I shall pay. |
| 2) It is worth reading. | 9) I ought not to go. | 16) You must eat. |
| 3) We have paid. | 10) It is worth seeing. | 17) The bill is paid |
| 4) We must work. | 11) She would pay. | (bill = reken) |
| 5) He will pay. | 12) If I paid. | 18) Let him pay. |
| 6) They ought to go. | 13) When they pay. | 19) He has paid. |
| 7) She used to pay. | 14) They used to pay. | 20) I paid for the beer. |

Prepositions followed by “whom.” Sentences such as “The man to whom I spoke, stood up,” or, in more colloquial English, “The man I spoke to stood up.” can be expressed in Cornish in three ways:

- e.g.
- 1) An den a² gewsis vy orto a sevis.
(The man whom I spoke to him stood up.)
 - 2) An den orto y kewsis vy a sevis.
(The man to whom I spoke stood up.)
 - 3) An den may kewsis vy (orto) a sevis.
(The man to whom I spoke (to him) stood up.)

Here is another example:

- e.g. The girl at whom I looked went away.
(The girl I looked at went away.)
- 1) An² vowes a viris orti eth dhe²-ves.
(The girl whom I looked at her went away.)
 - 2) An² vowes orti y⁵ firis eth dhe²-ves.
(The girl at her I looked went away.)
 - 3) An² vowes may⁵ firis (orti) eth dhe²-ves.
(The girl at whom I looked (at her) went away.)

In (1) “a²” is used as a relative pronoun and is reinforced by the preposition combined with an agreeing pronoun and following the verb.

In (2) the relative pronoun is omitted completely and is replaced by a personal pronoun combined with the preposition before the verb.

In (3) “may⁵” acts as a relative pronoun. The preposition combined with a reinforcing agreeing pronoun after the verb is optional.

Exercise 2. Translate each of the following sentences into Cornish three times using each of the methods shown above.

- 1) The men I work with work hard.
- 2) The man Aethelflaed spoke to was Tewdar.
- 3) The Cornish I talk to love Cornwall.
- 4) The friend I go out with speaks Cornish.
- 5) The boys Yowann plays with love football.

Prepositions followed by “which.” To translate phrases such as “with which,” “on which,” “in which,” “through which,” we use “may⁵”:

e.g. Ni a² welas an chi may triga y² das
We saw the house in which his father lived.
(or; “...the house his father lived in.”)

Yth esa toll may⁵ teuth logosenn (anodho).=
There was a hole from which a mouse came.
(or: “...a mouse came out of.”)

Hi a² gavas moes mayth esa botell (warnedhi) =
She found a table on which there was a bottle.

The combined preposition and pronoun may be added if necessary for emphasis or clarification.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar hid the box in which was the Head.
- 2) I know the town you are going to.
- 3) This is the book with which we learn Cornish.
- 4) That is the river which they crossed over.
- 5) I know a bank (bankenn) where the wild thyme (tim gwyls) grows.
- 6) Aethelflaed found the cottage where the box was.
- 7) She found the opening through which Tewdar had left the city.
- 8) Tewdar did not know the road along which they were going.
- 9) This is the spear with which his father was killed.
- 10) That is the bed of straw on which Aethelflaed slept.

Skrif.

Konsel an sita a² vynn dyllo (publish) istori Karesk. Skrif neppyth ragdho yn kever pellheans (expulsion) an² Gernowyon.