

# KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Tri

Tressa Dyskans

Possession, **yw** and **yma**, to have

## YOWANN HA JENIFER

Yowann a<sup>2</sup> drig yn Truru gans y<sup>2</sup> wreg ha'y<sup>2</sup> deylu. Hanow y<sup>2</sup> wreg yw Jenifer. Yma dhedha mab, Peder y hanow, ha myrgh, Lowena hy hanow. Lowena yw pymthek bloedh, ha Peder yw dewdhek bloedh. Yma aga skol yn Truru. Yowann yw gwerther lyvrow. Yma dhodho gwerthji y'n<sup>2</sup> dre. Ev a<sup>2</sup> werth lyvrow kernewek ha keltek. Jenifer yw skrifennyades. Yma soedhva Jenifer y'n<sup>2</sup> dre ogas dhe<sup>2</sup> werthji Yowann. Hi a ober rag kowethas-surheans. Teylu pur lowen yns i!

### Gerva

<b>ha</b>	and	<b>dhodho</b>	to him
<b>Truru</b>	Truro	<b>yma dhodho</b>	he has
<b>gwreg (f)</b>	wife	<b>gwerthji</b>	shop
<b>teylu</b>	family	<b>y'n</b>	in the
<b>hanow</b>	name	<b>ev a<sup>2</sup> werth</b>	he sells
<b>yma</b>	is, there is	<b>lyvrow</b>	books
<b>dhedha</b>	to them	<b>skrifennyades (f)</b>	secretary
<b>yma dhedha</b>	they have	<b>dhedhi</b>	to her
<b>mab</b>	son	<b>yma dhedhi</b>	she has
<b>myrgh (f)</b>	daughter	<b>soedhva (f)</b>	office
<b>hy<sup>3</sup></b>	her	<b>ogas dhe<sup>2</sup></b>	near
<b>pymthek</b>	fifteen	<b>hi a ober</b>	she works
<b>bloedh</b>	years old	<b>rag</b>	for
<b>dewdhek</b>	twelve	<b>kowethas-surheans</b>	insurance company
<b>aga<sup>3</sup></b>	their	<b>pur<sup>2</sup></b>	very
<b>skol (f)</b>	school	<b>lowen</b>	happy
<b>gwerther-lyvrow</b>	book-seller	<b>yns i</b>	they are

### Govynnnow

All answers except 3 and 4 can be copied from the passage. 3 and 4 should be modelled on 2.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) <b>Ple trig Yowann?</b>                   | 5) <b>Ple'ma (where is) aga skol?</b>    |
| 2) <b>Pyth yw hanow y<sup>2</sup> wreg?</b>  | 6) <b>Pyth yw Yowann?</b>                |
| 3) <b>Pyth yw hanow y<sup>2</sup> vab?</b>   | 7) <b>Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> werth ev ?</b> |
| 4) <b>Pyth yw hanow y<sup>2</sup> vyrgh?</b> | 8) <b>Pyth yw Jenifer?</b>               |
|  | 9) <b>Ple'ma hy soedhva?</b>             |

### Gramasek

A. Possession. This is usually shown in English by an apostrophe "s", e.g. his wife's name, Jenifer's office, Yowann's shop.

But sometimes the word "of" is used, e.g. a seller of books, the Queen of England.

This second English method is the best guide to the Cornish way of showing possession. The thing possessed is placed before the person/thing that possesses it, but there is no word for "of".

- e.g. **hanow y<sup>2</sup> wreg** his wife's name (name (of) his wife)  
**soedhva Jenifer** Jenifer's office (office Jenifer)  
**gwerthji Yowann** Yowann's shop (shop Yowann)

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish:

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Yowann's shop      | 6) Yann's friend    |
| 2) Yowann's wife      | 7) Lowena's name    |
| 3) Jenifer's son      | 8) Lowena's letters |
| 4) Jenifer's daughter | 9) Peder's office   |
| 5) Yann's books       | 10) Peder's town    |

**B. yw and yma.**

**Yw** means 'is'. **Yma** means 'is' or 'there is'. **Yma** must be used to show where a thing/person is. **Yw** shows who, what, or how it is. **Yma** usually starts the sentence.

e.g. **Yma aga skol yn Truro.** There is their school in Truro,  
(or, in more natural English, Their school is in Truro.)

**Yma soedhva Jenifer y'n<sup>2</sup> dre.** There is Jenifer's office in the town. (Jenifer's office is in the town.)

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish:

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) Yowann is in Cornwall.   | 6) Truro is in Cornwall.                |
| 2) Yann is in Brittany.     | 7) There is a Cornishman in the school. |
| 3) Jenifer is in Truro      | 8) There is a school in Truro           |
| 4) Lowena is in the school. | 9) Rennes is in Brittany.               |
| 5) Peder is in the shop.    | 10) Cornwall is in Britain.             |

C. 'To have'.

A common way of expressing 'have' in Cornish is to use **yma** followed by **dhe<sup>2</sup>** followed by the English subject, i.e. the person/thing that has something.

e.g. **Yma gwreg dhe Yowann.** Yowann has a wife (There is a wife to Y.)

**Yma soedhva dhe Jenifer.** Jenifer has an office (There is an office to J.)

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish:

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Yowann has a wife.       | 6) The secretary has some books. |
| 2) Jenifer has an office.   | 7) Yowann has a shop.            |
| 3) Yann has (some) letters. | 8) Yann has a friend.            |
| 4) Peder has a school.      | 9) Yowann has a pen-friend.      |
| 5) Lowena has a mother.     | 10) Jenifer has a son.           |

The word 'some' is omitted in Cornish.

**dhe** combines with the words for 'he', 'she' and 'they' to form:

**dhodho** to him

**dhedhi** to her

**dhedha** to them

so that 'he has' becomes **yma dhodho**, 'she has' becomes **yma dhedhi**, 'they have' becomes **yma dhedha**.

e.g. he has a daughter **yma myrgh dhodho**.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish:

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) He has a daughter.      | 4) He has a shop.             |
| 2) She has a friend.       | 5) She has an office.         |
| 3) They have (some) books. | 6) They have a correspondent. |