

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Seyth

Seythves Dyskans

Subject pronouns and combinations with **gans** and **dhe**

GORTHYP YOWANN

A Yann Ker,

Gonn meur ras dhis a'th lyther. Pur lowen ynwedh vydhav dhe² gesskrifa genes. Gwerther lyvrow ov vy gans gwerthji omma yn Truru. Hanow ow gwreg yw Jenifer hag yma dhyn mab ha myrgh. Hanow an mab yw Peder ha hanow an² vyrgh yw Lowena. Ni a² drig yn chi ogas ha kilometer dhiworth kres an² dre.

Pur² dhe les yw dha² vos pyskador. Treweythyow my a² breder y karsen gul neppyth a'n par na yn kok war an mor. Da yw genev redya bos mab ha myrgh dhywgh hwi, kepar dell eus mab ha myrgh dhyn ni. Agan fleghes a² wra mos dhe skol y'n² dre.

Ow mammyeth yw Sowsnek heb mar. Nyns eus denvydh y'n eur ma ha ganso Kernewek avel mammyeth, mes yma nebes teyluyow yn Kernow a² dhysk Kernewek avel mammyeth dh'aga fleghes.

Skrif dhymm arta mar pleg, ow leverel dhymm neppyth a'th ober ha neppyth moy a'th teylu.

Gorhemmynnadow a'th kesskrifer lel,
Yowann Polglas.

Gerva

Gonn meur ras dhis a'th lyther

Thank you very much for your letter

bos mab ha myrgh dhywgh hwi

that you have a son and daughter

dhywgh hwi to you

vydhav I shall be

genes with you

omma here

ow³ my

genen with us

ni we

ogas ha about (with number)

kilometer kilometre

kres centre

dhe les interesting

dha² vos pyskador that you are a fisherman

treweythyow sometimes

a² breder think

prederi to think

y karsen I would like

kara to like/love

gul to do

neppyth a'n par na something like that

ha ganso Kernewek avel mammyeth

with Cornish as his mother tongue

nebes a few

teyluyow families

avel as

kok fishing boat

war² on

da yw genev I am glad

redya to read

kepar dell² as, like (+ verb)

kepar dell eus mab ha myrgh dhyn ni

as we (too) have a son and daughter

yma nebes teyluyow a² dhysk

there are some families that teach

ow leverel dhymm neppyth

telling me something

a'th ober of your work

a² dhysk learn/teach

dyski to learn/teach

agan our

a wra mos (do) go

heb mar of course

nyns eus denvydh there is no one

y'n eur ma at the present time

aga³ their

arta again

moy a'th teylu more about your family

gorhemmynnadow greetings

Govynnnow

Answers 6 and 7 can be “lifted” from the letter. For the rest use the wording of the question to guide you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Pyth yw Yowann? | 5) Pyth yw mammyeth Yowann? |
| 2) Ple'ma gwerthji Yowann? | 6) Piw a² gews Kernewek avel mammyeth? |
| 3) Pyth yw hanow gwreg Yowann? | 7) Piw a² dhysk Kernewek avel mammyeth? |
| 4) Ple trig Yowann ha Jenifer? | 8) Pyth yw hanow teylu Yowann? |

Gramasek

A. Personal Pronouns.

We have already met a number of these. Here is a complete list in the subject case:

my	I	ni	we
ty	you (sing.)	hwi	you (plural)
ev	he/it	i	they
hi	she/it		

Modern English has only one word for “you” whether one person or more is addressed. Like most other languages, Cornish has two words for “you,” **ty** for the singular form and **hwi** for the plural. Sometimes this is used as a “polite form of address” for only one person but this is dying out in modern use.

These pronouns are used with the particles **a²** or **re²** as the subject of a nominal sentence.

e.g. **My a² gewsis** I spoke **Hi a² woer** She knows.

Ev re skrifas He has written.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish. The verb is always as shown in *Dyskans 6*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) I think. | 6) You (p.) spoke. |
| 2) We send. | 7) We have lived. |
| 3) They have written. | 8) He has sent. |
| 4) She sells. | 9) You (s.) write. |
| 5) You (s.) worked. | 10) She has spoken. |

(We have not yet learned how to make sentences with pronoun subjects, like these, negative.

This will be dealt with later.)

B. Gans combined with personal pronouns.

We have seen examples of this:

e.g. **genev** with me.

genes with you.

genen with us.

Here is now a list of all such combinations:

genev	with me	genen	with us
genes	with you (sing.)	genowgh	with you (plur.)
ganso	with him/it	gansa	with them
gensi	with her/it		

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) I have a daughter with me. | 6) You have the books. (<i>But don't own them!</i>) |
| 2) She has a friend with her. | 7) They have their sister with them. |
| 3) We correspond with him. | 8) I have their children (<i>They're not mine!</i>) |
| 4) The family is with us. | 9) The fishing boat is with him. |
| 5) Are you glad you read the letter? | 10) The children are with us. |

C. Dhe combined with personal pronouns.

We have already met one or two examples of this, such as **dhymm** (to me) and **dhis** (to you). Here is a complete list:

dhymm	to me	dhyn	to us
dhis	to you (s.)	dhywgh	to you (p.)
dhodho	to him/it	dhedha	to them
dhedhi	to her/it		

Pronouns may be added to these for greater emphasis, as is done in the letter. e.g.

Da yw genev redya bos mab ha myrgh dhywgh hwi kepar dell eus mab ha myrgh dhyn ni.

I am glad to read that you have a son and daughter, just as we have a son and daughter.

Exercise 3. Use these combinations to translate the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Write a letter to me. | 6) They sent the books to us. |
| 2) I wrote to you. | 7) We have written to her. |
| 3) We have a letter. (see Dysk. 3) | 8) She has sent (to) us a letter. |
| 4) Write to us please. | 9) We have a son. |
| 5) She has a letter. | 10) He has a father and mother. |