

# 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 dhe<sup>2</sup> 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 an<sup>2</sup> vyrgh yw Lowena. Ni a<sup>2</sup> drig yn chi ogas ha kilometer dhiworth kres an<sup>2</sup> dre.

Pur<sup>2</sup> dhe les yw dha<sup>2</sup> vos pyskador. Treweythyow my a<sup>2</sup> 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 a<sup>2</sup> wra mos dhe skol y'n<sup>2</sup> 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 a<sup>2</sup> 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

**ow<sup>3</sup>** my

**genen** with us

**ni** we

**ogas ha** about (with number)

**kilometer** kilometre

**kres** centre

**dhe les** interesting

**dha<sup>2</sup> vos pyskador** that you are a fisherman

**treweythyow** sometimes

**a<sup>2</sup> 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

**war<sup>2</sup>** on

**da yw genev** I am glad

**redya** to read

**kepar dell<sup>2</sup>** as, like (+ verb)

**kepar dell eus mab ha myrgh dhyn ni**

as we (too) have a son and daughter

**yma nebes teyluyow a<sup>2</sup> dhysk**

there are some families that teach

**ow leverel dhymm neppyth**

telling me something

**a'th ober** of your work

**a<sup>2</sup> 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

**aga<sup>3</sup>** 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 a <sup>2</sup> gews Kernewek avel mammyeth?  |
| 3) Pyth yw hanow gwreg Yowann? | 7) Piw a <sup>2</sup> 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:

<b>my</b>	I	<b>ni</b>	we
<b>ty</b>	you (sing.)	<b>hwi</b>	you (plural)
<b>ev</b>	he/it	<b>i</b>	they
<b>hi</b>	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 **a<sup>2</sup>** or **re<sup>2</sup>** as the subject of a nominal sentence.

e.g. **My a<sup>2</sup> gewsis** I spoke **Hi a<sup>2</sup> 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:

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

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