

# KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Dew warn Ugens

Nessa Dyskans warn Ugens

Combinations of prepositions with pronouns

## CHI JENIFER

Nans yw berr<sup>2</sup> dermyn, Jenifer ha Yowann a<sup>2</sup> wre triga yn chi byghan, koynt ha koth. Nyns esa stevell omwolghi. Res o settya glow y'n<sup>2</sup> danvaglienn gans prenyer ha paper, ha gorra tan ynno. Pur<sup>2</sup> vyghan o an lowarth, mes lemmyn yma chi flamm nowydh dhedha.

Pan o hi fleghik, Lowena a<sup>2</sup> goska gans hy broder, mes lemmyn kavoes chambour hy honan a<sup>2</sup> vynn, hag y'n chi nowydh yma chambour rygdhi. Jenifer a<sup>2</sup> vynna kavoes kegin arnowydh, ha lowarth rag tevi bleujennow ha losow, ha lemmyn yma lowarth rygdhi. Yowann a<sup>2</sup> vynna kavoes krow rag gorra y<sup>2</sup> doulys, hag y'n lowarth ev re<sup>2</sup> dhrehevis krow ragdha. Ha Peder? Yma'n chi nowydh pur ogas dhe'n<sup>2</sup> wariva peldroes!

Y'n chi nowydh, yma stevell omwolghi splann gans kowas ha toemmheans kres, ma nag eus chymbla war an to. Pur lowen yw Jenifer ynwedh rag bos pellgowser yn hy chi a<sup>2</sup> gynsa prys, ha pellgewsel a<sup>2</sup> yll gans oll hy herens.

Byttegyns, kavoes karr-tan nowydh a vynn hi lemmyn, mes yn-medh Yowann, "Res yw dhis omweres hebdho!"

## Gerva

<b>berr<sup>2</sup> dermyn</b>	short time	<b>rygdhi</b>	for her
<b>koynt</b>	strange	<b>kegin (f) (p) keginow</b>	kitchen
<b>stevell omwolghi (f)</b>	bath room.	<b>arnowydh</b>	modern
<b>o</b>	was	<b>tevi</b>	to grow
<b>(bos</b>	to be)	<b>krow (p) krowyow</b>	shed
<b>settya</b>	to lay	<b>toul (p) toullys</b>	tool
<b>glow</b>	coal	<b>drehevel</b>	to build
<b>tanvaglienn (f) (p) tanvagliennow</b>	grate	<b>ragdha</b>	for them
<b>prenn (p) prenyer</b>	stick	<b>hebdho</b>	without it
<b>paper</b>	paper	<b>kowas (f) (p) kowasow</b>	shower
<b>lowarth (p) lowarthyow</b>	garden	<b>toemmheans kres</b>	central heating
<b>flamm nowydh</b>	brand new	<b>ma nag eus</b>	so there is not
<b>fleghik</b>	little child	<b>chymbla (p) chymblys</b>	chimney
<b>a<sup>2</sup> goska</b>	used to sleep	<b>to (p) tohow</b>	roof
<b>(koska</b>	to sleep)	<b>rag bos</b>	because there is
<b>broder (p) breeder</b>	brother	<b>pellgowser</b>	telephone
<b>chambour (p) chambours</b>	bedroom	<b>a<sup>2</sup> gynsa prys</b>	for the first time
<b>hy honan</b>	her own	<b>pellgewsel</b>	to telephone
<b>omweres</b>	to manage		
<b>gwariva(f)(p)gwarivaow</b>	playing field		

## Govynnnow

- 1) **Fatell o chi koth Jenifer?**
- 2) **Esa stevell omwolghi?**
- 3) **Py par chi eus dhe Jenifer lemmyn?**
- 4) **Ple<sup>5</sup> hwre Lowena koska pan o fleghik?**
- 5) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> wra tevi y'n lowarth a'n chi nowydh?**
- 6) **Prag y<sup>5</sup> fyynn Yowann kavoes krow?**
- 7) **Prag y kar Peder an chi nowydh?**
- 8) **Py par toemmheans eus y'n chi nowydh?**
- 9) **Eus pellgowser genes jy?**
- 10) **A<sup>2</sup> vynnnta jy kavoes karr nowydh?**

## Gramasek

### Combination of prepositions with pronouns.

We have already met **gans, dhe, and war**, combined with pronouns (Dysk. 7 & 13).

A number of other prepositions behave in a similar way, as shown in the following tables:

<b>a</b> (about)		<b>dre</b> (through)	
<b>ahanav</b>	about me	<b>dredhov</b>	through me
<b>ahanas</b>	about you	<b>dredhos</b>	through you
<b>anodho</b>	about him/it	<b>dredho</b>	through him/it
<b>anedhi</b>	about her/it	<b>dredhi</b>	through her/it
<b>ahanan</b>	about us	<b>dredhon</b>	through us
<b>ahanowgh</b>	about you	<b>dredhowgh</b>	through you
<b>anedha</b>	about them	<b>dredha</b>	through them
<b>yn</b> (in)		<b>rag</b> (for)	
<b>ynnov</b>	in me	<b>ragov</b>	for me
<b>ynnos</b>	in you	<b>ragos</b>	for you
<b>ynno</b>	in him/it	<b>ragdho</b>	for him/her
<b>ynni</b>	in her/it	<b>rygdhi</b>	for her/it
<b>ynnon</b>	in us	<b>ragon</b>	for us
<b>ynnnowgh</b>	in you	<b>ragowgh</b>	for you
<b>ynna</b>	in them	<b>ragdha</b>	for them
<b>heb</b> (without)		<b>ryb</b> (beside)	
<b>hebov</b>	without me	<b>rybov</b>	beside me
<b>hebos</b>	without you	<b>rybos</b>	beside you
<b>hebdho</b>	without him/it	<b>rybdho</b>	beside him/her
<b>hebdhi</b>	without her/it	<b>rybdhi</b>	beside her/it
<b>hebon</b>	without us	<b>rybon</b>	beside us
<b>hebowgh</b>	without you	<b>rybowgh</b>	beside you
<b>hebdha</b>	without them	<b>rybdha</b>	beside them

<b>orth</b>	(see note below)
<b>orthiv</b>	- me
<b>orthis</b>	- you
<b>orto</b>	- him/it
<b>orti</b>	- her/it
<b>orthyn</b>	- us
<b>orthowgh</b>	- you
<b>orta</b>	- them

<b>diworth / dhiworth</b>	(from)
<b>diworthiv</b>	from me
<b>diworthis</b>	from you
<b>diworto</b>	from him/it
<b>diworti</b>	from her/it
<b>diworthyn</b>	from us
<b>diworthowgh</b>	from you
<b>diworta</b>	from them

The basic meaning of **orth** is “at” but this varies depending on the verb with which it is used:

e.g.	<b>Mires orth</b>	to look at
	<b>Kewsel orth</b>	to speak to
	<b>Goslowes orth</b>	to listen to
	<b>Sevel orth</b>	to oppose
	<b>Govynn orth</b>	to ask (someone a question, or to do something.)

Exercise. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) My friend wrote a story about them. (story = **hwedhel**)
- 2) Anjela drove her car through it.
- 3) I keep some apples in it. (to keep = **gwitha**)
- 4) They sent a car for me.
- 5) We shall not go without you.
- 6) I'll walk beside you.
- 7) He is speaking to us.
- 8) The letter came from her.
- 9) Are you talking about me?
- 10) I will send a letter through you.
- 11) Is there any money in them?
- 12) I will speak to him for you.
- 13) Don't go without me.
- 14) She sat beside me.
- 15) I am looking at you.
- 16) The man came from them.
- 17) He will buy some beer for them.
- 18) You cannot learn Cornish without it.
- 19) I asked him about them.
- 20) They can't take (**kemmeres**) that (away) from me.

### Skrif

Write a description of your house or one you know.