

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans eth warn ugens.

Ethves dyskans warn ugens

Preterite and Pluperfect Tenses of **leverel** and **merwel**. Future of **bos**.
Imperfect of **a'm beus**. Reflexive Verbs.

Tas Tewdar.

Pur² droblys o Tewdar. Y² das-gwynn re² vawrsa gans lavarow mar² goynt war y² anow. Yn le gelwel hanow Yesu po Maria² Wynn po onan an Sens, y² das-gwynn re² vawrsa ow kelwel neb myghtern po duw an² dhrewydhyon. Y enev a² wre mos dhe Ifarn a-dhesempis, ha nyns esa maner vydh dh'y² weres! Tewdar a² wortas ryb y² das-gwynn. Ny² ylli gul travydh kyns y² vamm ha'y² das dhe² dhehweles. Ev a² worras kywlet war y enep. Yth esa lies preder ow tremena der y² vrys.

Rag ow bos ow honan - Bran! Y² das-gwynn re lavarsa dhodho neppyth a'n tybyansow a'n² dhrewydhyon yn oesow koth. Enev den a ylli mos yn korf mil, hag ena yn korf den arall. A² ylli passya enev Bran dres an oesow dhe gorf y² das-gwynn? Yth esa an howl ow sedhi, ha Tewdar a'n jevo own hag ev y honan gans an korf, ha tybyansow dyowlek yn y² vrys.

Distowgh, yth esa tros war y lerg, ha'y² das a² dheuth a-ji.

Fatla gans dha² das-gwynn? Ple'ma dha² vamm? yn-medh ev heb hedhi. Den bysi o tas Tewdar. Yth esa ganso barga-tir byghan ha'n hwel ynwedh a² vos menowgh erbynn mer an² dre yn kever negys ynter an² Gernowyon ha'ga³ hentrevogyon sowsnek. Ny'n jevo termyn dhe skoellya.

Wostalleth, ny² ylli Tewdar leverel travydh. Ev a² dhiskwedhas an korf kudhys dh'y² das.

Yw marow? a² besyas an tas heb hedhi, owth omsoena kepar ha pan² wrella nebonan merwel pub dydh an seythun. Tewdar a omsoenas ynwedh yn skav. Prag na² wrussa gul henna kyns? Arwoedh an² Grows a² wrussa pellhe y² dybyansow dyowlek.

Ple'ma dha² vamm? an tas a wovynnas arta.

Mos dhe'n managhti a² wrug hi rag kavoes pronter, mes lemmyn re² dhiwedhes yw.

Ytho, res vydh dhis mos dhe² ves rag hy³ havoës, ha mos dhe'n managhti dhe leverel dhe'n alusener pyth re hwarva. Hag ev ow leverel an geryow ma, yth igoras kyst² vras an tas-gwynn, ha kemmeres anedhi an² gystenn hag ynni an Penn.'

Ha kemmer an² gyst² goth ma ha'y gorra war an kals a skoellyon usi orth penn an stret!

Gerva.

re² vawrsa	had died.	kywlet (kewlettys)	coverlet.
mar²	so, such.	preder (prederow)	thought.
ganow (ganowow)	mouth.	tremena der	to pass through
war y² anow	on his lips.	brys (brysyow)	mind.
sans (sens)	saint.	tybyans (tybyansow)	fancy.
Maria² Wynn	Blessed Mary.	oes (oesow)	age, period
neb	some.	mil (miles)	animal.
drewydh (drewydhion)	druid.	sedhi	to set (sun)
Ifarn	Hell.	a'n jevo own	was afraid.
hag ev y honan	as he was alone.	dyowlek	devilish.
a-dhesempis	immediately.	tros	noise.
nyns esa maner vydh		war-lergh	behind.
	there was no way.	war y lerg	behind him.
gweres	to help.	bargen-tir	farm.
dehweles	to return.		
hwel (p) hwelyow	work, job.	omsoena	to cross oneself.
mos erbynn	to meet.	yn skav	quickly.
mer (meryon)	reeve.	a² wrussa pellhe	would drive away
negys (negysyow)	business.	vydh	will be.
kentrevek (kentrevoogyon)		alusener (alusenoryon)	almoner
	neighbour.	re hwarva	has happened..
ny'n jevo	did not have.	kystenn f (kystennow)	(small) box
skoellya	to waste.	wostalleth	at first.
hag ynni an penn kudhys	in which the head (was) covered.	(kemmeres	to take.)
kemmer	take (imperative)		
kepar ha pan² wrella nebonan merwel.		as if someone died	
kals	pile.	skoellyon	rubbish.

Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag yth o Tewdar troblys?
- 2) Ple⁵ hwre enev an Tas-gwynn mos?
- 3) Prag na² ylli Tewdar gul travydh?
- 4) Yw tas-gwynn Tewdar Bran yn hwir?
- 5) Prag yth esa own dhe² Dewdar?
- 6) Py par (what kind of) den o tas Tewdar?
- 7) Prag yth omsoenas Tewdar?
- 8) Prag y leveris Tewdar, Lemmyn, re² dhiwedhes yw?
- 9) Pandr'a² wrug tas Tewdar?
- 10) A² wodhya tas Tewdar bos Penn Bran y'n² gyst?

Gramasek.

A. Preterite Tense of **leverel** (to say) and **merwel** (to die).

leveris	I said.	merwis	I died.
leversys	You said.	merwsys or mewrsys	You died.
leveris	He/She/It said.	merwis	He/She/It died.
leversyn	We said.	merwsyn or mewrsyn	We died.
leversowgh	You said.	merwsowgh or mewrsowgh	You died.
lavarsons	They said	marwsons or mawrsons	They died

Please note:-

- 1) The 3rd. sing of verbs ending in **-el** ends in **-is**, though that of most verbs ends in **-as**.
- 2) The **w** in the forms of **merwel** is virtually silent when it occurs between two consonants, i.e. in **merwsys**, **merwsyn**, and **merwsowgh** and so does not form a syllable. The stress therefore always falls on the first syllable.

*Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using verbal sentences, and nominal sentences wherever possible. Use simple sentences (i.e. not with **gul** or **mynnes** etc.) e.g. **Y leveris; My a leveris.***

- 1) I said.
- 2) They died.
- 3) They did not say.
- 4) The old man died.
- 5) Bran said.
- 6) Bran did not die.
- 7) She did not die
- 8) They said.
- 9) We did not say.
- 10) You said.

B. Pluperfect of **leverel** and **merwel**.

lavarsen	I had said.	marwsen or mawrsen	I had died.
lavarses	You had said.	marses or mawrses	You had died.
lavarsa	He/She/It had said.	marwsa or mawrsa	He/She/It had died.
lavarsen	We had said.	marwsen or mawrsen	We had died.
lavarsewgh	You had said.	marwsewgh or mawrsewgh	You had died.
lavarsens	They had said.	marwsens or mawrsens	They had died.

Please note:

- 1) The 2nd and 3rd persons plural of most verbs end in **-owgh** and **-ons** respectively in the present and preterite tenses and **-ewgh** and **-ens** respectively in the imperfect and pluperfect tenses.
- 2) With the pluperfect tense the usual particle in affirmative nominal sentences is **re²** as was mentioned in dyskans 26.
Ev re² vawrsa. He had died.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish as in exercise 1.

- 1) He had died.
- 2) The woman had said.
- 3) They had died.
- 4) Tewdar had not said.
- 5) We had said.
- 6) You had said.
- 7) She had died.
- 8) He had said.
- 9) I had not said.
- 10) The men had died.

Remember it is also possible to translate all these sentences in Exercises 1 & 2 using the corresponding tense of **gul** and the verb-noun.

*Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish in as many ways as possible, i.e. using verbal and nominal sentences (where possible) with and without **gul**.*

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) The grandfather died. | 3) She had said. |
| 2) You said. | 4) They had not died. |

C. Future of bos. Most Cornish verbs have one form for the present and future tenses, but **bos** is different. It has a separate future tense as follows:

bydhav	I shall be.	bydhyn	We shall be.
bydhydh	You will be.	bydhowgh	You will be.
bydh	He/She/It will be	bydhons	.They will be.

When the **b** tenses of **bos** are preceded by the complement, the particle **a²** is omitted, but second state mutation still takes place, just as if it were there.

Res vydh dhis mos dhe² ves.	You will have to go away.
Lowen vydhav.	I shall be happy.
Trist vydhons.	They will be sad.

In such cases it is not possible to give the mutation number because the particle which actually gives rise to it is missing.

However, if the subject comes first, as in a nominal sentence, **a²** is used.

An Penn a² vydh kellys.	The Head will be lost.
Tewdar a² vydh trist.	Tewdar will be sad.

When the verb comes first, in a verbal sentence, **y⁵** is used as normal:

Y⁵ fydh war² gals a skoellyon.	It will be on a heap of rubbish.
Y⁵ fydh Tewdar y'n chi.	Tewdar will be in the house.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish in three different ways:

The weather will be hot	(1) Toemm vydh an² gewer.
	(2) An² gewer a² vydh toemm.
	(3) Y⁵ fydh an² gewer toemm.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) The old man will be dead | 4) You will be busy. |
| 2) I shall be tired. | 5) They will be sad. |
| 3) We shall be late. | |

D. Imperfect of a'm beus. (I have) This verb does not have a verb-noun form, and is always referred to as **a'm beus** which is actually the first person singular present tense, and translates as *I have*. It is, perhaps, less common than **Yma genev** and **Yma dhymm** but we meet it sometimes:

Ny'n jevo termyn dhe skoellya. He did not have time to waste.
Tewdar a'n jevo own. Tewdar had fear (was afraid.)

The forms given, incorporating the particle **a²**, are those used when preceded by a subject (noun or pronoun) or object, and so forming a nominal sentence:

My a'm bo	I had.	Ni a'gan bo	We had.
Ty a'th o	You had.	Hwi a'gas bo	You had.
Ev a'n jevo	He/It had.	I a's tevo	They had.
Hi a's tevo	She/It had	An² dus a's tevo	The men had.
An den a'n jevo	The man had.		
An² venyn a's tevo	The woman had.		

You will see that this is quite unlike any other verb, but is, in fact, formed from the verb **bos** and is used according to the above pattern. An object may precede the verb in which case the subject is omitted or put after the verb.

Own a'n jevo (ev) He had fear (was afraid.)

If there is no subject or object before the verb, the sentence becomes a verbal one and **y** replaces **a** as the particle:

Y'm bo own. I was afraid.
Y'gas bo chi nowydh. You had a new house.

If the verb is negative **ny** replaces both **y** and **a**.

An den ny'n jevo gwreg. The man did not have a wife.
Own ny'm bo. I was not afraid.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish, using the imperfect of a'm beus.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) The grandfather had a box. | 6) I had a stool. |
| 2) He had a house. | 7) Bran had a magic cauldron. |
| 3) Tewdar did not have a farm. | 8) They did not have a cauldron. |
| 4) We had a car. | 9) She had a small box. |
| 5) The bishop did not have a car. | 10) King Arthur did not have Exeter. |

E. Reflexive Verbs. The action of these verbs reflects or bends back to the doer, so that the subject does something to himself. *e.g.* I wash myself. In Cornish the word for self is **om²**, prefixed to the verb:

Govynn to ask **om²wovynn** to ask oneself
(which usually translates as to wonder.)

As in this case, the reflexive sense of the verb is not always obvious in the normal English translation.

We have met the following reflexive verbs so far in the course: (As the prefix om² forms a single word. with the verb, the mutation number will not be shown in future.)

- D.9. **omguntell** to gather one's selves together, i.e. to assemble.
D.19. **omrolya** to roll oneself, i.e. to enrol.
D.22. **omweres** to help oneself, i.e. to manage.
D.28. **omsoena** to bless oneself, i.e. to cross oneself.

*Exercise 6. Use **gul** or **galloes** with the verb-noun to translate the following into Cornish.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) I cannot help myself. | 4) They wondered about the box. |
| 2) We assemble at nine o'clock. | 5) We have enrolled with K.D.L. |
| 3) Tewdar crossed himself. | |

Skrif.

You are Tewdar's mother. Tell what happened after leaving the house to fetch a priest.