

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans unnek warn ugens.

Unnegves dyskans warn ugens

Awos with **bos** and other verbs. Conditional. Imperfect Subjunctive of **gul** and **bos**.

Object before verb in simple statements. Verb-noun used as finite verb.

A² used as Relative Pronoun.

An Kynsa Amm

Ogas tewl o hi lemmyn. Y'n pols na, an² voves a² welas Tewdar. Marth bras a omdhiskwedhas war hy enep, hag y⁵ feu lowena yn hy³ holonn awos hi dhe² weles hy³ howeth koth. Hy³ thas re² wrussa hy henwel "Aethelflaed" war-lergh Arloedhes Mersia, Modrep an Myghtern, ha kepar ha'n arloedhes ma, pur² gonnyk o hi. Ny² via pes da hy³ thas mar⁴ kwrella den hy gweles ow kewsel gans Kernow. Ytho, hi a² dreylyas war-tu arall, ha mos bys yn aswa yntra dew² ji. Hi a² asas dhe² goedha lien dorn war an dor ha hi ow treylya a-berth y'n aswa. Nyns o gokki Tewdar hag ev a² gonvedhas a-dhesempis an pratt a² wrug Aethelflaed. Kemmeres an lien dorn a² wrug, ha sywya an² voves y'n aswa. Wosa nebes kammow, Aethelflaed a² dreylyas arta, ha Tewdar a² ylli gweles dres an tewlder. Nyns esa denvydh arall a² ylli aga gweles. Yth esa hi ow minhwerthin, hag y⁵ hworras hy diwla war y² dhiwskoedh.

Ankevys o y das-gwynn, y² vamm, ha'n Penn. Tewdar ynwedh a worras y² dhiwla war dhiwskoedh an² voves.

Yn-medh hi, "A² Dewdar! Ass yw da dha² weles. Ny² allav nevra kewsel genes y'n dydhyow ma. Res yw dhymm pup-prys gortos y'n chi ow⁴ kul ow strel. Ow³ thas a² vynn orthiv omdhoen kepar hag arloedhes² vryntin. Ny² allav nevra gweles ow³ herens koth, a² wre gwari genev pan en vy mowes² vyghan." Ha hi ow kewsel, yth esa hy enep ow mos nes ha nes dhe enep Tewdar. Nyns esa nerth y'n bys dhe lettya an movyans byw ma. Diwweus an maw a² dheuth erbynn diwweus an² voves. Howl ha loer a hedhis hanter mynysenn dhe² wortos aga³ hynsa amm.

Y'n pols na, kov a² dhehwelis dhe'n² dhew y'n keth termyn. I a² dhallathas kewsel warbarth, ha hedhi yn unn hwerthin. Mes an hwarth eth dhe² -ves, hag Aethelflaed a² gewsis kyns;

"A² Dewdar, ny² allav gortos moy. Pur² glav yw ow mamm. My res eth dhe'n managhti rag kavoes pronter."

Gerva.

ogas	nearly.	yntra	between.
omdhiskwedhes	to appear.	gasa dhe ² goedha	to drop.
lowena <i>f</i>	joy.	lien dorn (lienyow..)	handkerchief
awos	because.	sywya	to follow.
henwel	to name, call.	kamm (kammow)	step.
war-lergh	after.	tewlder	darkness.
arloedhes <i>f</i> (arloedhesow)		diwskoedh <i>f</i>	shoulders.
	lady	strel (strelyow)	tapestry.
kepar ha (<i>followed by noun</i>)		nerth (nerthow)	strength.
	like.	bys	world.

konnyk	clever.	lettya	to prevent.
ny² via	would not be.	diwweus f	lips.
mar⁴ kwrella den hy gweles	if anyone saw her.	loer(f)	moon.
pes da	pleased	amm (ammow)	kiss.
war-tu arall	the other way.	byw	alive
aswa f (aswaow)	gap.	bryntin	noble.
pratt (prattys)	trick.	omdhoen	to behave (oneself)
ytho	so	keth	same.
		hwarth	laugh (<i>noun</i>)

Govynnadow.

- 1) Fatell omglywas an² voves pan² welas hi Tewdar?
- 2) Pyth o hanow an² voves.
- 3) Prag yth o hy hanow “Aethelflaed”?
- 4) Prag y treylyas hi a-berth y’n aswa?
- 5) Pyth o an pratt a² wrug Aethelflaed?
- 6) Pandr’a² wrug Aethelflaed wosa hi dhe² dreylya?
- 7) Prag na² ylli Aethelflaed kewsel yn⁵ fenowgh gans Tewdar?
- 8) P’eur⁵ tehwelis kov dhe’n² dhew?
- 9) Prag yth eth an hwarth dhe² -ves?
- 10) Ple⁵ hwrussa Aethelflaed mos, ha prag?

Gramasek.

A. Awos. In dyskans 26 and 27 we saw how conjunctions such as ‘kyns, rag, and drefenn are used with the “subject - dhe² - verb-noun construction,” and with the verb bos. Awos is similarly used.

Y⁵ feu lowena yn hy³ holonn awos hi dhe² weles hy³ howeth koth.

There was joy in her heart because she saw her old friend.

Rag, drefenn, and awos all translate as “because”. Practise using all three conjunctions in the following exercise.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Aethelflaed went to the monastery because she wanted to find a priest.
- 2) She dropped her handkerchief before she went into the opening.
- 3) Tewdar was going to the monastery because his grandfather had died.
- 4) Aethelflaed kissed Tewdar because he was her old friend. (to kiss : **amma dhe²**)

B. The Conditional. Dyskans 26 and 28 gave the Pluperfect tense of **bos, gul, merwel, and leverel**. These same forms are used for the Conditional Tense which is used in the main clause of a conditional sentence.

Ny² via hy³ thas pes da mar⁴ kwrella den hy gweles ow kewsel gans Kernow. =

Her father would not be pleased if anyone saw her talking to a Cornishman.

A conditional sentence has two clauses and therefore two verbs. In English the main verb is made up of “would” or “should” and the verb-noun (infinitive). The other verb is in the clause which begins with “if.” This verb is in the past tense.

In Cornish, the main verb, as mentioned above, is in the conditional tense, and the verb in the “if” clause is in the Imperfect Subjunctive. However, before we learn this new tense a lot can be done by just using the words **mar⁴ kwrella**. (The “w” is almost silent and does not constitute a syllable.) “Gwrella” is 3rd. sing. imperf. subj. of **gul**. The following examples use the conditional of the four verbs **bos, gul, merwel, and leverel** for the main verb, and **mar⁴ kwrella** with the verb-noun in the “if” clause. If the main clause is a nominal sentence the particle **a²** must be used, not **re²** the use of which is optional before a verb in the pluperfect tense.

Ev a² wrussa mos dhe² Gernow mar⁴ kwrella y² gar mos kekeffrys.

He would have gone to Cornwall if his friend had gone too.

Y⁵ hwrussen ni neuvya mar⁴ kwrella an howl splanna.

We would swim if the sun were to shine.

Tewdar a² wrussa mos dhe’n managhti mar ny² wrella metya orth Aethelflaed.

Tewdar would have gone to the monastery if he had not met Aethelflaed.

Aethelflaed mar ny² wrella kavoes pronter, hy mamm a² vawrsa.

If Aethelflaed had not found a priest, her mother would have died.

Mar ny² wrella hy mamm merwel, Aethelflaed a² via lowen.

If her mother had not died, Aethelflaed would be happy.

Mar⁴ kwrella mos dhe² Gernow, y’n lavarsa yn Kernewek.

If he went to Cornwall he would say it in Cornish.

Notice that most of these Cornish sentences are open to two possible English translations. For example, the first could be:

He would have gone to Cornwall if his friend had gone too.

OR. He would go to Cornwall if his friend went too.

The interpretation depends on the context.

Exercise 2. Using the examples as models, translate the following sentences into Cornish. If the “if” clause has a noun subject it may be placed before or after the two words “mar⁴ kwrella,” but not between them.

- 1) If he learned Cornish he would be a true Cornishman.
- 2) He would buy a fishing boat if he lived in Cornwall.
- 3) He would say a lot if he spoke Cornish.
- 4) Tewdar’s grandfather would have died if Bran had not helped him.
- 5) If she went to Exeter she would be happy.
- 6) If his father shouted, Tewdar would not say anything. (garma = to shout)
- 7) Bran would not have died if he had not gone to Ireland.
- 8) We would be happy if Tewdar’s grandfather had not died.
- 9) Arthur would not have been king if Bran had lived.
- 10) If he saw Bran he would not die.

C. Imperfect Subjunctive of **gul** and **bos**

<u>gul.</u>	<u>bos.</u>
gwrellen gwrellen	ben ben
gwrelles gwrelleugh	bes bewgh
gwrella gwrellens	be bens.

By using these forms in the “if” clause we can extend the range of conditional sentences we can make.

Mar⁴ pen Tewdar, ny² wrussen kewsel gans Aethelflaed.

If I were Tewdar, I would not speak with Aethelflaed.

Y⁵ hwrussen mos dhe² Garesk mar⁴ kwrellen aswonnvos Aethelflaed.

I would go to Exeter if I knew Aethelflaed.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) If we went to Exeter, we would see the Cathedral. (**penneglos f**)
- 2) If we were tired we would not work in the field.
- 3) You would not say that if you were Cornish.
- 4) She would die if she did not go to the monastery.
- 5) If I saw Aethelflaed dropping her handkerchief, I would not speak to her.
- 6) If the Britons had not buried Bran’s Head, King Arthur would not have found it.
- 7) I would not say that if it were not true.
- 8) The king would die if the Cornish did not help him.
- 9) If Asser had not been a good bishop, perhaps the Cornish would not have stayed in Exeter.
- 10) There would not be a monastery in Exeter if the Celts had not built it.

D. Object before Verb in Simple Statements. In dyskans 15 we summarised the various ways of expressing a simple statement with and without the use of **gul**. In every case the object came at the end, after the subject and the verb. However, if we want to emphasise a noun object it may be placed first and followed by the particle **a²** and then the verb, thus making a nominal sentence but emphasising the noun object rather than the noun subject. or the verb itself, as in the second example.

An den koth a² welsons i

They saw the old man (It was the old man whom they saw)

Gweles an den koth a² wrussons i

They saw the old man (What they did was to see the old man)

As the example shows it is not easy to convey these emphasised objects and verbs in English, and in most cases it is better not to attempt to do so, except by the context.

*Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish using **gul** with the verb-noun, and putting the verb-noun first, followed by the object, where applicable.*

- 1) I shall go to Exeter.
- 2) We shall see the bishop.
- 3) You will write the letter.
- 4) He learns Cornish.
- 5) She will die.
- 6) They go to Cornwall.
- 7) He saw Aethelflaed.
- 8) They buried Bran’s head.
- 9) You used to work in the field.
- 10) Aethelflaed went to the
monastery

E. The Verb-Noun used as a finite verb. When two or more verbs are used closely linked together with the same subject in the same sentence, the verb-noun is often used for the second and following verbs instead of a normal verb.

Hi a² dreylyas war-tu arall ha mos bys yn aswa.

She turned the other way and went into an opening.

An² dhew a² dhallathas kewsel, ha hedhi yn unn hwerthin.

They both began to speak, and stopped with a laugh.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish, using a verb-noun for the second verb in each case.

- 1) Tewdar picked up the box and went out.
- 2) Tewdar's grandfather fell ill and died.
- 3) Aethelflaed saw Tewdar and turned.
- 4) They met and kissed.
- 5) You went in the house and spoke to him.
- 6) Tewdar went into the hovel and hid the head.
- 7) I saw you and spoke to you.
- 8) She opened the door and went in.
- 9) Bran went to Ireland and found the magic cauldron.
- 10) His warriors (**breseloryon**) cut (off) his head and took it to London.

F. A² used as a Relative Pronoun. In addition to its other uses the particle a² is used as the relative pronoun "who", "whom," and "which."

Ev a² gonvedhas a-dhesempis an pratt a² wrug Aethelflaed.

He understood at once the trick which Aethelflaed played.

Nyns esa denvydh arall a² ylli aga gweles.

There was no-one else who could see them.

Ny² allav nevra gweles ow³ herens a² wre gwari genev.

I can never see my friends who used to play with me.

Note that the a² is always followed by the verb in the relative clause.

Exercise 6. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) I saw the girl who dropped the handkerchief.
- 2) Asser was a bishop who helped the Celts.
- 3) Arthur was the king who found Bran's head.
- 4) Tewdar picked up the handkerchief which Aethelflaed dropped.
- 5) The Head was in the box which the grandfather put in his chest.
- 6) She went into the gap which she saw between the houses.
- 7) The man (whom) I saw was Tewdar.
- 8) The letter which I am reading is in Cornish.
- 9) The book I want (**hwilav**) is in the house.
- 10) The box which Tewdar hid was very old.

Skrif.

When Aethelflaed goes to the monastery to ask for a priest to visit her sick mother she is interviewed by a Cornish monk who is not very fond of the English. Write the conversation which takes place.