

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans hwetek warn ugens

Hwetegves dyskans warn ugens

Summary of **gweles**. Verbs taking **dhe²** with Direct Object.
Conjunctions **dell²** and **kettell²**.

Athelstan

Pub dydh oll a'n seythun na, yth esa gwesyon an mer y'n² dre ow⁴ klanhe an stretys kyns an myghtern dhe² dhos. Leskys via an kals a skoellyon may⁵ fia gorhemmynnys dhe² Dewdar gorra an Penn. Dy' Gwener y⁵ teuth kannas an myghtern dhe leverel dhe'n mer ha dhe'n abas an myghtern dhe² dhos Dy' Sadorn gans bagas bras a² bennsevgyon ha lies souder. Dhe² wir, yth esa gans an myghtern lu ervys byghan.

Dy Sadorn, y⁵ teuth an myghtern, ha'n² dus eth yn-mes a'ga chioiw rag y² weles, ha garma.

Dy' Sul yth esa keskerdh bras dre stretys an² dre. An myghtern, noeth y² benn, a² gerdhas war-lergh managh esa ow⁴ toen Sin an² Grows bras. War-lergh an myghtern, yth esa peswar managh ow⁴ toen bynk, ha warnedhi, an Krer Sans, yn kist rych ha splann.

Ena bush bras a² bronteryon ha menegh a sywyas, rann anedha gans baneryow ow⁴ tiskwedhes Maria ha'n Syns erell. An abas ha'n epskop a'n sywyas. Wor'tiwedh, y⁵ teuth an² dus lel war-lergh an keskerdh dhe'n Eglos Managhti.

Nyns esa chons dhe² Dewdar dhe² weles Aethelflaed. Yth esa hi gans hy³ thas y'n eglos. Du hy gon ha trist hy enep, hi a² wre kewsel yn kortes gans nebes pennsevgyon yowynk, mes nyns esa spas y'n eglos dhe'n² Gernowyon, ha Tewdar y'ga mysk.

Wosa an oferenn, an myghtern a² ginyewis gans an abas ha'n epskop.

“Pur² deg yw dha eglos managhti, Arloedh Abas,” yn-medh an myghtern.

“Ro Duw ha'n Arloedh Myghtern yw hy³ thekter,” a² worthybis an abas, meur y skians yn kever pennsevgyon, mes an myghtern o pur skiansek ynwedh yn- kever tus a'n par na. Ny's kara. Athelstan a² dreylyas war-tu ha'n epskop. Yn-medh ev,

“A Arloedh Epskop, an² dus a'gas epskobeth y'n ranndir ma yw lel ha nerthek yn kryjyans agan Arloedh Yesu Krist ha'n Eglos Katholik Sans, dell² grysav?

“Yns, a² Vyghtern,” a² worthybis an Epskop. “Pur lel yw an² dus sowsnek dhe'n Eglos Katholik. An² dus² vrythonek yw Kristonyon² dha ynwedh, mes perthi kov a² wrons a'n hen Eglos Keltek. Byttegyns, ny skonyons a² vos dhe'n Oferenn Dy' Sul.”

“Brythonyon?” yn-medh an myghtern, meur y² varth. “Eus Brythonyon omma?”

Gerva

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| gwas (gwesyon) | servant |
| glanhe | to clean |
| leskys | burnt |
| kannas f (kannasow) | messenger |
| pennsevik (pennsevigyon) | noble |
| souder (soudoryon) | soldier |
| lu ervys | army |
| garma | to shout |
| keskerdh (keskerdhow) | procession |
| ranndir | district |
| lel | loyal |
| kryjyans f | belief |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| noeth | bare |
| doen | to carry |
| Sin an² Grows | Processional Cross |
| bynk f (bynkys) | platform |
| rych | rich |
| bush (bushys) | crowd |
| chons (chonsys) | chance |
| gon (gonow) | gown |
| ro (rohow) | gift |
| skians | knowledge |
| skiansek | wise |
| epskobeth | diocese |
| dell² grysav | (as) I believe |
| (krysi | to believe) |
| hen | (always before noun) old |
| skonya (a²) | to refuse (to) |

Govynnadow

- 1) Piw a² wre glanhe an stretys?
- 2) A² via an Penn leskys?
- 3) Piw a² dheuth gans an myghtern?
- 4) Pandr'a² wrug tus an² dre Dy' Sadorn?
- 5) Piw o hembrenkyas an keskerdh?
- 6) Prag na² allas Tewdar gweles Aethelflaed?
- 7) Pandr'a hwarva wosa an Oferenn?
- 8) Fatell² gewsis an abas dhe'n myghtern?
- 9) A² garas an myghtern an abas?
- 10) Prag yth esa meur a² varth gans an myghtern?

Gramasek

A. The verb **Gweles** (to see). A number of verbs ending in “-es” follow the pattern of this verb.

Present/Future Tense

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| gwelav | I see/shall see |
| gwelydh | You see/will see |
| gwel | He etc. sees/will see |
| gwelyn | We see/shall see |
| gwelowgh | You see/will see |
| gwelons | They see/will see |

Past (preterite tense)

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| gwelis | I saw |
| gwelsys | You saw |
| gwelas | He etc. saw |
| gwelsyn | We saw |
| gwelsowgh | You saw |
| gwelons | They saw |

Imperfect Tense

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| gwelyn | I used to see |
| gwelys | You used to see |
| gweli | He etc. used to see |
| gwelyn | We used to see |
| gwelewgh | You used to see |
| gwelens | They used to see |

Present Subjunctive

| |
|------------------|
| gwylliv |
| gwylli |
| gwello |
| gwyllyn |
| gwellowgh |
| gwellons |

Imperative

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| gwel | see! |
| gweles | let him see |
| gwelyn! | let us see! |
| gwelewgh | see! |
| gwelens! | let them see! |

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| gwelsen | I had seen/would see |
| gwelses | You had seen/would see |
| gwelsa | He etc. had seen etc |
| gwelsen | We had seen/would see |
| gwelsewgh | You had seen/would see |
| gwelsens | They had seen/would see |

Imperfect Subjunctive

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| mar⁴ kwellen | if I saw/had seen |
| mar kwelles | if you saw/had seen |
| mar kwella | if he etc. saw/had seen |
| mar kwellen | if we saw/had seen |
| mar kwellewgh | if you saw/had seen |
| mar kwellens | if they saw/had seen |

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using the correct forms of **gweles** in verbal sentences with the correct particles and mutations.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) I see. | 8) The man will see. | 15) They would not see. |
| 2) We saw. | 9) He used not to see. | 16) She did not see. |
| 3) She used to see. | 10) I would see. | 17) If we saw. |
| 4) They have seen. | 11) If they saw. | 18) We used to see. |
| 5) He had seen. | 12) She saw. | 19) Bran did not see. |
| 6) We would see. | 13) Let us see. | 20) He will see. |
| 7) I do not see. | 14) I have seen. | |

B. Verbs used with **dhe**²

amma (to kiss), **gorhemmynn** (to order), **gul** (to make), **leverel** (to tell) and a number of other verbs are followed by **dhe**² before the object, though in English the object is direct.

Tewdar a ammas dhe Aethelflaed Tewdar kissed Aethelflaed.

Y² das a² worhemmynnas dhe² Dewdar skoellya an Penn.

His father told Tewdar to get rid of the Head.

(Notice there is no word for “to” in front of any verb-noun that follows the object.)

Exercise 2 Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar kissed Aethelflaed.
- 2) Bran ordered his men to carry his head to London.
- 3) His grandfather told Tewdar to keep the Head.
- 4) His father made Tewdar take the Head out of the house.
- 5) The abbot told the monks to carry the Holy Relic.
- 6) He ordered me to stay in Exeter.
- 7) His mother told Tewdar to go to the monastery.
- 8) The king ordered me to go.
- 9) She did not kiss me.
- 10) The bishop did not tell the abbot to tell the king.

If sentences of this kind are passive, the **dhe²** must be kept in a rather clumsy construction. There is an example in the story:

Leskys via an kals a skoellyon may⁵ fia gorhemmynnys dhe² Dewdar gorra an Penn:

word for word:

Burned had been the pile of rubbish on which it had been ordered to Tewdar put the Head.

or, in normal English:

The pile of rubbish on which Tewdar had been ordered to put the Head had been burned.

Similar examples are:

Y⁵ feu gorhemmynnys dhodho gortos. He was told to stay.

Y⁵ feu leverys dhymm kewsel Kernewek. I was told to speak Cornish.

Notice that in the last example the verb becomes third person, literally “It was told to me to speak Cornish.”

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) She was kissed on the lips.
- 2) Tewdar was made to go to the monastery.
- 3) He was ordered to see the king.
- 4) I was told to find a priest.
- 5) They were ordered to go to the church.
- 6) The servants were told to clean the streets.
- 7) The Cornish were ordered to go to the Mass.
- 8) The men were ordered to burn the pile of rubbish.
- 9) Tewdar was kissed by his mother. (p. part. of **amma** is **ymmys**)
- 10) Aethelflaed was made to stay at home.

C. Conjunction **dell²** (as). **Dell²** is always followed by the verb, like the conjunctions given in dyskans 33. It often forms a parenthetical clause, and can be used instead of an Indirect Statement construction. Look at these examples:

Aethelflaed yw lowen, dell² grysav.

Aethelflaed is happy, (as) I believe. *or* I believe Aethelflaed is happy.

Yma an myghtern omma, dell² wonn

The king is here (as) I know *or* I know the king is here.

An myghtern ny² gar an abas, dell hevel

The king does not like the abbot, apparently (as it seems).

These **dell²** clauses are very handy and are often used.

Exercise 4. Using “dell²” clauses as in the examples, translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Aethelflaed will not come, he thinks.
- 2) The relic is a bone of St. Chad, apparently.
- 3) I know Tewdar loves Aethelflaed.
- 4) It seems that the Head has a curse.
- 5) I believe you know the Bishop, Lord Abbot.
- 6) I hope Cornish will live.
- 7) The king is angry, apparently.
- 8) The bishop is a good man, as we know (**godhon**).
- 9) He seems to like the Cornish.
- 10) The church is full, I see.

D. The conjunction **kettell²** (as soon as). This is also followed by a verb.

Kettell eth Tewdar, y⁵ teuth y² vamm. As soon as Tewdar went, his mother came.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) As soon as the king came, I shouted.
- 2) As soon as Tewdar saw Aethelflaed, he stopped.
- 3) Aethelflaed went to the church as soon as she heard the news.
- 4) As soon as Tewdar left the head in the cottage, a curse fell.
- 5) As soon as Aethelflaed spoke about her mother, Tewdar saw Bran.

Skrif.

You are the Bishop. Write a speech of thanks and welcome to the king.