

# KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans etek warn ugens

Eteges dyskans warn ugens

Summary of **glanhe** (to clean). Conjunctions with infix object pronouns.  
Indirect Statement with “Future in the Past”.

## Souder Sowsnek

Euver o dhe'n epskop assaya y hebaskhe. Yn-medh ev dhe'n myghtern,  
“Hwedhel pur<sup>2</sup> goth yw, heb sel<sup>2</sup> wir, a<sup>2</sup> vyghtern. An<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon yw  
Kristonyon lel, ha sojets da agas braster. Mars eus gwiryonedh vydh y'n  
hwedhel, an den yw marow lemmyn, heb mar, ha denydh ny<sup>2</sup> woer travydh y'n  
dydhyow ma a'n penn ma.”

Mes an myghtern nyns esa ow<sup>4</sup> koslowes. Athelstan re<sup>2</sup> dhegemmersa  
omrians myghternedh an<sup>2</sup> Vrythonyon nans o naw blydhen, hag omma yth esa  
Brythonyon ow triga kepar ha Sowson, ha praktisya kryjyans pagan kekeffrys!

An nos na, yth esa Tewdar a'y<sup>2</sup> worwedh war y<sup>2</sup> gala gweli kales. Yn berr  
dermyn y<sup>5</sup> fedha an howl ow<sup>4</sup> trehevel. Ny<sup>2</sup> ylli Tewdar koska. Trobllys ova yn y  
enev. Ny<sup>2</sup> wodhya mar<sup>4</sup> kwre gweles Aethelflaed arta. Martesen mos dhe<sup>2</sup> -ves a<sup>2</sup>  
wrussa gans onan a'n<sup>2</sup> bennsevigyon a'n myghtern. Yn y<sup>2</sup> golonn, ev a<sup>2</sup> wodhya  
hi dh'y<sup>2</sup> gara y honan, kepar dell y's kara ev, hy honan. Yn despit dhe'n Grows  
gwrys war y<sup>2</sup> gorf gans Aethelflaed, Tewdar a synsi yn y enev galloes an Penn.  
Ny<sup>2</sup> ylli y<sup>2</sup> asa y'n krowji yn-dann an kala gweli. Res porres o y<sup>2</sup> dhaskavoes  
ha'y<sup>2</sup> gudha neb le y'n chi le ma na'n gwella y<sup>2</sup> das. Pub eur oll, hag ev y'n  
krowji, Tewdar a synsi poes molleth an Penn warnodho ev, war Aethelflaed, war  
y<sup>2</sup> deylu, ha war an<sup>2</sup> ger<sup>2</sup> dhien.

Hag ev ow prederi y'n fordh ma, ev a<sup>2</sup> glywas tros koynt y'n pellder. An  
tros a dheuth yn nes ha Tewdar a aswonnis y<sup>2</sup> vos tros tus ow kerdhes. Ny<sup>2</sup> ylli  
konvedhes pyth esa ow koedha. An tros re<sup>2</sup> wrussa dos bys y'n chi pan<sup>2</sup> dhifunas  
y<sup>2</sup> das. Mos dhe'n daras a<sup>2</sup> wrug sywys gans Tewdar. Y'n pols na, yth esa garm  
ughel ha'n tros a hedhis. Tas Tewdar a igoras an daras ha kavoes a-dheragdh  
souder sowsnek, kledha yn y<sup>2</sup> dhorn!

## Gerva

euver	useless	ny <sup>2</sup> wodhya mar <sup>4</sup> kwre gweles
hebaskhe	to soothe	he did not know
sel f(selyow)	basis	whether he would see
Kristyon (Kristonyon)	Christian	y honan/hy honan alone
sojet (sojets)	subject	synsi to feel
braster	majesty	galloes power
omrians	surrender	daskavoes to recover
praktisya	to practise	kerdhes to march
y <sup>5</sup> fedha an howl ow <sup>4</sup> trehevel	the sun would be rising	koedha to happen
		difuna to wake up
		garm f(garmow) shout
		poes (poesow) weight

## Govynnadow

- 1) Fatell assayas an epskop hebaskhe an myghtern?
- 2) Pyth yw an hwedhel kampoellys gans an epskop?
- 3) Prag yth o an myghtern serrys?
- 4) Py par gweli esa dhe<sup>2</sup> Dewdar?
- 5) Prag na<sup>2</sup> ylli Tewdar koska?
- 6) Ple<sup>5</sup> fynna Tewdar kudha an Penn?
- 7) Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> glywas Tewdar?
- 8) Piw eth kynsa dhe'n daras?
- 9) Piw esa a-dherag an daras?
- 10) Pyth esa yn dorn an Sows?

## Gramasek

A. The verb **glanhe** (to clean). There are a number of verbs like **glanhe** ending in **-he** and derived from adjectives. **Hebaskhe** (to soothe) occurs in the story, and **glanhe** is a model verb for all of this type. Here are some common examples:

<b>berrhe</b>	to shorten/become short
<b>hirhe</b>	to lengthen/ become long
<b>toemmhe</b>	to heat/get hot
<b>yeynhe</b>	to make/become cold
<b>yaghhe</b>	to get better/make better (in health)
<b>kothhe</b>	to grow old
<b>unnverhe</b>	to agree

### Present/Future Tense

<b>glanhav</b>	I clean/shall clean
<b>glanhydh</b>	You clean/will clean
<b>glanha</b>	He cleans/will clean
<b>glanhyn</b>	We clean/shall clean
<b>glanhowgh</b>	You clean/will clean
<b>glanhons</b>	They clean/will clean

### Imperfect Tense

<b>glanhyn</b>	I used to clean etc.
<b>glanhys</b>	You used to clean
<b>glanhi</b>	He used to clean
<b>glanhyn</b>	We used to clean
<b>glanhewgh</b>	You used to clean
<b>glanhens</b>	They used to clean

### Present Subjunctive

<b>glanhahiv</b>
<b>glanhahi</b>
<b>glanhaho</b>
<b>glanhahyn</b>
<b>glanhahowgh</b>
<b>glanhahons</b>

### Past (Preterite) Tense

<b>glanhis</b>	I cleaned
<b>glanhasys</b>	You cleaned
<b>glanhas</b>	He cleaned
<b>glanhasyn</b>	We cleaned
<b>glanhasowgh</b>	You cleaned
<b>glanhasons</b>	They cleaned

### Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

<b>glanhasen</b>	I had cleaned etc.
<b>glanhases</b>	You had cleaned
<b>glanhasa</b>	He had cleaned
<b>glanhasen</b>	We had cleaned
<b>glanhasewgh</b>	You had cleaned
<b>glanhasens</b>	They had cleaned

### Imperfect Subjunctive

<b>mar<sup>4</sup> klanhahen</b>	if I cleaned etc.
<b>mar klanhahes</b>	if you cleaned
<b>mar klanhaha</b>	if he cleaned
<b>mar klanhahen</b>	if we cleaned
<b>mar klanhahewgh</b>	if you cleaned
<b>mar klanhahens</b>	if they cleaned

Past Participle      **glanhes:** **glanhes yw** it is cleaned  
This is the only verb type with p.p. in **-hes**. Others end in **-ys** or **-yes**”

Imperative

<b>glanha!</b>	clean!	<b>glanhyn!</b>	let us clean!
<b>glanhes!</b>	let him clean,	<b>glanhewgh!</b>	clean!
		<b>glanhens!</b>	let them clean:

When the stem ends in “**h**” as with **yaghhe** and **kothhe** there is a double “**h**” throughout.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Yowann cleaned his car.
- 2) The bishop will not soothe the king.
- 3) The sun heated the house.
- 4) Tewdar’s grandfather will not get better.
- 5) He has grown old.
- 6) We agree.
- 7) The wind chills the monastery.
- 8) Smoking will shorten our life.
- 9) The days grow long in summer.
- 10) Clean the car for me, please!

B. Conjunctions followed by verbs with object pronouns.

We saw in dyskans 27 how object pronouns are infixes between the verb and its particle. When such verbs and infixes pronoun objects are preceded by a conjunction, the following adjustments take place:

- 1) **Mar**<sup>4</sup> (if) becomes **mara** and is followed immediately by the infixes pronoun and verb.

**Mara’n gwelav, y kewsav ganso.**      If I see him, I speak to him.

- 2) **May**<sup>5</sup> (so that) becomes **ma** and is followed immediately by the infixes pronoun and verb.

**Mar<sup>2</sup> doemm o ma’n gesis dhe<sup>2</sup> goedha**      It was so hot that I dropped it.

- 3) **Erna**<sup>2</sup> (until) and **nammna** (nearly) are also followed directly by the infixes pronoun and verb.

**Gortos a<sup>2</sup> wrug ernas gwelis**      I waited until I saw her.

**Nammna’n ledhis**      I nearly killed him.

- 4) Other conjunctions are followed by the verbal particle **y**<sup>5</sup> and then the infixes pronoun and verb.

**Pan y’n gwelav, y kewsav ganso**      When I see him, I speak to him.

**Kyn y’m gwelas, ny<sup>2</sup> gewsis genev**      Although he saw me, he did not speak to me.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) When I found him, I took him to the Reeve.
- 2) As soon as we heard you we came to meet you.
- 3) Although I know you, I cannot help you.
- 4) I do the job like you do it.
- 5) He doesn't know how they do it.
- 6) Since he knows you, surely he will help you.
- 7) I will send you where you will see them.
- 8) If you love me, come with me.
- 9) If we read it, it will help us to learn the language.
- 10) Tewdar nearly lost it. (lost = **kollas**)

C. Indirect Statement with "Future in the Past." In the sentence "He said he would come," "would come" indicates an action which was in the future at the time the statement was made. What he said was, in fact, "I will come."

In this kind of sentence, where no condition is stated or implied, the pluperfect/conditional tense is not used in the **y<sup>5</sup>** clause. We simply use the imperfect, so the Cornish becomes the equivalent of "He said he was coming."

**Ev a leveris y<sup>5</sup> to.** He said he was coming/would come.

If the verb "to be" is used in the indirect statement a special form of the imperfect called the "habitual imperfect" is used. This goes as follows:

<b>bedhen</b>	I was/used to be	<b>bedhen</b>	We were/used to be
<b>bedhes</b>	You were/used to be	<b>bedhewgh</b>	You were/used to be
<b>bedha</b>	He was/used to be	<b>bedhens</b>	They were/used to be

Thus, in the story:

**Yn berr dermyn y<sup>5</sup> fedha an howl ow<sup>4</sup> trehevel.**

In a short time the sun would be rising.

(showing Tewdar's thought at the time)

(It is possible to use the "subject - **dhe<sup>2</sup>** - verb-noun" construction also if the clause is affirmative.)

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish, using **y<sup>5</sup>** or negative **na<sup>2</sup>** clauses with the imperfect tense.

- 1) He said he would not come.
- 2) They thought the grandfather would die.
- 3) Tewdar knew he would find the Head.
- 4) The abbot knew the king would be angry.
- 5) We said that the soldiers would come.
- 6) Tewdar was sure a curse would fall on Exeter.
- 7) The girl said she would be in the church.
- 8) They said they would not shout when the king came.
- 9) I said I would like to learn Cornish.
- 10) We knew Cornish would not die.

**Skrif.**

Continue the story!