

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans nownsek warn ugens

Nownsegves dyskans warn ugens

Summary of **mynnes**. Present participle with **orth** and object-pronoun.

Compound Prepositions.

Fo

“Hemm yw hembrenkyas an² Gernowyon!” Tewdar a aswonnis lev an abas. An souder a dhrehevis y² gledha rag gweskel y² das, mes kyns an kledha dhe² goedha, ev a sesyas diwskoedh y² das rag y² denna war-dhelergh ha’n kledha a² goedhas war-tu ha’n dor. Tewdar a settyas dalghenn yn garthow hir ryb an daras ha’y² bychya yn enep an souder, meur y² varth. Ev a² goedhas war-dhelergh gans garm euthyk hag y’n keth pols Tewdar a² boenyas yn-mes a’n chi a-berth y’n aswa ynter an chiow, ha mes a² wel an soudoryon. Poenya a² wrug heb lett bys pan² dheuth dhe² volgh yn fos an² ger, hag yth esa ev y’n gwelyow. Lemmy yth esa tros euthyk war y lerg, mes dh’y² varth meur, denvydh ny² wrussa y sywya. Ny² gonvedhas mann prag yth omsettsa an souder war y² das, na pandr’a wre an soudoryon, mes nyns esa marnas unn tybyans ganso, dhe dretha an avon hag omgudha y’n gwylvos. Yn gwella prys, nyns esa meur a² dhowr y’n avon hag ev a’n trethas heb kaletter. Wor’tiwedh, hedhi a² wrug ha mires orth an² ger. Yth esa mog ow⁴ trehevel dhiworth kwartron an² Gernowyon, ha flammow treweythyow. Tewdar a² ylli klywes hwath garmow euthyk.

Hag ev ow mires, yet² vras an² ger a² veu igerys, ha bush bras a² dus a² dheuth yn-mes a’n sita. Gwel euthyk dres eghenn o. Tus koth, tus yowynk, benynes gans babanes, benynes koth, tus kloppek, fleghes² vyghan, tus gans goliow, tus ow skoellya goes, re ow kerdhes, re ow poenya, an fros ma a² wrug y fordh war-tu ha Tewdar. Ena yth esa diwedh dhe’n liv a² Gernowyon, ha Tewdar a² welas an yet ow tegea. War-lergh an² Gernowyon² dhiarv, yth esa lies souder sowsnek gans gywow orth aga³ figa ha’ga herdhya. Treweythyow neb den a² wre koedha dhe’n dor goliys yn⁵ trog gans gyw onan an soudoryon. Yth esa an soudoryon ow⁴ karma mollothow euthyk, hag yn-mysk an mollothow, “Kewgh dhe²-ves! Kewgh dhe² Gernow! Kewgh dres an Tamer heb hedhi!”

Gerva

gweskel	to strike	dres eghenn	exceedingly
sesya	to seize	baban (babanes)	baby
tenna	to pull	kloppek	lame
war-dhelergh	backwards	goli (goliow)	wound
war-tu ha	towards	skoellya	to shed
settya dalghenn yn	to grab	fros (frosow)	torrent
garthow (garthowyow)	ox-goad	liv (livow)	flood
pychya	to thrust	diarv	unarmed
lett	delay	gyw (gywow)	spear
bys pan²	until (+ verb)	piga	to prod, goad
bolgh (bolghow)	breach	herdhya	to push, shove
war y lerg	behind him	sawya	to save
ny ... mann	not at all	arv f (arvow)	weapon
tretha	to cross (water)	fo	flight, retreat
gwylvos	forest land	goes	blood

Govynnadow

- 1) Fatell² wodhva Tewdar bos an abas ow kewsel?
- 2) Fatell sawyas Tewdar bywnans y² das?
- 3) Pandr'a hwarva dhe'n souder sowsnek?
- 4) Pleth eth Tewdar?
- 5) Prag yth omsettyas an souder war² das Tewdar?
- 6) Prag nag o kales tretha an avon?
- 7) Pandr'a² welas Tewdar pan hedhis?
- 8) Pandr'a² wrug an soudoryon sowsnek?
- 9) Esa arvow dhe'n² Gernowyon?
- 10) Pandr'a² armas an soudoryon dhe'n² Gernowyon?

Gramasek

A. The verb **mynnes** (to wish/want).

This verb is followed by a verb-noun, showing "to want/wish/be willing etc. to do something."

My a² vynn dyski Kernewek I want to learn Cornish.

It is not normally followed by a noun object.

My a vynn kavoes karr nowydh I want a new car.

Present/Future Tense

mynnav	I wish/want
mynnydh	You wish/want
mynn	He wishes/wants
mynnyn	We wish/want
mynnowgh	You wish/want
mynnons	They wish/want

Past (Preterite) Tense

mynnis	I wished/wanted
mynnsys	You wished/wanted
mynnas	He wished/wanted
mynnsyn	We wished/wanted
mynnsowgh	You wished/wanted
mynnsions	They wished/wanted

Imperfect Tense

mynnen	I was wanting etc.
mynnes	You were wanting etc.
mynna	He was wanting etc.
mynnen	We were wanting
mynnewgh	You were wanting
mynnens	They were wanting

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

mynnsen	I had wanted/would want
mynnses	You had wanted etc
mynnsa	He had wanted etc.
mynnsen	We had wanted etc.
mynnewgh	You had wanted etc
mynnsens	They had wanted etc.

Present Subjunctive

mynniv
mynni
mynno
mynnyn
mynnowgh
mynnons

Imperfect Subjunctive

mar mynnen	if I wanted/had wanted
mar mynnes	if you wanted/had wanted
mar mynna	if he wanted/had wanted
mar mynnen	if we wanted/had wanted
mar mynnewgh	if you wanted/had wanted
mar mynnens	if they wanted/had wanted

(Imperatives not in use)

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) We want to go home.
- 2) Tomorrow I shall want to go out.
- 3) The Cornish wanted to stay in Exeter.
- 4) The king wanted to give the Holy Relic to the minster church.
- 5) If they wanted to go, the English would not prevent them.
- 6) Bran wanted to get the cauldron.
- 7) I do not wish to leave Exeter.
- 8) Do you want to stay with Tewdar?
- 9) We would stay if we could.
- 10) Tewdar wanted to save his father.

B. Present Participle with Object Pronouns. If the present participle has a pronoun object, instead of using **ow**⁴ + verb-noun (dyskans 11), **orth** is used followed by the possessive adjective as object, followed by the verb-noun:

Yth esa lies souder sowsnek gans gywow orth aga³ figa ha'ga herdhya,
There were many English soldiers with spears prodding them and shoving them.

An Sowson a omsettyas war an chioiw kernewek, orth aga leski heb tregeredh.
The English attacked the Cornish houses, burning them without pity.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish using a present participle in the appropriate construction.

- 1) As Tewdar struck him, the soldier fell backwards.
- 2) While they were looking for him, he went away.
- 3) Tewdar seized his father, pulling him backwards.
- 4) We are looking for him.
- 5) The soldiers pushed the Cornish, prodding them with their spears.

C. Compound prepositions. A number of prepositions consisting of two words, but sometimes written as one when followed by a noun, are divided when they govern a pronoun which is inserted between the two parts in the form of the corresponding possessive adjective.

Yth esa tros euthyk war y lergh. There was a frightful noise behind him.

These prepositions are as follows:

war-lergh	after, behind
erbynn	against (er + pynn) (mos erbynn = to meet)
yn kever	with regard to, about
yn kyrghynn	around
yn le	instead of
yn-mysk	among

For example:

war agan lergh	after us
yn hy³ hever	about her
y'ga mysk	among them
er aga³ fyinn	against them

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) After them
- 2) Against us
- 3) About her
- 4) Instead of you
- 5) Around him
- 6) Among them
- 7) After me
- 8) Against her
- 9) About us
- 10) I want to meet you

Skrif

Write a letter of protest from the King of Cornwall to Athelstan to protest about the expulsion of the Cornish from Exeter.