

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans tri ha dewgens

Tressa dyskans ha dewgens

Summary of **Leverel**. Subjunctive with **may**⁵ showing purpose.

Tan.

Arta, yth esa Tewdar a'y² worwedh difun, war an dor yeyn ha glyb. Wor'tiwedh, y⁵ teuth dhodho tybyans. Ternos, derivas a² wre orth an² bobel ev dhe fistena y honan dhe Lannstefan. Ev a² wre derivas orth an² venegh² dha yn kever tebel studh an² Gernowyon, ha pareusi gweres dhedha a² yllens. Tewdar a² wre kavoes dew² dhen po tri rag hembronkya an bagas dhe Lannstefan. Hemma ervirys, Tewdar a² goskas.

Tybyans da a hevelis dhe'n² bobel, Tewdar dhe² vos kyns dhe Lannstefan rag pareusi an managhti.

Tewdar a² asas an² Gernowyon rag mos war-tu ha Lannstefan mes skonna galla, treylya yn kylgh a² wrug rag dehweles dhe² Garesk.

Aethelflaed a² dhifunas yn hy chambour y'n merji. Moredhek o hi drefenn mernans hy mamm ha drefenn hy³ thas dh'y gwitha pup-prys hy honan, heb kerens na kowetha. Rag hemma hy lowena pan² welas Tewdar. Troblys o hi rag na² wodhya p'eur hwre hi y² weles arta. Ervirys o gensi mos dhe'n aswa an keth eur, an keth nos an seythun a² dho. Martesen Tewdar a² wre dos ynwedh.

A-dhesempis hi a² glywas mog. Tan o peryll heb hedhi yn trev a² jiw gwrys gans prenn ha kala. Aethelflaed a sevis rag kavoes hy³ thas.

“Eus tan?” a² wovynnas.

Marth ha trobel bras yth esa gans an mer drefenn gwrians tromm an myghtern. Ev a² gara tas Tewdar ha meur a'n² Gernowyon. Ny² wodhya fatell² ylli gorthybi. Ny² ylli leverel an gwir dhe Aethelflaed heb hokya. Wor'tiwedh yn-medh ev,

“Eus, war-tu ha'n kwartron kernewek, dell hevel. Nyns yw an² dus na war lowr yn kever tan.”

Gerva

ternos	the next day	klywes	to smell
fistena	to hurry	peryll	danger
tebel studh	evil state	gwrys	made
pareusi	to prepare		(past part. of gul , to make)
gweres	to help	prenn	timber
kylgh (kylghyow)	circle	kala	straw
moredhek	melancholy	trobel	worry
lowena	joy	gwrians	action
hokya	to hesitate	tromm	sudden
war lowr	careful enough	tybi	to think

(Besides meaning “to hear”, **klywes** means “to perceive with the other senses,” so here means “to smell.”)

Govynnadow

- 1) Prag yth esa Tewdar a'y² worwedh difun?
- 2) Pyth o tybyans Tewdar?
- 3) Pandr'a² wrug wosa gasa an² Gernowyon?
- 4) Prag yth o Aethelflaed moredhek?
- 5) Pandr'a² wrug Aethelflaed ervira?
- 6) Prag yth o tan peryll bras yn Karesk?
- 7) Pandr'a² wrug an mer tybi yn kever gwrians an myghtern?
- 8) A² ylli ev gorthybi Aethelflaed yn es?
- 9) Fatell² worthybis ev?
- 10) A² dherivis ev an gwir orth Aethelflaed?

Gramasek

A. The verb leverel (to say). This is a guide for a number of verbs ending in “-el.”

Present/Future Tense

lavarav	I say/shall say
leverydh	You say/will say
lever	He says/will say
leveryn	We say/shall say
leverowgh	You say/will say
leverons	They say/will say

Present Subjunctive Tense

pan leverriv	when I say
pan leverri	when you say
pan lavarro	when he says
pan leverryn	when we say
pan leverrowgh	when you say
pan lavarrons	when they say

Past (Preterite) Tense

leveris	I said
leversys	You said
leveris	He said
leversyn	We said
leversowgh	You said
lavarsons	They said

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

lavarsen	I had said/would say
lavarses	You had said /would say
lavarsa	He had said/would say
lavarsen	We had said/would say
lavarsewgh	You had said/would say
lavarsens	They had said/would say

Imperfect Tense

leveryn	I used to say
leversys	You used to say
leverri	He used to say
leveryn	We used to say
leverewgh	You used to say
leverens	They used to say

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense

mar lavarren	if I said/had said
mar lavarres	if you said/had said
mar lavarra	if he said/had said
mar lavarren	if we said/had said
mar lavarrewgh	if you said/had said
mar lavarrens	if they said/had said

Imperative

lavar	say
leveres	let him/her say
leveryn	let us say
leverewgh	say
leverens	let them say

Past Participle

leverys	said
(leverys veu	it was said)

Exercise 1. Translate into Cornish using verbal sentences.

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) We say. | 11) I do not say. |
| 2) He said. | 12) They would say. |
| 3) They used to say. | 13) I have said. |
| 4) I shall say. | 14) She will say. |
| 5) She would say. | 15) I said. |
| 6) If they said. | 16) You would say. |
| 7) When I say. | 17) If he had said. |
| 8) Say! | 18) When they say. |
| 9) You will say. | 19) They say. |
| 10) He had said. | 20) He did not say. |

B. Subjunctive with **may**⁵ to show purpose. The most obvious way of showing purpose is to use **dhe**² or **rag** with a verb noun (Dyskans 29) and this corresponds closely to the English way. However, this is not possible if the purpose is a negative one or if two subjects are involved, one for the main verb and one for the purpose. In such cases **may**⁵ + subjunctive is used:

Tewdar a² dhehwelas dhe² Garesk ma na² wrella kelli an Penn.

Tewdar returned to Exeter so that he would not lose the Head.

Tewdar eth dhe Lannstefan may hwrella an venegh gweres an² Gernowyon.

Tewdar went to Launceston so that the monks would help the Cornish.

The verb indicating the purpose, and following **may**⁵ is imperfect subjunctive if the main verb is in past tense, and present subjunctive if the main verb is present/future tense.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) The king drove the Cornish out of Exeter so that there would not be any pagans there.
- 2) He brought the Holy Relic so that there would be peace and love.
- 3) Tewdar went towards Launceston so that the Cornish would not know he was going to Exeter.
- 4) He slept so that he would not be tired in the morning.
- 5) We learn Cornish so that the language may succeed.