

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans peswar ha dewgens

Peswara dyskans ha dewgens

Summary of **previ**. Subjunctive with Indefinite Subject. Lying, Sitting and Standing.

Droglamm

“An kwartron kernewek!” a² armas Aethelflaed. Poenya yn-mes a’n chi a² wrug kyns hy³ thas dhe² alloes hy lettya. Hi a² gavas bush bras ogas dhe’n kwartron kernewek. Yth esa Sowson ow hwilas aga³ herens ha’ga hentrevogyon² gernewek. Oela a² wre meur anedha. Euthyk o an gwel a-dheragdha. Diswrys yn⁵ tien o re a’n chiow. Yth esa meur anedha ow leski hwath. Yth esa nebes korfow a’ga gorwedh war an dor. Aethelflaed a hwilas tyller chi Tewdar. Nyns esa saw kals prenn ow meg.

Sorr ha kas erbynn myghtern an Sowson ha’y soudoryon a lenwis kolonn Aethelflaed. Lies den re lavarsa dhedhi an myghtern dhe² jasya an² Gernowyon yn-mes a² Garesk ha dres an avon Tamer, mes ny² wodhya prag y⁵ hwrussa yndella.

Ha hi a’y sav ena, y⁵ teuth dh’y brys kov an gorthugher y’n aswa nans o nebes dydhyow pan² wrussa Tewdar leverel dhedhi hwedhel an Penn. Sowses ha Kristones kynth o hi, ha kyn na² wodhya travydh yn kever an henhwedhlow keltek ha’n kryjyansow a’n² dhrewydhyon, yth esa gans Aethelflaed own byw a² vollothow. Nyns esa denydh na² bortha own a² vollothow. Tewdar re lavarsa dhedhi an molleth dhe² goedha drefenn y² das dhe² dhannvon an Penn yn-mes a’n chi. Lemmyn ny² ylli dehweles an Penn dhe’n chi rag bos an chi diswrys. Y’n pols na, Aethelflaed a² wodhva pandra dhe² wul. Res o porres kavoes an Penn, sywya an² Gernowyon war-tu ha Lannstefan, kavoes Tewdar, ha ri an Penn dhodho. Martesen Tewdar re bia ledhys. Ny² vern; rag kerensa Tewdar, doen an Penn dhe’n² Gernowyon a² wre. Kerensa? Ha mamm Aethelflaed marow yth esa edhomm bras dhedhi a nebonan dhe² gara ha bos kerys ganso. Piw gwell es Tewdar, kar hy flogholeth? Gwynn hy bys lemmyn mar⁴ pe Tewdar hwath yn⁵ fyw ha mar⁴ kalla hi y² gavoes!

Gerva

oela	to weep	Kristones	Christian <i>f</i>
gwel	sight	henhwedhel (henhwedhlow)	
diswrys	destroyed		legend
sorr	anger	byw	lively, active
kas	hatred	na² bortha own	who was not afraid
lenwel	to fill	y’n pols na	at that moment
a’y sav	standing	ny² vern	it doesn’t matter
Sowses	English woman	doen	to carry
		edhomm	need
		flogholeth	childhood

Govynnadow

- 1) Prag y⁵ harmas Aethelflaed, “An kwartron kernewek!”?
- 2) Fatell eth Aethelflaed yn-mes a’n chi?
- 3) Pleth eth hi?
- 4) Prag yth esa an Sowson owth oela?
- 5) Esa chi Tewdar a’y sav?
- 6) Pandr’a² wrug Aethelflaed tybi yn kever an myghtern?
- 7) Prag y⁵ hwrussa an myghtern chasya an² Gernowyon yn-mes a’n² ger?
- 8) Pandr’a² wrug Aethelflaed?
- 9) Prag y kavas hi an Penn?
- 10) Prag y kara Aethelflaed Tewdar?

Gramasek

A. The verb **previ** (to prove). This is a guide verb for a number of verbs ending in “-i.”

Present/Future Tense

provav	I prove/shall prove
prevydh	You prove etc.
prev	He/She/It proves etc
prevyn	We prove etc.
prevowgh	You prove etc.
prevons	They prove etc.

Present Subjunctive Tense

pan² breffiv	when I prove
pan breffi	when you prove
pan broffo	when he proves
pan breffyn	when we prove
pan breffowgh	when you prove
pan broffons	when they prove

Past (Preterite) Tense

previs	I proved
prevsys	You proved
provas	He etc. proved
prevsyn	We proved
prevsowgh	You proved
provsons	They proved

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

provsen	I had proved/would prove
provses	You had proved etc.
provsa	He had proved etc.
provsen	We had proved etc.
provsewgh	You had proved etc.
provsens	They had proved etc.

Imperfect Tense

prevyn	I used to prove
prevys	You used to prove
previ	He used to prove
prevyn	We used to prove
prevewgh	You used to prove
prevens	They used to prove.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense

mar proffen	if I proved/had proved
mar proffes	if you proved etc.
mar proffa	if he proved etc.
mar proffen	if we proved etc.
mar proffewgh	if you proved etc.
mar proffens	if they proved etc.

Imperative.

prov	prove.
preves	let him/her prove.
prevyn	let us prove.
prewewgh	prove.
prevens	let them prove.

Past Participle.

prevys.	
(prevys yw	it is proved.)

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish, using verbal sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) We prove. | 11) We had proved. |
| 2) He proved. | 12) They would prove. |
| 3) You will prove. | 13) He used to prove. |
| 4) I used to prove. | 14) She will prove. |
| 5) When they prove. | 15) It would prove. |
| 6) Let us prove. | 16) He will not prove. |
| 7) She did not prove. | 17) They have proved. |
| 8) If he proved. | 18) They had proved. |
| 9) You prove. | 19) We shall prove. |
| 10) If we proved. | 20) It was proved. |

B. Subjunctive with an indefinite subject. When a clause follows a relative pronoun (dyskans 31) which refers to a negative, indefinite or unspecified subject, the verb in the clause is subjunctive:

Nyns esa denvydh a² wodhve pleth esa an Penn.

There was no-one who knew where the Head was.

My a² vynn kavoes den a² ello dhe² Gernow.

I want to find a man who is going to Cornwall.

Eus nebonan na² vynno dyski Kernewek?

Is there anyone who does not want to learn Cornish?

(na² is used instead of the a² explained in dyskans. 31 when the verb is negative, and so is equivalent to “who.....not”)

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) I am looking for someone who will help me (= “to help me”)
- 2) There is no-one who can go.
- 3) Where is there a man who will come with me?
- 4) We want to find a school that teaches Cornish.
- 5) Is there a train which comes before two o'clock?

C. Lying, sitting and standing. These English present participles are not usually expressed with **ow**⁴ and the verb noun (dyskans 11), but with the corresponding nouns **gorwedh**, **esedh** and **sav** preceded by “**a**” and a possessive which shows the person referred to:

Yth esa nebes korfow a’ga gorwedh war an dor.

There were some bodies lying on the ground.

Ha hi a’y sav ena, y⁵ teuth dh’y brys kov an gorthugher y’n aswa.

As she was standing there, there came to her mind the memory of the evening in the opening.

My a² wortas a’m esedh war an skavell.

I waited, sitting on the stool.

See *Notennow Kernewek* for comments about this construction.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar’s father was lying on the ground.
- 2) We were sitting on the ground.
- 3) Tewdar was standing, waiting for the other Cornish people.
- 4) I was lying in bed when I heard a noise.
- 5) The king, sitting next to the abbot, was very angry.

N.B. Long forms of **bos** are used with these expressions.

Skrif

Ty yw Aethelflaed a’th sav a-dherag an chioh ow leski a’n² Gernowyon. Mes ervira gul neppyth ken a² wreta. Pandr’a² wreta?

(**ken** = different)