KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Summary of **a'm beus**. **Ha** and prepositions with possessives. Suffixed pronouns.

Gwydhvosenn ha Gwydhenn know.

        "Gwynn ow bys ynwedh, a^2 Dewdar," yn-medh Aethelflaed. "Pan^2 welis dha^2 ji yn Karesk oll distruys, ny^2 wodhyen mars es byw po marow. Lemmyn my re'th kavas, hag yma genen dha^2 gyst ynwedh." Yth esa neb dout hwath yn hy brys mars esa penn y'n gyst po nyns esa, mes gwynn o bys Tewdar, hag Aethelflaed a'n karas. Y'n bys nyns esa moy a^2 vern. Hi a^2 worras hy^3 hapa war an kala hag yn-medh hi,

        "Deus omma war an^2 gapa genev." Gorwedha warbarth war an kala a^2 wrussons, diwvregh an eyl a-dro dh'y ^{2} gila, kepar ha'n^2 wydhvosenn ha'n^2 wydhenn know y'n hwedhel Tristan.

        Tewdar a ammas dhe Aethelflaed. Aga^3 thressa amm ova.

        Niver hudel yw tri. Yma tri^3 Ferson y'n Drynses Sans. Yma teyr linenn yn gwers Tas-gwynn Tewdar. An tressa amm o kepar hag ambos ynter an^2 dhew. Gortos ena a'ga gorwedh a^2 wrussons ha'n howl ow^4 trehevel troha'n prykk ughella. Yth esa ammow moy ha profyansow kerensa heb^2 worfenn, mar hweg o enev ha korf an eyl dh'y^2 gila. Ankevys o an^2 gerens^2 varow, mamm Aethelflaed, tas ha mamm Tewdar. Ankevys o an^2 Gernowyon war an fordh dhe Lannstefan. Ankevys o gwersyow Tas-gwynn Tewdar ha molleth an Penn. Oll o ankevys marnas aga^3 herensa. Wor'tiwedh Aethelflaed a^2 dhiskudhas hy^3 thekter dhe^2 Dewdar, mes godhvos a^2 wrug ev nag o hwath an termyn ewn.

Gerva.

gwydhvosenn *f*	honeysuckle.	**profyans**	offering.
gwydhenn know *f*	hazel tree.	**heb^2 worfenn**	endless.
distruys	destroyed.	**(gorfenn**	end)
(distrui	to destroy)	**kerens**	parents.
An^2 Drynses Sans	The Holy Trinity.	**(p1ural of kar**	near relative)
linenn *f* **(linennow)**	line.	**diskudha**	to reveal.
prykk ughella	highest point.		

Heb mutates **"d"** and **"g"** only in certain fixed expressions. Other examples are **heb dhout** (no doubt) and **heb wow** (without a lie).

Govynnadow.

1) **Prag yth o Aethelflaed gwynnvys? (gwynnvys** = happy**)**
2) **Pandr'a^2 dybis (thought) Aethelflaed pan welas chi Tewdar distruys?**
3) **Mar^4 pes jy Aethelflaed, a^2 wrussesta krysi bos Penn Bran y'n^2 gyst?**
4) **Prag yth o Tewdar lowen?**
5) **Prag yth o an tressa amm dhe les dres eghenn?**

Gramasek.

A. The verb **a'm beus** (have). This verb has occurred several times in the course and we had a quick look at the imperfect tense in dyskans 28. It has no verb-noun form and **a'm beus** is actually the first person singular of the present tense, meaning "I have." It is the form used when preceded by a subject or object, i.e. in a nominal sentence. In a verbal sentence the **"a"** becomes **"y"** as is usual. Like the verb **bos** from which it is derived, it has a separate future tense and a separate habitual imperfect tense. Following "Cornish Simplified" the verb tables below give the forms with the particle **"a"** which is replaced by **"y"** in verbal sentences as explained above and by **"ny"** for the negative.

Unlike other verbs, the form changes for each person in both nominal and verbal sentences.

Present Tense.		*Past(Preterite)Tense.*	
a'm beus	I have.	**a'm beu**	I had.
a'th eus	You have.	**a' feu**	You had.
a'n jeves	He/It has.	**a'n jeva**	He/It had.
a's teves	She/It has.	**a's teva**	She/It had.
a'gan beus	We have.	**a'gan beu**	We had.
a'gas beus	You have.	**a'gas beu**	You had.
a's teves	They have	**a's teva**	They had.

Future Tense.		*Present Subjunctive Tense.*	
a'm bydh	I shall have.	**erna'm bo**	until I have.
a' fydh	You will have.	**erna' fo**	until you have
a'n jevydh	He/It will have.	**erna'n jeffo**	until he/it has.
a's tevydh	She/It will have.	**erna's teffo**	until she/it has.
a'gan bydh	We shall have.	**erna'gan bo**	until we have.
a'gas bydh	You will have.	**erna'gas bo**	until you have.
a's tevydh	They will have.	**erna's teffo**	until they have.

Imperfect Tense.		*Habitual Imperfect Tense.*	
a'm bo	I had/was having.	**a'm bedha**	I used to have.
a'th o	You had etc.	**a' fedha**	You used to have.
a'n jevo	He/It had etc.	**a'n jevedha**	He/It used to have.
a's tevo	She/It had etc.	**a's tevedha**	She/It used to have.
a'gan bo	We had etc.	**a' gan bedha**	We used to have.
a'gas bo	You had etc.	**a'gas bedha**	You used to have.
a's tevo	They had etc.	**a's tevedha**	They used to have

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense.

a'm bia	I had had/would have.
a' fia	You had had etc.
a'n jevia	He/It had had etc.
a's tevia	She/It had had etc.
a'gan bia	We had had etc.
a'gas bia	You had had etc.
a's tevia	They had had etc.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense.

mara'm be	if I had.
mara' fe	if you had.
mara'n jeffa	if he/it had.
mara's teffa	if she/it had.
mara'gan be	if we had.
mara'gas be	if you had.
mara's teffa	if they had.

In the following exercise, most of the examples are simple affirmative statements and should be translated as nominal sentences, putting the subject, whether noun or pronoun in front of the verb form given in the tables. In the negative examples, replace "**a**" with "**ny^2**"

ny'm beus   I have not.

The pronoun subject may precede the **ny** to emphasise it. The examples beginning with "if" and "until" will be exactly as in the verb table.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish.

1) We have.
2) They will have.
3) Tewdar had.
4) I used to have.
5) If you had.
6) We were having.
7) She would have.
8) The Cornish have.
9) You did not have.
10) I would have.
11) If they had.
12) The bishop will not have.
13) You would have.
14) Until he has.
15) We shall have.
16) They did not have
17) She did not have.
18) If I had.
19) Until we have.
20) You will have.

B. Combination of **ha** and some prepositions with possessives. We have seen many examples throughout the course of how **ha, a, dhe** and **yn** combine with possessives. Here is a complete list.

	ha (and)	a (of/from)	dhe (to)	yn (in)
my	ha'm, ha'w^3	a'm, a'w^3	dhe'm	y'm
your	ha'th^5	a'th^5	dhe'th^5	y'th^5
his	ha'y^2	a'y^2	dh'y^2	yn y^2
her	ha'y^3	a'y^3	dh'y^3	yn hy^3
our	ha'gan	a'gan	dh'agan	y'gan
your	ha'gas	a'gas	dh'agas	y'gas
their	ha'ga^3	a' ga^3	dh'aga^3	y'ga^3

ha'ga^3 thas   and their father.   **yn hy chi**   in her house.

With **yn**, the full forms are also in use, for example:- **yn ow** (in my).

Exercise 2. *Translate the following into Cornish.*

1) and my father.	8) to my wife.	15) from our house.
2) from your friend.	9) and his shop.	16) in your mouth.
3) to his son	10) to your daughter.	17) and your brother.
4) in your house.	11) from our father.	18) in my bed.
5) and our dog.	12) in her garden.	19) to their mother.
6) in their town.	13) and his book.	20) and her dress.
7) from his farm.	14) to my sister.	

C. Emphatic Suffixed Pronouns. These are **vy, jy, ev, hi, ni, hwi, i**. They are used to add emphasis to other personal pronouns, expressed or not. They may be added to:

1) Verbs to emphasise an infixed object;
> **An den a'm gwel vy**   The man sees <u>me.</u>

2) Verbs, especially in questions to emphasise or clarify the subject:
> **A^2 wra ev mos a-vorow?**   Will <u>he</u> go tomorrow?

(The normal way to emphasise the subject in a simple statement is to use a nominal sentence:
> **Ev a^2 wra mos a-vorow**   <u>He</u> will go tomorrow.)

3) A verb noun used with "gul" or other auxiliary verb to emphasise the object pronoun:
> **Ni a^2 wra hy gweres hi**   We are helping <u>her</u>.

4) Pronouns combined with a preposition:
> **Ev a^2 gews orto ev**   He speaks to <u>him</u>.

5) A noun to emphasise the person who possesses the thing named:
> **Gwynn ow bys vy ynwedh**   White <u>my</u> world too. (<u>I</u> am happy too).

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish, using the appropriate form of a suffixed pronoun to emphasise the word underlined.
1) I want to see <u>you</u> tomorrow.
2) What is <u>he</u> doing?
3) Don't go to Truro with <u>her</u>.
4) I saw <u>them</u> at the Gorsedd.
5) We shall find <u>her</u> some day.
6) That is <u>my</u> book.
7) They will send <u>you</u>.
8) I shall not go without <u>them</u>.
9) Help <u>us</u> today, please.
10) They are doing it for <u>us</u>.

Skrif.

**Dha^2 gar (po dha^2 wreg/wour) a^2 dyb dha^2 vos nebes gokki dhe^2 dhyski
Kernewek. Skrif keskows (conversation) may^5 tyskwedhydh prag y'n dyskydh.**