

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans naw ha dewgens

Nawves dyskans ha dewgans

Summary of tyli. Prepositions with relative pronouns.

Lannstefan ha Lowena.

Nyns o res lemmyn dhe² Dewdar dehweles dhe² Garesk rag kavoes an Penn. Yn⁵ hwir, yth esa owth omwovynn mars esa ow⁴ tehweles rag kavoes an Penn po rag kavoes Aethelflaed. Y'n gwella prys, y'n jevo an² dhew! Mes lemmyn yth heveli dhodho kepar ha pan² ve an Penn le bysi ages Aethelflaed. Martesen offrynn kerensa gwrys gans Aethelflaed re² lanhasa molleth an Penn.

I a² gerdhas an² dhew skaffa gallens war-tu ha Lannstefan. Towl Tewdar o sywya an² Gernowyon ha'ga³ thremena dres an nos heb bos gwelys gansa. Y'n fordh ma, drehedhes Lannstefan a² wrens, kepar dell lavarsa Tewdar dhedha. Ena i a² ylli pysi gweres a'n² venegh² gernewek.

Ervirys veu gans Tewdar hag Aethelflaed govynn orth an Abas a Lannstefan mar mynna aga demmedhi skonna galla. Yth esa own gans Aethelflaed na² dhannvonna hy³ thas tus dh'y³ havoës, ha rag henna hi a² dreylyas hy hanow dhe hanow kernewek - Lowena - hanow meurgerys gans Tewdar.

Tremena an² Gernowyon dres an nos heb kaletter a² wrussons, ha wosa dew² dhydh, i a² dhrehedhas Managhti Lannstefan.

An Abas a² dhannvonas lu a² dus rag gweres an² Gernowyon, ha'n jydh a sywyas o dydh demmedhyans Tewdar ha Lowena. Benyn² dha an² dre a ros pows nowydh dhe Lowena, hag yn gwella prys, nyns esa denydydh a² wodhya bos Lowena myrgh mer Karesk, yn despit dh'y thon sowsnek! An Abas a² gavas chi dhedha war onan a'n tiryow a'n managhti. An nos na, nyns esa travydh dhe lettya unyans Tewdar ha Lowena, korf hag enev.

Ha'n Penn? Neb hendhyskyas, neb dydh, a² wra kavoes yn Lannstefan remenant kist prenn, hag ynno krogen den!

Gerva.

offrynn (offrynnow) offering.
towl (towlow) plan.
tremena to pass
pysi to beg, request.
demmedhi to marry.
meurgerys much loved.
paper (paperyow) paper.

demmedhyans wedding.
lu (luyow) crowd.
ton (tonyow) accent.
hendhyskyas archaeologist
remanent remains.
krogen *f* (kregyn) skull.
unyans union

Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag y⁵ hwrug Tewdar dehweles dhe² Garesk?
- 2) Pandr'a² wrussa glanhe molleth an Penn?
- 3) Fatell² gerdhas Tewdar hag Aethelflaed war-tu ha Lannstefan?
- 4) Prag y⁵ fynna Tewdar tremena an² Gernowyon heb bos gwelys?
- 5) Pandr'a² wovynnas Tewdar hag Aethelflaed orth an Abas?
- 6) Prag y trelyas Aethelflaed hy hanow?
- 7) A² gerydh hy hanow nowydh?
- 8) Fatell² weresas an Abas an² Gernowyon?
- 9) Prag y ros an venyn pows nowydh dhe Lowena?
- 10) Pandr'a² wra leverel an paperyow nowydh pan² gaffo an hendhyskyas an² gyst hag ynni an Penn?

Gramasek

A. The verb tyli (to pay). This is a useful verb. Beside the basic meaning of "to pay" it also means "to be worth," in the sense of:

Ober a² dal y² wul a² dal y² wul yn⁵ ta.

A job worth doing is worth doing well.

It can also be used to translate "ought" or "must."

My a² dal mos = I ought to/must go. (present)

My a² dalvia mos = I ought to have gone. (pluperfect)

There is a separate future tense which has the endings of **bos** as do the pluperfect and imperfect subjunctive tenses.

Present Tense.

talav	I pay.
tylydh	You pay.
tal	He/She/It pays.
tylyn	We pay.
tylowgh	You pay.
talons	They pay

Present Subjunctive Tense.

pan² dylliv	when I pay.
pan dylli	when you pay.
pan dallo	when he pays.
pan dyllyn	when we pay.
pan dylowgh	when you pay.
pan dallons	when they pay.

Imperfect Tense.

telen	I used to pay.
teles	You used to pay.
tela	He used to pay.
telen	We used to pay.
telewgh	You used to pay.
telens	They used to pay.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense.

mar talfen	if I paid.
mar talfes	if you paid.
mar talfa	if he paid.
mar talfen	if we paid.
mar talfewgh	if you paid.
mar talfens	if they paid.

Past (Preterite) Tense.

tylis	I paid.
tylsys	You paid.
tylis	He paid.
tylsyn	We paid.
tylsowgh	You paid.
talsons	They paid.

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense.

talvien	I had paid/would pay.
talvies	You had paid etc.
talvia	He had paid etc.
talvien	We had paid etc.
talviewgh	You had paid etc.
talviens	They had paid etc.

Future Tense.

talvydhav	I shall pay.
talvydhydh	You will pay.
talvydh	He will pay.
talvydhyn	We shall pay.
talvydhowgh	You will pay.
talvydhons	They will pay.

Imperative.

tal	pay.
teles	let him/her pay.
telen	let us pay.
telewgh	pay.
telens	let them pay.

Past Participle **tylys** paid (**tylys yw** it is paid.)

(N.B. The usual word for “pay for” is **prena** (= “to buy”))

Exercise 1. Translate into Cornish.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) I pay. | 8) You would pay. | 15) I shall pay. |
| 2) It is worth reading. | 9) I ought not to go. | 16) You must eat. |
| 3) We have paid. | 10) It is worth seeing. | 17) The bill is paid |
| 4) We must work. | 11) She would pay. | (reken = bill) |
| 5) He will pay. | 12) If I paid. | 18) Let him pay. |
| 6) They ought to go. | 13) When they pay. | 19) He has paid. |
| 7) She used to pay. | 14) They used to pay. | 20) I paid for the beer. |

B. Prepositions followed by “whom.” Sentences such as “The man to whom I spoke, stood up,” or, in more colloquial English, “The man I spoke to stood up.” can be expressed in Cornish in three ways:

- 1) **An den a² gewsis vy orto a sevis.**
(The man whom I spoke to him stood up.)
- 2) **An den orto y kewsis vy a sevis.**
(The man to whom I spoke stood up.)
- 3) **An den may kewsis vy (orto) a sevis.**
(The man to whom I spoke (to him) stood up.)

Here is another example:

The girl at whom I looked went away. (The girl I looked at went away.)

- 1) **An² voves a viris orti eth dhe²-ves.**
(The girl whom I looked at her went away.)
- 2) **An² voves orti y⁵ firis eth dhe²-ves.**
(The girl at her I looked went away.)
- 3) **An² voves may⁵ firis (orti) eth dhe²-ves.**
(The girl at whom I looked (at her) went away.)

In (1) **a²** is used as a relative pronoun and is reinforced by the preposition combined with an agreeing pronoun and following the verb.

In (2) the relative pronoun is omitted completely and is replaced by a personal pronoun combined with the preposition before the verb.

In (3) **may⁵** acts as a relative pronoun. The preposition combined with a reinforcing agreeing pronoun after the verb is optional.

Exercise 2. Translate each of the following sentences into Cornish three times using each of the methods shown above.

- 1) The men I work with work hard.
- 2) The man Aethelflaed spoke to was Tewdar.
- 3) The Cornish I talk to love Cornwall.
- 4) The friend I go out with speaks Cornish.
- 5) The boys Yowann plays with love football.

C. Prepositions followed by “which.” To translate phrases such as “with which,” “on which,” “in which,” “through which,” we use “may⁵”:

Ni a² welas an chi may triga y² das
We saw the house in which his father lived.
(or; “....the house his father lived in.”)

Yth esa toll may⁵ teuth logosenn (anodho)
There was a hole from which a mouse came.
(or: “....a mouse came out of.”)

Hi a² gavas moes mayth esa botell (warnedhi)
She found a table on which there was a bottle.

The combined preposition and pronoun may be added if necessary for emphasis or clarification.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar hid the box in which was the Head.
- 2) I know the town you are going to.
- 3) This is the book with which we learn Cornish.
- 4) That is the river which they crossed over.
- 5) I know a bank (**bankenn**) where the wild thyme (**tim gwyls**) grows.
- 6) Aethelflaed found the cottage where the box was.
- 7) She found the opening through which Tewdar had left the city.
- 8) Tewdar did not know the road along which they were going.
- 9) This is the spear with which his father was killed.
- 10) That is the bed of straw on which Aethelflaed slept.

Skrif.

Konsel an sita a² vynn dyllo (publish) istori Karesk. Skrif neppyth ragdho yn kever pellheans (expulsion) an² Gernowyon.