

Dyskans dewdhek ha dew ugens (52)

An dewdhegves dyskans ha dew ugens

Preterite and perfect tenses

** Penn Bran

Yth esa kist an tas gwynn ryb y weli, ha gwel Tewdar a asas an den koth, dhe wortos war an gist. Y'n gist, dell wodhya Tewdar yn ta, yth esa kist aral. Gnas an gist ma o na yllis hy ygeri heb shyndya an gist hy honan. Pan o flogh, y das gwynn re wrussa diskwedhes an gist dhe Dewdar lieskweyth. Yth esa gensi hwedhel pur ankoth, ha'n tas gwynn re wrussa y leverel treweythow dhe Dewdar, hag ev a'n godhya dre gov. Herwydh y das gwynn, yth esa yn termyn eus passyes, kyns an Sowson dhe dhos dhe Enys Breten, myghtern meur y vri yn-mysk an Vrythonyon, Bran, po Bren y hanow. Bran eth dhe Iwerdhon dhe gavos kalter hudel, mes goliys veu, hag ev a worhemynnas dh'y dus ma'n dibennens i. Seyth den a dhug an Penn dhe Loundres ha'y ynkleudhyas y'n Bronn Wynn. An seyth den a drigas seyth bledhen ha peswar ugens 'yn helder an Penn', ha wortiwedh y feu ynkleudhys herwydh gorhemmyn Bran. Wosa lies bledhen, an Penn a veu kemerys yn-mes a'n dor gans myghtern Arthur. An Penn ma, Penn Bran, yn kist y das gwynn yth esa!

“Tewdar.” An den yowynk a viras orth y das gwynn, meur y varth. Yth esa an den koth ow kewsel, nerthek hag ughel y lev. Yn-medh ev,

“Na drest nevra dhe lavar den!

Gwith pub eur oll an gist ha'n Penn,

Rag ow bos ow honan – Bren!”

Ena, isel y lev, ha deges arta y dhewlagas, an tas gwynn a gewsis pur gosel.

“Tewdar, res yw porres gwitha an Penn yn tiogel. Mar kwra mos dhe-ves, traow euthyk a wra hwarvos!”

Wosa hemma, enev an den koth eth dhe'n Duw a'y dasow.

Gerva

a asas	<i>left</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
dell wodhya	<i>as he knew</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
yn ta	<i>well</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
na yllys	<i>could not</i>	
Pan o flogh	<i>when he was a child</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
re wrussa diskwedhes	<i>had shown</i>	
ankoth	<i>strange</i>	
ev a'n godhya dre gov	<i>he knew it by heart</i>	
yn termyn eus passyes	<i>once upon a time</i>	
kyns an Sowson dhe dhos	<i>before the Saxons came</i>	
meur y vri	<i>well-known</i>	
kalter hudel	<i>magic cauldron</i>	
a worhemynnas	<i>ordered</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
goliys veu	<i>he was wounded</i>	
ma'n dibennens i	<i>that they should behead him</i>	

a dhug	<i>carried</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
'yn helder an Penn'	<i>i.e. 'guarding the Head'</i>	
y feu ynkleudhys	<i>it was buried</i>	
a veu kemerys	<i>was taken</i>	
a viras	<i>looked</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
rag ow bos	<i>because I am</i>	
dewlagas	<i>eyes</i>	<i>See note 4</i>
a gewsis	<i>spoke</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
res yw porres	<i>you really must</i>	
yn tiogel	<i>safely</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
eth	<i>went</i>	<i>See note 1</i>

Notennow

1 Preterite and perfect tenses

There are many forms of the past tense in English, here are three, others will be mentioned later

I wrote *simple past or preterite*
I did write *emphatic past*
I have written *perfect*

Simple past (preterite)

My a skrifas lyther *which emphasises I*
Lyther a skrifis (vy) *which emphasises lyther*
Y skrifis (vy) lyther ***which emphasises write***

Both the second and third form above require the verb to be conjugated and are the more formal, literary styles

skrifis skrifsys skrifas skrifsyn skrifsoagh skrifsons

Emphatic past

My a wrug skrifa lyther
Lyther a wrug vy y skrifa
Y hwrug vy skrifa lyther

Both the second and third forms above require the verb gul to be conjugated and are the more formal, literary styles

gwrug gwrussys gwrug gwrussyn gwrussowgh gwrussons

Perfect

My re skrifas lyther
My re wrug skrifa lyther

the negative particle is ny thus:

ny skrifis vy lyther I didn't write the letter / I haven't written the letter

The conjugation of skrifa in the preterite tense is regular but there are some verbs which add -is to the stem in the 3rd person singular instead of -as

leverel and other verbs ending in -el

**leveris leversys leveris leversyn leversowgh
lavarsons**

I said you said he/she/it said we said you said they said

Among the irregular verbs are dos and mos

<i>yth</i>	<i>ethys</i>	<i>eth</i>	<i>eth</i>	<i>ethen</i>	<i>ethewgh</i>	<i>ethons</i>
<i>I went</i>	<i>you went</i>	<i>he went</i>	<i>she went</i>	<i>we went</i>	<i>you went</i>	<i>they went</i>
<i>dos</i>						
<i>deuth</i>	<i>deuthys</i>	<i>deuth</i>	<i>deuth</i>	<i>deuthen</i>	<i>deuthewgh</i>	<i>deuthons</i>
<i>I came</i>	<i>you came</i>	<i>he came</i>	<i>she came</i>	<i>we came</i>	<i>you came</i>	<i>they came</i>

2 Subordinating conjunctions

dell and pan belong to the group of conjunctions which must be followed by a conjugated verb. An infix pronoun may be placed before the conjugated verb.

pan wrug vy gweles an ki when I saw the dog
pan welis vy an ki when I saw the dog
pan wrug vy y weles when I saw it
pan y'n gwelis when I saw it

3 Adverbs

Remember that although the adjective may be used adverbially, an adverb may also be formed with yn followed by a 5th mutation

da yn ta
diogel yn tiogel
meur yn feur

4 Duals

The dual mainly affects parts of the body

lagas dewlagas lagasow

adjectives after the dual are mutated

dewlagas vyghan but lagasow byghan
diwarr verr but garrow berr

Oberen 1 Exercise 1

r.e e.g. *I wrote* (i) *y skrifis vy* (ii) *my a skrifas* (iii) *y hwrug vy skrifa*

1	<i>I said</i>	6	<i>He has written</i>
2	<i>They came</i>	7	<i>She spoke</i>
3	<i>You (s) went</i>	8	<i>We ran</i>
4	<i>Alyn bought</i>	9	<i>We have listened</i>
5	<i>You (pl) read</i>	10	<i>I heard</i>

Oberen 2 Exercise 2

Treyl an lavarow a sew. *Translate the following sentences.*

1	<i>I said the words clearly</i>	6	<i>He wrote the letter</i>
2	<i>They came to Truro</i>	7	<i>She hasn't spoken</i>
3	<i>You (s) didn't go</i>	8	<i>We didn't run quickly</i>
4	<i>Alyn didn't buy</i>	9	<i>Alan didn't buy the book today</i>
5	<i>You (pl) haven't read the story</i>	10	<i>I didn't hear the bell</i>

Oberen 3 Exercise 3

Skrif keskows rag an wel ma *Write a conversation for this scene*

You phone your local pub 'The White Horse' and the landlord answers.

- *You are organising a party for friends and family and you want to know if you can hold it in the large hall behind the pub.
[The landlord will ask how many people will be attending]*
- *You think there will be about forty people, including about fifteen children, but you're not really sure.
[The landlord will ask the date and time of the party]*
- *The best date for you is the Saturday before Easter, and you would like to start at 7 o'clock and finish at midnight.
[The landlord will ask if you want food and drinks to be provided]*
- *You have friends who run a restaurant and they will provide the food.
[The landlord tells you that the hall will cost £80, not including drinks.]*
- *You say that's expensive so you will have to talk to your father about the cost because he is paying for the party.
[The landlord says that's OK]*
- *You close the conversation appropriately.*

Oberen 4 Exercise 4

Red an skrif ma, treyl an govynnow dhe Gernewek ha'ga gorthebi yn Sowsnek. *Read the passage, translate the questions into Cornish and answer them in English*

Warlena, Merina ha Kennon a wrug mos dhe Bow Frynk y'n dy'golyow. tomm o an gewer mes komolek treweythyow. Neuvya a wrussons y'n mor ogas pub myttin. Wosa henna, i a wrug dybri kroust war an treth: bara frynkek, avalow kerensa, keus, selsigen, avalow gwlanek, keres hag yn sur, yth esa botel a win. Dohajydh, Merina a wrug koska y'n howl ha Kennon eth rag kerdhes y'n koos ryb an mor. Unn jydh, yth esa ev ow kerdhes hag ev a wrug kavos sagh leun a owr yn-dann wedhen! Ass o hemma dydh splann!

- (i) *What did Merina and Kennon do nearly every morning?*
- (ii) *What kind of food was there for lunch?*
- (iii) *Where did Kennon go for a walk?*
- (iv) *What did Kennon find under the tree?*