

Dyskans seytek ha dew ugens (57)

An seytegves dyskans ha dew ugens

Subordinate clauses

****Tristys Æthelflæd**

Yth esa skila arbennek rag hemma. Mamm Æthelflæd o pur glav, ha'y thas o pur vysi. An seythen na, nyns esa den vyth dhe witha an voves. Res o dh'y thas spena meur a dermyn gans an Abas ha sodhogyon an Managhti. Yth esa an Myghtern Athelstan ow tos dhe Garesk, dy'Sul nessa dhe ri Krer Sans dhe'n Eglos Managhti. Tus a wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad, Abostol Mersia, hag a via res dhe'n Myghtern gans Æthelflæd, Arlodhes Mersia, modrep an Myghtern. Re a'n Gernowyon o pes da rag bos Chad epskop a'n Eglos Keltek, hag a'n Eglos Sowsnek ynwedh. An krer o arwodh kres ha kerensa ynter an Sowson ha'n Gernowyon yn Karesk.

Byttegyns yth esa bagas aral a brederi bos Askorn Chad arwodh gwasonieth an Gernowyon gans an Sowson. Nag an eyl nag y gila ny wodhya bos krer kottha ha moy dhe les dhe'n Geltyon yn-dann gals a gala gweli yn krowji ryb fos an ger, drefen aga hembrenkyas dh'y dewlel yn-mes a'y ji!

Wortiwedh, y teuth gorthugher an ambos. Res o gortos erna godhas an nos, ma na wella den vyth an dhew war-barth. Tewdar a dhrehedhas an aswa ynter an chiow pan esa an howl ow sedhi. Nyns esa nagonan ena hag yth erviras pesya y fordh war-tu ha'n managhti, hag o fordh ynwedh war-tu ha'n merji. Skon, ev a's gwelas ow kerdhes trohag ev, ha treylia a wrug heb gortos, dhe dhehweles dhe'n aswa. Kyns pell, Æthelflæd a dheuth a-berth y'n aswa ynwedh. Hi a bonyas ogas dhe Dewdar. Byttegyns, nyns esa hi ow minhverthin kepar dell esa kyns. Æthelflæd a viras orth Tewdar ha nyns o re dewl dhe weles dagrow yn dewlagas an voves.

“A Dewdar,” yn-medh hi, “Marow yw ow mamm! Trist vydh ow bewnans heb dhi. Pur dynn yw ow thas ha ny vydh kar dhymmo marnas ty. Pan dheffo an myghtern an seythen a dheu, ow ri dhe onan a'y dus a vynn ev. Mar nyns eus onan a vynnno ow demedhi, res vydh dhymm mos ha bos managhes!”

Gerva

tus a wre leverel bos an krer	<i>people used to say that the relic was</i>	note 1
res	<i>given</i>	note 5
yth esa bagas aral a brederi	<i>there was another group who thought</i>	note 2
nag an eyl nag y gila	<i>neither the one nor the other</i>	note 3
a wodhya	<i>knew</i>	
erna	<i>until</i>	note 4
ma na wella den vyth	<i>so that no-one might see</i>	
re	<i>some</i>	note 5
pan dheffo an myghtern	<i>when the king comes</i>	
gwasonieth <i>f</i>	<i>servitude</i>	note 6
a vynnno	<i>who may want</i>	

Notennow

1 Indirect statements

with bos in the present or imperfect tenses -

With a Pronoun Subject. The pronoun subject becomes a possessive adjective which is followed by the verb noun bos with appropriate mutation.

Original statement:

Ev o klav

He was ill.

Indirect statement:

Ev a leveris y vos klav.

He said (that) he was ill.

Yma hi yn Loundres

She is in London

I a wor hy bos yn Loundres

They know (that) she is in London.

Ni yw lowen.

We are happy.

I a wel agan bos lowen

They see we are happy.

Yth eses yn Karesk

You were in Exeter

Ty a leveris dha vos yn Karesk

You said you were in Exeter.

With a noun subject the noun follows the verb-noun bos:

Tus a wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad.

People used to say that this relic was a Bone of St Chad.

Nag an eyl nag y gila ny wodhya bos krer yn-dann gala gweli yn krowji gwag

Neither the one nor the other knew there was a relic under the bed straw in an empty cottage.

Ev a wor bos an tas gwynn marow He knows that the grandfather is dead.

Ni a leveris bos mamm Æthelflæd klav We said that Æthelflæd's mother was ill.

In the negative the particle is na

My a leveris nag o Æthelflæd lowen. I said Æthelflæd was not happy.

Ni a wodhya nag esa an pronter y'n managhti.

We knew the priest was not in the monastery.

My a wor nag usi an Penn y'n Gist. I know the Head is not in the box.

Sur ov vy na vydh hi y'n chi. I am sure she will not be in the house.

2 Relative clauses

Yth esa bagas aral a brederi this could have been written

*Yth esa bagas aral neb a brederi there was another group who thought
Cornish tends to leave out the relative pronoun, neb, which is used for people,
and ha which is used for things*

*Tus a wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad, Abostol Mersia, hag a
via res dhe'n Myghtern People used to say that the relic was the bone of St
Chad which would be given to the King.*

3 an eyl y gila

this expression often has a preposition in it

an eyl gans y gila *the one with the other (with each other)*

an eyl ryb y gila *the one next to the other (next to one another)*

if the two 'things' or 'people' are both feminine then the expression becomes
an eyl hy ben

4 erna + verb

this is another of the conjunctions which must be followed by a conjugated verb

pan² (*when*), erna² (*until*), and mar⁴ (*if*). *A subject will follow the verb and a pronoun may do so.*

Hi a vinhwarthas pan welas hi Tewdar. *She smiled when she saw*
Tewdar.

An dhew a wrug gortos erna godhas an nos. *The two waited until night fell.*
My a wra y wul mar kallav (vy) *I will do it if I can.*

to make the negative

pan becomes pan na² mar becomes mar ny²
erna cannot be followed by a negative.

5 Words with more than one meaning (homonyms)

Cornish, like most languages has some words with more than one meaning

re too

re vras too big

re people, things

an re ma these

re perfect particle

my re brenas I have bought

res necessary

res yw dhymm I must

res given (ri to give)

ev a vydh res dhe'n voves It will be given to the girl

6 Pronunciation

the combination of vowels i + e are pronounced separately in Cornish

gwasonieth has four syllables; gwas-on-i-eth

lies has two syllables li-es

Oberen 1 Exercise 1

1 He says that he is in Exeter.

2 We saw that she was ill.

3 She was sure that she was in the monastery.

4 They said you were here.

5 I thought they were happy.

6 You said you were in London.

7 Tewdar said he was in the opening.

8 Bran said he was king.

9 I thought you were ready.

10 You said you were here.

Oberen 2 Exercise 2

- 1 *Tewdar knew his father was busy.*
- 2 *He said the paper was on the table.*
- 3 *We know Tewdar is Cornish.*
- 4 *He says the men are British.*
- 5 *You saw that the boy was in the bedroom.*
- 6 *We think Jowan is a good teacher.*
- 7 *Æthelflæd knew that Tewdar was worried.*
- 8 *I saw that her mother was ill.*
- 9 *She said that Tewdar was her friend.*
- 10 *Everyone knows that Arthur was King of the Britons.*

Oberen 3 Exercise 3

- 1 *He went when he saw his grandfather.*
- 2 *They waited until they reached the gap between the houses.*
- 3 *I go to Cornwall when I can.*
- 4 *We shall not go if you come.*
- 5 *She will see Tewdar if she can.*
- 6 *They talked until night fell.*
- 7 *The boy was worried when the car did not come.*
- 8 *Cornish will die if we do not study the language.*
- 9 *When I am not in Cornwall I cannot speak Cornish.*
- 10 *If you do not read the letter you cannot answer it.*

Oberen 4 Exercise 4

Gwra kavos an lavar y'n tressa koloven yma an keth styr dhodho ha'n huni y'n kynsa koloven. *Find the expression in the third column which has the same meaning as the meaning as in the first column.*

An eyl haval orth y gila – pyth yw an styr?		
pub dydh		wostalleth
gordhiwedh		dedhyek
namenowgh		y'n gwettha prys
yn kynsa		wortiwedh
soweth		yn feusik
y'n gwella prys		boghes venowgh
byttegyns		byttiwettha

Oberen 5 Exercise 5

Ny yll bos digelmys kudynnnow yn Kernow marnas dre fondyans Kuntelles Kernow. *Problems in Cornwall can only be solved with the establishment of a Cornish Assembly.*

Discuss this statement giving a brief outline of what you think the main problems are and give your opinion on which problems should have the highest priority. You should write at least 150 words.