

## Dyskans hwegh ha tri ugens (66)

### An hweghves dyskans ha tri ugens

*Summary of Gallos*

#### **\*\*Troha Lannstefan**

An Gernowyon a gerdhas dres an jydh. Re anedha ny ylli pesya. Res o aga gasa dhe bowes po dhe verwel. An dus oll o pur gemyskys. Nyns esa marnas Tewdar a gonvedhsa an droglam a godhsa warnedha. Y fia ragown ganso hag ev a'y worwedh difun war y weli. Sur ova drogober y das ow tanvon an Penn dhe-ves dhe wul droglam moy es mernans mamm Æthelflæd. Bran y honan re rosa dhodho gwarnyans yn gwersyow a via kewsys gans y das gwynn.

Ytho, Tewdar eth ha bos hembrenkyas an fowesigyon dhidre. Leverel dhe bub den a wrug bos res mos war-tu ha Lannstefan. Ena an venegh dha a wre aga gweres ow kavos trevow.

Ha'n howl ow sedhi, drehedhes treveglos vras lowr a wrussons. Yth esa govenek dhedha i dhe allos gortos dres an nos yn chioh an dre, mes tus a dheuth er aga fynn gans lorghow ha keun. Wortiwedh an Gernowyon a wrug gortos yn koos rag spena an nos gwella gallens. Aga studh anfeusik a dhros arta dhe vrys Tewdar nerth molleth an Penn. Apert ova dhodho. An fowesigyon voghosek ny wrens nevra drehedhes Lannstefan ha'n Penn hwath yn-dann an kala gweli y'n krowji yn Karesk. Res porres o dhodho dehweles dhe Garesk rag y gавos. Mes fatel ylli gasa an bobel? Nyns esa hembrenkyas dhedha. Nyns esa fordh dhe styrya dhedha prag y fynna mos arta dhe Garesk. Kristonyon o an dus ma. Ny yllens konvedhes tra vyth a volleth an Penn.

#### **Gerva**

gwella gallens	<i>as best they could</i>	Noten 1
a dhros	<i>brought</i>	

## Notennow

1 The verb gallos (to be able to).

“Can” and “could” supply most of the tenses of this verb in English.

Present		Preterite/perfect	
gallav	I can	gyllis	I could
gylllydh	you can	gyllsys	you could
gyll	he/she can	gallas	he/she could
gyllyn	we can	gyllsyn	we could
gyllowgh	you can	gyllsowgh	you could
gyllons	they can	gyllsons	they could

Pluperfect/conditional		Imperfect	
gallsen	I had been/should be able to	gyllyn	I could
gallses	you had been/would be able to	gyllys	you could
gallsa	he/she had been/would be able	gylli	he/she could
gallsen	we had been/should be able to	gyllyn	we could
gallsewgh	you had been/would be able to	gyllowgh	you could
gallsens	they had been/would be able to	gyllens	they could

This verb does not have an imperative, past or present participle.

English ‘could’ is both conditional and imperfect, but this is not the case in Cornish, and the distinction must be made:

when I was younger I **could** sing well – pan en yowynka my a **ylli** kana yn ta  
I’m very tired but I **could** walk further – pur skwith ov mes my a **allsa**  
kerdhes pella

2 The Verb-Noun as the Subject of a sentence. In English, the verb form ending in “-ing” (present participle) is often used as a noun (gerund), and as such can be the subject of a sentence:

“Learning Cornish is fun.” “Smoking is bad.”

In Cornish the normal verb-noun is used, but the complement often comes first.

Gwari yw dyski Kernewek Drog yw meg

A similar situation arises in sentences starting with Res yw, Drog yw, etc. The verb-noun which follows these phrases is the subject of the sentence:

Da yw genev dha weles. To see you is good with me. (I am pleased to see you.)

Note that the English particle “to” is omitted in Cornish. It is important to distinguish this kind of sentence from one like: Pes da ov dhe’t’h weles.

Although it means virtually the same thing, here the verb-noun gweles is not the subject of the sentence. This can be tested by trying to put it first in the English translation. Doing so will not make much sense! In fact, it depends on pes da -“I am pleased to see you.” For this reason dhe comes before the verb-noun.

### **Oberen 1 Exercise 1**

Treyll dhe Gernewek ow tevydhya gallos. *Translate the following into Cornish using gallos.*

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) <i>I can.</i>            | 11) <i>We were able.</i>          |
| 2) <i>They cannot.</i>      | 12) <i>You could.</i>             |
| 3) <i>He could.</i>         | 13) <i>They had been able.</i>    |
| 4) <i>We would be able.</i> | 14) <i>She could.</i>             |
| 5) <i>I could.</i>          | 15) <i>They could.</i>            |
| 6) <i>We can't</i>          | 16) <i>They will be able.</i>     |
| 7) <i>I shall be able.</i>  | 17) <i>She had not been able.</i> |
| 8) <i>He was able to</i>    | 18) <i>You would not be able.</i> |
| 9) <i>She cannot.</i>       | 19) <i>We weren't able to</i>     |
| 10) <i>I could.</i>         | 20) <i>You would be able to.</i>  |

### **Oberen 2 Exercise 2**

Treyll dhe Gernewek. *Translate into Cornish.*

- 1) *We are pleased to learn Cornish.*
- 2) *It is a good thing to learn Cornish.*
- 3) *Learning Cornish will save the language.*
- 4) *It was sad to see the poor people leaving Exeter.*
- 5) *It will be difficult to find houses for the refugees.*

### **Oberen 3 Exercise 3**

Skrif lavarow ow tevydhya an geryow ma. Gwra ri treylyans Sowsnek a bub lavar. *Write sentences using these words. Give the English translation of each of your sentences.*

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Ages       | 4) namna     |
| 2) Kyns pell  | 5) Prag ...? |
| 3) Dell hevel |              |

### **Oberen 4 Exercise 4**

Skrif a-dro dhe 200 ger. *Write about 200 words*

Kernow(es) a vri *A famous Cornish(wo)man*