

## Dyskans naw ha tri ugens (69)

### An nawves dyskans ha tri ugens

*Summary of don; Dual parts of the body; Na with negative relative clauses.*

#### **Æthelflæd a gyv an Penn**

An vowes a wodhya bos an Penn yn krowji ogas dhe fos an ger. Martesen an krowji re bia leskys. Hi a bonyas dres stret ynter an chiow sowsnek ha terros an chiow kernewek troha'n fos. Orth penn an stret yth esa krowji. Ygor o an daras. Æthelflæd eth a-ji. Nyns esa den vyth, mes hi a welas kals gwel kala. Ow lemmel hy holon, hi a dhrehevis rann vras a'n kala ha diskudha kist bedrek na alla ygeri. Ownek o hi dh'y hemeres. Omsona a wrug ha kemeres an gist yn hy diwla. Hi re waytsa poster meur, mes drehevel an gist heb kaletter a ylli. Ny vynna dehweles tre rag own na alla mos arta yn-mes mara's gwella hy thas. Ytho, Æthelflæd eth yn-mes a'n ger der an keth bolgh y'n fos may hwrussa Tewdar mos nebes ouryow kyns, ow ton an gist yn hy diwla. Nebonan re lavarsa dhe Æthelflæd an Gernowyon dhe sewya an fordh war-tu ha Lannstefan yn Kernow. Hi re wrussa mos dhe Lannstefan kyns gans hy thas, ha godhvos y vos pell lowr. Kyns, hi eth war balfray, mes lemmyn war hy dewdros. Kyns pell, hi eth erbynn re a'n dus na ylli pesya war an fordh. Yth esa benyn gans baban byghan orth an vronn. Æthelflæd a dhug an baban ha'n gist mildir po dew, mes klav o an vamm ha pur lent, kynth esa Æthelflæd ow ton an flogh. Wortiwedh res o dhe Æthelflæd hy gasa hy honan. Yth esa den koth ow kerdhes pur lent a dherivis orth Æthelflæd bos Tewdar yn fyw, mes marow y das ha'y vamm. Yth esa lowena yn kolon Æthelflæd ha hi a asas an den koth dhe gerdhes gwella a. Pan sedhas an howl ha'n tewlder ow kodha, Æthelflæd a gavas krowji ryb an fordh hag ynno kals a gala glan lowr. Hi a worras hy hapa war an kala. Attes o hi kepar dell esa yn hy chambour y'n merji.

#### **Gerva**

a dhug	<i>carried</i>	Noten 1
der	<i>through</i>	Noten 2
dewdros	<i>feet</i>	Noten 3
drehevel	<i>to raise</i>	
gwaytya	<i>to expect</i>	
gwel kala	<i>straw</i>	
ygor	<i>open</i>	
kapa f kapys	<i>cape</i>	
mildir (mildiryow)	<i>mile</i>	
na alla ygeri	<i>that she couldn't open</i>	Noten 4
na ylli	<i>who could not</i>	Noten 4
ny vynna	<i>she didn't want</i>	Noten 5
palfray	<i>palfrey</i>	
pedrek	<i>square</i>	
poster	<i>weight</i>	
terros	<i>ruin(s)</i>	

## Notennow

1 don to carry (a very irregular verb)

<i>present/future</i>		<i>preterite</i>	
degav	<i>I carry</i>	dug	<i>I carried</i>
degedh	<i>you carry</i>	duges	<i>you carried</i>
deg	<i>s/he carries</i>	dug	<i>s/he carried</i>
degon	<i>we carry</i>	dugon	<i>we carried</i>
degowgh	<i>you carry</i>	dugowgh	<i>you carried</i>
degons	<i>they carry</i>	dugons	<i>they carried</i>
<i>imperfect</i>		<i>conditional</i>	
degyn	<i>I was carrying</i>	degysen	<i>I should carry</i>
degys	<i>you were carrying</i>	degysys	<i>you would carry</i>
degi	<i>s/he was carrying</i>	degysa	<i>s/he would carry</i>
degyn	<i>we were carrying</i>	degysen	<i>we should carry</i>
degewgh	<i>you were carrying</i>	degewgh	<i>you would carry</i>
degens	<i>they were carrying</i>	degysens	<i>they would carry</i>

2 der is used when the next word begins with a vowel, der becomes dre when the next word starts with a consonant and then causes a second mutation. It declines when combined with a pronoun:

dredhov    dredhos    dredho    dredhi  
dredhon    dredhowgh    dredha

### 3 The dual

This is a form of plural and refers to objects which occur in pairs. The following table gives some of the more common ones.

bogh <i>cheek</i>	boghow <i>cheeks</i>	diwvogh <i>cheeks.</i>
breggh <i>arm</i>	bregghow <i>arms</i>	diwvreggh <i>arms.</i>
bronn <i>breast</i>	bronnnow <i>breasts</i>	diwvron <i>breasts</i>
elin <i>elbow</i>	elinyow <i>elbows</i>	dewelin <i>elbows.</i>
garr <i>leg</i>	garrow <i>legs</i>	diwarr <i>legs.</i>
glin <i>knee</i>	glinyow <i>knees</i>	dewlin <i>knees.</i>
gweus <i>lip</i>	gweusyow <i>lips</i>	diwweus <i>lips.</i>
gwewen <i>heel</i>	gwewennow <i>heels</i>	diwwewen <i>heels.</i>
klun <i>hip</i>	klunyow <i>hips</i>	diwglun <i>hips.</i>
lagas <i>eye</i>	lagasow <i>eyes</i>	dewlagas <i>eyes.</i>
leuv <i>hand</i>	leuyow <i>hands</i>	diwla/diwleuv <i>hands</i>
mordhos <i>thigh</i>	mordhosow <i>thighs</i>	diwvordhos <i>thighs.</i>
skoodh <i>shoulder</i>	skodhow <i>shoulders</i>	diwskodh <i>shoulders</i>
skovarn <i>ear</i>	skovornow <i>ears</i>	diwskovarn <i>ears (two ears)</i>
troos <i>foot</i>	treys <i>feet</i>	dewdros <i>feet.</i>
ufern <i>ankle</i>	uferyow <i>ankles</i>	dewufern <i>ankles.</i>

#### 4 Na with negative relative clauses.

Hi a dhiskudhas kist bedrek na alla ygeri

*She discovered a square box which she could not open.*

na is used as a relative pronoun (= who, which, that) when the verb following is negative. Here are more examples:

An venyn na ylli fistena a dhegi baban.

*The woman who could not hurry was carrying a baby.*

Aethelflaed a dhrehevis an gist nag o poos

*Aethelflaed picked up the box which was not heavy.*

#### 5 The verb mynnes (to wish/want).

This verb is followed by a verb-noun, showing "to want/wish/be willing etc. to do something.

"My a vynn dyski Kernewek I want to learn Cornish.

*It is not normally followed by a noun object, the verb kavos being used.*

My a vynn kavos karr nowydh I want a new car.

Present/Future		Past (Preterite)	
mynnav	<i>I want</i>	mynnis	<i>I wanted</i>
mynnydh	<i>you want</i>	mynsys	<i>you wanted</i>
mynn	<i>s/he wants</i>	mynnas	<i>s/he wanted</i>
mynnyn	<i>we want</i>	mynsyn	<i>we wanted</i>
mynnowgh	<i>you want</i>	mynsowgh	<i>you wanted</i>
mynnons	<i>they want</i>	mynsons	<i>they wanted</i>
Imperfect		Conditional	
mynnen	<i>I was wanting</i>	mynsen	<i>I should want</i>
mynnes	<i>you were wanting</i>	mynses	<i>you would want</i>
mynna	<i>s/he was wanting</i>	mynsa	<i>s/he would want</i>
mynnen	<i>we were wanting</i>	mynsen	<i>we should want</i>
mynnewgh	<i>you were wanting</i>	mynsewgh	<i>you were wanting</i>
mynnens	<i>they were wanting</i>	mynsens	<i>they would want</i>

#### Oberen 1 Exercise 1

Treyl dhe Gernewek Translate into Cornish

- 1) *We want to go home.*
- 2) *Tomorrow I shall want to go out.*
- 3) *The Cornish wanted to stay in Exeter.*
- 4) *The man wanted to give his son a bike.*
- 5) *I do not wish to leave Exeter.*
- 6) *Do you want to stay with your uncle?*
- 7) *We would stay there but it's too late.*
- 8) *Alyn wanted a new car.*

## **Oberen 2 Exercise 2**

Treyll dhe Gernewek. *Translate the following in Cornish*

- 1) *I shall carry the case.*
- 2) *He carries the bottles.*
- 3) *He used to carry his son, but now he's too big.*
- 4) *She had carried.*
- 5) *They were carried.*
- 6) *You used to carry.*
- 7) *I had carried.*
- 8) *He carried.*

## **Oberen 3 Exercise 3**

Skrif keskows rag an wel a sew. *Write a conversation for the following scene*

*A man is lost in a town in Cornwall. He is looking for a chemist's because he has cut his hand. He asks a lady he sees in the street if she can help. She says that of course she will try. He thanks her. She says that if he goes to the town centre there is chemist in Castle Street. He asks her how far it is and she replies that it is about ten minutes on foot. He says that he has a car but she suggests he leaves the car and walks because parking is difficult. He asks for exact directions and she tells him to go to the end of this street and turn left into Park Avenue. Take the third street on the right and then follow the sign to the Town centre. The chemist is about a hundred metres further. He thanks her again!*

