

## Part A Present and past continuous, possessive adjectives

\*\*Yowann ha Jenifer (kemmerys dhiworth kynsa vershon steus KDL dyskans 3)

**1** Yowann a drig yn Truru gans **y wreg** ha **y deylu**. Hanow **y wreg** yw Jenifer. Yma dhedha mab, Peder **y hanow**, ha myrgh, Lowena **hy hanow**. Lowena yw pymthek bloedh, ha Peder yw dewdhek bloedh. Yma **aga skol** yn Truru. Yowann yw gwerther lyvrow. Yma **y werthji** y'n dre. Ev a werth lyvrow kernewek ha keltek. Jenifer yw skrifennyades. Yma **hy soedhva** y'n dre ogas dhe werthji Yowann. Hi a ober rag kowethas-surheans. Teylu pur lowen yns i!

**2** My a drig yn Truru gans **ow gwreg** ha **m teylu**. Hanow **ow gwreg** yw Jenifer. Yma dhyn mab, Peder **y hanow**, ha myrgh, Lowena **hy hanow**. Lowena yw pymthek bloedh, ha Peder yw dewdhek bloedh. Yma **aga skol** yn Truru. My yw gwerther lyvrow. Yma dhymm gwerthji y'n dre. My a werth lyvrow kernewek ha keltek. Jenifer yw skrifennyades. Yma **hy soedhva** y'n dre ogas dhe **m gwerthji**. Hi a ober rag kowethas-surheans. Teylu pur lowen on ni!

**3** My a drig yn Truru gans **ow theylu**. Hanow **ow mamm** yw Jenifer. Yma dhymm tas, Yowann **y hanow**, ha hwoer, Lowena **hy hanow**. Lowena yw pymthek bloedh, ha my yw dewdhek bloedh. Yma **agan skol** yn Truru. **Ow thas** yw gwerther lyvrow. Yma dhodho gwerthji y'n dre. Ev a werth lyvrow kernewek ha keltek. **Ow mamm** yw skrifennyades. Yma **hy soedhva** y'n dre ogas dhe gwerthji **agan tas**. Hi a ober rag kowethas-surheans. Teylu pur lowen on ni!

*Here are three versions, the second and third are written by the father and by the son. These illustrate the effects of the possessive adjectives.*

### Gerva

|                 |                    |                 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ha'y            | and his            | See note 2      |
| y wreg          | his wife           | See note 1      |
| Peder y hanow   | his name is Peter  | See note 3      |
| Lowena hy hanow | her name is Lowena | See note 3      |
| aga skol        | their school       | See note 1      |
| gwerther lyvrow | bookseller         |                 |
| y werthji       | his shop           | See note 1      |
| a werth         | sells              | gwertha to sell |
| hy soedhva      | her office         | See note 1      |
| ow gwreg        | my wife            | See note 1      |
| ha'm teylu      | and my family      | See note 2      |
| dhe'm gwerthji  | to my shop         | See note 2      |
| ow theylu       | my family          | See note 1      |
| ow mamm         | my mother          | See note 1      |
| agan skol       | our school         | See note 1      |
| agan tas        | our father         | See note 1      |

## Notennow

1 *The possessive adjectives are*

ow<sup>3</sup> (*my*)                      dha<sup>2</sup>(*your*)    y<sup>2</sup>(*his*)                      hy<sup>3</sup>(*her*)

agan(*our*)                      agas(*your*)                      aga<sup>3</sup>(*their*)

ow, hy and aga all cause a third mutation of the following word (whether masculine or feminine, singular or plural)

dha and y cause a second mutation of the following word (whether masculine or feminine, singular or plural)

penn (*head*): ow fenn, dha benn, y benn, hy fenn, agan penn, agas penn, aga fenn

kath(*cat*): ow hath, dha gath, y gath, hy hath, agan kath, agas kath, aga hath

tas (*father*): ow thas, dha das, y das, hy thas, agan tas, agas tas, aga thas

2 ha + ow is not liked so there is a contraction used and

ha + ow becomes ha'm

ha + dha becomes ha'th

dhe + ow becomes dhe'm

dhe + dha becomes dhe'th

'm does not cause a mutation; 'th causes a special form of the 5<sup>th</sup> mutation (more on this later)

3 *Adjectival clauses. Cornish has an idiomatic way of saying*

*I have a son, his name is Peter: Yma mab dhymm, Peder y hanow*

*There is the pub, its name is The Red Lion. Ottena an diwotti, An Lew Rudh y hanow*

*That is John, his hair is black Henn yw Jowan, du y wols.*

**Exercise A1** Complete the sentences, paying particular attention to the mutations required after the possessive adjectives.

Example: Terrys yw his kador = Terrys yw y gador

- 1 Yma *my* pluvonn war an gador
- 2 Yma *her* tas ha *her* mamm yn Berlin
- 3 Yma *your* broder yn Karesk
- 4 *Their* kegin yw rudh gans kroglennow rudhwynn
- 5 Yma nown bras dhe *my* ki ha dhe *my* cat.
- 6 An den na, Edward *his* hanow, yw *our* tasgwynn
- 7 *Your (pl)* karr yw pur goth
- 8 Yma *my* teylu yn chi bras hag arnowydh
- 9 *His* koffi yw yeyn lemmyn
- 10 *Her* koffi yw toemm

## Part B

You may remember that in lesson 5 there was a note:

ow in front of the verb makes the present participle

ow mos going ow tos coming ow kul doing

ow splanna shining owth oberi working

these present participles are used with the long form of bos, owth is used when the following verb begins with a vowel.

In English we make the present participle by adding -ing to the infinitive (go, going; read, reading), in Cornish we put ow in front of the infinitive. This is not the same ow that means my. Ow meaning my is followed by a third mutation, ow making the present participle causes a fourth mutation! (Don't worry there are only 5 and a half mutations, so nearly there!)

4<sup>th</sup> mutation also known as the hard mutation or provection

|                 |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|
|                 | b | ch | d | ga | ge | gi | gl | gr | gw | gy | go | gu | gro | gru | k | m | p | t |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> | p |    | t | ka | ke | ki | kl | kr | kw | ky | ko | ku | kro | kru |   |   |   |   |

|        |            |           |              |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| bos    | to be      | ow pos    | being        |
| gul    | to do/make | ow kul    | doing/making |
| prena  | to buy     | ow prena  | buying       |
| dos    | to come    | ow tos    | coming       |
| mos    | to go      | ow mos    | going        |
| berrhe | to shorten | ow perrhe | shortening   |

Note galloes and mynnes do not have a present participle

The present participle is used with the long form of the verb bos in the present and imperfect tenses to make the present and past continuous tenses.

The sun is shining

Yma an howl ow splanna

The sun was shining

Yth esa an howl ow splanna

I am reading a book

Yth esov ow redya lyver

I was reading a book

Yth esen vy ow redya lyver

The cats are sleeping

Yma'n kathes ow koska

The cats were sleeping

Yth esa an kathes ow koska

You are shortening the coat

Yth esos ow perrhe an kota.

You are shortening the coat

Yth eses ow perrhe an kota.

### Exercise B1

Translate the following into Cornish:

1) We are selling books.

6 The teachers are working in the school.

2) He is speaking Cornish.

7 The children are working too.

3) I am reading a book.

8 The people are talking to the children.

4) She is learning Breton.

9 The friends are talking.

5) You are fishing.

10 The men are sleeping

### Exercise B2

Write about 50 words Kerdh war an treth (A walk on the beach)