

Dyskans peswar ha tri-ugens (64)

An peswora dyskans ha tri-ugens

Dasweles *Revision*

(i) *Word Order*

There have been a number of examples in the reading passages showing how Cornish emphasises a word by putting it first in the sentence.

e.g.

Pur skwith yw ev. = He is very tired.

Ev yw pur skwith = He is very tired.

Lyver my re gollas = I have lost a book. This emphasises that it is a book that has been lost'

Notice the effect of word order as you study Cornish. Caradar considered flexibility of word order and the variable emphasis that it can produce to be a main feature of the language.

(ii) *Mutation*

Note that we say an yeth kernewek with no mutation of the adjective. After s and th there is no soft (2nd) mutation of p / t / k

Thus eglos vras but eglos teg

an yeth vretonek but an yeth kernewek

(iii) *Dhe + gul + preceding object*

Yethow keltek a wra ev dhe studhya

This sentence starts with the object yethow keltek to give it some emphasis, and gul is used as an auxiliary verb. In such a case dhe is inserted before the verb noun studhya

Kernewek a wra ev dhe dhyski. He learns Cornish.

Y lytherow a wra hi dhe redya She reads his letters.

Pandr'a wra ev dhe leverel? What does he say?

(This applies to the other auxiliary verbs also e.g.: Pandr'a vynn'ta dhe eva? What do you want to drink?)

Oberenn 1 Exercise 1

Translate the following into Cornish as in the above examples by putting the object first and using gul as an auxiliary followed by dhe and the verb noun to express the English verb.

- 1) He learns Cornish.*
- 2) He drinks beer.*
- 3) He sells books*
- 4) What does he read?*
- 5) He reads Cornish books.*

Oberenn 2 Exercise 2

Trey l an lavarow a syw dhe Gernewek. *Translate the following into Cornish.*

- 1) *We saw the teacher ordering the children to go to the classroom.*
- 2) *They were told to leave the city.*
- 3) *We believe the milkman was a good man.*
- 4) *As soon as the woman stood up, the speaker became angry.*
- 5) *Although I was coming to see him, he was not in the house.*
- 6) *Since we have come in the car, we are not tired.*
- 7) *The box was nearly burned with the rubbish.*
- 8) *I shall clean the house tomorrow.*
- 9) *In spring the days lengthen.*
- 10) *John's grandfather has grown old.*
- 11) *Let us clean the city.*
- 12) *If we see it, we shall give it to the policeman.*
- 13) *She nearly lost it.*
- 14) *We knew he would die.*
- 15) *They said the queen would be coming to Cornwall.*
- 16) *You wanted to stay at home*
- 17) *If he wanted to see the priest, he would go to the church on Sunday.*
- 18) *Seeing her in the darkness, he wanted to kiss her.*
- 19) *As the children played in the park, the parents met in the café.*
- 20) *The dog was in the middle of the garden.*

Oberenn 3 Exercise 3

Skrif, yn Kernewek, a-dro dhe 200 ger. *Write, in Cornish, about 200 words*

Keskows yn gorvarghas *A conversation in a supermarket.*