

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans seytek warn ugens

Seytegves dyskans warn ugens

Summary of **dos**. Conjunctions **kyn**⁵ and **a-ban**² in affirmative and negative clauses.
The adverb **nammna**²

Tus Ifarn.

“Eus, a² Vyghtern,” a leveris an epskop. “Niver bras anedha a² drig yn Karesk wosa termyn Epskop Asser. Agas tas-gwynn, Myghtern Alfred (*requiescat in pace*) a² wrug y gar Asser, Epskop Karesk. Kembrek ova ha kar an² Vrythonyon.”

Nyns o pes da an myghtern, dell heveli. An epskop o den kolonnek, ha ganso kerensa kristyon orth y² bobel oll, ha Sowson ha Kernowyon. Marth o ganso bos serrys an myghtern yn kever an² Gernowyon. Dres ogas ha kansblydhen, nyns esa bresel gans an² Gernowyon. An epskop da ny² vynna saw kres dhe² besya bys vykken.

Byttegyns, an abas ny² gara an² Gernowyon. Yth esa nebes menegh² gernewek yn y² vanaghti. An² dus ma a² vynna pup-prys tevi aga gols hir warlergh, kepar ha'n² venegh² geltek y'n oesow koth. I a² grodhvola pub blydhen dhe² Bask, ow leverel nag o an seythun na ewn dhe'n goel na.

“Eus,” yn-medh an abas, “yma lies Brython yn Karesk ha lies managh kernewek y'n managhti.”

Ev a hwilas neptra dhe leverel rag kabla an² Gernowyon. Ena, ev a² borthas kov a'n hwedhel koth derivys orto nans o dewgens blydhen gans den re² wrussa omladh erbynn an² Dhanogyon pan omsettsons war² Garek. Den a'n² Gernowyon re² wrussa treghi an penn dhiworth Danek marow. Y² worra yn kist re² wrussa hag ena leverel dhe lies Kernow y² vos penn neb duw keltek - neb duw pagan. An hwedhel ma a² dherivis an abas yn fordh pur sad.

Mar⁴ teffa Bran y honan rag dibenna an abas, pur lowen via an epskop.

Hag ev ow klywes an hwedhel, moy ha moy serrys eth an myghtern. Wor'tiwedh, ev a² dreylyas troha'n epskop.

“Kristonyon² dha yns dhe² wir, dha² Vrythonyon, a Arloedh Epskop!” yn-medh ev. “Nag yns, dell² hevel! Tus pagan, tus an jowl, tus ifarn yns i”

Gerva.

kolonnek	good-hearted	omladh	to fight
kansblydhen ^f	century	erbynn	against
bresel (breselyow)	war	Danek (Danogyon)	Dane
ny ² ...saw	only	omsettya war ²	to attack
bys vykken	for ever	pagan	pagan
gols	hair	sad	serious
Pask	Easter	mar ⁴ teffa	if...had come
hwilas	to look for	eth	became
neptra	something	gis (gisow)	custom, fashion
kabla	to blame	ewn	correct, right
goel (goelyow)	feast, festival		

Govynnadow

- 1) Pw o tas-gwynn Athelstan?
- 2) Prag nag o an myghtern pes da?
- 3) Py par den o an epskop?
- 4) Prag na² gara an abas an² Gernowyon?
- 5) Pyth o an gis koth a'n² venegh² geltek?
- 6) P'eur klywas an abas an hwedhel yn kever an penn?
- 7) Pw o an den a'n² Gernowyon y'n hwedhel?
- 8) Pw o an duw keltek?
- 9) Prag yth o an myghtern serrys?
- 10) Prag y krys Athelstan bos an² Gernowyon "tus ifarn"?

Gramasek.

A. The verb **dos** (to come)

Present/Future Tense

dov	I come/shall come
deudh	You come/will come
deu	He etc. comes/will come
deun	We come/shall come
dewgh	You come/ will come
dons	They come/will come

Past (Preterite) Tense

deuth	I came
deuthys	You came
deuth	He/She/It came
deuthen	We came
deuthewgh	You came
deuthons	They came

Imperfect Tense

den	I used to come/came
des	You used to come/came
do	He used to come/came
den	We used to come/came
dewgh	You used to come/came
dens	They used to come/came

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

dothyen	I had come/would come
dothyes	You had come/would come
dothya	He had come/would come
dothyen	We had come/would come
dothyewgh	You had come/would come
dothyens	They had come/would come

Present Subjunctive

dyffiv
dyffi
deffo
dyffyn
dyffowgh
deffons

Imperfect Subjunctive

mar⁴ teffen	if I came/had come
mar teffes	if you came/had come
mar teffa	if he came/had come
mar teffen	if we came/had come
mar teffewgh	if you came/had come
mar teffens	if they came/had come

Imperative

deus!	come!	deun!	let us come! (come on!)
des!	let him come	dewgh!	come!
		dens!	let them come!

As with **mos** (see dysk. 34), **dos** has a little used perfect tense which is omitted here.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using the correct form of **dos** in verbal sentences with the correct particle and mutation.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) I came. | 8) We have come | 15) I used to come. |
| 2) He comes. | 9) You would come. | 16) If they did not come. |
| 3) They come. | 10) They had come. | 17) Come! |
| 4) We used to come. | 11) If we came. | 18) Let him come. |
| 5) They used not to come. | 12) He did not come. | 19) He had come. |
| 6) She came. | 13) They will come. | 20) She would not come |
| 7) They came. | 14) You will not come. | |

B. Conjunctions **kyn⁵ (although) and **a-ban**² (since).** Like the conjunctions studied in dyskansow 27, 33, and 36, these are always followed by the verb. **Kyn**⁵ becomes **kynth** when followed by a vowel, or “**h**”:

Kyn⁵ ferwis an tas-gwynn, an molleth a² wortas.

Although the grandfather died, the curse remained.

Tewdar re bia ow⁴ **konis a-ban**² **dhrehevis an howl.**

Tewdar had been working since the sun rose.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Tewdar lived in Exeter although he was Cornish.
- 2) Since the abbot had spoken about the head, the king had been angry.
- 3) Although Tewdar saw Aethelflaed, he could not speak with her.
- 4) Since Asser was bishop, the Cornish had lived in Exeter.
- 5) Although he was a friend of King Alfred, he was a Celt.

C. **Nammna² (nearly).** This adverb always precedes the verb it goes with. It becomes **nammnag** before vowels in parts of **bos** and **mos**.

Nammna² goedhas ev.

He nearly fell.

Nammna² grysis an hwedhel gokki.

I nearly believed the silly story.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) She almost wept (**oelas**).
- 2) We nearly saw the king.
- 3) The bishop nearly left Exeter.
- 4) The sun almost shone.
- 5) He nearly lost the Head.

D. Conjunctions with a negative verb. **Kyn**⁵ and **a-ban**² both take **na**² as the negative particle before the verb. (The adverb **nammna** is not used with a negative verb.)

Kyn nag eth dhe² **Gernow, y**⁵ **hwelas y**² **gowetha.**

Although he did not go to Cornwall, he saw his friends.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) Although the abbot did not tell the truth, the king was angry.
- 2) Since the Cornish cannot stay in Exeter, they will go to Cornwall.
- 3) Since the abbot did not like the Cornish, he wanted to blame them.
- 4) Although we cannot stay in Cornwall, we will go there.
- 5) Since Cornish is not difficult, many people will learn it.

Skrif.

Do you think stories based on Cornish history are likely to encourage people to study the language, history, and culture of Cornwall?