

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans onan ha dewgens

Kynsa dyskans ha dewgens

Summary of **godhvos**. Present subjunctive with **erna²**, **pan²**, **kettell²**, etc.
Verb-noun as object of verb. **Rag** and **Dhe²** with verb-noun to express purpose.
Mar²/maga⁵...avel/dell² meaning “as...as”.

Hembrenkyas Nowydh

“Na² drest nevra dhe lavar den!”

Wor’tiwedh, ha pur lent, Tewdar a² gonvedhas falsuri an myghtern sowsnek. Hag ev ow⁴ tos dhe Garesk gans ro Krer Sans, Athelstan ny² vynnas marnas chasya an² Vrythonyon yn-mes a’n² ger.

Yth esa an² dus² voghosek ow⁴ tos war-tu ha’n avon. Tewdar a aswonnis maw orth penn an keskerdh. Ev a² dremenas an avon hag yth esa marth meur ganso ow⁴ kweles Tewdar.

“Res yw kavoes fordh war-tu ha Lannstefan,” yn-medh ev dhe’n maw. Tewdar ny² wrussa mos mar² bell avel an avon Tamer, mes y² das a² wre kewsel treweythyow yn kever managhti keltek Lannstefan esa dres an Tamer.

“Fatell?” a² wovynnas an maw.

“Ke troha’n howlsedhes, a-dhiworth an avon Esk,” a² worthybis Tewdar. Yn gwella prys an maw ny² dhisputyas, hag ev eth dhe² -ves.

Tewdar ny² wodhya pyth dhe² wul. Hwilas y² das ha’y² vamm a² wrug. Skon moy a² dus a² dremenas an avon ha sywya an kynsa maw. Ena y⁵ teuth bagas a² dus a aswonnis Tewdar yn⁵ ta.

“A² Dewdar,” yn-medhons i, meur aga anken, “Marow yw dha² das ha’th⁵ vamm. Nyns eus dhyn hembrenkyas vydh lemmyn, marnas ty!”

“Gwith pub eur oll an² gyst ha’n Penn!”

Y² das re² glywsa molleth an Penn rag ev dh’y² dhannvon dhe² -ves!

Nyns esa termyn dhodho dhe² gyni. An² bobel re’n dewissa hembrenkyas yn le y² das.

“Kewgh dhe Lannstefan. Kewgh troha’n howlsedhes,” yn-medh ev.” My a² wra gortos erna² dheffo an² dus erell.”

Gerva

falsuri	foul play	klywes	to feel, experience
ny ²marnas	only	kyni	to lament
boghosek	poor	dewis	to choose, elect
mar ² bell avel	as far as	erna ² dheffo an ² dus erell	
Lannstefan	Launceston		until the other people come
a-dhiworth	away from	anken (ankenow)	distress

Govynnadow

- 1) A² wreta tybi (think) an myghtern dhe² dhos dhe² Garesk dhe² jasya an² Gernowyon yn-mes a'n² ger?
- 2) Prag yth o an² Gernowyon "tus² voghosek"?
- 3) Prag y⁵ tannvonas Tewdar an² Gernowyon dhe Lannstefan?
- 4) Fatell² wodhya Tewdar yn kever an managhti yn Lannstefan?
- 5) A² ylli Tewdar kavoes y² das ha'y² vamm?
- 6) Pw a² dherivis orth Tewdar yn kever y² das ha'y² vamm?
- 7) Pyth a hwarva dhedha?
- 8) Fatell² wrug y² das "klywes molleth an Penn"?
- 9) Pw a² veu hembrenkyas nowydh an² Gernowyon?
- 10) Prag y⁵ hwrug Tewdar gortos?

Gramasek

A. The verb godhvos "to know."

In part this verb is a compound of **bos**. The verb **godhvos** means to know facts, as compared with **aswonn** which we met in lesson 29, and which means to know a person or a place. Like **bos**, **godhvos** has a separate future tense. (see lessons 28 & 33)

Present

gonn	I know/shall know
godhes	You know/will know
goer	He knows/will know
godhon	We know/shall know
godhowgh	You know/will know
godhons	They know/will know

Past (Preterite) Tense

godhvev	I knew
godhves	You knew
godhva	He etc. knew
godhven	We knew
godhvewgh	You knew
godhvons	They knew

Imperfect Tense

godhyen	I used to know/knew
godhyes	You used to know etc.
godhya	He used to know etc.
godhyen	We used to know etc.
godhyewgh	You used to know etc.
godhyens	They used to know

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense

godhvien	I had known etc.
godhvies	You had known etc.
godhvia	He had known etc.
godhvien	We had known etc.
godhviewgh	You had known etc.
godhviens	They had known etc.

Present Subjunctive

godhviv
godhvi
godhvo
godhvyn
godhvowgh
godhvons

Imperfect Subjunctive

mar⁴ kodhven	if I knew/had known
mar kodhves	if you knew etc.
mar kodhve	if he knew etc.
mar kodhven	if we knew etc.
mar kodhvewgh	if you knew etc.
mar kodhvons	if they knew etc.

(See grammar section for use of the present subjunctive)

Future Tense

godhvydhav	I shall know
godhvydhydh	You will know
godhvydh	He will know
godhvydhyn	We shall know
godhvydhowgh	You will know
godhvydhons	They will know

Imperative

godhvydh	know!
godhvydhes	let him/her know!
godhvydhyn	let us know!
godhvydhewgh	know!
godhvydhens	let them know!

Past Participle.

godhvedhys (known)

godhvedhys yw it is known

Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish using verbal sentences where possible.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) I know. | 8) You would know. | 15) We had known. |
| 2) We used to know. | 9) Tewdar knew. | 16) I shall know. |
| 3) She knew. | 10) Let them know. | 17) They used to know. |
| 4) If I knew. | 11) It is known. | 18) If you knew. |
| 5) He will know. | 12) We shall know. | 19) We know. |
| 6) They had known. | 13) She has known. | 20) Do you know? |
| 7) I have known. | 14) He knows. | |

B. Present subjunctive with conjunctions. The present subjunctive is used after conjunctions such as **pan²**, **erna²**, and **kettell²**, to show an indefinite future action, i.e. an event which may, or may not take place:

My a² vynn gortos erna² dheffo an² dus erell. I shall wait until the other people come. (It is not certain that they will come! **Deffo** is the 3rd. sing. pres. subj. of **dos** and was given in dyskans 37.)

Mos a² wrav pan² dheffons.

I shall go when they come.

Pan² wodhviv an gorthyp, lowen vydhav.

When I know the answer, I shall be happy.

Mos dhe² -ves a² wrons kettell² dhyffiv.

They will go away as soon as I come.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) We shall speak Cornish when we know it.
- 2) I shall stay until you come.
- 3) Tewdar will wait until Aethelflaed comes.
- 4) They will study Cornish until they know it well.
- 5) We shall go as soon as they come.
- 6) You will be happy when you know the language.
- 7) Wait until I come.
- 8) When you know the words you will sing better.
- 9) As soon as they come we can start work.
- 10) When we know why the king drove the Cornish away, we shall understand the story.

C. Verb-Noun as the Object of a Verb. A number of verbs can take a verb-noun as an object:

Athelstan ny² vynnas marnas chasya an² Vrythonyon yn-mes a'n² ger.
Athelstan only wanted to drive the Britons out of the city.

Tewdar a assavas sawya y² das.
Tewdar tried to save his father.

Notice that in this kind of sentence the English particle “to” is not translated into Cornish.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Cornish.

- 1) The Cornish tried to cross the river.
- 2) They wanted to escape (**diank**).
- 3) We hope to see you.
- 4) She likes to help people.
- 5) He is trying to speak Cornish.
- 6) Tewdar decided to wait.
- 7) I expect to see you. (**gwaytya** to expect)
- 8) We would like to go.
- 9) The bishop tried to help the Cornish.
- 10) They began to leave the city.

D. Rag and dhe² with verb-noun to express Purpose.

Take care to distinguish this construction from the previous one in which purpose is not shown.)

An souder a² dhrehevis y² gledha rag gweskel y² das.
The soldier raised his sword to strike his father.

An Sowson eth dhe leski chio w an² Gernowyon.
The English went to burn the houses of the Cornish.

Ni a² dheuth dhe² weles an myghtern.
We came to see the king.

In the last two examples, and in similar sentences using “come” and “go” in English, it is possible to translate as:

“The English went and burned the houses of the Cornish.”
but the construction in Cornish is still the same, i.e. verb + **dhe²** + verb-noun.

Exercise 4. If purpose is shown, it is usually possible to insert “in order” before the “to” in the English sentence. Translate the following into Cornish, with or without rag or dhe², bearing this in mind.

- 1) We study to learn Cornish.
- 2) We want to learn Cornish.
- 3) The king decided to drive the Cornish out of Exeter.
- 4) The bishop tried to soothe him.
- 5) Tewdar ran away to escape.
- 6) Athelstan came to Exeter to give a bone of St. Chad to the monastery.
- 7) Tewdar’s father went and opened the door.
- 8) The soldier tried to kill him.
- 9) We learn Cornish to save the language.
- 10) He opened the door to see who was there.

E. Mar²/Maga⁵...avel/dell² = as.....as.

Tewdar ny² wrussa mos mar² bell avel an Avon Tamer.

Tewdar had not been as far as the River Tamar.

Mos a² wra mar skon dell² dheffons.

He will go as quickly as they come.

Avel is used followed by a noun as in the first example, and **dell²** is used when followed by a verb, as in the second.

Avel combines with pronouns as follows:

avelov	as me	avelon	as us
avelos	as you	avelowgh	as you
avello	as him	avella	as them
avelli	as her		

Both **mar²** and **maga⁵** are used for the first “as,” though perhaps **mar²** is commoner. **Maga⁵** is used particularly in the phrase **maga⁵ ta** which can mean “as well” or “also” as in English.

Exercise 5. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) They went as far as the river.
- 2) It is as easy as Cornish.
- 3) The box was as big as a man’s head.
- 4) Coffee should be (**a² dal bos**) as black as the devil (**an jowl**), as hot as hell, and as sweet as love.
- 5) Tewdar is not as old as you are.
- 6) The Cornish are not as poor as you think.
- 7) Work as long as you like.
- 8) They walked as far as they could.
- 9) The Reeve was as sad as the Bishop.
- 10) Aethelflaed was sad as well.