

Part A *Present and past continuous, possessive adjectives*

****Yowann ha Jenifer** (kemerys dhyworth kynsa versyon 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 bloodh, ha Peder yw dewdhek bloodh. Yma **aga skol** yn Truru. Yowann yw gwerther lyvrow. Yma **y werthji** y'n dre. Ev a werth lyvrow kernewek ha keltek. Jenifer yw skrifenyades. Yma **hy sodhva** 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 bloodh, ha Peder yw dewdhek bloodh. Yma **aga skol** yn Truru. My yw gwerther lyvrow. Yma dhymm gwerthji y'n dre. My a werth lyvrow kernewek ha keltek. Jenifer yw skrifenyades. Yma **hy sodhva** 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 hwor, Lowena **hy hanow**. Lowena yw pymthek bloodh, ha my yw dewdhek bloodh. 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 skrifenyades. Yma **hy sodhva** 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

y wreg	his wife	See note 1
ha'y	and his	See note 2
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	
a werth	sells	gwertha to sell
y werthji	his shop	See note 1
hy sodhva	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*

ow³ (*my*) dha²(*your*) y²(*his*) hy³(*her*)

agan(*our*) agas(*your*) aga³(*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 5th 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* pluven 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* tas gwynn
- 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 tomm

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!)

4th 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 th	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 gallos 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 were 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)