

Part A

**** Keskows** (kemerys dhyworth Holyewgh an Lergth I §188)

- Jori: My a vynnas gweles an fylm y'n bellwolok nyhewer mes klav en vy ha res o dhymm gortos y'm gweli. Ytho ny yllis gweles an fylm.
 Maria: Ogh, drog yw genev klewes henna. Gwell os ta lemmyn, dell hevel.
 Jori: Gwir. Yth esa anwos euthyk warnav, dell dybav. A wruss'ta mires orto?
 Maria: Gwrug. My a wrug mires orto.
 Jori: Fatel o an fylm na, ytho? O ev da?
 Maria: Nyns o an fylm na meur dhe les. Kepar ha pub prys an den da a wrug fetha an dus dhrog!
 Jori: A wrug ev kavos an venyn deg ynwedh?
 Maria: Gwrug, heb mar.
 Jori: Ny vern. Yn gwiryonedh, kas yw genev fylmow a'n par na!

Gerva

fylm (g) fylmow/fylmys	<i>film</i>	
nyhewer	<i>last night</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
My a vynnas	<i>I wanted</i>	<i>Note 6</i>
Ny yllis	<i>I couldn't</i>	<i>Note 6</i>
drog yw genev	<i>I'm sorry</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
dell hevel		<i>Note 2</i>
gwir	<i>true</i>	
bos anwos war	<i>to have a cold</i>	<i>Note 3</i>
A wruss'ta ...	<i>Did you ...</i>	<i>Note 6</i>
mires orto	<i>To look at it</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
meur dhe les	<i>of interest</i>	
Kepar ha pub prys	<i>Just like always</i>	
fetha	<i>to beat</i>	
tus	<i>people</i>	an dus
a'n par na	<i>of that sort</i>	

Notennow

1 Cornish has some special adverbs for the time at which something happens
 nyhewer = *last night* haneth = *tonight*

dygynsete *the day before yesterday* de *yesterday* hedhyw *today*
 a-vorow *tomorrow* trenja *the day after tomorrow*

warlena *last year* hevlana *this year* an vledhen a dheu *next year*

2 there are some expressions which are really conversation fillers

Dell hevel *it seems*

Dell dybav *I think*

dell brederav *I think*

dell grysav *I believe*

3 to have a cold

yma anwos warnav *I have a cold (there is a cold on me)*
 yth esa anwos warnav *I had a cold*

4 mires orth

orth *like war above also declines*

war	on	orth	at
warn av	on me	orthi v	at me
warn as	on you	orthi s	at you
warnod ho	on him	orto o	at him
warned hi	on her	orti i	at her
warn an	on us	orthyn n	at us
warnow gh	on you	orthow gh	at you
warned ha	on them	orta a	at them

Once again notice the endings

5 drog yw genev

This is literally bad is with me and may be taken to be the opposite of da yw genev and thus to mean I don't like, it is however generally used idiomatically to mean I'm sorry

6 the past (preterite) tense of the auxiliary verbs

The present tense of gul was given in dyskans 3 and the present tense of gallos and mynnes was given in dyskans 6. Here is the simple past (or preterite) tense.

gul	to do	gallos	to be able to	mynnes	to want to
gwrug	I did	gyllis	I could	mynnis	I wanted
gwrussys	you did	gyllsys	you could	mynsys	you wanted
gwrug	he did	gallas	he could	mynnas	he wanted
gwrug	she did	gallas	she could	mynnas	she wanted
gwrussyn	we did	gyllsyn	we could	mynsyn	we wanted
gwrussowgh	you did	gyllsowgh	you could	mynsowgh	you wanted
gwrussons	they did	gallsons	they could	mynsons	they wanted

The verbs given are the forms which mean yes, to say no you need to put na in front and mutate: na wrug vy, na allas, na vynsons

To make a statement you need the particle a: my a vynnas I wanted, ty a allas you could, hwi a wrug you did.

To make the question you need the a particle and the conjugated form of the verb: A yllis mos? Could I go? A vynsons gweles an fylm na? Did they want to see that film? A wrussys ta gweles an fylm? (this is usually A wruss'ta gweles an fylm?)

To make the negative statement or question you need ny or a ny plus the conjugated form of the verb: Ny wrussys ta gorthebi an govyn. (Usually Ny wruss'ta gorthebi an govynn) You didn't answer the question A ny vynsys mos dhe'n cinema? Didn't you want to go to the cinema?

Exercise A1

Use the past tense of gul to translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) I went to Rennes.
- 2) She sent the letter.
- 3) They spoke to you.
- 4) We did not work.
- 5) You did not write..
- 6) He did not fish
- 7) Did he sell the book? Yes.
- 8) Did you drink the wine? Yes.

Exercise A2 Translate the following into Cornish. Example: Have you read 'Gwariow Mus' A wruss'ta redya 'Gwariow Mus'?

- 1) Do you work in Truro? No.
- 2) Did they write to their aunt? No.
- 3) Do you learn Spanish? No.
- 4) Did he read your letter? Yes.
- 5) Did we drink the coffee? No.

Exercise A3. Translate the following into Cornish, using the past forms of gallos or mynnes

- 1) I wanted to go to London .
- 2) We could not drink the beer. .
- 3) Could you send the letter? No.
- 4) Did you want to read the letter? Yes.
- 5) I could work in the bookshop

Part B

In English most interrogatives start with *w*: what, when, where, why, **but** how. In Cornish most start with *p*: pyth, pandra, ple, p'eur, prag, **but** fatel.

What: (i) Pyth yw hemma? What is this?

This requires answers of the form Hemm yw ... or ... yw hemma

(ii) Pandr'a wruss'ta skrifa? What did you write?

This requires answers of the form My a wrug skrifa ...

Conventionally Pyth is used with the verb bos and Pandra with other verbs. Grammatically here pandra should be used with dhe: Pandr'a wruss'ta dhe skrifa?; as should the other auxiliary verbs: Pandr'a vyn'ta dhe eva? But in speech you will often hear this 'dhe' omitted.

*When: P'eur hwruss'ta mos? When did you go?

This requires answers of the form My a wrug mos

(What time: Py eur yw? Do not confuse with P'eur.....)

Where: Ple'ma'n gorsav? Where is the station?

This requires answers of the form Yma'n gorsav ...

*Why: Prag y hwruss'ta mos ena? Why did you go there? Answers later!

* These have not been met yet, more on this later; they both involve a 5th mutation.

Exercise B1

Read the following passage. Do **not** translate it. Answer the questions below, in complete sentences, in **Cornish**.

*palores (b) = *chough*

Yth esa palores* war an als an gwenton ma, ogas dhe vargen tir Mester Rosveur. Hi a wrug hwilas boos ena. Yma palores war Arvow Kernow ynwedh ha meurgerys yw an balores gans Kernowyon.

Yn-medh Mestres Rosveur dh'y howethes, "Da yw genev gweles an edhen dhu ma, gans diwarr rudh. Martesen hi a wra kavos gour hware ha ni a yll gweles neyth ogas dhe'n mor. I a wra kavos preves y'n gwels war an als rag an re yowynk. Yn sur, 'nyns yw marow Myghtern Arthur!' "

- a) Ple'th esa palores an gwenton ma?
- b) Pyth esa hi ow kul ena?
- c) Ple'ma palores ynwedh herwydh an skrif ma?
- d) Pyth a vynn Mestres Rosveur gweles y'n termyn a dheu?

Exercise B2

Write 50 – 100 words on Kerdh y'n dre (A walk in the town)