

## Dyskans eth warn ugens (28)

### An ethves dyskans warn ugens

*Present tense*

#### Part A

**\*\* An Viaj** from An Teylu Banalek gans Graham Sandercock (nebes amendys)

Dy' Gwener **yw** yn mis Gortheren, ha res **yw** dhe Vestres Banalek mos dhe weles kenderow yn Pennsans. Hy thowl **yw** kemeres an tren mes nebes diwedhes **yw** hi. Ytho, **hi a dhalleth** ponya a-hys an stret war-tu ha'n gorsav. **Hedhi a wra hi** pols berr ha mires orth hy euryor. Deg wosa pypm **yw** an eur. **Hi a boon** arta ha wortiwedh **hi a dheu** dhe'n gorsav, mes a anal dell **yw** hi.

**Hi a vir** orth an klock bras war fos an gorsav. Dewdhek mynysen wosa pypm eur ha gylls **yw** an tren dhe Bennsans. **Mollethi a wra hi**, pur serrys. Dhe'n dokynva, **hi a wovyn** orth an den, "Dhe by eur y hwra mos an nessa tren dhe Bennsans, mar pleg."

**An den a wra hwilas** yn y euryador bras, prederi pols hag ena gorthebi, "**Ny wra dos tren** kyns hanter wosa hwegh eur."

Nyns **yw** Eva lowen; drog pes **yw** hi. Ytho **hi a wra ervira** mos dhe'n bosti y'n gorsav ha prena hanafas a de. Yn-medh hi dh'y honan, "**Henn a wra skollya** nebes termyn - ha nebes arghans ynwedh."

Y'n bosti **Eva a wra eva** hy the pur lent. Yn hwir da **yw** gensi mires orth an dus ow tos hag ow mos. Wosa hanter our y'n bosti **Eva a glew** der an ughelgowser: "**An bosti a wra degea** dhe benn deg mynysen." Res **yw** dhedhi mos yn-mes a'n bosti ha gortos war an kay yeyn ha gwynsek. Ugens mynysen wosa henna, **hi a glew** lev aral ow kewsel der an ughelgowser: "Soweth, an nessa tren dhe Bennsans **yw** diwedhes. **Ni a wra dihares** a'n lett ma. **Derivadow pella a sew** kyns pell."

#### Gerva

kenderow (g) kenderwi	<i>cousin</i>	
hi a dhalleth (dalleth)	<i>she begins</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
a-hys an stret	<i>along the street</i>	
hi a bon (ponya)	<i>she runs</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
mes a anal	<i>out of breath</i>	
dell yw hi	<i>(as) she is</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
hi a dheu (dos)	<i>she comes</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
hi a glew (klewes)	<i>she hears</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
ni a wra dihares (dihares)	<i>we apologise</i>	
derivadow pella a sew (sewya)	<i>further information follows</i>	

## Notennow

**1** The verbs marked in the passage are all from ‘nominal’ sentences, each is of the form noun/pronoun + 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb + predicate. The 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb in the present tense is usually formed from the stem

verb	meaning		
ponya	to run	My a boon	My a wra ponya
skrifa	to write	Ty a skrif	Ty a wra skrifa
prena	to buy	Ev a bren	Ev a wra prena
klewes	to hear	Hi a glew	Hi a wra klewes
gweles	to see	Ni a wel	Ni a wra gweles
sewya	to follow	Hwi a sew	Hwi a wra sewya
govyn*	to ask	I a wovyn	I a wra govynn
gorthebi	to answer	An den a worthyp	An den a wra gorthebi
dalleth*	to begin	Ty a dhalleth	Ty a wra dalleth
dos <sup>†</sup>	to come	Ev a dheu	Ev a wra dos
mos <sup>†</sup>	to go	An venyn a	An venyn a wra mos
gul <sup>†</sup>	to do/make	Ev a wra	
bos <sup>†</sup>	to be	My yw	
leverel	to say	my a lever	my a wra leverel
mires	to look at	my a vir	my a wra mires
gallos <sup>†</sup>	to be able to	my a yll	
mynnes	to want	my a vynn	

Most verbs drop the ending to form the stem but a few (marked \*) have no ending to drop and a few others (marked<sup>†</sup>) are irregular. Remember this nominal form may only be used in affirmative sentences, when you want to be nose-y or negative you need to conjugate the verb as in part B

## 2 dell

Dell is one of a group of conjunctions which must be followed immediately by the verb: boghosek dell ov vy poor as I am

**Exercise 1 Oberen 1** Translate the following sentences into Cornish. Gwra treylya an lavarow a sew dhe Gernewek.

Example: she walks hi a gerdh; she does walk hi a wra kerdhes

- |                      |                        |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I write            | 6 you (s) read         | 11 Alyn is able to run |
| 2 I do write         | 7 you are able to read | 12 we talk             |
| 3 I want to write    | 8 he buys              | 13 you (pl) begin      |
| 4 I am able to write | 9 he wants to buy      | 14 they come           |
| 5 I am writing       | 10 he does buy         | 15 we go               |

## Part B

**Read the conversation**, taken from *Bora Brav* by Polin Prys. Redyewgh an keskows, kemerys dhyworth Bora Brav gans Polin Prys.

Andi: **Pandr'a brederyd**h a Stefano, Estelle? **A nyns yw** den nebes koynt?

Estelle: **Prag y leveryd**h henna?

Andi: Well. Y'n kynsa le , **ev a dheber** meur a gennin. Hag **ev a red** paper-nowodhow italek, **ny wonn vy** konvedhes ger vyth.

Estelle: Well, **ny redyav ger** vyth a Vretonek mes **ty a red** henna.

Andi: **Ev a skrif** bardhonieth. **Ny skrifav** bardhonieth

*There are several ways to form the present tense in Cornish*

### *Affirmative*

prederi	<i>to think</i>	
my a breder	<i>I think</i>	my a wra prederi
ty a breder	<i>you think</i>	ty a wra prederi
ev a breder	<i>he thinks</i>	ev a wra prederi
hi a breder	<i>she thinks</i>	hi a wra prederi
ni a breder	<i>we think</i>	ni a wra prederi
hwi a breder	<i>you think</i>	hwi a wra prederi
i a breder	<i>they think</i>	i a wra prederi

### *Negative*

ny brederav vy	ny brederydh jy	ny breder ev/hi
ny brederyn ni	ny brederowgh hwi	ny brederons i
ny wrav vy prederi	ny wre' ta prederi	ny wra ev/hi prederi
ny wren ni prederi	ny wrewgh hwi prederi	ny wrons i prederi

### *To form the present tense*

*The endings of the verb for the present tense are regular with very few exceptions*

...av vy      ...ydh jy      ... ev/hi      ...yn ni      ...owgh hwi      ...ons i

*Note: jy and ta may both be added to the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular but ta is used with bos and the auxiliary verbs with jy being used elsewhere*

*These endings are added to the stem of the verb; the stem is found by dropping the last one or two letters of the infinitive form of most verbs*

kara (kar)              gweles (gwel)              prena (pren)              redya (red)  
golghi (golgh)              leverel (lever)              kewsel (kews)              mynnes (mynn)

*A few verbs have no ending to drop*

govyn (govyn)              dalleth (dalleth)              aswon (aswon)

*Some are irregular*

dybri (deber)              lenwel (lanow)              gallos (gyll)              gul (gwra)  
dos (deu)              mos (a)              bos (yw)

Note the -he verbs

berrhe (a verrha) to abbreviate/shorten      gwellhe (a wellha) to improve  
 surhe (a surha) to insure/assure/ensure      tekhe (a dekha) to beautify

<b>gul</b>	<b>gallos</b>	<b>bos</b>	dos	mos
<b>a wrav</b>	<b>a allav</b>	<b>ov</b>	a dhov	av
<b>a wredh (a wre' ta)</b>	<b>a yllydh (a yll' ta)</b>	<b>os</b>	a dheudh	edh
<b>a wra</b>	<b>a yll</b>	<b>yw</b>	<b>a dheu</b>	<b>a</b>
<b>a wra</b>	<b>a yll</b>	<b>yw</b>	<b>a dheu</b>	<b>a</b>
<b>a wren</b>	<b>a yllyn</b>	<b>on</b>	a dheun	en
<b>a wrewgh</b>	<b>a yllowgh</b>	<b>owgh</b>	a dhewgh	ewgh
<b>a wrons</b>	<b>a yllons</b>	<b>yns</b>	a dhons	ons

The parts of the verbs in bold should be known

Present tense      Summary

There are several ways of using the verb in the present in Cornish

Simple present

My a bren bara      *I buy bread*  
 Bara a brenav      *I buy **bread***

The stress is on the first word

Emphatic present

My a wra prena bara      *I (do) buy bread*  
 Bara a wrav vy dhe brena      *I (do) buy **bread***

Continuous present

Yth esov ow prena bara      *I am buying bread*

In addition

My a vynn prena bara      *I want to buy bread*  
 Prena bara a vynnnav      *I want to **buy** bread*  
 Bara a vynnnav dhe brena      *I want to buy **bread***

My a yll prena bara      *I can buy bread*  
 Prena bara a allav      *I can **buy** bread*  
 Bara a allav dhe brena      *I can buy **bread***

## Exercise 2 Oberen 2

Change the following verbs from a positive to a negative statement. Treyl an verbow a sew dhyworth lavar poesedhek dhe negedhek.

Example: my a vynn prena → ny vynnnav prena

- |                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 my a breder   | 6 hi a vynn dos  | 11 ni a worthyp |
| 2 hwi a wra mos | 7 ni a yll redya | 12 hi a bren    |
| 3 ev a dheu     | 8 an den a skrif | 13 hwi a skrif  |
| 4 i a boon      | 9 my yw yowynk   | 14 i yw koth    |
| 5 ty a glew     | 10 ty a wovyn    | 15 ty a breder  |

### **Exercise 3 Oberen 3**

Translate the following. Gwra treylya an lavarow

- 1 I see the dog on a chair.
- 2 There are three pens under a table.
- 4 The two girls walk along the path.
- 5 The three boys speak Breton well.
- 6 The woman is doing the work.
- 7 The cat sleeps on a bed.
- 8 She writes letters in Cornish.
- 9 The car is next to a hedge (ke (g))
- 10 She is listening to music.

**Exercise 4 Oberen 4** Translate the following sentences into Cornish. Gwra treylya an lavarow a sew dhe Gernewek.

Example: *she does not walk* ny wra hi kerdhes; *Does she walk?* A wra hi kerdhes?

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I don't walk                 | 6 Does he sell books?           |
| 2 You (s) do not say           | 7 Do you (pl) speak English?    |
| 3 He does not write            | 8 Doesn't he run fast?          |
| 4 He does not live in Cornwall | 9 They do not live in the tent. |
| 5 We do not go to school       | 10 She doesn't like singing.    |

### **Exercise 5 Oberen 5**

*Mighal lives in Bodmin, works in Exeter, gets up at 5.30 a.m. and leaves the house at 6.45 a.m. His wife Lowena is talking about him. Complete the conversation*

You: Dhe by eur y hwra Mighal sevel?

Lowena: Say he gets up at 5.30 a.m.

You: Ple'ma y ober?

Lowena: Say he works in Exeter and leaves the house at 6.45 a.m.

You: A wrewgh hwi dybri war-barth gorthugherweyth?

Lowena: Say yes you eat together in the evenings

You: Dhe by eur y hwrewgh dybri herwydh usadow?

Lowena: Say you usually eat at 7.30 p.m.

## **Exercise 6 Oberen 6**

Read the following passage then answer, **in English**, the questions which follow.

Yma lemmyn an Gwias Tregellas yn Kresen Kernow yn Resrudh. An gresen ma yw onan pur splann gans meur a spas rag traow kernewek. Y hyllir kavos lyvrow, skeusennow, gwydhyowyow, songistyow ha traow erel. Yma jynnow-amontya gans kevren kesrosweyth ha pup-tra yn drehevyans nowydh gans ayrewnans. Ynwedh yma an gwias naswydh. Henn yw gwias arnowydh. Yma etek rann ha dewugens, pub huni yn-dann gwarel. An displetyans ma a dhalleth yn stevellow an Gresen ha pesya war-nans an grisow bys dhe borth aral an Gresen hag ena yn hel an varghas. I a dheriv hwedhel an istori a Gernow. Rag ensampel: an kynsa ha'n nessa a dhisplek an termyn kynsistorek; an nawves a dhisckwa batel Hingston Down hag a lever bos an Geltyon fethys gans lu a Sowson. Meur dhe les yw pub rann a'n gwias ha teg ha kevarwodhek, ha res yw dhe bub Kernow ha Kernewes mos dh'aga gweles.

- a) *Where are the Tregellas Tapestries to be found?*
- b) *What else may be found there?*
- ch) *How many panels of the tapestry are there?*
- d) *Where does the display begin and where does it continue?*
- e) *Three of the panels are described: which ones and how are they described?*
- f) *What does the last sentence in the passage advise?*