

Dyskans seytek ha dew ugens (57)

An seytegves dyskans ha dew ugens

Subordinate clauses

****Tristys Æthelflæd**

Yth esa skila arbennek rag hemma. Mamm Æthelflæd o pur glav, ha'y thas o pur vysi. An seythen na, nyns esa den vyth dhe witha an voves. Res o dh'y thas spena meur a dermyn gans an Abas ha sodhogyon an Managhti. Yth esa an Myghtern Athelstan ow tos dhe Garesk, dy'Sul nessa dhe ri Krer Sans dhe'n Eglos Managhti. Tus a wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad, Abostol Mersia, hag a via res dhe'n Myghtern gans Æthelflæd, Arlodhes Mersia, modrep an Myghtern. Re a'n Gernowyon o pes da rag bos Chad epskop a'n Eglos Keltek, hag a'n Eglos Sowsnek ynwedh. An krer o arwodh kres ha kerensa ynter an Sowson ha'n Gernowyon yn Karesk.

Byttegyns yth esa bagas aral a brederi bos Askorn Chad arwodh gwasonieth an Gernowyon gans an Sowson. Nag an eyl nag y gila ny wodhya bos krer kottha ha moy dhe les dhe'n Geltyon yn-dann gals a gala gweli yn krowji ryb fos an ger, drefen aga hembrenkyas dh'y dewlel yn-mes a'y ji!

Wortiwedh, y teuth gorthugher an ambos. Res o gortos erna godhas an nos, ma na wella den vyth an dhew war-barth. Tewdar a dhrehedhas an aswa ynter an chiow pan esa an howl ow sedhi. Nyns esa nagonan ena hag yth erviras pesya y fordh war-tu ha'n managhti, hag o fordh ynwedh war-tu ha'n merji. Skon, ev a's gwelas ow kerdhes trohag ev, ha treylya a wrug heb gortos, dhe dhehweles dhe'n aswa. Kyns pell, Æthelflæd a dheuth a-berth y'n aswa ynwedh. Hi a bonyas ogas dhe Dewdar. Byttegyns, nyns esa hi ow minhverthin kepar dell esa kyns. Æthelflæd a viras orth Tewdar ha nyns o re dewl dhe weles dagrow yn dewlagas an voves.

“A Dewdar,” yn-medh hi, “Marow yw ow mamm! Trist vydh ow bewnans heb dhi. Pur dynn yw ow thas ha ny vydh kar dhymmo marnas ty. Pan dheffo an myghtern an seythen a dheu, ow ri dhe onan a'y dus a vynn ev. Mar nyns eus onan a vynnno ow demmedhi, res vydh dhymm mos ha bos managhes!”

Gerva

tus a wre leverel bos an krer	<i>people used to say that the relic was</i>	note 1
res	<i>given</i>	note 5
yth esa bagas aral a brederi	<i>there was another group who thought</i>	note 2
nag an eyl nag y gila	<i>neither the one nor the other</i>	note 3
a wodhya	<i>knew</i>	
erna	<i>until</i>	note 4
ma na wella den vyth	<i>so that no-one might see</i>	
re	<i>some</i>	note 5
pan dheffo an myghtern	<i>when the king comes</i>	
gwasonieth <i>f</i>	<i>servitude</i>	note 6
a vynnno	<i>who may want</i>	

Notennow

1 Indirect statements

with bos in the present or imperfect tenses -

With a Pronoun Subject. The pronoun subject becomes a possessive adjective which is followed by the verb noun bos with appropriate mutation.

Original statement:

Ev o klav

He was ill.

Indirect statement:

Ev a leveris y vos klav.

He said (that) he was ill.

Yma hi yn Loundres

She is in London

I a woer hy bos yn Loundres

They know (that) she is in London.

Ni yw lowen.

We are happy.

I a wel agan bos lowen

They see we are happy.

Yth eses yn Karesk

You were in Exeter

Ty a leveris dha vos yn Karesk

You said you were in Exeter.

With a noun subject the noun follows the verb-noun bos:

Tus a wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad.

People used to say that this relic was a Bone of St Chad.

Nag an eyl nag y gila ny wodhya bos krer yn-dann gala gweli yn krowji gwag

Neither the one nor the other knew there was a relic under the bed straw in an empty cottage.

Ev a wor bos an tas gwynn marow He knows that the grandfather is dead.

Ni a leveris bos mamm Æthelflæd klav We said that Æthelflæd's mother was ill.

In the negative the particle is na

My a leveris nag o Æthelflæd lowen. I said Æthelflæd was not happy.

Ni a wodhya nag esa an pronter y'n managhti.

We knew the priest was not in the monastery.

My a wor nag usi an Penn y'n Gist. I know the Head is not in the box.

Sur ov vy na vydh hi y'n chi. I am sure she will not be in the house.

2 Relative clauses

Yth esa bagas aral a brederi this could have been written

*Yth esa bagas aral neb a brederi there was another group who thought
Cornish tends to leave out the relative pronoun, neb, which is used for people,
and ha which is used for things*

*Tus a wre leverel bos an krer ma Askorn Sen Chad, Abostol Mersia, hag a
via res dhe'n Myghtern People used to say that the relic was the bone of St
Chad which would be given to the King.*

3 an eyl y gila

this expression often has a preposition in it

an eyl gans y gila *the one with the other (with each other)*

an eyl ryb y gila *the one next to the other (next to one another)*

if the two 'things' or 'people' are both feminine then the expression becomes
an eyl hy ben

4 erna + verb

this is another of the conjunctions which must be followed by a conjugated verb

pan² (*when*), erna² (*until*), and mar⁴ (*if*). *A subject will follow the verb and a pronoun may do so.*

Hi a vinhwarthas pan welas hi Tewdar. *She smiled when she saw*
Tewdar.

An dhew a wrug gortos erna godhas an nos. *The two waited until night fell.*
My a wra y wul mar kallav (vy) *I will do it if I can.*

to make the negative

pan becomes pan na² mar becomes mar ny²

erna cannot be followed by a negative.

5 Words with more than one meaning (homonyms)

Cornish, like most languages has some words with more than one meaning

re too re vras *too big*

re *people, things* an re ma *these*

re *perfect particle* my re brenas *I have bought*

res *necessary* res yw dhymm *I must*

res *given (ri to give)* ev a vydh res dhe'n voves *It will be given to the girl*

6 Pronunciation

the combination of vowels i + e are pronounced separately in Cornish

gwasonieth *has four syllables; gwas-on-i-eth*

lies *has two syllables li-es*

Oberen 1 Exercise 1

1 *He says that he is in Exeter.*

2 *We saw that she was ill.*

3 *She was sure that she was in the monastery.*

4 *They said you were here.*

5 *I thought they were happy.*

6 *You said you were in London.*

7 *Tewdar said he was in the opening.*

8 *Bran said he was king.*

9 *I thought you were ready.*

10 *You said you were here.*

Oberen 2 Exercise 2

- 1 *Tewdar knew his father was busy.*
- 2 *He said the paper was on the table.*
- 3 *We know Tewdar is Cornish.*
- 4 *He says the men are British.*
- 5 *You saw that the boy was in the bedroom.*
- 6 *We think Jowan is a good teacher.*
- 7 *Æthelflæd knew that Tewdar was worried.*
- 8 *I saw that her mother was ill.*
- 9 *She said that Tewdar was her friend.*
- 10 *Everyone knows that Arthur was King of the Britons.*

Oberen 3 Exercise 3

- 1 *He went when he saw his grandfather.*
- 2 *They waited until they reached the gap between the houses.*
- 3 *I go to Cornwall when I can.*
- 4 *We shall not go if you come.*
- 5 *She will see Tewdar if she can.*
- 6 *They talked until night fell.*
- 7 *The boy was worried when the car did not come.*
- 8 *Cornish will die if we do not study the language.*
- 9 *When I am not in Cornwall I cannot speak Cornish.*
- 10 *If you do not read the letter you cannot answer it.*

Oberen 4 Exercise 4

Gwra kavos an lavar y'n tressa koloven yma an keth styr dhodho ha'n huni y'n kynsa koloven. *Find the expression in the third column which has the same meaning as the meaning as in the first column.*

An eyl haval orth y gila – pyth yw an styr?		
pub dydh		wostalleth
gordhiwedh		dydhyek
nammenowgh		y'n gwettha prys
yn kynsa		wortiwedh
soweth		yn feusik
y'n gwella prys		boghes venowgh
byttegyns		byttiwettha

Oberen 5 Exercise 5

Ny yll bos digelmys kudynow yn Kernow marnas dre fondyans Kuntelles Kernow. *Problems in Cornwall can only be solved with the establishment of a Cornish Assembly.*

Discuss this statement giving a brief outline of what you think the main problems are and give your opinion on which problems should have the highest priority. You should write at least 150 words.