

Dyskans unnek ha tri ugens (71)

An unnegves dyskans ha tri ugens

Y'm beus; Ha *and prepositions with possessives; Suffixed pronouns.*

****Gwydhvosenn ha Gwedhenn know.**

“Gwynn ow bys ynwedh, a Dewdar,” yn-medh Æthelflæd. “Pan welis dha ji yn Karesk oll distruys, ny wodhyen mars es byw po marow. Lemmyn my re'th kavas, hag yma genen dha gist ynwedh.” Yth esa neb dout hwath yn hy brys mars esa penn y'n gist po nyns esa, mes gwynn o bys Tewdar, hag Æthelflæd a'n karas. Y'n bys nyns esa moy a vern. Hi a worras hy hapa war an kala hag yn-medh hi, “Deus omma war an gapa genev.” Gorwedha war-barth war an kala a wrussons, diwvregh an eyl a-dro dh'y gila, kepar ha'n wydhvosenn ha'n wedhenn know yn hwedhel Tristan. Tewdar a ammas dhe Æthelflæd. Aga thressa amm ova. Niver hudel yw tri. Yma tri Ferson y'n Drynses Sans. Yma teyr linen yn gwers Tas gwynn Tewdar. An tressa amm o kepar hag ambos ynter an dhew. Gortos ena a'ga gorwedh a wrussons ha'n howl ow trehevel troha'n prykk ughella. Yth esa ammow moy ha profyansow kerensa heb worfen, mar hweg o enev ha korf an eyl dh'y gila. Ankevys o an gerens varow, mamm Æthelflæd, tas ha mamm Tewdar. Ankevys o an Gernowyon war an fordh dhe Lannstefan. Ankevys o gwersyow Tas gwynn Tewdar ha molleth an Penn. Oll o ankevys marnas aga herensa. Wortiwedh Æthelflæd a dhiskudhas hy thekter dhe Dewdar, mes godhvos a wrug ev nag o hwath an termyn ewn.

Notennow

1 heb *mutates* “d” and “g” only in certain fixed expressions. Heb worfenn *without limit*. Other examples are heb dhout *no doubt*, heb wow *without a lie*, heb dhiwedh *endless*.

2 *Combination of ha and some prepositions with possessives.*

Here is a complete list of such contractions.

ha and a *of/from* dhe *to*, yn *in*
my ha'm, ha'w; a'm, a'w; dhe'm y'm
your ha'th, a'th; dhe'th, y'th
his ha'y; a'y; dh'y; yn y
her ha'y; a'y; dh'y; yn hy
our ha'gan; a'gan; dh'agan; y'gan
your ha'gas; a'gas; dh'agas; y'gas
their ha'ga; a' ga; dh'aga; y'ga

With yn, the full forms are also in use, for example:- yn ow in my.

3 y'm beus

The verb y'm beus have. It has no verb-noun form and a'm beus is the first person singular of the present tense, meaning "I have."

Present		Future	
a'm beus	<i>I have</i>	a'm bydh	<i>I shall have</i>
a'th eus	<i>you have</i>	a'fydh	<i>you will have</i>
a'n jeves	<i>he has</i>	a'n jevydh	<i>he will have</i>
a's teves	<i>she has</i>	a's tevydh	<i>she will have</i>
a'gan beus	<i>we have</i>	a'gan bydh	<i>we shall have</i>
a'gas beus	<i>you have</i>	a'gas bydh	<i>you will have</i>
a's teves	<i>they have</i>	a's tevydh	<i>they will have</i>
Imperfect			
a'm bo	<i>I was having</i>		
a'th o	<i>you were having</i>		
a'n jevo	<i>He was having</i>		
a's tevo	<i>She was having</i>		
a'gan bo	<i>We were having</i>		
a'gas bo	<i>You were having</i>		
a's tevo	<i>They were having</i>		

4 Emphatic Suffixed Pronouns. These are vy, jy, ev, hi, ni, hwi, i. They are used to add emphasis to other personal pronouns, expressed or not. They may be added to:

1) Verbs to emphasise an infixed object;

An den a'm gwel vy *The man sees me. (Not her!)*

2) Verbs, especially in questions to emphasise or clarify the subject:

A wra ev mos a-vorow? *Will he go tomorrow? (not she)*

3) A verb noun used with "gul" or other auxiliary verb to emphasise the object pronoun:

Ni a wra hy gweres hi *We are helping her. (not him)*

4) Pronouns combined with a preposition:

Ev a gews orto ev *He speaks to him.*

5) A noun to emphasise the person who possesses the thing named:

Gwynn ow bys vy ynwedh *White my world too. (I am happy too).*

Oberen 1 Exercise 1

Treyl dhe Gernewek. Translate the following into Cornish.

1) We have.

2) They will have.

3) You did not have.

4) I was having.

5) and my father..

6) from your friend.

7) to his son

8) in your house.

Oberen 2 Exercise 2

Red an skrif a sew. Na wra y dreylya mes treylya an govynnow a sew dhe **Gernewek** hag ena gorthebi pub govyn yn **Kernewek** yn lavar leun.

*Read the following passage. Do not translate it but translate the questions which follow into **Cornish** and then answer each question in **Cornish** in a full sentence.*

Dy'golyow skol dhe hanter-trymis a godhas kres mis-Hwevrer. Pyth dhe wul ytho? Wosa omgusulya ha dadhla a-dro dhe lies tybyans didheurek, an teylu Martyn a erviras wortiwedh spena nebes dydhyow y'n Ostel Sen Pyran, Aberfal, drefen bos pris arbennek profyes a driga ena - teyr nos orth kost a dhiw nos.

Y'n gwella prys an gewer o sygh ha'n howl a splannas pub dydh kynth yw res leverel hy bos nebes yeyn ynwedh, dres oll a-hys an arvor.

Dy'Meurth myttinweyth an tas, an vamm ha'n dhew flogh a gerdhas a-dro dhe benntir Penndinas, le mayth esa gwyns tynn lowr, kyns es dehweles war-tu ha'n dre rag mos dhe'n Gwithti Morek, le may spensons dew our ha hanter.

Dy'Mergher yth esa war aga thowl gul trumach y'n kowbal dhe Lannvowshedh. Byttegyns pan wrussons i dos dhe'n kay, an fleghes o drog pes ow leverel na vynnsons golya drefen bos nebes garow enep an dowr.

Yndelma, i a erviras gortos bys dhe'n Yow hag yn y le, mos dhe omlowenhe y'n tommder an poll-neuvya.

- a) *In which month did the school half-term fall?*
- b) *Why did the family decide to go to Falmouth?*
- c) *What was the weather like overall?*
- d) *What did they do on Tuesday?*
- e) *Who didn't want to sail to St Mawes because of the rough sea?*

Oberen 3 Exercise 3

Skrif a-dro dhe 150 ger. *Write about 150 words.*

Hwedhel gwir