

## Dyskans dewdhek ha tri ugens (72)

### An dewdhegves dyskans ha tri ugens

*Summary of tyli; Prepositions with relative pronouns.*

#### **\*\*Lannstefan ha Lowena**

Nyns o res lemmyn dhe Dewdar dehweles dhe Garesk rag kavos an Penn. Yn hwir, yth esa owth omwovyn mars esa ow tehweles rag kavos an Penn po rag kavos Æthelflæd. Y'n gwella prys, y'n jevo an dhew! Mes lemmyn yth heveli dhodho kepar ha pan ve an Penn le bysi ages Æthelflæd. Martesen offryn kerensa gwrys gans Æthelflæd re lanhasa molleth an Penn.

I a gerdhas an dhew skaffa gallens war-tu ha Lannstefan. Towl Tewdar o sewya an Gernowyon ha'ga thremena dres an nos heb bos gwelys gansa. Y'n fordh ma, drehedhes Lannstefan a wrens, kepar dell lavarsa Tewdar dhedha. Ena i a ylli pysi gweres a'n venegh gernewek.

Ervirys veu gans Tewdar hag Æthelflæd govyn orth an Abas a Lannstefan mar mynna aga demedhi skonna galla. Yth esa own gans Æthelflæd na dhanvonna hy thas tus dh'y havos, ha rag henna hi a dreylyas hy hanow dhe hanow kernewek - Lowena - hanow meurgerys gans Tewdar.

Tremena an Gernowyon dres an nos heb kaletter a wrussos, ha wosa dew dhydh, i a dhrehedhas Managhti Lannstefan.

An Abas a dhanvonas lu a dus rag gweres an Gernowyon, ha'n jydh a sewyas o dydh demedhyans Tewdar ha Lowena. Benyn dha an dre a ros pows nowydh dhe Lowena, hag y'n gwella prys, nyns esa den vyth a wodhya bos Lowena myrgh mer Karesk, yn despit dh'y thon sowsnek! An Abas a gavas chi dhedha war onan a diryow an managhti. An nos na, nyns esa tra vyth dhe lettya unyans Tewdar ha Lowena, korf hag enev.

Ha'n Penn? Neb hendhyskyas, neb dydh, a wra kavos yn Lannstefan remenant kist a brenn, hag ynno krogen den!

#### **Notennow**

**1** *The verb tyli (to pay). This is a useful verb. Beside the basic meaning of "to pay" it also means "to be worth," in the sense of:*

*Ober a dal y wul a dal y wul yn ta. A job worth doing is worth doing well.*

*It can also be used to translate "ought" or "must."*

*My a dal mos = I ought to/must go. (present)*

*My a dalvia mos = I ought to have gone. (pluperfect)*

There is a separate future tense which has the endings of bos as does the conditional

Present tense		Imperfect tense	
talav	<i>I pay</i>	telen	<i>I used to pay</i>
tylydh	<i>you pay</i>	teles	<i>you used to pay</i>
tal	<i>s/he pays</i>	tela	<i>s/he used to pay</i>
tylyn	<i>we pay</i>	telen	<i>we used to pay</i>
tylowgh	<i>you pay</i>	telewgh	<i>you used to pay</i>
talons	<i>they pay</i>	telens	<i>they used to pay</i>
Preterite tense		Conditional	
tylis	<i>I paid</i>	talvien	<i>I would pay</i>
tylsys	<i>you paid</i>	talvies	<i>you would pay</i>
tylis	<i>s/he paid</i>	talvia	<i>s/he would pay</i>
tylsyn	<i>we paid</i>	talvien	<i>we would pay</i>
tylsowgh	<i>you paid</i>	talviewgh	<i>you would pay</i>
talsons	<i>they paid</i>	talviens	<i>they would pay</i>

The future: talvydhav, talvydhydh, talvydh, talvydhyn, talvydhowgh, talvydhons

**2** Prepositions followed by “whom.” Sentences such as “The man to whom I spoke, stood up,” or, in more colloquial English, “The man I spoke to stood up.” can be expressed in Cornish in three ways:

i) An den a gewsis vy orto a sevis.

*The man whom I spoke to stood up.*

ii) An den orto y kewsis vy a sevis.

*The man to whom I spoke stood up.*

iii) An den may kewsis vy (orto) a sevis.

*The man to whom I spoke (to him) stood up.*

Here is another example:

*The girl at whom I looked went away. (The girl I looked at went away)*

iv) An voves a viris orti eth dhe-ves.

*The girl whom I looked at her went away.*

v) An voves orti y firis eth dhe-ves.

*The girl at her I looked went away.*

vi) An voves may firis (orti) eth dhe-ves.

*The girl at whom I looked (at her) went away.*

In (i) a is used as a relative pronoun and is reinforced by the preposition combined with an agreeing pronoun and following the verb.

In (ii) the relative pronoun is omitted completely and is replaced by a personal pronoun combined with the preposition before the verb.

*In (iii) may acts as a relative pronoun. The preposition combined with a reinforcing agreeing pronoun (orti etc.) after the verb is optional.*

**3** *Prepositions followed by “which.” To translate phrases such as “with which,” “on which,” “in which,” “through which,” we use “may”:*

Ni a welas an chi may triga y das (ynnno)

*We saw the house in which his father lived.*

*( “...the house his father lived in.” or ...the house where his father lived)*

Yth esa toll may teuth logosen (anodho)

*There was a hole from which a mouse came.*

*(or: “...a mouse came out of.”)*

Hi a gavas moos mayth esa botel (warnedhi)

*She found a table on which there was a bottle.*

*The combined preposition and pronoun (anodho, warnedhi etc.) may be added if necessary for emphasis or clarification.*

### **Oberen 1 Exercise 1**

Treyl dhe Gernewek. *Translate into Cornish.*

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) <i>I pay.</i>               | . 6) <i>I ought not to go</i>  |
| 2) <i>It is worth reading.</i> | . 7) <i>It is worth seeing</i> |
| 3) <i>We have paid.</i>        | . 8) <i>I shall pay.</i>       |
| 4) <i>They ought to go.</i>    | 9) <i>You must eat.</i>        |
| 5) <i>You would pay</i>        | 10) <i>We must work.</i>       |

### **Oberen 2 Exercise 2**

Treyl dhe Gernewek. *Translate into Cornish.*

- 1) *The men I work with work hard.*
- 2) *The man Alyn spoke to was Bernard.*
- 3) *The Cornish I talk to love Cornwall.*
- 4) *The friend I go out with speaks Cornish.*
- 5) *The boys Yowann plays with love football*
- 6) *I know the town you are going to.*
- 7) *This is the book with which we learn Cornish.*
- 8) *That is the river which they crossed over.*
- 9) *I know a bank (banken) where the wild thyme (tim gwyls) grows.*

### **Oberen 3 Exercise 3**

Red an skrif ha gorthebi an govynnow a sew. *Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow.*

Dulynn yw an brassa cita ha'n benncita a Iwerdhon ha desedhys yw war lannow an avon Liffey. Dhe heyl an avon ma yma porth meur le may teu mynsow meur a gargow ha niverow pals a dus. Kales via dhe Iwerdhon, avel Enys, bewa heb an gevren genwerthel ma.

Byttegyns, yth yw kres an cita yw aswonys gwell, ha gans pobel Iwerdhon, ha gans bagasow a dornysi hag a vysyt pub bledhen

Mar mynnir, y hyllir gul tro a-dro dhe'n cita yn kyttrin ha'n lewyer a wra profya derivasow didheurek ha didhanus yn-kever tus ha tylleryow istorek an cita. Yn arbennek ty a glew martesen hwedhlow a'n werthores pysk, Molly Mallone, po a-dro dhe'n skrifer Oscar Wilde.

Yma diw benneglos dhe weles, yma gweythva an korev du henwys war-lergh Arthur Guinness ha, heb mar, yma drehevyansow teg a'n bennskol. Kolji an Drynses yw aswonys a-hys an bys. Keffrys ha kresen a adhyskans, an kolji a wra dynya pals a vysytoryon pub bledhen ha meur anedha devedhys rag mires orth an lyver koth, istorek, delinys yn lies liw splann, gelwys an Lyver Kells.

*Answer in **English**.*

- 1 *Where is Dublin situated?*
- 2 *What happens at the estuary of the river?*
- 3 *Why is this important to Ireland?*
- 4 *What is a good way to take a tour of Dublin?*

*Answer in **Cornish***

- 5 *Py par derivas a wra lewyer an kyttrin?*
- 6 *Py lies penneglos eus yn Dulynn?*
- 7 *Pyth yw hanow an korev du a vri hag yw gwrys yn Dulynn?*
- 8 *Pyth yw unn skila may teu pals vysytoryon dhe Golji an Drynses?*