

Preterite of other verbs 3 ps; cardinals and ordinals, dates,

Part A

Preterite (past tense) of verbs.

****Read the following extract** from *Bora Brav* by Polin Prys page 162 (nebes amendys)

Dy’Meurth Ynys (*Shrove Tuesday*)

Dy’Meurth Ynys o hag Oliv Penngelli a vynnas pareusi krampoeth rag hy theylu. Nyns esa saw unn oy y’n yeynell. “Res yw dhymm pellgawsel orth Walter,” a brederis Oliv “hag ev a yll prena oyow war an fordh dhe dre.”

Walter a vynnas prena an oyow saw, y’n gwettha prys, ny allas ev distowgh. Ny werthas an kynsa gwerthji oyow. Ev eth pella hag a gavas gwerthji arall wor’tiwedh. Y’n gwella prys ev a allas prena oyow ha dew binta leth ynwedh.

Kyns mos tre Walter a lewyas an karr dhe’n karrji. Ena ev a worras menoyl y’n karr, Ena ev a dheuth tre hag ev a wrug ri an oyow ha’n leth dh’y wreg.

Nebes a-wosa an krampoeth o parys. Oliv a worras diw grampoeth war bub plat ha’n teylu a wrug dybri oll.

Gerva

Dy’Meurth Ynys	<i>Shrove Tuesday</i>	
krampoethenn (b) krampoeth	<i>pancakes</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
saw	<i>but</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
yeynell (b), yeynellow	<i>‘fridge</i>	<i>Note 3</i>
a vynnas	<i>wanted</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
a brederis	<i>thought</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
y’n gwettha prys	<i>unfortunately</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
distowgh	<i>immediately</i>	
Ny werthas	<i>Didn’t sell</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
eth	<i>went</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
a gavas	<i>found</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
y’n gwella prys	<i>fortunately</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
a lewyas	<i>drove</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
a worras	<i>put</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
a dheuth	<i>came</i>	<i>Note 5</i>
a wrug	<i>did</i>	<i>Note 5</i>

Notennow

1 krampoeth is another collective. A pancake is krampoethenn, we could have krampoethennow but the usual word used for pancakes (and who wants only one!) is krampoeth.

2 saw: do you remember this use of saw, but. Nyns esa saw unn oy there was only one egg (not was but one egg).

3 All tools and devices ending in -ell are feminine and form the plural with +ow

4 y'n gwettha prys, unfortunately (in the worst of times)

y'n gwella prys, fortunately (in the best of times)

5 the preterite (simple past) tense of verbs.

You have already met the preterite tense of the auxiliary verbs gul, mynnes and galloes. The 3rd person singular, preterite, of most verbs is formed by adding -as to the stem. A few verbs take -is instead. Some verbs are irregular

<i>verb</i>		<i>stem</i>	<i>present</i>	<i>preterite</i>
gwertha	<i>to sell</i>	gwerth	a werth	a werthas
gorra	<i>to put</i>	gorr	a worr	a worras
lewyra	<i>to drive</i>	lew	a lew	a lewyas
skrifra	<i>to write</i>	skrif	a skrif	a skrifas
prena	<i>to buy</i>	pren	a bren	a brenas
redya	<i>to read</i>	red	a red	a redyas
kavoer	<i>to have, get</i>	kav	a gyv	a gavas
dalleth	<i>to begin</i>	dalleth	a dhalleth	a dhallathas
oberi	<i>to work</i>	ober	a ober	a oberas
leverel	<i>to say</i>	lever	a lever	a leveris
gorthybi	<i>to answer</i>	gorthyb	a worthyb	a worthybis
prederi	<i>to think</i>	preder	a breder	a brederis
dos	<i>to come</i>		a dheu	a dheuth
mos	<i>to go</i>		a	eth
gul	<i>to do</i>		a wra	a wrug
galloes	<i>to be able to</i>		a yll	a allas
mynnes	<i>to want to</i>	mynn	a vynn	a vynnas

Verbs ending -el form the preterite with -is as do many of those ending -i

Mos, like bos, does not have a particle in the preterite (or the present) tense.

Remember you can always use gul. I walked to the church. My a gerdhas dhe'n eglos or my a wrug kerdhes dhe'n eglos.

For the moment, if you want to be nosey or negative then use gul. We didn't go to the meeting. Ny wrussyn mos dhe'n kuntelles.

Exercise A1 Translate into Cornish

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) He began to speak (kewsel) | 6) You (s) sent the letter (dannvon = to send) |
| 2) She came. | 7) They worked there |
| 3) Marie went home | 8) You (pl) wanted to go |
| 4) He wrote a book | 9) He looked at the book. |
| 5) We bought a new car | 10) I ran to the school |

Part B

Cardinals, ordinals and dates

**** Read Dy'goelyow Tramor** from An Teylu Banalek gans Graham Sandercock

Diwedh mis-Gortheren ha'n teylu Banalek a wrug kemmeres aga dy'goelyow blydhenyek. Wosa dadhel hir, i a erviras wor'tiwedh mos tramor. I a wrug mos bys yn Ynys Majorca ogas dhe Spayn. Pub dydh Arthur a skrifas yn y dhydhlyver. Ottomma an pyth a skrifas ev:

Dy' Sadorn an 17^{ves} a vis-Gortheren: Wor'tiwedh! Dy'goelyow hav! Yth eson ni ow mos dhe Ynys Majorca. Soweth res o dhyn mos dhe Loundres y'n karr. Yma astel-ober war an hyns-horn!

Dy' Sul an 18^{ves} a vis-Gortheren: An jynn-ebon o nebes diwedhes, mes ass o teg an wel pan esen ni ow tremena Pow Frynk ha Spayn. Ni a dheuth dhe'n ostel y'n gorthugher hag yma gwel deg a'n mor hag a'n treth dhiworth fenester agan stevell.

Dy' Lun an 19^{ves} a vis-Gortheren: Kynsa dydh yn Majorca. Ni a wrug mos dhe'n treth. Nyns esa spas vydh dhe esedha war an treth. Milweyth gweth ages Logh yn kres an hav! Byttegyns, nebes toemm yw an mor omma.

Dy' Meurth an 20^{ves} a vis-Gortheren: An dre ma yw leun a dus sowsnek! Kepar ha Porth Ia yn mis-Est. Pub huni yw leskys rudh gans an howl – ny vynnons i dyski!

Dy' Mergher an 21^{ens} a vis-Gortheren: Ni a wrug gul tro y'n pow. Pur deg yw an menydh yow omma mes, dell hevel, tus an ynys yw boghosek. Y'n gwettha prys yth esa droglamm gans an kyttrin mes ni a wrug dehweles dhe'n ostel wor'tiwedh.

Dy' Yow an 22^{ens} a vis-Gortheren: Nyns yw da an boes na'n diwes gans an teylu! Yn hwir, gwell yw genev blas korev Sen Ostell. Dohajydh yth esa taran ha lughes ha kowasow glaw euthyk.

Dy' Gwener an 23^{ens} a vis-Gortheren: Hedhyw, ni a wrug skrifa kartennow-post dh'agan kowetha ha kentrevogyon yn Kernow. Ober skwithus!

Dy' Sadorn an 24^{ens} a vis-Gortheren: Res yw dhyn ombareusi rag mos tre. Taran arta! Wella a wrug hwyja y'n kyttrin. Ny vern! Da vydh genev bos tre arta kyns pell. My a vynn gortos yn Kernow an vlydhen a dheu.

Gerva

dadhel (b), dadhlow	<i>discussion</i>	
i a erviras	<i>they decided</i>	
tramor	<i>abroad</i>	
ynys (b) ynysow	<i>island</i>	
dydhlyver (g), dydhlyvrow	<i>diary</i>	
an 17 ^{ves} a vis-Gortheren	<i>17th July</i>	<i>note 2</i>
astel-ober (g), astelyow-ober	<i>strike</i>	
hyns-horn (g), hynsyow-horn	<i>railway</i>	
an 18 ^{ves} a vis-Gortheren	<i>18th July</i>	<i>note 2</i>
pan esen ni ow tremena	<i>when we were passing</i>	
an 19 ^{ves} a vis Gortheren	<i>19th July</i>	<i>note 2</i>
milweyth gweth	<i>a thousand times worse</i>	
Logh	<i>Looe</i>	
Porth Ia	<i>St Ives</i>	
leskys	<i>burnt</i>	
droglamm (g), droglammow	<i>accident</i>	
kyttrin (g) kyttrinyow	<i>bus</i>	
Nyns yw da na'n boes na'n diwes	<i>... like neither the food nor the drink</i>	<i>note 1</i>
blas (g), blasow	<i>taste</i>	
taran ha lughes	<i>thunder and lightning</i>	
kowas (b) kowasow (<i>shower</i>	
kartenn-bost (b) kartennow-post	<i>post card</i>	
kowetha	<i>friends</i>	
skwithus	<i>boring</i>	
kentrevek, kentrevogyon	<i>neighbour</i>	
ombareusi	<i>to prepare (oneself)</i>	
hwyja	<i>to be sick, to vomit</i>	

Notennow

1 nyns yw da na'n boes na'n diwes gans an teylu *the family like neither the food nor the drink neither ... nor ... is na ... na ... in Cornish . this use of na does not cause a mutation*

2 dates: 25th September is often 25 mis-Gwynngala but should be an 25^{ens} a vis-Gwynngala

1	onan	kynsa	1 ^a	11	unnek	unnegves	11 ^{ves}
2	dew	nessa	2 ^a	12	dewdhek	dewdhegves	12 ^{ves}
3	tri	tressa/trysa	3 ^a	13	trydhek	trydhegves	13 ^{ves}
4	peswar	peswora	4 ^a	14	peswardhek	peswardhegves	14 ^{ves}
5	pymp	pympes	5 ^{es}	15	pymthek	pymthegves	15 ^{ves}
6	hwegh	hwegves	6 ^{ves}	16	hwetek	hwetegves	16 ^{ves}
7	seyth	seythves	7 ^{ves}	17	seytek	seytegves	17 ^{ves}
8	eth	ethves	8 ^{ves}	18	etek	etegves	18 ^{ves}
9	naw	nawves	9 ^{ves}	19	nownsek	nownsegves	19 ^{ves}
10	deg	degves	10 ^{ves}	20	ugens	ugensves	20 ^{ves}

The ordinals from 21 onward are formed from the numbers above and ‘warn ugens’ or ‘ha dewugens’ etc

21st kynsa warn ugens 21^{ens}

32nd dewdhegves warn ugens 32^{ens}

40th dew ugensves 40^{ves}

44th peswora ha dew ugens 44^{ens}

70th degves ha tri-ugens 70^{ens}

So 40, 60, 80 have ves as the abbreviation and all others have ens

Remember

1) A noun following a numeral is always singular.

2) Mil (1000) causes 2nd state mutation in any following noun but not in additional numerals.

3) In the case of a compound number, the noun follows the first part of the compound.

e.g. unn den warn ugens. twenty one men.

tri harr tan ha dew ugens. forty three cars.

peder kanstell ha pymp kans. five hundred and four baskets.

Exercise B1. *Write the following numbers in Cornish:*

1) 39. 2) 67. 3) 89. 4) 120. 5) 600.

6) 1060. 7) 2561. 8) 494. 9) 4004. 10) 195.

Exercise B2. *Write the following fully in Cornish words:*

1) 1000 men. 6) 901 flowers.

2) 1050 children. 7) 174 books.

3) 2003 heads. 8) 149 pence.

4) 1002 women. 9) 50 friends.

5) 504 pens. 10) 99 Cornishmen.

Exercise B3. *Write the following ordinal numbers in Cornish in full, and in the abbreviated form.*

1) 1st. 4) 5th. 7) 10th. 10) 57th.

2) 30th. 5) 31st. 8) 40th.

3) 81st. 6) 100th. 9) 20th.