

Dyskans seytek warn ugens (37)

An seytegves dyskans warn ugens

Future, Interrogatives, prag y

****Y fydh** pennbloedh Anna a-vorow. Deg bloedh ha tri-ugens **a vydh hi**. Y fydh keywi restrys gans hy theylu, mes ny woer Anna henna. Hy myrgh **a wra dos** dhiworth Dewnans gans hy gour ha'y thri flogh, an mab **a wra dos** dhiworth Loundres gans y wreg, y vab, y wohydh ha'y vyrghwynn; mamm-guv yw Anna. An keywi **a vydh** marth bras dres eghenn rag Anna. **Y fydh** an kynsa termyn rag Anna dhe weles hy myrgh-wynn hynsa. Ynwedh kowetha **a wra dos** dhiworth an dreveglos; **i a wra mos** dhiworth an klass Kernewek ynwedh, drefenn bos Anna dyskadores a'n yeth Kernewek ha dhiworth an Boesti Kov, drefenn bos Anna ow kweres ena.

Y fydh	<i>It will be</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
gohydh (b)	<i>daughter-in-law</i>	
mamm-guv	<i>great grandmother</i>	
bras dres eghenn	<i>exceedingly big</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
myrgh-wynn hynsa	<i>great grand-daughter</i>	
drefenn bos Anna	<i>because Anna is</i>	<i>Note 3</i>

Notennow

1 *the future tense*

(i) *this is often the present tense in a future context:*

my a dhe Druru a-vorow *I am going to Truro*
tomorrow

my a gerdh gans an ki diwettha *I'll walk the dog later*

(ii) *the verb gul is used as an auxiliary; the context will make it clear whether a future meaning is intended or an emphatic present*

my a wra skrifa lyther pub seythun *I do write a letter each week*

my a wra skrifa lyther dy'Gwener *I shall write a letter on Friday*

(iii) *Very few verbs have a true future tense in Cornish. An exception is Bos to be*

bydhav	<i>I shall be</i>
bydhydh	<i>you will be</i>
bydh	<i>he will be</i>
bydh	<i>she will be</i>
bydhyn	<i>we shall be</i>
bydhowgh	<i>you will be</i>
bydhons	<i>they will be</i>

- *the endings are the same as the standard present tense endings (for verbs other than bos!)*
- *there is no separate short or long form*

When the b tenses of bos are preceded by the complement, the particle a is omitted, but second state mutation still takes place, just as if it were there.

Res vydh dhis mos dhe ves *You will have to go away.*
 Lowen vydhav *I shall be happy.*

(iv) *a few verbs are found in a nominal form*

prena	my a brenvydh	<i>I shall buy</i>
gweles	ty a welvydh	<i>you will see</i>
kara	ni a garvydh	<i>we will love</i>

2 dres eghenn

Unlike the intensifying adjectives pur, mar and re which come before the adjective, dres eghenn comes after it

Fest da	<i>very good (no mutation)</i>
Pur dha	<i>very good</i>
Mar dha	<i>so good</i>
Re dha	<i>too good</i>
Da dres eghenn	<i>exceedingly good</i>

3 prag y ...? – why...?

The answer to why questions is because; rag, drefenn and awos are all used but their use is not the same as in English

Prag y fynnonns i mos dhe'n treth? *Why do they want to go to the beach?*
 I a vynn mos dhe'n treth drefenn bos toemm an gewer.

They want to go to the beach because the weather is hot.

Prag y fynnonns mos? *Why do they want to go?*

Prag y hwre'ta hwerthin? *Why do you laugh?*

Prag na vynnnonns mos? *Why don't they go?*

Note Prag y⁵

b → f d → t g → h gw → hw m → f

Prag na²

Drefenn bos glyb an gewer *Because the weather is/was wet*

Drefenn bos karr y'n fordh *Because the car is/was in the road*

Drefenn bos diwedhes an tren *Because the train is/was late*

Drefenn bos ow threys yeyn. *Because my feet are/were cold*

Note there is no indication of tense in the Cornish construction, this has to be deduced from the context.

If the subject of the subordinate clause is a noun it comes after bos, if the subject is a pronoun it comes before and the subject pronoun is the same as the possessive adjective

ow ³	dha ²	y ²	hy ³	agan	agas	aga ³
drefenn bos glyb an gewer						Drefenn hy bos klav
drefenn bos karr y'n fordh						Drefenn y vos y'n fordh
drefenn bos diwedhes an tren						Drefenn y vos diwedhes
drefenn bos ow threys yeyn.						Drefenn aga bos yeyn
drefenn hy bos klav						<i>Because she is/was ill</i>
drefenn ow bos skwith						<i>Because I am/was tired</i>
drefenn agan bos diwedhes						<i>Because we are/were late</i>

This construction with drefenn may only be used with the verb bos in the present and imperfect tenses.

The negative is drefenn na (causing a 2nd mutation) but note that awos may not be used in the negative. The construction in the negative is different: drefenn na is followed by a verbal clause.

Ev a vydh a-varr hedhyw drefenn nag yw ev skwith

He will be early today because he is not tired

Exercise 1 Oberenn 1

Translate the following sentences . Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Trist vydhons | 6 Hir vydh an voves |
| 2 An lyver a vydh kellys. | 7 Alyn a vydh koth |
| 3 An gewer a vydh toemm | 8 Nowydh vydh an chi |
| 4 My a vydh skwith | 9 Bryan a vydh a-varr |
| 5...An venyn a vydh lowen | 10 Y fydh Chesten diwedhes |

Exercise 2 Oberenn 2

Translate the following sentences in three ways. Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw teyrgweyth dihaval.

e.g. r.e. *The weather will be hot:*

(i) Toemm vydh an gewer (ii) An gewer a vydh toemm (iii) Y fydh an gewer toemm

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Davydh will be happy | 6 Ezra will be in the house |
| 2 The boy will be sad | 7 The cat will be unlucky |
| 3 Frank will be busy | 8 The weather will be windy |
| 4 You will be tired | 9 We shall be late |
| 5 They will be dirty | 10 The sun will be shining. |

Exercise 3 Oberenn 3

Translate the following sentences. Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw
e.g. r.e. *Because Alyn was tired he went to bed*

Drefenn bos Alyn skwith ev eth dh'y weli.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <i>because his father was ill</i> | 6 <i>because he is happy</i> |
| 2 <i>because her mother was in the kitchen</i> | 7 <i>because he is early</i> |
| 3 <i>because Bryan was not late</i> | 8 <i>because she is in
Cornwall</i> |
| 4 <i>because Chesten is in Cornwall</i> | 9 <i>because they are here</i> |
| 5 <i>because the house is not old</i> | 10 <i>because you are old</i> |

Exercise 4 Oberenn 4

Write a conversation for the following scene Gwra skrifa keskows rag an wel
a syw.

*You want to go on holiday with your husband/wife. You need to book a room
with a double bed for two weeks. Ask the receptionist whether the room has
a private bathroom and whether there is a restaurant.*

Exercise 5 Oberenn 5

Read the following passage and answer, **in English**, the questions that follow.
Gwra redya an skrif a syw ha gorthybi an govynnnow **yn Sowsnek**

Gwikoryon frank a vri (*Famous Smugglers*)

Yth esa lies gwikor neb o tus pur dha. A-dhiworth an kovadhow gwithys gans
Kuntellor a Dollow yn Pennsans yn 1771, y redir bos “Richard Pentreath a Borth
Ynys den onest yn y negys oll, kynth ova gwikor frank a vri.” Heb dhout an
gwikor frank an moyha onest oll o John Carter a Borth Legh¹. Ev o yn hwir den
stroth. War y worhel yth o difennys drog-geryow ha keskows anwiw yn-dann
wodros a gessydhyans. Ev o ynwedh den a'n eglos, ha koynt yw redya yn y
dhydhlyver a'y brevyans kryjyk taklow kepar ha “my a brenas gorhel a 160
tonnas ha 19 gonn”, po “yth esa marth genen pan dheuth er agan pynn diw
skath ‘man-o-war’ ha ni ow tira.”

Hemm yw hwedhel a dhiskwa ass o John Carter den da. Nebes gwara londys
gans John Carter re bia dalghennys gans an Dolloryon ha gwithys yn-dann
alhwedh yn gwithva dhe Bennsans. Unn nos, ev ha'y dus a dorras a-berth y'n
withva dh'aga daskavoes, ha ternos vyttin pan dheuth an dolloryon, i a leveris
an eyl dh'y gila, “John Carter re dheuth omma, drefenn na wrug kemmeres
travyth nag o dhodho y honan.”

¹ Prussia Cove

- (i) *How is Richard Pentreath described?*
- (ii) *What was forbidden on John Carter's ship?*
- (iii) *Why was it odd to read that he had bought a ship with 19 guns?*
- (iv) *What and when was the involvement of the ‘men-o-war’?*
- (v) *What had happened to some of the goods landed by John Carter?*
- (vi) *What did John Carter do next and how did the Customs
men know that John Carter was the culprit?*