

Dyskans hwegh ha tri-ugens (66)

An hweghves dyskans ha tri-ugens

Summary of Galloes

****Troha Lannstefan**

An Gernowyon a gerdhas dres an jydh. Re anedha ny ylli pesya. Res o aga gasa dhe bowes po dhe verwel. An dus oll o pur gemmyskys. Nyns esa marnas Tewdar a gonvedhsa an droglamm a goedhsa warnedha. Y fia ragown ganso hag ev a'y worwedh difun war y weli. Sur ova drogober y das ow tannvon an Penn dhe-ves dhe wul droglamm moy es mernans mamm Æthelflæd. Bran y honan re rosa dhodho gwarnyans yn gweryow a via kewsys gans y das-gwynn.

Ytho, Tewdar eth ha bos hembrenkyas an fowesigyon dhidre. Leverel dhe bub den a wrug bos res mos war-tu ha Lannstefan. Ena an venegh dha a wre aga gweres ow kavoes trevow.

Ha'n howl ow sedhi, drehedhes treveglos vras lowr a wrussons. Yth esa govenek dhedha i dhe alloes gortos dres an nos yn chiow an dre, mes tus a dheuth er aga fynn gans lorghow ha keun. Wor'tiwedh an Gernowyon a wrug gortos yn koes rag spena an nos gwella gallens. Aga studh anfeusik a dhros arta dhe vrys Tewdar nerth molleth an Penn. Apert ova dhodho. An fowesigyon voghosek ny wrens nevra drehedhes Lannstefan ha'n Penn hwath yn-dann an kala gweli y'n krowji yn Karesk. Res porres o dhodho dehweles dhe Garesk rag y gavoës. Mes fatell ylli gasa an bobel? Nyns esa hembrenkyas dhedha. Nyns esa fordh dhe styrya dhedha prag y fynna mos arta dhe Garesk. Kristonyon o an dus ma. Ny yllens konvedhes travyth a volleth an Penn.

Gerva

gwella gallens	<i>as best they could</i>	Notenn 1
a dhros	<i>brought</i>	

Notennow

1 The verb galloes (to be able to).

“Can” and “could” supply most of the tenses of this verb in English.

<i>present</i>		<i>preterite/perfect</i>	
gallav	<i>I can</i>	gyllis	<i>I could</i>
gylllydh	<i>you can</i>	gyllsys	<i>you could</i>
gyll	<i>he/she can</i>	gallas	<i>he/she could</i>
gyllyn	<i>we can</i>	gyllsyn	<i>we could</i>
gyllowgh	<i>you can</i>	gyllsowgh	<i>you could</i>
gyllons	<i>they can</i>	gyllsons	<i>they could</i>

<i>pluperfect/conditional</i>		<i>imperfect</i>	
gallsen	<i>I had been/should be able to</i>	gyllyn	<i>I could</i>
gallses	<i>you had been/would be able to</i>	gyllys	<i>you could</i>
gallsa	<i>he/she had been/would be able</i>	gylli	<i>he/she could</i>
gallsen	<i>we had been/should be able to</i>	gyllyn	<i>we could</i>
gallsewgh	<i>you had been/would be able to</i>	gyllowgh	<i>you could</i>
gallsens	<i>they had been/would be able to</i>	gyllens	<i>they could</i>

This verb does not have an imperative, past or present participle.

English ‘could’ is both conditional and imperfect, but this is not the case in Cornish, and the distinction must be made:

*when I was younger I **could** sing well – pan en yowynka my a **ylli** kana yn ta
I’m very tired but I **could** walk further – pur skwith ov mes my a **allsa**
kerdhes pella*

2 The Verb-Noun as the Subject of a sentence. In English, the verb form ending in “-ing” (present participle) is often used as a noun (gerund), and as such can be the subject of a sentence:

“Learning Cornish is fun.” “Smoking is bad.”

In Cornish the normal verb-noun is used, but the complement often comes first.

Gwari yw dyski Kernewek Drog yw meg

A similar situation arises in sentences starting with Res yw, Drog yw, etc. The verb-noun which follows these phrases is the subject of the sentence:

Da yw genev dha weles. To see you is good with me. (I am pleased to see you.)

Note that the English particle “to” is omitted in Cornish. It is important to distinguish this kind of sentence from one like: Pes da ov dhe’t’h weles.

Although it means virtually the same thing, here the verb-noun gweles is not the subject of the sentence. This can be tested by trying to put it first in the English translation. Doing so will not make much sense! In fact, it depends on pes da - “I am pleased to see you.” For this reason dhe comes before the verb-noun.

Oberenn 1 Exercise 1

Treyll dhe Gernewek ow tevnydhya galloes. *Translate the following into Cornish using galloes*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) <i>I can.</i> | 11) <i>We were able.</i> |
| 2) <i>They cannot.</i> | 12) <i>You could.</i> |
| 3) <i>He could.</i> | 13) <i>They had been able.</i> |
| 4) <i>We would be able.</i> | 14) <i>She could.</i> |
| 5) <i>I could.</i> | 15) <i>They could.</i> |
| 6) <i>We can't</i> | 16) <i>They will be able.</i> |
| 7) <i>I shall be able.</i> | 17) <i>She had not been able.</i> |
| 8) <i>He was able to</i> | 18) <i>You would not be able.</i> |
| 9) <i>She cannot.</i> | 19) <i>We weren't able to</i> |
| 10) <i>I could.</i> | 20) <i>You would be able to.</i> |

Oberenn 2 Exercise 2

Treyll dhe Gernewek. *Translate into Cornish.*

- 1) *We are pleased to learn Cornish.*
- 2) *It is a good thing to learn Cornish.*
- 3) *Learning Cornish will save the language.*
- 4) *It was sad to see the poor people leaving Exeter.*
- 5) *It will be difficult to find houses for the refugees.*

Oberenn 3 Exercise 3

Skrif lavarow ow tevnydhya an geryow ma. Gwra ri treylyans Sowsnek a bub lavar. *Write sentences using these words. Give the English translation of each of your sentences.*

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Ages | 4) nammna |
| 2) Kyns pell | 5) Prag ...? |
| 3) Dell hevel | |

Oberenn 4 Exercise 4

Skrif a-dro dhe 200 ger. *Write about 200 words*

Kernow(es) a vri *A famous Cornish (wo)man*