

Dyskans etek warn ugens (38)

An etegves dyskans warn ugens

Reported speech, drefen, kyns, wosa

**** Read the passage. (They are in the middle of a final practice driving lesson before the test.)** Gwreugh redya an skrif ma, dhiworth Bora Brav gans Polin Prys (nebes amendys).

- Andi: Dar. Pyth esos ow kul? Prag yth esos ow treylya a-barth kledh?
My a leveris bos res dhis treylya a-barth dyghow!
- Estelle: Dyghow? Kledh, dyghow, oll an keth yw ragov vy!
- Andi: Ny vern. Gwra kemmeres an vownder na ha ni a yll tregghi arta dhe'n fordh veur. Estelle! Prag na wruss'ta mires y'n mirour?
- Estelle: Drefen bos an fordh mar wag! My a's gwel yn kler. Prag yth esos ow talghenna yn dha gador, Andi?
- Andi: **Drefen ty dhe lewya** re uskis! Pur ynn yw an vownder ma, Estelle – lenta!
- Estelle: Prag y fyynn'ta mos dhe Hellys, ytho?
- Andi: Drefen bos hwans dhymm a vos dhe'n gwerthji bras.
- Estelle: Prag na yllyn mos dhe eva hanafas a goffi **kyns ni dhe vos** dhe'n gwerthji?
- Andi: **Drefen i dhe dhegea** dhe hanter wosa peder. Mes yth esen ni dhe'n fordh veur. Res yw dhis sina ha treylya a-barth kledh. Estelle – lenta, lenta
- Estelle: Na gri warnav, Andi! Prag yth esa an den na yn kres an fordh?
- Andi: **Drefen ev dhe dreusi** an fordh war an dreusva-sebra! Res yw dhis hedhi rag an gerdhoryon! Henn yw an rewl.
- Estelle: Prag yma keniver a rewl wokki?
- Andi: Dar, yma edhomm dhymm a hanafas a goffi lemmyn rag koselhe ow nerv.

Prag yth esos ow treylya	<i>Why are you turning</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
My a leveris bos res dhis	<i>I said that you need</i>	<i>Note 3</i>
Prag na wruss'ta	<i>Why didn't you</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
Drefen ty dhe lewya	<i>Because you are driving</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
Kyns ni dhe vos	<i>Before we go</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
Drefen i dhe dhegea	<i>Because they close</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
Na gri warnav	<i>Don't shout at me</i>	
Drefen ev dhe dreusi	<i>Because he is crossing</i>	<i>Note 2</i>

Notennow

1 Prag y

Remember prag y causes a 5th mutation but if the following verb begins with a vowel the y becomes yth

Prag yth esos ow treylya?	<i>Why are you turning?</i>
Prag y fyynn'ta mos dhe Hellys?	<i>Why do you want to go to Helston?</i>
Prag yma keniver a rewl wokki?	<i>Why are there so many silly rules?</i>

(there is no apparent y particle here as it is considered that yma already has a y particle affixed to it)

The negative is prag na which causes a 2nd mutation

Prag na wruss'ta mires y'n mirour? *Why didn't you look in the mirror?*

2 Indirect or reported speech

Reported speech uses the construction met in the last lesson

My a leveris bos res dhis treylya	<i>I said that it is necessary to you to turn</i>
Hi a lever bos glyb an gewer	<i>She says that the weather is/was wet.</i>
Ev a leveris bos karr y'n fordh	<i>He said that there is/was a car in the road</i>

I a dyb bos diwedhes an tren. *They think that the train is/was late*

My a lever bos ow threys yeyn. *I say that my feet are cold.*

The verb must be bos in the present or imperfect tenses, or the construction with dhe must be used.

My a leveris an karr dhe dhos yn fordh

I said that the car had been in the road

3 Conjunctions awos, drefen, rag, kyns, wosa

As we started to see in lessons 31 and 37, conjunctions fall into two types:

- awos, drefen, rag, kyns, wosa *require the infinitive construction.*
- pan², dell², kettell², fatell², erna², nammna², mar⁴, may⁵, kyn⁵ *are followed by a conjugated verb.*

*Here we look at the **first** group - awos, drefen, rag, kyns, wosa again.*

3.1 For all verbs (except bos in the present or imperfect):

The word order is drefen + subject noun/pronoun + dhe + verb.

Remember dhe causes a 2nd mutation.

drefen an den dhe vos klav	<i>because the man has been/had been/would have been/will be (etc.) ill</i>
drefen ev dhe vos klav	<i>because he has been/had been/would have been/will be (etc) ill</i>
drefen ty dhe lewya re uskis	<i>because you are driving too fast</i>
drefen i dhe dhegea dhe hanter wosa peder	<i>because they close at 4.30</i>
drefen ev dhe dreusi an fordh	<i>because he is crossing the road</i>
drefen an den dhe dreusi an fordh	<i>because the man is crossing the road</i>
kyns ev dhe vos klav	<i>before he had been ill</i>
kyns ev dhe vos	<i>before he went</i>

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

drefen my dhe brena an paper nowodhow.

This could mean:

Because I buy the newspaper.

Because I bought the newspaper

Because I shall buy the newspaper

Because I have bought the newspaper

Because I had bought the newspaper

Because I would buy the newspaper, etc.

3.2 For bos in the present or imperfect:

drefen bos an den klav *because the man is/was ill*

drefen y vos klav *because he is/was ill*

kyns y vos klav *before he was ill*

This is similar to an indirect statement

ev a leveris y vos klav *he said he is / was ill*

3.3 For **all** verbs, the negative is drefen na² and a verbal clause follows:

drefen na wrug vy mos *because I didn't go*

drefen na vydhav diwedhes *because I will not be late (future)*

drefen na vien klav *because I had not been ill (pluperfect)*

drefen nag esen ow lewya *because I was not driving (imperfect)*

drefen na wrussen mos *because I would not go (conditional)*

Prag na brensys an paper nowodhow a-gynsow?

Why didn't you buy the newspaper in the shop just now?

4 kyns, wosa

The same construction is also used as for drefen, but remember also

kyns mos *before going*

Exercise 1 Oberenn 1

Translate the following sentences. Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw

1 *Before Alyn went to Truro he read the newspaper*

2 *He spoke because he wanted to finish the meeting*

3 *Brenda was tired before she drank the wine*

4 *Chesten lives in London because she works there*

5 *I will look before I open the door*

6 *Davydh was cross because the boy was late*

7 *Eliza was a good girl before she went to school*

8 *Because he was strong Frank carried the bags.*

9 *Glenda was early because the train was not late*

10 *Harry was in London before he came to Cornwall*

Exercise 2 Oberenn 2

Translate the following sentences. Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw

- 1 Isaac said that we are going to London
- 2 She understood that they were coming to Cornwall
- 3 We thought that Jori was learning Greek
- 4 He said that he wanted to see Kate
- 5 They know that the opera will be excellent
- 6 I think that you will see your son today
- 7 You thought that Lorna was ill
- 8 You said that you were in Scotland yesterday
- 9 They thought that the shop had sold shoes.
- 10 They decided that Mighal was going to the meeting.

Exercise 3 Oberenn 3

The following passage contains four phrases in English; these are indicated in bold, italic type. Give the Cornish for these English phrases. Yma dhe'n skrif ma peder lavarenn yn Sowsnek, diskwedhys yn furv vold hag italek. Gwra ri an Kernewek rag an re ma.

Dres **more than two centuries** yth esa a'y sav war fordh-dhibarth ogas dhe Fowydh menhir meur y vri kriys Menhir Tristan.

An men ma yw pur goth: tus skentel a'n oesow koth yw unnver **that it is** a'n hweghves kansblydhen. Ev a veu kevys ynkleudhys y'n dor ogas dhe Gastell Dor y'n etegves kansblydhen, ha'n Skwir Rashleigh a'n dydhyow na a wrug y dhesedha orth yet y bark Menebeli. War an men yma skrifys yn Latin: Omma yma bedh Tristan mab Kenvor, hag ynwedh **there is a cross on it**.

Many years ago Konsel Kernow a vovyas an menhir dhe dyller nowydh, hanter mildir pella dhyworth Kastell Dor, hag y'n eur ma y'n kevir ryb an fordh-veur. An dus a Fowydh a grodhvolas, mes gorthyp an Konsel o: y'n dydhyow ma yn Hav yma meur a gerri war an fordh, ha men yn kres an fordh-dhibarth yw peryllus dhe'n daromres.

Exercise 4 Oberenn 4

Write about 50 words on your village ten years ago. Gwra skrifa a-dro dhe 50 ger a-dro dhe'th treveglos nans yw deg blydhen.