

Dyskans 102

Peswora Gradh

Rann A. Yeth

Oberen A1. *Exam Paper Question.*

Write an essay (at least 200 words) in Cornish on one of the following topics:

a) 'Kuntellewgh an brewyon yw gesys, na vo tra vyth gesys dhe goll.' On ni re helergh?

po

b) Penn an Wlas ha glann an Tamer. Esons i y'n keth vro?

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Oberen A2. *Regular Verbs (and some not so regular!).*

Study the article below. Write examples of your own and check with your tutor if you have any questions.

Adding personal endings to verbs is not always straightforward. In the notes below:

'gwitha', 'erita' and 'argemmyrna' are entirely 'regular'. You can take off the 'a' at the end and add the personal endings – gwitha – gwith – gwithav/gwithsys/gwithsons etc.

'bleynya', 'chevisya', 'kessydhya', 'skravinyas' and 'kervya' are nearly regular. However, for verbs ending in 'ya' like these you take off the 'a' at the end unless the ending you are going to add begins with 'y', 'i' or 's', in which case you take off the 'ya'. So:

bleynya – bleyny – bleynyav/bleynyons/bleynyas etc. BUT
bleynya – bleyn – bleynsys/bleynsons/bleynis etc.

'ankombra' is almost regular, but, like other verbs that have three consonants before the ending, an 'e' is inserted in the forms that would otherwise be impossible to say. So:

ankombra – ankombra – ankombra/ankombra/ankombra etc. BUT
ankombra – ankombra – ankombra/ankombra/ankombra etc.

'dova', 'staga' and 'ranna' are verbs which have 'o' or 'a' in the stem of the verb, and 'a' or 'ya' as an ending. These verbs change the 'o' or 'a' when certain endings are added. They usually change to 'e' but the 'a' in 'ranna' changes to a 'y'. This just has to be learnt!

The vowel changes before the ending 'owgh' and endings that contain a 'y' or 'i'. So:

dova – dov – dovav/dovsons/dovas etc. BUT

dova – dev – devydh/devowgh/devsowgh

ranna – rann – rannons/rann/rannsons etc. BUT

ranna – rynn – rynnydh/rynnnowgh/rynnis

‘lenki’ is typical of verbs that end in ‘i’. The ‘i’ has made the vowel change to ‘e’ – the stem vowel is really ‘o’. The new stem vowel ‘e’ is found everywhere except before the endings ‘av’, ‘as’, ‘sons’ and all of the pluperfect (sen, ses, a, sen, sewgh, sens). So:

lenki – lenk – lenkydh/lenksyn/lenk etc. BUT

lenki – lonk – lonkav/lonkas/lonksons (and lonksen, lonkses etc.)

‘hwarhe’ is like all verbs that end in ‘he’. Take off the ‘e’ ending, and add the personal endings, inserting an ‘a’ before any ending that begins with an ‘s’. Other verbs have no personal ending for the he/she/it form, but ‘he’ verbs have ‘a’ for this ending. So:

hwarhe – hwarh – hwarhav/hwarhydh/hwarhowgh/hwarhons etc. BUT

hwarhe – hwarh – hwarhasys/hwarhasons and, most importantly, hwarha – ‘he civilised’.

Present Tense – “I save/tame/swallow” etc.

	regular (gwitha)	o/a...a (dova)	...-i (lenki)	-mbra (ankombra)	...-he (hwarhe)
my	gwithav	dovav	lOnkav	ankombrav	hwarhav
ty	gwithydh	dEvydh	lenkydh	ankombrydh	hwarhydh
ev/hi	gwith	dov	lenk	ankombEr	hwarHA
ni	gwithyn	dEvyn	lenkyn	ankombryn	hwarhyn
hwi	gwithowgh	dEvowgh	lenkowgh	ankombrowgh	hwarhowgh
i	gwithons	dovons	lenkons	ankombrons	hwarhons

Past (preterite) Tense – “I saved/tamed/swallowed” etc.

	regular (gwitha)	o/a...a (dova)	...-i (lenki)	-mbra (ankombra)	...-he (hwarhe)
my	gwithis	dEvis	lenkis	ankombris	hwarhis
ty	gwithsys	dEvsys	lenksys	ankombErsys	hwarhAsys
ev/hi	gwithas	dovas	lOnkas	ankombras	hwarhas
ni	gwithsyn	dEvsyn	lenksyn	ankombErsyn	hwarhAsyn
hwi	gwithsowgh	dEvsowgh	lenksowgh	ankombErsowgh	hwarhAsowgh
i	gwithsons	dovsons	lOnksons	ankombErsons	hwarhAsons

Past (imperfect) Tense – “I used to save/tame/swallow” etc.

	regular (gwitha)	o/a...a (dova)	...-i (lenki)	-mbra (ankombra)	...-he (hwarhe)
my	gwithen	doven	lenkyn	ankombren	hwarhyn
ty	gwithes	doves	lenkys	ankombres	hwarhys
ev/hi	gwitha	dova	lenki	ankombra	hwarhi
ni	gwithen	doven	lenkyn	ankombren	hwarhyn
hwi	gwithewgh	dovewgh	lenkewgh	ankombrewgh	hwarhewgh
i	gwithens	dovens	lenkens	ankombrens	hwarhens

Past (pluperfect) Tense – “I had saved/tamed/swallowed” etc:

	regular (gwitha)	o/a...a (dova)	...-i (lenki)	-mbra (ankombra)	...-he (hwarhe)
my	gwithsen	dovsen	lenksen	ankombErsen	hwarhAsen
ty	gwithses	dovses	lenkses	ankombErses	hwarhAsys
ev/hi	gwithsa	dovsa	lenksa	ankombErsa	hwarhAsa
ni	gwithsen	dovsen	lenksen	ankombErsen	hwarhAsen
hwi	gwithsewgh	dovsewgh	lenksewgh	ankombErsewgh	hwarhAsewgh
i	gwithsens	dovsens	lenksens	ankombErsens	hwarhAsens

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Oberen B1. *Translation.*

Check the Set Texts for your year and find the passage for this lesson. Translate the passage.

Oberen B2. *Questions on the text.*

Answer the questions for the lesson.

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Oberen C1. *Examination Question.*

Give possible meanings of any four of the following place-names. Analyse and comment on the elements, noting any local features, special points or spelling changes. and giving other examples.

*Lanhydrock
Penzance*

*Meneage
Helston*

*Bodmin
Camborne*

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