

Rann A. Yeth**Oberen A1.** *Exam Paper Question.*

You have been asked to write a short account of your visit to Wales for a Cornish language periodical. Include the following points:

- 1. The journey was a wet and windy one.*
- 2. You stayed in a farm house with a Welsh speaking family with two children.*
- 3. The farmer kept sheep.*
- 4. You went to a nosweyth lowen and danced.*
- 5. Your hosts asked you to speak to them in Cornish.*

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Oberen A2. *Translating the English word 'Should'.*

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

You should be careful with the word 'should' because it means a number of different things in English.

'If the train comes early I should be there by six o'clock.' In this sentence 'should' means something like 'I will probably, I expect to.'

'Mar teu an tren a-varr, my a vydh ena erbynn 6 eur, dell hevel.'

'I should see a doctor if I were as sick as you.' Here 'should' could just as easily be 'would' – it is really the conditional tense (pluperfect with 'a') – 'I would see a doctor if I were as sick as you.'

'My a wodrigsa gans medhek mar pen mar glav avellow.'

This lesson is about 'should' when it expresses obligation or something close to 'must' – 'I should stop smoking' or 'he should report the accident to the police.'

There are a number of ways to express 'should' as obligation.

1. Using the verb 'kodh'. This is a verb in its own right, although it looks like 'kodha' ('to fall'). It is used with 'dhe' and (usually) the 'y' particle.

Y kodh dheda mos dhe'n kreslu.

They should go to the police

Y kodh dhyn dybri an losow.
We should eat the vegetables.

Mar kodh dhymm prena kummyas, my a'n gwra.
If I should buy a licence I will do.

'Kodh' only has a third person singular form, but it has various tenses:
Kodh – present (almost the only tense that is ever used).
Kodhva – preterite (once in the past)
Kodho – imperfect
Kodhvia – pluperfect

Y tegodh dhedha mos dhe'n kreslu.

2. Using the verb 'tyli' ('to pay'). There are a number of constructions.
a. Using 'a dal' to mean 'is worth':

An ober na a dal y wul
That work is worth doing.
That work should be done.

- b. Using 'a dal' to mean 'ought'

My a dal mos dhe'n ober a-vorow.
I ought to go to work tomorrow.
I should go to work tomorrow.

- c. The same meaning as b. above but with the 'y' particle:

Y tylowgh skoodya an parti.
You ought to support the party.
You should support the party.

- d. Using the conditional (pluperfect with 'a') meaning 'ought to have' or 'would have been worth'.

Ni a dalva prena chi y'n vledhen usi passyes.
We ought to have bought a house last year.
We should have bought a house last year.

An chi ma a dalvia y brena,
This house would have been worth buying.
This house should have been bought.

3. Far less common is the verb ‘deledhi’ – ‘it behoves, it is right that’ – used with the ‘y’ particle (like drefen).

Y teledh ev dhe lewya le uskis.
It is right that he drives less fast.
It behoves him to drive less fast.
He should drive less fast.

Y teledh aga bos byghanna ages an re erel.
It is right that they be smaller than the others.
They should be smaller than the others.

Folen Tony Hak, Klass Loundres

Rann B. Lien

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.

Rann C. Istori

Oberen C1. *Examination Question. Answer either part a or part b*

a) Give an account of events affecting the language in the latter part of the Twentieth Century (since 1945). Compare the state of Cornish at the beginning and the end of the period.

or

b) Discuss the role of the Church in the history of the Cornish Language

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