

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

Unn gorthugher yth esos ow kewsel orth kowetha y'n diwotti. Lavar dhedha an pyth a hwarva ha ty yn tren nans yw seythun. Y'n tren, yth eses a'th esedh y'n kocha kosel mayth yw difennys na gewsser yn ughel (hag y'n pellgowser) na wreller meur a dros. Nebonan y'n kocha a dhallathas klappya yn ughel y'n pellgowser ha ty eth dhe brotestya. Nyns o an person pes da hag yth esa argyans yntredhowgh.

Lavar dhe'th kowetha an pyth a veu leverys ha'n pyth a hwarva wor'tiwedh.

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Oberen A2. *Daswel. Prepositions.*

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

A. Prepositions followed by “whom.” *Sentences such as “The man to whom I spoke, stood up,” or, in more colloquial English, “The man I spoke to stood up.” can be expressed in Cornish in three ways:*

- i) An den a gewsis vy orto a sevis.
The man whom I spoke to stood up.
- ii) An den orto y kewsis vy a sevis.
The man to whom I spoke stood up.
- iii) An den may kewsis vy (orto) a sevis.
The man to whom I spoke (to him) stood up.

Here is another example:

- The girl at whom I looked went away. (The girl I looked at went away)*
- i) An voves a viris orti eth dhe-ves.
The girl whom I looked at her went away.
- ii) An voves orti y firis eth dhe-ves.
The girl at her I looked went away.
- iii) An voves may firis (orti) eth dhe-ves.
The girl at whom I looked (at her) went away.

In (i) a is used as a relative pronoun and is reinforced by the preposition combined with an agreeing pronoun and following the verb.

In (ii) the relative pronoun is omitted completely and is replaced by a personal pronoun combined with the preposition before the verb.

In (iii) may acts as a relative pronoun. The preposition combined with a reinforcing agreeing pronoun (orti etc.) after the verb is optional.

B. Prepositions followed by “which.” To translate phrases such as “with which,” “on which,” “in which,” “through which,” we use “may”:

Ni a welas an chi may triga y das (ynno)

We saw the house in which his father lived.

(“...the house his father lived in.” or ...the house where his father lived)

Yth esa toll may teuth logosen (anodho)

There was a hole from which a mouse came.

(or: “...a mouse came out of.”)

Hi a gavas moos mayth esa botel (warnedhi)

She found a table on which there was a bottle.

The combined preposition and pronoun (anodho, warnedhi etc,) may be added if necessary for emphasis or clarification.

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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) To what extent was the decline of Cornish as a community language inevitable?

or

(b) Account for any events in the 20th century that you feel had a major influence on the development of the Cornish language.

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