

Dyskans eth warn ugens (28)

An ethves dyskans warn ugens

Present tense

Part A

**** An Vyaj** from An Teylu Banalek gans Graham Sandercock (nebes amendys)

Dy' Gwener **yw** yn mis-Gortheren, ha res **yw** dhe Vestres Banalek mos dhe weles kenderow yn Pennsans. Hy thowl **yw** kemmeres an tren mes nebes diwedhes **yw** hi. Ytho, **hi a dhalleth** poenya a-hys an stret wor tu ha'n gorsav. **Hedhi a wra hi** pols berr ha mires orth hy euryor. Deg wosa pyp **yw** an eur. **Hi a boen** arta ha wor'tiwedh **hi a dheu** dhe'n gorsav, mes a anal dell **yw** hi.

Hi a vir orth an klock bras war fos an gorsav. Dewdhek mynysenn wosa pyp eur ha gyllys **yw** an tren dhe Bennsans. **Mollethi a wra hi**, pur serrys. Dhe'n dokynva, **hi a wovynn** orth an den, "Dhe by eur y hwra mos an nessa tren dhe Bennsans, mar pleg."

An den a wra hwilas yn y euryador bras, prederi pols hag ena gorthybi, "**Ny wra dos tren** kyns hanter wosa hwegh eur."

Nyns **yw** Eva lowen; drog pes **yw** hi. Ytho **hi a wra ervira** mos dhe'n boesti y'n gorsav ha prena hanafas a de. Yn-medh hi dh'y honan, "**Henn a wra skoellya** nebes termyn - ha nebes arghans ynwedh."

Y'n boesti **Eva a wra eva** hy the pur lent. Yn hwir da **yw** gensi mires orth an dus ow tos hag ow mos. Wosa hanter our y'n boesti **Eva a glew** der an ughelgowser: "**An boesti a wra degea** dhe benn deg mynysenn." Res **yw** dhedhi mos yn-mes a'n boesti ha gortos war an kay yeyn ha gwynsek. Ugens mynysenn wosa henna, **hi a glew** lev arall ow kewsel der an ughelgowser: "Soweth, an nessa tren dhe Bennsans **yw** diwedhes. **Ni a wra dihares** a'n lett ma. **Derivadow pella a syw** kyns pell."

Gerva

kenderow (g) kenderwi	<i>cousin</i>	
hi a dhalleth (dalleth)	<i>she begins</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
a-hys an stret	<i>along the street</i>	
hi a boen (poenya)	<i>she runs</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
mes a anall	<i>out of breath</i>	
dell yw hi	<i>(as) she is</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
hi a dheu (dos)	<i>she comes</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
hi a glew (klewes)	<i>she hears</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
ni a wra dihares (dihares)	<i>we apologise</i>	
derivadow pella a syw (sywya)	<i>further information follows</i>	

Notennow

1 The verbs marked in the passage are all from ‘nominal’ sentences, each is of the form noun/pronoun + 3rd person verb + predicate. The 3rd person verb in the present tense is usually formed from the stem

verb	meaning		
poenya	to run	My a boen	My a wra poenya
skrifa	to write	Ty a skrif	Ty a wra skrifa
prena	to buy	Ev a bren	Ev a wra prena
klewes	to hear	Hi a glew	Hi a wra klewes
gweles	to see	Ni a wel	Ni a wra gweles
sywya	to follow	Hwi a syw	Hwi a wra sywya
govynn*	to ask	I a wovynn	I a wra govynn
gorthybi	to answer	An den a worthyp	An den a wra gorthybi
dalleth*	to begin	Ty a dhalleth	Ty a wra dalleth
dos [†]	to come	Ev a dheu	Ev a wra dos
mos [†]	to go	An venyn a	An venyn a wra mos
gul [†]	to do/make	Ev a wra	
bos [†]	to be	My yw	
leverel	to say	my a lever	my a wra leverel
mires	to look at	my a vir	my a wra mires
galloes [†]	to be able to	my a yll	
mynnes	to want	my a vynn	

Most verbs drop the ending to form the stem but a few (marked *) have no ending to drop and a few others (marked[†]) are irregular. Remember this nominal form may only be used in affirmative sentences, when you want to be noseay or negative you need to conjugate the verb as in part B

2 dell

Dell is one of a group of conjunctions which must be followed immediately by the verb: boghosek dell ov vy poor as I am

Exercise 1 Oberenn 1 Translate the following sentences into Cornish. Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw dhe Gernewek.

Example: she walks hi a gerdh; she does walk hi a wra kerdhes

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I write | 6 you (s) read | 11 Alyn is able to run |
| 2 I do write | 7 you are able to read | 12 we talk |
| 3 I want to write | 8 he buys | 13 you (pl) begin |
| 4 I am able to write | 9 he wants to buy | 14 they come |
| 5 I am writing | 10 he does buy | 15 we go |

Part B

Read the conversation, taken from *Bora Brav* by Polin Prys. Redyewgh an keskows, kemmerys dhiworth Bora Brav gans Polin Prys.

Andi: **Pandr'a brederydh** a Stefano, Estelle? **A nyns yw** den nebes koynt?

Estelle: **Prag y leverydh** henna?

Andi: Wel. Y'n kynsa le , **ev a dheber** meur a gennin. Hag **ev a red** paper-nowodhow italek, **ny wonn vy** konvedhes ger vyth.

Estelle: Wel, **ny redyav ger** vyth a Vretonek mes **ty a red** henna.

Andi: **Ev a skrif** bardhonieth. **Ny skrifav** bardhonieth

There are several ways to form the present tense in Cornish

Affirmative

prederi	to think	
my a breder	I think	my a wra prederi
ty a breder	you think	ty a wra prederi
ev a breder	he thinks	ev a wra prederi
hi a breder	she thinks	hi a wra prederi
ni a breder	we think	ni a wra prederi
hwi a breder	you think	hwi a wra prederi
i a breder	they think	i a wra prederi

Negative

ny brederav vy	ny brederydh jy	ny breder ev/hi
ny brederyn ni	ny brederowgh hwi	ny brederons i
ny wrav vy prederi	ny wre'ta prederi	ny wra ev/hi prederi
ny wren ni prederi	ny wrewgh hwi prederi	ny wrons i prederi

To form the present tense

The endings of the verb for the present tense are regular with very few exceptions

...av vy ...ydh jy ... ev/hi ...yn ni ...owgh hwi ...ons i

Note: jy and ta may both be added to the 2nd person singular but ta is used with bos and the auxiliary verbs with jy being used elsewhere

These endings are added to the stem of the verb, the stem is found by dropping the last one or two letters of the infinitive form of most verbs

kara (kar)	gweles (gwel)	prena (pren)	redya (red)
golghi (golgh)	leverel (lever)	kewsel (kews)	mynnes (mynn)

A few verbs have no ending to drop

govynn (govynn) dalleth (dalleth) aswonn (aswonn)

Some are irregular

dybri (deber)	lenwel (lanow)	galloes (gyll)	gul (gwra)
dos (deu)	mos (a)	bos (yw)	

Note the -he verbs

berrhe (a verrha) to abbreviate/shorten gwellhe (a wellha) to improve
surhe (a surha) to insure/assure/ensure tekhe (a dekha) to beautify

gul	galloes	bos	dos	mos
a wrav	a allav	ov	a dhov	av
a wredh (a wre'ta)	a yllydh (a yll'ta)	os	a dheudh	edh
a wra	a yll	yw	a dheu	a
a wra	a yll	yw	a dheu	a
a wren	a yllyn	on	a dheun	en
a wrewgh	a yllowgh	owgh	a dhewgh	ewgh
a wrons	a yllons	yns	a dhons	ons

The parts of the verbs in bold should be known

Present tense Summary

There are several ways of using the verb in the present in Cornish

Simple present

My a bren bara *I buy bread*

Bara a brenav *I buy **bread***

The stress is on the first word

Emphatic present

My a wra prena bara *I (do) buy bread*

Bara a wrav dhe brena *I (do) buy **bread***

Continuous present

Yth esov ow prena bara *I am buying bread*

In addition

My a vynn prena bara *I want to buy bread*

Prena bara a vynnnav *I want to **buy** bread*

Bara a vynnnav dhe brena *I want to buy **bread***

My a yll prena bara *I can buy bread*

Prena bara a allav *I can **buy** bread*

Bara a allav dhe brena *I can buy **bread***

Exercise 2 Oberenn 2

Change the following verbs from a positive to a negative statement. Treyl an verbow a syw dhiworth lavar poesedhek dhe negedhek.

Example: my a vynn prena → ny vynnnav prena

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 my a breder | 6 hi a vynn dos | 11 ni a worthyp |
| 2 hwi a wra mos | 7 ni a yll redya | 12 hi a bren |
| 3 ev a dheu | 8 an den a skrif | 13 hwi a skrif |
| 4 i a boen | 9 my yw yowynk | 14 i yw koth |
| 5 ty a glew | 10 ty a wovynn | 15 ty a breder |

Exercise 3 Oberenn 3

Translate the following. Gwra treylya an lavar

- 1 I see the dog on a chair.*
- 2 There are three pens under a table.*
- 4 The two girls walk along the path.*
- 5 The three boys speak Breton well.*
- 6 The woman is doing the work.*
- 7 The cat sleeps on a bed.*
- 8 She writes letters in Cornish.*
- 9 The car is next to a hedge (ke (g))*
- 10 She is listening to music.*

Exercise 4 Oberenn 4 *Translate the following sentences into Cornish. Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw dhe Gernewek.*

Example: she does not walk ny wra hi kerdhes; Does she walk? A wra hi kerdhes?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>1 I don't walk</i> | <i>6 Does he sell books?</i> |
| <i>2 You (s) do not say</i> | <i>7 Do you (pl) speak English?</i> |
| <i>3 He does not write</i> | <i>8 Doesn't he run fast?</i> |
| <i>4 He does not live in Cornwall</i> | <i>9 They do not live in the tent.</i> |
| <i>5 We do not go to school</i> | <i>10 She doesn't like singing.</i> |

Exercise 5 Oberenn 5

Mighal lives in Bodmin, works in Exeter, gets up at 5.30 a.m. and leaves the house at 6.45 a.m. His wife Lowena is talking about him. Complete the conversation

You: Dhe by eur y hwra Mighal sevel?

Lowena: Say he gets up at 5.30 a.m.

You: Ple'ma y ober?

Lowena: Say he works in Exeter and leaves the house at 6.45 a.m.

You: A wrewgh hwi dybri war-barth gorthugherweyth?

Lowena: Say yes you eat together in the evenings

You: Dhe by eur y hwrewgh dybri herwydh usadow?

Lowena: Say you usually eat at 7.30 p.m.

Exercise 6 Oberenn 6

*Read the following passage then answer, **in English**, the questions which follow.*

Yma lemmyn an Gwias Tregellas yn Kresenn Kernow yn Rysrudh. An gresenn ma yw onan pur splann gans meur a spas rag traow kernewek. Y hyllir kavoes lyvrow, skeusennow, gwydhyowyow, songystyow ha traow erell. Yma jynnow-amontya gans kevrenn kesroesweyth ha pup-tra yn drehevyans nowydh gans ayrewnans. Ynwedh yma an gwias naswydh. Henn yw gwias arnowydh. Yma etek rann ha dewugens, pub huni yn-dann gwarel. An displetyans ma a dhalleth yn stevellow an Gresenn ha pesya war-nans an grisow bys dhe borth arall an Gresenn hag ena yn hel an varghas. I a dheriv hwedhel istori a Gernow. Rag ensampel: an kynsa ha'n nessa a dhisplek an termyn kynsistorek; an nawves a dhiskwa batel Hingston Down hag a lever bos an Geltyon fethys gans lu a Sowson. Meur dhe les yw pub rann a'n gwias ha teg ha kevarwoedhek, ha res yw dhe bub Kernow ha Kernewes mos dh'aga gweles.

- a) Where are the Tregellas Tapestries to be found?*
- b) What else may be found there?*
- ch) How many panels of the tapestry are there?*
- d) Where does the display begin and where does it continue?*
- e) Three of the panels are described: which ones and how are they described?*
- f) What does the last sentence in the passage advise?*