

Dyskans hwetek warn ugens (36)

An hwetegves dyskans warn ugens

Infixed pronouns

****Read the passage from Dhe'n Vedhegva in Keskowsow Istorek ha Keskowsow by John Parker.** Gwra redya an skrif kemmerys dhiworth Keskowsow Istorek ha Keskowsow gans John Parker (nebes amendys)

- An Medhek: Myttin da, Mestres Androes.
Mestres Androes: Myttin da, doktour.
An Medhek: Fatla genen ni hedhyw? Yn yeghes da, dell waytyav.
Mestres Androes: Nag esov; nys esov vy yn yeghes da, fordh bynag! Henn yw prag yth esov vy omma!
An Medhek: Drog yw genev y glewes. Pyth yw kamm genes?
Mestres Androes: Wel, yn kynsa le, yma drogpenn euthyk dhymm. Skant ny allav dha weles.
An Medhek: Pygemmys termyn usi ev genes - an drogpenn?
Mestres Androes: Dres tri dydh ha nosweyth y teu ha bos milweth; ny allav koska banna.
An Medhek: A, my a wel. Eus payn arall genes?
Mestres Androes: Yth esa payn y'm keyn dy'Meurth, ny allav y blegya yn-rag ha treghi ow ewines bysies troes.
An Medhek: Aha, my a wel.
Mestres Androes: Ha keffrys yma anwoes drog warnav, ha bryansenn glav. Ha pup-prys yth esov vy ow striwi - achiw!
An Medhek: Dursoenno dhis! Pygemmys termyn usi anwoes warnas?
Mestres Androes: Dres ogas ha teyr seythun.
An Medhek: Igor dha anow, mar pleg. Lavar "Nownsek ha peswar ugens".
Mestres Androes: "Nownsek ha peswar ugens".
An Medhek: Aha! Pur dha. Dege dha anow, mar pleg. My a wel bos pur feglys dha vryansenn.
Mestres Androes: A, nammnag ankevis vy! Yma dewdroes klav dhymm. Skant ny allav vy kerdhes warnedha. A dhoktour, **my a'th pys**, lavar dhymm pyth yw kamm genev! Y'n dydhyow ma yth omglewav kepar ha gwrekworke fisegel, ha war ow diwettha diwarr. Prag yma payn euthyk a'n par na genev?
An Medhek: Wel, my a grys dha vos klav.
Mestres Androes: Klav? Yn hwir?
An Medhek: Yn hwir, surredi.
Mestres Androes: Eus kleves genev? Py par kleves? Eus kur dhodho?
An Medhek: Wel, kales yw leverel poran py par kleves yth yw, mes my a grys rag bos yaghhes, res yw dhis kavoes an pellennigow ma, diw bellennik teyrgweyth pub dydh oll, wosa dybri. Ha dehvel omma **dhe'm gweles** an jydh ma war seythun.
Mestres Androes: A, meur ras dhis, doktour. Dha weles. Duw genes.

An Medhek: Ha Duw gweres sy ynwedh, Mestres Anwoes, er, Androes.
An nessa klav, mar pleg!

Fordh bynag	<i>No way</i>	
nosweyth	<i>At night</i>	<i>Note 1</i>
milweth	<i>A thousand times worse</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
banna	<i>At all</i>	<i>Note 3</i>
Yth esa payn y'm keyn	<i>There was a pain in my back</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
Nammnag ankevis vy	<i>I nearly forgot</i>	
My a'th pys	<i>Please (I pray thee)</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
Dhe'm gweles	<i>to see me</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
an jydh ma war seythun	<i>today week</i>	

Notennow

1 adverbs of time

Gweyth can be added to nouns of time to make adverbs there is usually a 2nd mutation

Myttinweyth *in the morning, during the morning, every morning*

Nosweyth *at night, in the night, during the night, every night*

Sulweyth *during Sunday, on Sunday*

Also unnweyth *once* diwweyth *twice* teyrgweyth *thrice*

pedergweyth *four times* pypmgweyth *five times* Hwegh gweyth *six times*

note: after five the adverb is usually written as two words.

2 gweth

This is the comparative of drog and combines with mil to make milweth a thousand times worse, there is also milwell a thousand times better.

Do not confuse milweth and milweyth

3 more adverbs

Banna is one of a collection of words or phrases meaning 'at all', usually used with the negative.

Ny wrug vy kewsel banna *I didn't speak at all*

Other such words are:

vyth: nyns esa denvyth ena *there wasn't anyone at all there*

Mann: ny allav vy klewes mann *I can't hear at all*

4 *infix pronouns, so called because they are fixed between the particle and the verb.*

We have used the possessive pronouns with the auxiliary verbs to make sentences with direct object pronouns

If you don't use the auxiliary verbs then you need to use the infix pronouns.

'm 'th⁵ 'n 's 'gan 'gas 's

Note only 'th⁵ causes a mutation and this a special form of the 5th mutation

ev a wra ow gweles	ev a'm gwel	he sees me
hi a wra dha weles	hi a'th wel	she sees you
ni a wra y weles	ni a'n gwel	we see him
my a wra hy gweles	my a's gwel	I see her
ty a wra agan gweles	ty a'gan gwel	you see us
ev a wra agas gweles	ev a'gas gwel	he sees you
hi a wra aga gweles	hi a's gwel	she sees them

and of course the same thing applies in the other tenses

ev a wrug ow gweles	ev a'm gwelas	he saw me
hi a wrug dha weles	hi a'th welas	she saw you
ni a wrug y weles	ni a'n gwelas	we saw him
my a wrug hy gweles	my a's gwelas	I saw her
ty a wrug agan gweles	ty a'gan gwelas	you saw us
ev a wrug agas gweles	ev a'gas gwelas	he saw you
hi a wrug aga gweles	hi a's gwelas	she saw them

To form the negative replace the a particle with ny and remember to use the conjugated form of the verb

Ev a'm gwelas	ny'm gwelas (ev)	my a's prenas	ny's prenis (vy)
he saw me	he didn't see me	I bought it	I didn't buy it

'm, and the other infix pronouns are often used in place of ow etc. to avoid awkward vowel combinations

ha'm tas and my father, ha'th ki and your dog

my a'th pys 'I pray thee' is used as please, an alternative to mar pleg

Exercise 1 Oberenn 1

Translate the following sentences Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Ev a 'n gwrug | 6 My a'n pren |
| 2 Hi a'gas gwel | 7 Dha flegthes a'th kar |
| 3 My a'th wel | 8 Ev a'm kar. |
| 4 Ev a'n kemmeras | 9 Ty a's pren |
| 5 Ni a'gas klewas | 10 Hwi a'm klew |

Exercise 2 Oberenn 2

Translate the following sentences Gwra treylya an lavarow a syw

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>She saw us.</i> | 6 <i>Alyn's mother sent him.</i> |
| 2 <i>We found them.</i> | 7 <i>Bryan's father bought it.</i> |
| 3 <i>Chesten heard him.</i> | 8 <i>They showed them.</i> |
| 4 <i>I do not like you.</i> | 9 <i>He hears me.</i> |
| 5 <i>You send it.</i> | 10 <i>He sends her</i> |

Exercise 3 Oberenn 3

Write a conversation for the following scenario. Gwra skrifa keskows rag an wel a syw:

You are being interviewed for a part-time job in a cancer charity shop. You can work 4 afternoons a week, but need to be home at 4 pm as your children will be home from school then. You have been looking after the children so have not worked for 10 years. You do have a letter from both the local vicar and your doctor to say you are of good character and are trustworthy. You will be asked why you want to work for a cancer charity shop so think of a good, simple reason. Respond to the interviewer's questions

Exercise 4 Oberenn 4

Write a letter to your sister. You must include the following points and you must begin and end your letter appropriately.

Do not attempt to translate the instructions below word for word.

There is no need to translate the French words underlined.

You are on holiday in France staying near Ancenis on the south bank of the Loire. You go swimming every day as you have rented a gite with a swimming pool. You visited the Puy du Fou where there are several shows. The children thought the best one was the Roman arena with the animals as there were lions and a tiger as well as a chariot race. Your youngest daughter thought the swings in the small play area was better than sitting watching lions and 'men in long shirts'. Everyone enjoyed the picnic by the lake especially the ice-creams. Tomorrow we are going to Angers to visit the chateau.

Ask your sister if her husband and sons are keeping well and tell her you will visit her next week.