

Dyskans pypm ha tri-ugens (65)

An pypmes dyskans ha tri-ugens

Summary of godhvos; Verb-noun as object of verb; Purpose; “as...as”.

****Hembrenkyas Nowydh**

“Na drest nevra dhe lavar den!” Wor’tiwedh, ha pur lent, Tewdar a gonvedhas falsuri an myghtern sowsnek. Hag ev ow tos dhe Garesk gans ro Krer Sans, Athelstan ny vynnas marnas chasya an Vrythonyon yn-mes a’n ger. Yth esa an dus voghosek ow tos war-tu ha’n avon. Tewdar a aswonnis maw orth penn an keskerdh. Ev a dremenas an avon hag yth esa marth meur ganso ow kweles Tewdar.

“Res yw kavoes fordh war-tu ha Lannstefan,” yn-medh ev dhe’n maw. Tewdar ny wrussa mos mar bell avel an avon Tamar, mes y das a wre kewsel treweythyow yn kever managhti keltek Lannstefan esa dres an Tamar.

“Fatell?” a wovynnas an maw.

“Ke troha’n howlsedhes, a-dhiworth an avon Esk,” a worthybis Tewdar.

Y’n gwella prys an maw ny dhisputyas, hag ev eth dhe-ves. Tewdar ny wodhya pyth dhe wul. Hwilas y das ha’y vamm a wrug. Skon moy a dus a dremenas an avon ha sewya an kynsa maw. Ena y teuth bagas a dus a aswonni Tewdar yn ta.

“A Dewdar,” yn-medhons i, meur aga anken, “Marow yw dha das ha’th vamm. Nyns eus dhyn hembrenkyas vyth lemmyn, marnas ty!”

“Gwith pub eur oll an gist ha’n Penn!”

Y das re glewsa molleth an Penn rag ev dh’y dhannvon dhe-ves! Nyns esa termyn dhodho dhe gyny. An bobel re’n dewissa hembrenkyas yn le y das.

“Kewgh dhe Lannstefan. Kewgh troha’n howlsedhes,” yn-medh ev. “My a wra gortos erna dheffo an dus erell.”

Gerva

Tewdar a gonvedhas	<i>Tewdar understood</i>	
Athelstan ny vynnas marnas chasya an ...	<i>Athelstan only wanted to chase the...</i>	gwel notenn 2
mar bell avel	<i>as far as</i>	gwel notenn 4
erna dheffo an dus erell	<i>until the other people come</i>	

Notennow

1 The verb godhvós “to know” In part this verb is a compound of bos. The verb godhvós means to know facts, as compared with aswonn which means to know a person or a place. Like bos, godhvós has a separate future tense.

Present		Preterite/ Perfect	
gonn	<i>I know</i>	godhvev	<i>I knew</i>
godhes	<i>you know</i>	godhves	<i>you knew</i>
goer	<i>he knows</i>	godhva	<i>he knew</i>
godhon	<i>we know</i>	godhven	<i>we knew</i>
godhowgh	<i>you know</i>	godhvewgh	<i>you knew</i>
godhons	<i>they know</i>	godhvons	<i>they knew</i>

Imperfect		Pluperfect/ Conditional	
godhyen	<i>I used to know</i>	godhvien	<i>I had known/ should know</i>
godhyes	<i>you used to know</i>	godhvies	<i>you had known/ would know</i>
godhya	<i>he used to know</i>	godhvia	<i>he had known/ would know</i>
godhyen	<i>we used to know</i>	godhvien	<i>we had known/ should know</i>
godhyewgh	<i>you used to know</i>	godhvewgh	<i>you had known/ would know</i>
godhyens	<i>they used to know</i>	godhviens	<i>they had known/ would know</i>

Future		Imperative	
godhvedhav	<i>I shall know</i>	-	<i>I had known/ would know</i>
godhvedhydh	<i>you will know</i>	Godhvdydh!	<i>Know!</i>
godhvdydh	<i>he will know</i>	Godhvedhes!	<i>Let him/ her know!</i>
godhvedhyn	<i>we shall know</i>	Godhvedhyn!	<i>Let us know!</i>
godhvedhowgh	<i>you will know</i>	Godhvedhewgh!	<i>Know!</i>
godhvedhons	<i>they will know</i>	godhvedhens	<i>Let them know!</i>

2 Verb-Noun as the Object of a Verb

A number of verbs can take a verb-noun as an object:

Athelstan ny vynnas marnas chasya an Vrythonyon yn-mes a'n ger.

Athelstan only wanted to drive the Britons out of the city.

Tewdar a assayas sawya y das.

Tewdar tried to save his father.

Notice that in this kind of sentence the English particle “to” is not translated into Cornish.

3 Rag and dhe with verb-noun to express Purpose

An souder a dhrehevis y gledha rag gweskel y das.

The soldier raised his sword to strike his father.

An Sowson eth dhe leski chiow an Gernowyon.

The English went to burn the houses of the Cornish.

Ni a dheuth dhe weles an myghtern.

We came to see the king.

In the last two examples, and in similar sentences using “come” and “go” in English, it is possible to translate as: “The English went and burned the houses of the Cornish.” but the construction in Cornish is still the same, i.e. verb + dhe + verb-noun.

If purpose is shown, it is usually possible to insert “in order” before the “to” in the English sentence.

4 Mar²/Maga⁵ ... avel/dell² = as ... as.

Tewdar ny wrussa mos mar bell avel an Avon Tamar.

Tewdar had not been as far as the River Tamar.

Mos a wra mar skon dell dheffons

He will go as quickly as they come.

Avel is used followed by a noun as in the first example, and dell is used when followed by a verb, as in the second.

Avel combines with pronouns as follows:

avelov <i>as me</i>	avelos <i>as you</i>	avello <i>as him</i>	avelli <i>as her</i>
avelon <i>as us</i>	avelowgh <i>as you</i>	avella <i>as them</i>	

Both mar and maga are used for the first “as,” though mar is commoner.

Maga is used particularly in the phrase maga ta which can mean “as well” or “also” as in English.

Oberenn 1 Exercise 1

Treyll dhe Gernewek ow teynydhya an temmik ‘y’ mars yw possybyl.

Translate the following into Cornish using the ‘y’ particle where possible.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) I know. | 7) You would know. | 13) We had known. |
| 2) We used to know. | 8) Tewdar knew. | 14) I shall know. |
| 3) She knew. | 9) Let them know. | 15) They used to know. |
| 4) He will know. | 10) We shall know | 16) We know. |
| 5) They had known. | 11) She has known. | 17) Do you know? |
| 6) I have known. | 12) He would know | 18) He knows. |

Oberenn 2 Exercise 2

Treyll an lavarow dhe Gernewek. *Translate the following sentences into Cornish.*

- 1) The Cornish tried to cross the river.
- 2) They wanted to escape
- 3) We hope to see you.
- 4) She likes to help people.
- 5) He is trying to speak Cornish.
- 6) Jori decided to wait.
- 7) I expect to see you.
- 8) We would like to go.
- 9) The nurse tried to help the woman.
- 10) They began to leave the theatre.

Oberenn 3 Exercise 3

Treyl an lavarow a syw dhe Gernewek, ow tevnydhya rag po dhe dell yw res. *Translate the following into Cornish, with or without rag or dhe as necessary*

- 1) *We study to learn Cornish.*
- 2) *We want to learn Cornish.*
- 3) *The father decided to drive his children to school.*
- 4) *The doctor tried to soothe him.*
- 5) *Tewdar ran away to escape.*
- 6) *Athelstan came to Exeter to give a bone of St. Chad to the monastery.*
- 7) *Peder's father went and opened the door.*
- 8) *The soldier tried to kill him.*
- 9) *We learn Cornish to save the language.*
- 10) *He opened the door to see who was there.*

Oberenn 4 Exercise 4

Treyl dhe Gernewek. *Translate into Cornish*

- 1) *They went as far as the river.*
- 2) *It is as easy as Cornish.*
- 3) *The box was as big as a man's head.*
- 4) *Coffee should be (a dal bos) as black as the devil, as hot as hell, and as sweet as love.*
- 5) *Tewdar is not as old as you are.*
- 6) *The Cornish are not as poor as you think.*
- 7) *Work as long as you like.*
- 8) *They walked as far as they could.*
- 9) *The king was as sad as the queen.*
- 10) *Æthelflæd was sad as well*

Oberenn 5 Exercise 5

Dasskrif an skrif a syw ow tevnydhya lavarennow gwiw Kernewek yn le an Sowsnek. *Rewrite the following passage using suitable Cornish expressions in place of the English*

(Near the station) yma diwotti da, an Baner Glas (its name) ha Maria ha'y gour Yowann (used to go) pub Gwener y'n gorthugher. Da o gans Maria omvetya gans hy howethesow (and they would chatter) a-dro dhe hwarvosow an seythun dremenys (so that there was laughter) ha levow ughel dhe vos klewys. (On the other hand) Yowann a gara esedha yn kosel y'n gornell ha (smoke his pipe) wosa dydh hir a ober (at the factory) ha goslowes orth an diwettha nowodhow.