**Short and Long Form BOS**

These notes are intended to assist with and explain the use of “short and long form BOS” in both statement and question form.

BOS has several paradigms however for the purposes of this exercise we will be using “present” but also expanding into “imperfect (past)”.

When to use each form of BOS?

*In present and imperfect tense there are two scenarios where you must use long form, and this applies in present and imperfect tenses;*

1. When the action is continous (reading, writing, walking etc)
2. When referring to position (beside, next to, in, outside etc)

Examples;

Yth esof vy ow redya lyver nowyth – I am reading a new book

Yth esof vy in Lulyn dohajёdh ma – I am in Newlyn this evening

**Long Form BOS – Present Tense**

Yth esof vy – I be (I am)

Yth esta – You be (You are) (singular / familiar)

Yma ev – He be (He is)

Yma hy – She be (She is)

Yth eson ny – We be (We are)

Yth esowgh why – You be (You are) (plural / polite)

Ymowns y – They be (They are)

*The above form indicates it is a positive statement and not negative or a question.*

In order to transfer the above into question form some changes need to be applied;

Below is a lsit of the question form of “long form BOS”

You will note that in some cases only “Yth” is removed from the “statement” form and in other cases the wording changes.

**Long Form BOS – Present, Question Form**

Esof vy – Be I (am I)?

Esta – Be you (are you)?

Usy ev – Be he (is he)?

Usy hy – Be she (is she)?

Eson ny – Be we (are we)?

Esowgh why – Be you (are you)?

Usons y – Be they (are they)?

It is important to note that “Usy ev & Usy hy” are used when asking about a specific subject or person for example, where you make specific reference using “the” or a name

The man, The children, The book, The people, The dog, Peder, Jowan

If you are asking a question about a nonspecific subject using “a” for example

A man, A child, A book, people, A dog, it is necessary to use a different word, which is “Eus”

Example;

Usy an ky i’n lowarth lebmyn? – be (is) the dog in the garden now?

Eus ky i’n lowarth lebmyn? – be a dog in the garden now?

*Note the difference when asking about “the dog” and “a dog”*

Below is a list of long form BOS imperfect in both statement and question forms.

*You will note that no additional words are needed unlike in present tense when changing from statement to question form, it is only necessary to remove the “Yth” element to change the form.*

**Long Form BOS – statement form, imperfect tense**

Yth esen vy – I was

Yth eses ta – You were

Yth esa ev – He was

Yth esa hy – she was

Yth esen ny – We were

Yth esewgh why – You were

Yth esens y – They were

**Long Form BOS – question form, imperfect tense**

Esen vy – Was I

Eses ta – Were you

Esa ev – Was he

Esen ny – Were we

Esewgh why – Were you

Esens y – Were they

I have also listed below the short forms of BOS in both present and imperfect form

*It is important to note the difference between short and long form BOS when using the question form.*

In short form BOS it is the position of the verb itself which indicates whether it is a statement or question in both tenses

Sёgh os ta lebmyn – You be (are) dry now

Os ta sёgh lebmyn? – Be (are) you dry now?

*You will note that if bos comes after the subject it is a statement*

**Short Form BOS – present tense**

Of vy – I be (am)

Os ta – You be (are)

Yw ev – He be (is)

Yw hy – She be (is)

On ny – We be (are)

Owgh why – You be (are)

Yns y – They be (are)

**Short Form BOS – imperfect tense**

En vy – I was

Es ta – You were

O ev – He was

O hy – She was

On ny – We were

Owgh why – You were

Ȇns y – They were