

ASTELL WYDN

27 mis Merth 2023

On page 52 of the Coursebook you'll find a reference chart of the personal forms of the prepositions **dhe** 'to' and **gans** 'along with'. But the table omits a number of frequent alternative forms, so here is a chart that I'd recommend you use instead.

DHE

dhybm or **dhe vy** 'to me',

dhis or **dhys** or **dhe jy** 'to you'

dhodho or **dhe ev** 'to him' or 'to it' (masculine reference)

dhedhy or **dhe hy** 'to her' or 'to it' (feminine reference)

dhyn or **dhe ny** 'to us'

dhywgh or **dhe why** 'to you' (plural or stranger)

dhedhans or **dhodhans** or **dh'anjy** 'to them'

Note also the particularly emphatic forms **dhybmo** or **dhybmo vy** 'to me' and **dhyso** or **dhyso jy** 'to you'

As you can see, you have a choice in most cases between employing an inflected form of the preposition or simply using the preposition as you would in English. The pronoun **anjy** is a reinforced form of **y** 'they'.

Pre-occlusion in **dhybm** was never compulsory even in western pronunciations of Cornish. Without pre-occlusion the word can be written **dhymm** but it is often simplified to **dhèm**.

GANS

genef or **gena vy** 'along with me'

genes or **gena jy** 'along with you'

ganso 'along with him' or 'along with it' (masculine reference)

gensy 'along with her' or 'along with it' (feminine reference)

genen or **gena ny** 'along with us'

genowgh or **gena why** 'along with you' (plural or stranger)

gansans 'along with them'

Here again you can in most cases choose between using an inflected form and simply using the preposition as you would in English *except* that, if you use the second method, you must substitute **gena** for **gans**. So the rule is **gans** before a noun, **gena** before a pronoun (where permitted).

Exercise One

This practises the expressions using **dhe** and **gans** that you'll find on page 53 of the Coursebook. How would you say the following in Cornish?

She has a house in Camborne. I don't have any cash on me. Kyle likes to surf at Newquay. Vyvyan prefers to sunbathe and read a book. Lûk must bring doughnuts to the beach. Tôny had better come early to be able to park the car. We're very sorry, the car park is full.

Here are the forms of **me a garsa** 'I want to' that we use in questions and negative statements.

a garsen vy?	ny garsen vy
a garses jy?	ny garses jy
a garsa ev?	ny garsa ev
a garsa hy?	ny garsa hy
a garsen ny?	ny garsen ny
a garsowgh why?	ny garsowgh why
a garsens y?	ny garsens y

Exercise Two

Orth gwerthor dehen rew.

Gwerthor	Dëdh dâ ha wolcùm!
Robyn	Lowena dhe why.
Gwerthor	A garsowgh prena dehen rew?
Robyn	Eâ sur, saw nor'vy ... py dehen a vydnaf dôwys?
Gwerthor	Py sawor yw gwell gena why?
Robyn	Dâ yw genef chocklet, syvy, ha vanyla.
Gwerthor	A garsowgh tastya tabm a'n dehen rew chocklet, syvy, ha vanyla?
Robyn	Mar pleg.
Gwerthor	Ot an dehen chocklet.
Robyn	Gromercy teg.
Gwerthor	Yw dâ genowgh?
Robyn	Nebes wherow. A allaf vy prevy an vanyla lebmyn?
Gwerthor	Heb mar. Otta va.
Robyn	Meur ras.
Gwerthor	Yw an vanyla dâ genowgh?
Robyn	Eâ, ev yw gwell genef ès an chocklet.
Gwerthor	A garsowgh prevy an dehen syvy?
Robyn	Eâ. Gromercy.
Gwerthor	An sawor syvy yw meurgerys gans cosmers pùb termyn.
Robyn	Delycyùs yw hebma!
Gwerthor	Spladn! Py dehen a vydnowgh prena?
Robyn	My a wra kemeres, mar pleg, an sawor syvy.
Gwerthor	Pandr'yw dâ genowgh, pykern pò hanaf?
Robyn	Pykern, brâster cres. Pana bris?
Gwerthor	Y fëdh dew bens.
Robyn	Tanowgh.
Gwerthor	Meur ras. Duw gena why.