

## 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.

Yma chy dhedhy in Cambron. Nyns eus mona parys genef. Dâ yw gans Kyle mordardhya in Tewyn Plustry. Gwell yw gans Vyvyan omhowla ha redya lyver. Res yw dhe Lûk dry know toos dhe'n treth. Gwell vëdh dhe Tôny dos abrës rag gallos parkya an carr. Pòr dhrog yw genen, an park kerry yw leun.

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

<b>a garsen vy?</b>	<b>ny garsen vy</b>
<b>a garses jy?</b>	<b>ny garses jy</b>
<b>a garsa ev?</b>	<b>ny garsa ev</b>
<b>a garsa hy?</b>	<b>ny garsa hy</b>
<b>a garsen ny?</b>	<b>ny garsen ny</b>
<b>a garsowgh why?</b>	<b>ny garsowgh why</b>
<b>a garsens y?</b>	<b>ny garsens y</b>

### *Exercise Two*

**Orth gwerthor dehen rew.**

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