

Bardh Meur's Speech, The School of African and Oriental Studies, London

My mother always told me that I would be late for my own funeral and one night while I was sleeping I had a rather strange dream. I wrote a poem in Cornish about this dream. The poem was published in the magazine Poetry Cornwall under the name "A dream without a body". This is it.

I was waiting in a graveyard
my body there to greet,
I didn't come, it angered me,
I escaped clean to the street.
So I got clean away into the street
when I didn't arrive at all,
for me, burial without a corpse,
never again, no more.

This was a poem about a strange dream, no more, but one day a very serious man told he really liked my verses about the Cornish language.

But I said, I've never even written one poem about it, I only write about the somewhat peculiar subjects which are interesting or important to foolish people like me. No, you forget, he said, I mean the one about the funeral with no body, like they did with our language.

Well, I thought a little about it, and decided that he had made a very good point and certainly the Cornish language was growing and had become much stronger during the hundred years or more which have passed since her funeral. I decided there and then to accept it had always been my idea to include this idea as part of the complex and multilayered subtexts to be found in my poems. The question remains however why the funeral in the first place and then why and how the remarkable recovery. Well that is the subject of this talk. I will present this speech in our two languages, we Cornish that is, so as to show better, I hope, that Cornish is a language which is still alive and kicking.

Okay, let's begin then what is Cornish ? Cornish is one of the Celtic languages. It is usually said that there are six living languages in that group but this may not be quite right. The Gaelic languages, sometimes called Q Celtic, Manx, Scots Gaelic, and Irish Gaelic should perhaps have included Shelta, a travellers language, which like Cornish has had a tendency towards metathesis, that is the sort of transference of syllables or consonants that lead to spoonerisms, but now perhaps it has leant so heavily on English that it is now half way between the two languages. Cornish is in the Brythonic group, the P Celtic group, Welsh and Breton being the other two. All the Celtic languages are conservative so that notwithstanding the dialects which must have existed in Britain these languages are still very close in their structures. It was said within the Roman

Empire that a Gaul of Trier could converse easily with natives of Galatia in Asia Minor.

There is not much evidence in Roman Times of changes in the Celtic languages, inscriptions, such as they are show highly inflected language so that the arrival of Old Cornish and Welsh appears sudden and like the Gaelic group coincidental with the departure of the Romans. Breton is closer to Cornish so that both point to a South Western dialect of British Celtic speech at the time of the Bretons departure in the 6th Century. Two of Brittany's most important districts are Cornwall and Devon and the Breton for Cornwall proper is Kerneveur, Great Cornwall despite it being the smaller of the two.

We don't know much about Cornwall in the Roman period but although there is archaeological and linguistic evidence of a significant Roman influence it is believed to have been much less than to the east of the Tamar, most people would have known only their South West British dialect with very few people knowing Latin. As I have said the 6th century saw the exodus to Brittany which reduced the population of Devon much more than that of Cornwall which made the conquest of Devon and the creation of Wessex by the Saxons easier. This is indicated by the lack of Celtic place names in Devon as opposed to Cornwall where English place names are rare. By the 10th century the last Britons were expelled from Exeter across the Tamar to Cornwall and the border between Cornwall and Wessex was set as the river Tamar by Athelstan in 936 A. D and has remained there ever since despite attempts to move it. Cornwall retained a level of autonomy there after but English grew in influence in the East and this continued until the Norman Conquest when there is evidence of English speakers taking up Cornish rather than Norman French. The Vocabularium Cornicum seems to have been produced for that purpose. Norman rule seems to have been less harsh in Cornwall the Conqueror placed his Breton Allies in charge as nobles in recognition of the common culture of the two groups. Bretons continued to live in Cornwall up to the reformation in the period when the Cornish language was in full flower.

We should remember that this was a time when multiculturalism was a reality in Cornwall and that as well as Cornish which was the first language over the greater part of the territory, English was spoken in the East and by the merchant classes, Norman French by the gentry and the educated throughout, as said before there was a significant number of Bretons whose language was so close to Cornish at that time to be considered as a dialect of the same language. Latin was used by all in church and spoken by churchmen and those in religious orders. The members of the Guilds also would have a knowledge of Latin. The Ordinalia, or the Cornish language mystery or religious plays of the period were written by monks to be performed throughout Cornwall are basically in Cornish but the use of the other languages in them shows that they were generally understood. Perhaps the fact that in these plays the devil speaks only English is also a sign that for these people at that time this Babel was regarded as a blessing and that only Evil would fail to recognise it.

Well this happy state of affairs was not to continue for long. Ironically it was the arrival of the Tudors that would mark the change. Welshman Henry VII was well aware of the hopes of Celtic people brought to the fore by this change of dynasty and traded on it by naming his eldest son Arthur but his popularity soon waned in Cornwall with the imposition of an unpopular poll tax which led to an unsuccessful rising of the Cornish people which was soon crushed. Later in the century a similar rising also over Religious uniformity was defeated. Cornwall and Cornish began to be associated with rebellion and with defeat. The dissolution of the monastery at Glasney ended the production of Cornish language literature and Cornwall's multilingual culture was used by Archbishop Cranmer as an argument against concessions to the language. A hundred years later Cornish was spoken mainly to the west of Truro and Cornwall's support of the Stuarts in the Civil War led to a further diminution of status which was not redressed by the Restoration. Another century and the language is used only in West Penwith and in Meneague. After a further hundred years by the mid nineteenth century and the language is almost invisible and its demise seemed complete.

What a sorry picture I'm painting for you but it is not the whole truth, we know for example that even in the middle of the 19th century Cornish language religious texts were taught in schools in Cornwall, that there were always people who resisted the equation of English to progress and sought to reverse the fortunes of Cornish. This had started in 1680 with William Scawen who influenced several generations of people to write and speak Cornish among them Keigwin, Boson and Gwavas. Gwavas loved to write pithy verses in 1728 he wrote.

Na wra eva re, don't drink too much,
Mes eva rag'gas syghes, but drink for your thirst,
ha hedna moy po le, and that more or less
vynn gwitha korf yn yeghes. will keep your body healthy

At the same time he was writing in Cornish to people in America. These enthusiasts were gentlemen however and sadly took little interest in the working people around them who were still using the language in the Western parishes. The last example of traditional Cornish verse recorded was from John Davey of Boswednack about 1850. Davey was reputed to hold fluent conversations in Cornish which implies that others around Zennor had the same knowledge. At this time the spoken language was dormant or hidden in remote places scholars were working on mediaeval texts and writing to each other in Cornish. One of these was Henry Jenner who had found the Charter Fragment. At first his interest in the language was academic and he thought the language dead. He developed a romantic interest in Kitty Rawlings who had a traditional knowledge of the language and it was this that led him first to the altar and then to the production of the Handbook of the Cornish Language in 1904 which began the modern revival of our language.

Jenner's handbook sparked a great deal of interest and increasing numbers of people

began to use it to learn something of the language and to write, correspond and even converse in the language. His intervention at the 1904 Pan Celtic Conference which received a telegram in Cornish led to Kernow's recognition as a Celtic Nation by that Congress. Among these early learners was Robert Morton Nance, a Cornish man whose interest in Cornish was fuelled by his childhood in Wales. Nance was a superb organiser and set up the first Old Cornwall Society in St Ives, this soon grew into an influential federation whose main strength lay in the recruitment of ordinary Cornish people to active involvement in the development of their culture. So strong was the impetus to this movement that in 1928 Gorsedh Kernow was created to promote the language, Celtic Culture and spirit of Cornwall. Each year from then the Gorsedd has worked hard to promote the language and all its ceremonies are conducted in the language. It must be said that because of the small number of speakers in those days most communication was written but small groups of 2 or 3 people conversed regularly. The Gorsedd competitions and ceremonies encouraged the growth of poetry and prose writing but most of what was produced was published in a very amateurish way. It was however of sufficient quality to ensure that subsequent generations were inspired to take up the language. There are examples of wartime letters which escaped the Censor and these show the level of commitment of some of those activists.

After the Second World war this progress continued though still on a modest scale. Factors which contributed included the creation of Mebyon Kernow the Cornish Nationalist Party which reflected the growing sense of Cornwall's difference. After the 2nd Grand Bard Robert Morton Nance died in the fifties as well, his successor Retallack Hooper, Talek, himself a teacher of Cornish to children restated the Gorsedd's primary emphasis on the language. He did not underestimate the difficulties for Anglophones even for those using the syntax of Cornish Dialect;-

Ny allav vy kewsel Kernewek
Ny allav y skrifa na hwath.
Re gales yw taves mar euthek
Prederi anodho a'm lath.

I can't speak Cornish
Nor can I write it.
Too hard, such an awful language
Thinking about is killing me.

There was however from his time on a receptive public for the language. By the 70's some speakers were beginning to teach the language to their children. The publication of magazines both bilingual and completely in Cornish became more regular. The number of classes and learners grew year on year.

The 80's saw a temporary halt to growth as the movement split firstly over the grammar of the revised language and then over its spelling. The polemics over these issues were

fierce and did not do much for the reputation of Cornwall nor our language. There was however a consistent growth and it became more common to hear Cornish spoken in public.

The division of the movement and the competition between the factions led to the production of increasingly ambitious dictionaries and literary output.

By the 90's Cornish had several spelling systems and there were, and are effectively two dialects of the language. The differences remained but people began to cooperate for EBLUL and this undoubtedly helped in the difficult negotiations over a SWF to be used in the education of children.

The recognition of the language by the European Union which led to the above SWF was followed by the creation of MAGA the Cornish Language Partnership which now runs a Language Office with a small staff in Cornwall . MAGA has produced the brilliant CDROM Porth which has gone to all Cornish Schools, materials for the teaching of the Language in schools is in preparation. Regular conferences of speakers have been held, and there has been a qualitative shift in the ability of Cornish speakers to propagate the language. Discussions are taking place on the training of teachers whether peripatetic language users, like the Manx, or existing teachers learning the language.

About 5 years ago the magazine An Gannas estimated the number of fluent Cornish speakers at more than 950 and we know that number continues to grow. Not so long ago Unesco declared that Kernewek was extinct but changed its diagnosis abruptly saying that although traditional Cornish was dead the revised language was getting stronger day by day. There are signs of this all around Cornwall and in a physical form. There is no extra cost at all to Cornwall Council in replacing English signs with bilingual ones when renewal is needed. So little by little the language is coming to every single street in Cornwall. There's a great desire for the ceremonial use of Cornish in our country and a great identification with it especially among the children. In short Kernewek will advance, and that process will continue because of the keen wish of the Cornish and the other people living with us to recover the most important part of our culture and the spirit of our country. That is our language, so precious to us, which carries in it the soul of our people. I am certain, we are certain that will continue. We're not dead, not yet. Thank you all for your time.

Mick Paynter, Bardh Meur – 12th May 2011

Ow mam vy a leveris dhym liesgweyth my dhe vos diwedhes rag ow ynkleudhyans vy ow honan hag unn nos ha my ow koska my a wrug hunrosa yn koynt. My a wrug skrifa bardhonek adro dhe'n hunros ma. An bardhonek esa dyllys yn Bardhonieth Kernow yn dan hanow:- Hunros heb korf. Ottomma.

Y korten vy, hag yn korflan,
devedhyans ow horf,
ha ny dheuth vy, mar serrys en,
ov gyllys glan dhe'n fordh.
Yth ov vy gyllys glan dhe'n fordh
ha ny dheuth vy ena,
ragov, ynkleudhyans heb korf,
arta, namoy, nevra.

Yth esa bardhonieth yn kever hunros koynt, namoy, mes unn jydh neb den sad a leveris dhym y vos pur da ganso ow gwersyow adro dhe Gernewek. Mes yn medhav vy ny wrugav vy nevra skrifa hwath onan yn hi hever, ny skrifav saw adro dhe materyow nebes koynt yw dhe les dhe dus gokki avelov. Na, ty a wra ankevi, yn medh ev, my a vynn leverel an huni adro'n ynkleudhyans heb korf, an par es esa gwrys gans agan taves ni.

Wel, my a brederis nebes yn y geveger, hag ervira y vos poynt pur dha ganso hag yn sur yma Kernewek ow tevi ha bos ha dos kreffa yn feur adreus an kansblydhen po termyn hirra a wrug passya awosa hi ynkleudhyans hi. My a wrug ervera ena dhe dhegemmeres re bia pupprys yn ow brys vy gedya tybyans na avel rann istekstow ha kompleg ha liesgwiskyes yw kevys yn ow bardhonieth vy mar sotel. Mes an govynn a bes prag esa yn kynsa le an ynkleudhyans na hag ena prag ha fatel bos an dasserghyans marthys na.

Wel, hen yw devnydh an areth ma. My a wra delivra an leverans na y'gan dew yethow ni rag gwell diskwethes bos Kernewek taves hwath yn fyw hag yn yeghes da.

Da lowr, y tal dhynni dalleth, ytho pyth yw Kernewek ? Kernewek yw onan yn mysk an tavosow keltek. Y levirir del usadow bos hwegh yeth fyw y'n rann na, mes martesen nyns yw henna ewn lowr. An yethow Gwydhalek treweythyow henwys Keltek Q ens i, yma Manowek, Gwydhalek Albanek, hag lwerdhonek ha martesen y fia da konvedhes Shelta, taves travelloryon, re's teva plegians war tu ha treusgorrans syllabennow avel Kernewek. Mes, lemmyn, martesen y wra hi poosa mar boos war Sowsnek yma hanter hyns ynter an dhiw. Yma Kernewek y'n ran Brythonek, bagas keltek Pi, gans Kembrek ha Bretonek avel an dhiw arall. An tavosow Keltek oll nebes mentenus yw ytho yma aga framweyth hwath fest haval en si yn dhespit dhe'n rannyethow Predanek hag yn certain aga ombosva yn termyn usi passyes. Y leveris hag y'n Ympouredh Romanek den Gallek a dhiworth Trier a yllis keskewsel attes gans trigoryon Galati yn Asia Minor. Y'n Oos Romanek nyns eus meur a dhustuni yn kever treylyansow y'n yethow keltek, meynkov skrifys, del ens i, a wra diskwethyes taves furvblegyes hag ytho devedhyans Kembrek koth ha Kernewek koth bos trome delhevel hag avel an rann Wydhalek kenhwarvos gans diberth an Romanyon. Yma Bretonek ogassa hag Kernewek hag an dhiw anedha a wra poyntya war tu ha rannyeth Soth West kows Keltek Predanek yn termyn a wrug diberth an Vretonyon y'n hweghves kansblydhen. An dhew ranndir an poosa yn istori Breten Vyghan Kernow ha Dewnans yw, hag an Bretonek rag agan

Kernow yw Kerneveur, spit hi dhe vos an byghanna an dhew.

Nyns eus godhvedhys meur adro dhe Gernow y'n dydhyow Romanek mes awos bos dustuny hag hendhyskansek hag yethek a roweth Romanek y krysir dhe vos leha yn feur ages war lann arall an Tamar, ny wodhya an brassa rann an bobel marnas aga rannyeth Bredanek Soth West gans niver isel a dus ow kodhvos Latin. Del leveris yth esa an dhiberthva war tu ha Breten Vyghan yn hweghes kansblydhen a wrug eshe trygh Dewnans ha'n gwrians Wessex gans an Sowsen. Rakhenna fowt henwyn keltek yn Dewnans erbyn yn Kernow dhe by le bos treweythus henwyn tylleryow Sowsnek. Erbyn an degves kanblydhen yth esa diwettha an Vrythonyon tewlys dhe ves dhe Geresk adreus an Avon bys ha Kernow hag on ordir ynter Kernow ha Wessex ervirys esa dhe'n avon Tamar gans Athelstan y'n vlydhen naw kans hwetek hag ugens dhe by le ev a besyas yn dhespit pub assay y vovya. Y kwithas Kernow neb unn nivel anserghogneth awosa mes roweth an taves Sowsnek a wre tevi dhe'n oryon y'n Est hag a bes bys ha'n trygh Normanek hag yma dustuni ena a'n Sowsnegoryon na ow tyski Kernewek yn le an Frynkek Normanek a'n dreghoryon. Delhevel bos Vocabularium Cornicum dyllys rag an acheson ha porpos na. Rewl an Normanyon a'n tevas enep le hwerow yn Kernow hag an Tryghor a worras y gowetha Vreton avel tus vryntin avel aswonnans ha gonisogeth ha taves kemmyn an dhiw bobel. Yth esa Bretonyon ow pesya triga yn Kernow bys ha'n Dasfuryans oes hag o an yeth Kernewek ow florsya yn tien.

Y tal dhyzni aswonn bos an termyn na onan hag yth o lieswonisogethieth gwir yn Kernow, Kernewek o an kynsa taves kewsys yn brassa rann an tiredh, yth o Sowsnek kewsys gans an varchons hag y'n howldrehevel, Normanek gans an tus jentyl ha skentyl yn pub le oll, hag del leveris kyns bos niver arwodhek a Vretonyon hag yn termyn yth esa aga taves mar nes dhe Gernewek aga diw bos kemmerys avel diw rannyeth an keth taves. Yn eglos pubonan a wre devnydh Latin o kewsys pubdydh gans prontoryon ha menagh ha lenes. Eseli an mysteryow ynwedh a wre kavos godhvos servadow Latin. An Ordinalia, po gwariow mysteri kryjyk Kernewek a'n oos na a wre skrifa gans menagh dhe berformya adreus Kernow, skrifys o yn Kernewek mes usyans tавosow arall a dhyskweth aga bos konvedhys yn kemmyn. Martesen an dra hag yn gwariow ma y kows an jowl marnas yn Sows bos ynwedh arwoodh an Babel ma dhe vos aswonnys avel bennath rag an bobel ma y'n oos na ha nagonan saw Drokter y honan a wre fyllel y aswonn.

Wel ny wre pesya an studh lowen na rag termyn hir. Yn gesedhek yth esa devedhyans an Dudoryon a wrug merkya an tro gwettha. Den kembrek o Herri seyth a wodhya yn ta govenogyon tus geltek gwrys gans treylyans linyeth ryal na hag ev a wre gwayn anodho ha gelwel y vab an kottha Arthur. Mes yn skon kerensa anodho gans an dus a wre lehe hag an toll penn kesys gansa a wrug lywya bys ha sordyans heb sewen ha'n dus Gernow bos gwaskyes yn termyn berr. Diwettha y'n keth kansblydhen yth esa sordyans kehavel adro dhe unnfurvyans kryjyk, ynwedh fethys. Kernow hag an taves a dheuth ha bos keworrys gans rebellyans hag ynwedh fetha. Keskar an Menaghti Glasnedh a wrug diwedh gwrians lyenn Kernewek hag Arghepskop Kranmer a wre devnydh gonisogeth

liesyethek a Gernow avel argyans erbynn alowansow war tu an taves. Awosa kansblydhen moy yth o Kernewek kewsys saw dhe'n howlsedhes a Druru, yn brassa rann, hag skoedhyans Kernow an teylu Stuart y'n vresil sivil a lywyas dhe leheans arta, studh nag esa ewnhes gans an Restorasyon. Yn rag kansblydhen moy ha ny wra denvydh devnydh an taves marnas yn Penwydh hag yn Menek. Wosa kansblydhen arta hag erbynn kres an nawnsegves kansblydhen hag an taves a vydh ogas hag anweladow hag y dhifyk dien, delhevelis.

Ass yw henna lymnans trist a wrav vy payntya ragowgh mes nyns yw henna an gwir yn tien, rag ensampel ni a woer tekstow kryjyk dhe vos dyskys hwath yn kres an nawnsegves kansblydhen. Ni a woer bos tus ow sevel orth an kehavalians ha Sowsnek hag Avonsyans ha hwilas dastreylya feus Kernewek . Wortalleth yth esa William Scawen yn mil hwegh kans peswar ugens a wrug awedhya nebes henedh tus rag skrifa ha dhe gewsel Kernewek y'ga mysk Keigwin, Bosun ha Gwavas. Y karas Gwavas skrifa gwersyow lymm. Dhe vil seyth kans eth war'n ugens y skrifa ev :-

Na wra eva re,
Mes eva rag'gas syghes, ,
ha hedna moy po le,
vynn gwitha korf yn yeghes.

Y'n keth termyn na esa ow skrifa yn Kernewek dhe dus yn Amerika. Yn drist an dhiwesektoryon na tus jentil o na gavas les y'n oberoryon adro dhedha a wre hwath kewsyl Kernewek yn pluyow an howlsedhes. An diwettha ensampel gwers hengovek Kernewek kovskrifys esa dhiworth John Davey a Voswednack adro dhe mil eth kans ha hanter kans. Y leveris bos Davey abel keskewsel Kernewek yn freth a wra goblegya bos nebes aral adro dhe Senara gans an godhvos na. Yn dydhyow na yth esa an taves kewsys ow koska po kudhys yn tylleryow down y'n pow mes skoloryon a wre oberi war dekstow an Oos Kres ha kesskrifa an eyl dhe gila yn Kernewek. Onan y'ga mysk o Henry Jenner re drovsa an Darn Chartour. Y'n kynsa le yth o akademek y les ev hag a brederis bos marow an yeth.. Ev a wrug dispegya les romansek war tu ha Kitty Rawlings a gavs skians hengovek an taves a'n lywas yn kynsa dhe'n altar hag awosa dyllans dornlyver an yeth kernewek a dhallathas dasserghyans arnowydh agan yeth ni.

Yth esa dornlyver Jenner ow talleth meur a les ha niver ow tevi tus a dhallathas y dhevnydhya rag dyski neppyth a'n taves ha dhe skrifa, kesskrifa, hwath keskewsel Kernewek. Mellyans Jenner dhe'n Guntelles Oll Keltek yn mil naw ha peswar gans dhegemmerrans telegram yn Kernewek a wrug lywya bys ha'n aswonnans gans an Guntelles na Kernow dhe vos Kenedhel Keltek. Yn mysk an dhyskyblyon avar na a veu Robert Morton Nance, Kernow y les yn Kernewek a veu fogyes yn y flogholeth yn Kembra. Yth esa Nance ordenor dres eghenn a wrug drehevel an kynsa Kowethas Kernow Goth yn Porthia a wre bos ha dos yn skon Keffrysians a les hag an pennnerth anodho fonyes o war listyans tus kemmyn kernewek rag kevrann vyw y'n avonsyans aga gonisogeth i. Mar grev o an herdhyans na bos gwrys yn mil naw kans eth warn ugens

Gorsedh Kernow rag avonsya ha'n yeth, ha'n gonisogeth ha spyrys Keltek a Gernow. Pub blydhen oll awosa an Orsedh a wrug oberi yn kales promotya an taves hag hi solempnytaow oll synsys esons i ow kul devnydh Kernewek. Res yw dhym leverel drefenn bos niver byghan kowsoryon y'n dydhyow na ytho an brassa rann an keskommunyans o skrifys mes bagasow vyghan, dew po tri ferson a geskrifa yn sad a dermyn dhe dermyn. Solempnitaow an Orsedh, hi hestrivyansow a wre kenertha tevyans skrifa bardhonieth hag yn yeth plen awos bos meur an lyen na gwrys ha dyllys yn fordh fest amateurus. Yth esa, byttegens, y nas mas lowr rag surhe bos ynspyras an hennathow a sywas dyski an taces. Yma ensamplow lytherow yn termyn an vresil a wrug diank an Sensor hag a dhyskweth nivel omrians nebes an wrythresoryon na. Wosa an Nessa Bresil an Norvys an avonsyans na wrug pesya kynth esa war radhva uvel. Yn mysk elvennow ow kevrenna esa gwrians Mebyon Kernow strollas kenedhlek Kernewek a wrug dastewynnya tybyans ow tevi difrans Kernow. Y'n blydhenyow hanterkans, wosa mernans agan nessa bardh meur Mordon y holyer Talek, y honan dyskador Kernewek dhe fleghes a dhasaffyrmas kyns poes an Orsedh war'n taves. Ny wrug ev isvreusi kaletterow anedhi rag Sowsnegoryon hwath an huni a wra usya syntaks rannyeth Kernow:-

Ny allav vy kewsel Kernewek
Ny allav y skrifa na hwath.
Re gales yw taves mar euthek
Prederi anodho a'm lath.

A dhiworth an prys na, byttegens yth esa tus a vynnas dhegemmeres an taves. Hag erbynn an blydhenyow deg ha tri ugens nebes yn mysk an gowsoryon a dhallethas dyski Kernewek dh'aga fleghes hag hi usya tre. Dyllans lyvrow termyn ha dewyeth hag yn Kernewek yn tien a dheuth ha bos moy sad. Niver klassow ha dysklybyon a wre tevi pub blydhen. Yth esa y'n blydhenyow peswar ugens neb unn hedhi an argerdh na hag a rennas movyans an yeth, yn kynsa le adro furv gramasek an taves dasserghys hag awosa yn kever hi lytherennans ha leverans. Kenkiansow nebes gwyls an materyow ma na wrug meur rag bri Kernow na rag agan yeth ni. Brasheans sad, byttegens esa hag y vos ha dos moy kemmyn dhe glwyas Kernewek kewsys yn poblek. Rennans an movyans ha kesstriv ynter an vagasow a's teva sywyans bos askorrys gerlyvrow ha dyskargans lyennek ha moy ha moy ughelhwasek.

Erbynn an degblydhen awosa yth esa nebes furv lytherrenans Kernewek hag yth esa, hag yth yw dew rannyeth an taves. An difransow a wrug pesya mes tus a dhallathas kesoberi yn arbennik rag ober gans EBLUL ha heb dhowt an dra na esa gweres y'n negesyow kales yn kever Furv Savonek Standard rag adhyskans fleghes yn skol. Yth esa sywyans aswonnans Kernewek gans Unyans Ewropok a ledyas bys ha'n FSS ha gwrians MAGA a rester lemmyn Soedhva Yethek gans meyni byghan dhe Druru. MAGA a wrug trevas an sidi-rom bryntin porth eth yn pub skol oll yn Kernow, ha devnydhyow rag dyski Kernewek yn skolyow usi yn unn. Re bia synsys yn sad kuntellesow kowsoryon ha re bia treylyans gnas galloes Kernewegoryon dh'avonsya

an yeth. Yma lemmyn dadhel adro dhe dhyski dyskatoryon po yethoryon gwandrus avel an Vanowogyon, po dyskatoryon yn skolyow ow tyski an taves.

Nans yw adro dhe bymp blydhen y hwrug breusi lyver Termyn An Gannas niver Kernewegoryon freth dhe vos moy es naw kans deg ha dewgens ha ni a woer bos an niver na hwath ow tevi. Nyns yw termyn mar bell Unesco a wrug deklarya bos Kernewek ekstinkt mes yn termyn berr y a wrug treylia y dhiognosans ow leverel bos Kernewek hengovek marow mes yma Kernewek dhasserghys omveurhe pub dydh oll. Yma arwodhow anodho oll adro dhe Gernow hag yn furv korfek . Nyns eus kost ekstra vydh rag Konsel Kernow dasnowydhhe arwoedhow Sowsnek gans an huni diwyethek. Ytho tamm ha tamm y teu an taves dhe bub stret oll yn Kernow. Yma hwans bras y'gan bro ni rag devnydh devosek an taves hag ombosva bras gensi hag arbennik gans an fleghes. Yn kott Kernewek a wra avonsya, hag an argerdh na a wra pesya drefenn bos hwans lymm yn mysk ha'n Gernowyon ha'n dus erell a drig genen ni dasgavos an rann moy dhe les agan gonisogeth ha spyrys agan bro ni. Henn yw an yeth ni mar druth a wra doen ynni enev an werin. Sur ov vy, sur on ni an dra na a wra pesya. Nyns on ni marow na hwath. Meur ras dhewgh agas termyn.

Mick Paynter, Bardh Meur – 12ves mis Me