Imperatives

Imperatives are a form of verb used in Kernowek to give commands or instructions.

Many but not all verbs have an imperative verbal paradigm, which in due course will need to be memorised, however this can be avoided initially by using the two imperative forms of "Gwil" to do / make, along with the verb.

This allows you to include imperatives in sentences without knowing the imperative paradigm of the verb you wish to use

These are;

Gwra – singular
Gwrewgh – plural / polite

Examples using the verbs – Esedha (to sit) & Sevel (to stand)

Gwra esedha enna mar pleg – sit there please (do sit there please)
Gwrewgh sevel lebmyn flehes – stand now children (Do stand now children)

Using the paradigm of the verb in the above sentences would be;

Eseth enna mar pleg – sit there please.
Sevowgh lebmyn flehes – stand now children.

This form can also be used to express the opposite by putting "na" in front of "Gwra / Gwrewgh. Remember this creates a soft mutation.

Na wra esedha enna mar pleg – do not sit there please
Na wrewgh sevel lebmyn flehes – do not stand now children

Below are examples of some other verb imperative forms;

Clôwes – to hear
Clôw(s)
Clôwowgh (p)

Côwsel – to speak
Cows (s)
Côwsowgh (p)

Cresy – to believe
Cres (s)
Cresowgh (p)

Don – To carry
Dog (s)
Degowgh (p)

Dos – to come
Deus / des (s)
Dewgh (p)

Kemeres – to take
Kebmer (s)
Kemerowgh (p)

Leverel – to say
Lavar (s)
Leverowgh (p)

Mos – to go
Kê (s)
Ewgh / Kewgh (p)

Ry – to give
Ro / Roy (s)
Rewgh (p)

Dry – to bring
Dro / Dory (s)
Drewgh (p)

As you can see from the above examples it is a matter of learning the imperative verbal paradigms in due course, however, initially the use of "Gwra and Gwrewgh" along with the required verb is recommended. It is helpful to note the above endings as if seen when trying to translate a word it could be in the imperative form.