**Options to say “Was” in Kernowek**

**Option 1**

**Past tense of short form “BOS”**

**This is the imperfect tense of short form BOS. In the present tense you use “Yw” to indicate is and in the imperfect tense “O” to indicate was.**

**En vy – I was**

**Es ta – you were**

**O ev – he was**

**O hy – she was**

**En ny – we were**

**Ewgh why – you were**

**Ens y – they were**

**Of vy – I am**

**Os ta – you are**

**Yw ev – he is**

**Yw hy – she is**

**On ny – we are**

**Owgh why – You are**

**Yns y – they are**

**Examplys;**

**Sqwith yw ev – He is tired**

**Sqwith o ev – He was tired**

**Yth o hy sqwith awosa scol – She was tired after school**

**Question Form**

**In short form BOS the indicator as to whether the sentence is a statement or question is indicated by the position of the verb, for example**

**Os ta Lowen? – “are you happy (be you happy)” is a question and the verb comes before the subject**

**Lowen os ta – “You are happy (you be happy) is a statement.**

**Note: the “Yth” particle indicating what follows is a positive statement is NOT used in this form of BOS.**

**Option 2**

**Preterite tense of “BOS”**

**This indicates something as it was at one particular moment or something that has happened but is now in the past and complete**

**Beuv vy – I was**

**Beus ta – you were**

**Beu ev – he was**

**Beu hy – she was**

**Beun ny – we were**

**Bewgh why – you were**

**Bowns y – they were**

**Examplys;**

**Ev a veu ow redya kens – He was reading before**

**Peder a veu crev in y yowynkneth – Peter was strong in his youth**

**You can also use the paradigm in your sentence, but remember each person has a different form;**

**Beu ev ow redya kens – He was reading before**

**Beuv vy ow redya kens – I was reading before**

**Question Form**

**To form a question in this form of BOS you use the “A” particle which causes a second mutation;**

**A veu ev ow redya kens? – Was he reading before**

**A vewgh why ow redya kens? – Were you reading before**

**Option 3**

**Past tense of long form “BOS”**

**This form is used to describe position or in a state for a continuous period.**

**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**

**Yth esa ev in Lulyn de – He was in Lulyn yesterday**

**Yth esa Peder ow screfa lytherow bledhen dewetha oll – He was writing letters all last year**

**Question Form**

**To change the statement form to a question you simply remove “Yth”;**

**Yth esa ev in Lulyn de – He was in Lulyn yesterday**

**Esa ev in Lulyn de? – was he in Lulyn yesterday?**

**Note; Unlike in BOS long form present tense where “Yma” and “Ymowns” changes to “Usy/Eus” and “Usons” in question form, the forms do not change in past tense only the “Yth” is removed;**

**Yth esens y in Lulyn de – They were in Lulyn yesterday**

**Esens y in Lulyn de – Were they in Lulyn yesterday?**

**Option 4**

**This option uses the past habitual tense of “BOS”**

**Bedhen vy – I always used to**

**Bedhes ta – You always used to**

**Bedha ev – he always used to**

**Bedha hy – She always used to**

**Bedhen ny – We always used to**

**Bedhewgh why – You always used to**

**Bedhens y – They always used to**

**Hy a vedha ponya war de Sul – She always used to run on Sunday**

**Y a vedha cana in eglos kens – They always used to sing in church before**

**You can use the “Yth” particle to indicate a positive statement, however because it is not followed by a vowel it is “Y” not “Yth” and creates a 5th mutation (B to F)**

**Y fedhens cana in eglos kens – They always used to sing in church before**

**Y fedha ev cana in eglos kens – He always used to sing in church before**

**Question form**

**In question form we use the “A” particle to indicate a question, which causes a 2nd mutation (B to V)**

**A vedha hy ponya war de Sul? – Did she always used to run on Sunday?**

**A vedhens y cana in eglos kens? – Did they always used to sing in church before?**

**Note;**

**It should be noted that the use of personal pronouns as listed below is not compulsory with any verb, but their use does provide a benefit, in that you only need to know the third person singular of the verb which can be used with all personal pronouns. This applies to all verbs used with personal pronouns.**

**Personal Pronouns;**

**Me – I**

**Te – You (singular)**

**Ev – He**

**Hy – She**

**Ny – We**

**Why – You (plural or singular polite)**

**Y – They**

**Remember the personal pronouns are combined with the “A” particle when used which creates a 2nd mutation**

**Me a vedha – I always used to**

**Te a veu – You were**

**Note: You do not use “Personal Pronouns” with “Short and Long Form BOS” as these have their own structure as indicated above, which is particular to “BOS” only.**