

## 8. Adverbs

1. A number of words are used solely as adverbs. Apart from these words nouns, adjectives and prepositions may also be used adverbially. The adverbial use of the latter categories has been treated in the chapters on the noun, the adjective and the prepositions. Nouns and adjectives are made adverbial by prefixing the particle /yn/ to them, which causes mixed mutation and for which examples may be found in II.5.(1). The words which occur as adverbs only are listed here.

### Adverbs of time

2. /a-brys/ 'quickly, soon'.

<mar tha yv genef a-brys merwel> 'as well it is, with me, soon to die' O.1229-30;

3. /a-dhesympys/ 'suddenly, at once'.

<y a rug a-3esympys ol y voth> 'they did at once all his will' P.28ab; <a ros (...) box 3e grist a-3esympys> 'who gave (...) a buffet to Christ immediately' P.81b; <y a ruge a-3esympys oll war-lyrgh y arhadow> 'they did at once entirely according to his bidding' P.247d; <eugh yn-mes a-thesympys> 'go out immediately' O.318; <Am thethe a-thesempys> 'kiss them immediately' O.1769;

4. /a-dhystowgh/ 'immediately, suddenly'. See /dystowgh/.

5. /a-dhuwhans/ 'immediately, at once'. See /duwhans/.

6. /agensow/ 'lately, just now'.

<A wyls|ta ken y|n tor-ma ys del ege agensow> 'did you see, this time, other than there was just now' O.795-96;

7. /arte/ 'again, once more', in the future.

<te a yll seuell arte> 'you can rise again' P.22d; <Kayphas a|n droys arte 3e pylat> 'Caiaphas brought him again to Pilate' P.119a; <arte 3|y dyerbyne> 'to meet him again' P.167c; <ha|n bewnans pan y|n kyllly the|n dor ty a dreyl arte> 'and when you lose life, to the earth you will turn again' O.63-64; <th|y teller kyns ens arte> 'that it go again to its former place' O.1095;

8. /a-var/ 'early'.

<dalla3 a-var> 'start early' CE.25; <I|n keth gyth|na pur avar> 'on that same day very early' P.252a; <ha dewethes hag avar> 'both late and early' O.629;

9. /a-vorow/ 'tomorrow'.

<guetyeugh bones avorow ov conys yn-crys an dre> 'take care to be tomorrow working in the middle of the town' O.2299-2300; <my a wra the worhemmyrn (...) hag a warn the vysterdens avorow thys may teffens> 'I will perform your command (...) and will notify your craftsmen that tomorrow they come to you' O.2414-17;

10. /bynari/ 'for ever' (referring to the future).

<yn ponvotter benary> ‘in misery for ever’ 0.898; <ov cres a fet benary> ‘you shall ever have my peace’ 0.1020;

11. /byner/ ‘never’. Apparently, this is the only form of negation which may be combined with the verbal particle /re/ (cf. L1CC.50N. and the discussion in Harris, p.343).

<ffrut da byner re|thokko> ‘may it never bear good fruit’ 0.583; <sav byner re thewhylylly genes my a wra pysy> ‘but that you never return I do pray concerning you’ 0.2196-97;

12. /bynythe/, /vynythe/ ‘for ever, ever’.

<venytha gorthyys re by> ‘forever may you be worshipped’ 0.107; <na heb mur lavur defry benytha ny|s tevyth flogh> ‘nor without great labour indeed shall she ever have a child’ 0.299-300; <benythe ny thof a|n plen> ‘never shall I come from the field’ 0.2151;

A longer form /bys-vynythe/ occurs also and may be the explanation for the lenited form of this adverb:

<moy es dev ny a vye bys venytha na sorren> ‘greater than God we should be, for ever we should be untroubled’ 0.219-20; <bys vynytha ef a beys> ‘for ever it shall remain’ 0.1242;

13. /bys-viken/ ‘for ever, forever more’.

<my ny dorraf bys-vycken an acord vs lemyn gureys> ‘I will not break, forever more, the accord which is now made’ 0.1239-40;

14. /byth/ ‘ever’, often in a negative clause so that the meaning of the whole is ‘never’.

<by3 ny venna> ‘never will I’ CE.28; <byth nyn-glens y cowe3e> ‘never were they comrades’ P.41b; <na byth moy ef ny gaffas prag may fe rys y dampnye> ‘nor any more did he find why it should be necessary to condemn him’ P.116d; <haccre mernans byth ordnys> ‘ugliest death ever ordained’ P.151b; <byth na saf yn ban> ‘nor ever stand up’ 0.97; <byth ny|n cresons ef neffre> ‘never will they believe it, never’ 0.1440;

A longer form /bytheth/, /vytheth/ (or with /-dh/?) occurs also. This might be a composition of /byth/ + /dydh/ ‘ever (a) day’ (cf. Loth, RC.26, 249-50):

<vytheth powes my ny|m byth> ‘never shall I have rest’ 0.1011; <gvel dewes bytteth vyn nys a yn agas ganow> ‘a better drink of wine will never go into your mouth’ 0.1912-13;

**Note.** When /byth/ follows the word which it qualifies and with which it forms a more or less fixed unit, /byth/ is lenited. In this form it is most frequently used to strengthen a negation, conveying the sense ‘not at all, none whatsoever’:<sup>1</sup>

<daver-vyth wy ny 3ecsyugh> ‘you had carried no receptacles at all’ P.50b; <mestry-vyth te ny vea war[n]aff ve drok-vyth na da> ‘no power at all would you have had over me, at all good nor bad’ P.145a; <teller-vyth nyn-g|o kefis> ‘no place at all was found’ P.206d; <ny won vyth peth|af> ‘I know not at all where I shall go’ 0.355; <offens vyth|ol> ‘no resistance at all’ 0.1350;

In one instance in P /vyth/ and the noun are separated by a conjugated preposition: <me ny wraff (...) kentrow 3ewy vyth> ‘I will not make any nails for you’ P.155a. Another example of such separation occurs in O: <na vo hyrre (...) na byth cotta> ‘it will not be longer (...) nor at all shorter’ 0.2511-12.

In a few instances this sense is conveyed by a preceding unlenited /byth/:

<byth reson 3|e la3e nyn-g|es keffys> ‘any reason at all to kill him is not found’ P.128d; <me ny won bonas kyfys y|n den|ma byth acheson> ‘I know not that there is found any cause in this man’ P.141b; <byth moy>

<sup>1</sup> In one example the more basic meaning ‘ever’ has been retained in this construction: <meth vyth ol dlagen ehen> ‘shame ever to our kind’ 0.2066. It is to be noted that this is a positive statement, whereas all other examples contain a negation.

'any more' P.145c; <byth nyn-g|ese> 'there was none at all' P.157b; <byth ny yllons ymweres> 'they cannot help themselves at all' O.1420;

Lenition also takes place after conjugated interjections:

<gw|ef vyth pan ve|va genys> 'woe to him that ever he was born' P.43d; <go|ny vyth pan veyn genys> 'woe is to us that ever we were born' P.246a; <ellas vyth pa yu kyllys> 'alas that ever I lost him' O.614; <go|vy vyth ol ov pewe> 'woe me that I live at all' O.632;

15. /bythkweth/ 'ever, always', referring to the past and most frequently used with a negative to convey the meaning 'never'.

<bythqueth arluth na vef 3ys> 'that never I was master to you' P.49c; <may fyth torrow benegis bythqueth na allas em3on> 'when wombs will be blessed that could never conceive' P.169c; <bytqueth dremas re bee> 'he had always been a holy man' P.214b; <na vythqueth pan vef formys> 'that ever I was created' O.616; <bythqueth aban vef genys> 'ever since I was born' O.1731;

16. /desympys/ 'suddenly, forthwith'.

<mernans an grows desympys> 'death forthwith by crucifixion' P.142b; <vn queth tek hy a drylyas adro-3o3o desympys> 'a fair cloth she wound about him at once' P.177c; <ny a bowes desempys> 'we will rest forthwith' O.148; <gor|y yn-mes desempys> 'drive them out forthwith' O.334;

17. /dewethes/ 'late'.

<ha dewethes hag avar> 'both late and early' O.629;

18. /dystowgh/ 'immediately, suddenly'.

<ny a yll (...) fest dystough bonas kellys> 'we may right suddenly be lost' P.239c; <dystough y fyen lethys> 'I would be promptly killed' O.2120; <sav dystogh hy a vyth due> 'but soon it will be ended' O.2178;

A longer form /a-dhystowgh/ occurs also:

<a-dystough mars ty a theg> 'unless at once you carry' O.2814;

19. /duwhans/ 'immediately, at once'.

<ffystyn alemma duwhans> 'hasten from this place at once' O.169; <fyystyn duwhans gueres vy> 'make haste at once to help me' O.891;

A longer form /a-dhuwhans/ occurs also:

<degeugh an pren a-thyhons> 'carry the tree immediately' O.2810;

20. /dworennos/ 'by night, towards the night'. This probably is a shortened form of \*/dhe-worth an nos/, lit. 'from (?#) the night'.

<dworennos (...) ef eth 3e|n corff o marow> 'towards night (...) he went to the body that was dead' P.234c;

21. /ena/ 'then, there'. Occurs always at the beginning of a sentence.<sup>2</sup> This adverb seems to have become synonymous to /eno/ 'there, at that place' (8.59# below) at an early date.

<Ena crist (...) a|s gasas> 'then Christ (...) left them' P.56a; <Ena pylat pan glewas an lavarow-na> 'then, when Pilate heard those words' P.147a; <Ena vn lowarth ese> 'there

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<sup>2</sup> Exceptions to this rule are <ha be3ens ena gorris> 'and let it be put there' P.188c, where a verb in the imperative precedes, and <ha leas ganso ene do3o a 3uk dustuny> 'and many with him there bore witness to it' P.208e, where the unusual ending in /e/ is confirmed by the rhyme.

was a certain garden there' P.233a;

22. /gordhewedh/ 'finally, once for all'.

<gor3ewyth te a|n prenyyth> 'in the end you will pay for it' P.155b;

23. /haneth/ 'tonight'.

<dyspresys haneth a vyth> 'misprized it shall be tonight' P.44c; <yn nos haneth>, <haneth yn nos> 'this (very) night' P.49b, 52b, 63b, etc.; <rag haneth me re welas> 'for tonight I have seen' P.123d; <yma tra varth wharvethys haneth> 'a wondrous thing has happened tonight' O.2082-83;

24. /hedhiw/ 'today'.

<he3ow pan e3ys yn-mes> 'today when you went out' P.157d; <kepar ha te hy-3ew guris> 'made just like you today' P.172c; <hethyv me a thesyr dre ov grath dalleth an beys> 'today I desire through my grace to begin the world' O.5-6; <hethyw yw an whefes dyth> 'today is the sixth day' O.49;

25. /hogen/ appears only once in Middle Cornish (and once in CW) and is of uncertain meaning. It may be an adverb meaning 'henceforth, hereafter'. (For a discussion see Harris, p.329.)

<mylyge a wraf (...) an nor y|th whythres hogen> 'I will curse the earth in your deed henceforth' O.271-72;

26. /y'n eur-na/ 'then, at that moment'. A compound originally meaning 'in that hour', but functioning fully as an adverb.

<in-vrna y|3 sens 3e vos meystres> 'then you must hold yourself to be mistress' CE.31; <dre wor3yp crist yn-vrna> 'by the answer of Christ then' P.12c; <In-erna 3e|n meny3yow why a ergh warnough co3e> 'then you will command the mountains to fall on you' P.170a; <yn-erna yn-weth kemeas 3e Iosep y a rontyas> 'then also they granted permission to Joseph' P.230b; <y fyeugh yn surredy yn-vr-na avel dewow> 'you should be, in certainty, at that moment like gods' O.177-78; <yn-vr-na rag pur thwan daggrow tyn gvraf dyvere> 'in that time, for every sorrow, bitter tears will I shed' O.401-02;

27. /y'n tor-ma/ 'this time, at this turn'.

<A wyls|ta ken y|n tor-ma ys del ege agensow> 'did you see, this time, other than there was just now' O.795-96; <kyn fen marow y|n tor-ma> 'if I am to die now' O.1331;

28. /jammes/ 'forever'.

<yanno jammes rag trege> 'to live in it forever' O.1711;

29. /kens/ 'sooner, previously, rather', often with /es/ 'rather than'.<sup>3</sup>

<batayles kyns ys coske> 'to fight a battle rather than sleep' P.51a; <me ny gafa moy|s kyns reson> 'I find not, more than before, a reason' P.117d; <3e|n beth yw leueris kens> 'to the grave mentioned before' P.254b; <eua kyns del vy serrys my a wra ol del vynny> 'Eve, rather than you being angered I will do all as you wish' O.245-46; <kyns me the treyle the tre> 'before I return home' O.1632;

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<sup>3</sup> On one occasion in O /del/ is used instead of /es/: <eua kyns del vy serrys my a wra ol del vynny> 'Eve, rather than you be angry, I will do all as you wish' O.245-46. Perhaps this is a mistake of the copiiist, who may have been looking ahead to the /del/ in the second line.

30. /lemmyn/ 'now'.

<lemen y|3 torn my o|s re> 'now in your hand I will give her' CE.15; <lemmyn ny a yl gwelas> 'now we can see' P.12c; <lymmyn gorqvvyth y gare> 'now take heed to love him' P.139d; <ow faynys (...) vs lemyr war ow sensy> 'my pains (...) that are now seizing me' P.166b; <lemmen pan yv nef thyn gwrys> 'now, since heaven is made for us' O.9; <lemyn pep ol yskynnens> 'now let everyone mount' O.2001;

31. /menowgh/ 'often, continuously'.<sup>4</sup>

<Ragon menowgh rebekis> 'for us often reproached' P.2c; <kref yv gvrythyow an spethes may-th|yv ov dyv-vregh terrys worte menowgh ov quethe> 'strong are the roots of the briars, so that my arms are broken [by] uprooting them constantly' O.687-89;

32. /mytyn/ '(in the) morning'. Originally this is a noun, but it is also used adverbially without an adverbial particle.

<y fethons myttyn parys> 'they will be ready in the morning' O.2307; <may fons y ganso myttyn> 'that they be with him in the morning' O.2424;

33. /nefre/ 'ever, always'.<sup>5</sup>

<gor3yn neffra ihesus> 'let us always worship Jesus' P.5d; <war agan flehys (...) ha warnan be3ans neffre> 'upon our children (...) and upon us, let it be for ever' P.149d; <neffre gans an fals na soth> 'never take service with the false' P.175d; <nefre gustyth th|y gorty> 'ever obedient to her husband' O.295; <fythys nefre ny vethyth> 'you shall never be overcome' O.1465;

34. /nes/ 'ever'. Originally this is the suppletive comparative of /ogas/ 'near'. Its adverbial use is rare.

<an covath ny has termyn vyth nes> 'he will not let go the memory at any time ever' O.1359-60;

35. /prest/ 'always, continually'.

<prest yma adro 3ynny> 'he is ever about us' P.21a; <Gensy prest ij venyn len> 'with her, all the time, two loyal women' P.167a; <y vam prest a|s|onore> 'as his mother he always honoured her' P.199c; <ov benneth prest ty a fyth> 'my blessing you shall always have' O.457; <warnas prest ny a bys> 'to you ever we pray' O.1072;

36. /skon/ 'soon, quickly, at once'.

<En prins scon a leueris> 'the prince soon said (...)' P.78a; <en colyek scon ow cane> 'the cock at once crowing' P.86a; <Scon a onan a|th asow my a wra thyso parow> 'forthwith from one of your ribs I will make for you a mate' O.99-100; <helhys (...) a fuen ny in-mes scon a paradys> 'we were driven quickly out of Paradise' O.709-10;

Originally, /skon/ is an adjective meaning 'quick'. As such an adverbial form with the particle /yn/ appears also:

<eugh sacryfyeugh in-scon> 'go, sacrifice at once' O.438; <dun ny the thesta in scon> 'let

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<sup>4</sup> In the glossary in LICC. Lewis translated this word with the W *mynych* 'frequent', obviously considering both forms cognates. It is probable that both forms were borrowed from OE *manig* 'many'. MC /menowgh/ occurs as an adjective as well.

<sup>5</sup> This is obviously a borrowing from OE *fre* 'always, ever', and not from its negative equivalent *ne fre, nfre* 'never'. The prefixed /n/ in the MC form is probably the remainder of a preceding adverbial particle /yn/.

us go to testify at once' 0.2749;

37. /sol-a-brys/ 'some time ago, already'

<Nans|yw gronndyys genef vy sol[a]brys> 'the groundwork was laid by me some time ago' 0.2321-22; <rag marow yv an voron gans ow whaffys sol-a-breys> 'for the jade is dead from my blows some time ago' 0.2746-47;

38. /sol-a-dhydh/ 'for some time'.

<yrrverys en (...) sol-a-thyth the avonsye an kynse benfys a|m been> 'I have been determined (...) for some time to advance you to the first benefice I might have' 0.2611-13;

39. /ternos/ 'overnight, the next day'.

<En e3ewon ny vynne bos an laddron ow cregy ternos rag pasch o 3e3e> 'the Jews did not wish that the thieves should be hanging overnight, for it was their Passover' P.229b; <Ternoys y sordyas bresel> 'overnight there arose strife' P.238a;

40. /warnot/ 'at once, instantly'.

<Dun ganso the-dre warnot> 'let us come back with him at once' 0.559;

41. /wostallath/ 'at first, from the beginning'.

<wos-talleth na wos-teweth> 'in the beginning or in the end' 0.2762;

42. /wo(s)tewedh/ 'at last, in/to the end'.

<ha woteweth rag densys eff a|n geve awell boys> 'and at last, out of manhood, he had a craving for food' P.10d; <woteweth lader vye> 'to the end he had been a thief' P.38c; <wos-talleth na wos-teweth> 'in the beginning or in the end' 0.2762;

43. /hware/ 'immediately, at once, soon'. Occurs most often either at the beginning or at the end of a phrase.

<whare sawijs y fe3e> 'at once he would be healed' P.25d; <Whare y a|n dystryppyas> 'anon they stripped him' P.130a; <an e3ewon (...) a rug may wrellons terry aga mor3osow whare> 'the Jews (...) caused that they should break their thighs at once' P.229cd; <lauar thymmo vy wharre> 'tell me at once' 0.158; <ny a vyn mos the besy whare war an arluth ker> 'we will go to pray at once to the dear lord' 0.1820-21;

**Note.** An exception to the syntactical use of this form seems to be <my a vyn a-thysempys marogeth ware bys-ty> 'I will immediately ride quickly to it' 0.1970-71, where the meaning seems to me 'quickly' rather than 'at once'. According to Harris <ware> might here also be the superlative of an adjective *war* 'aware, wary, cautious, heedful'.

44. /hweth/, /hwath/ 'still, yet, again, once more'.<sup>6</sup>

<Ha whath an loul a dewlys towll> 'and still the devil planned a plan' P.15c; <ha whath moy wy a glewyth> 'and still more you shall hear' P.132d; <lucyfer kelmys yv whath> 'Lucifer is still bound' P.212c; <an degves ran thymmo gas wheth in atal> 'the tenth part leave to me further in return' 0.426-27; <ny gresaf (...) bos an hore whath marow> 'I do

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<sup>6</sup> This adverb appears in P eight times as <whath>, and only once as <wheth>. This latter form, however, is the only one of which the vowel is confirmed by a rhyme, and if this form is related to W *eto* 'yet' (earlier forms *etwo*, *etwa*, *etwaeth*) then the MC form with /e/ is definitely correct. Perhaps, as with the definite article, this /e/ later became /a/ by reduction.

not believe (...) that the strumpet is yet dead' 0.2752-53;

### Adverbs of place

45. /a-bell/ 'afar, far off'.

<pedyr crist a holyas abell avel vn ownek> 'Peter followed Christ, afar, like a coward' P.77b; <a-bell 3e-worth an gwyr a|fy> 'they had been far from the truth' P.203d; <3|y notye drys an wlas (...) a-ogas hag a-bell> 'to make it known over the country (...) near and far' P.249c;

46. /a-berveth/ 'in, within'

<wheth myr arte aberveth> 'look yet again within' 0.789; <yn the worhel aberveth> 'within your ark' 0.992;

47. /a-dre/ 'away, from home'.

<keysel (...) orth ow gurek kyns mos a-dre> 'to speak to my wife before going away' 0.2171-72;

48. /a-dreus/ 'across, contrarily'.

<reson-vyth a-dres> 'any argument to the contrary' P.120b; <A-drus musury try|l-les> 'athwart the measuring of three breadths' 0.393; <tresters dretho ty a pyn a-drus rag na vo degees> 'you shall nail beams through it, athwart, that it may not come open' 0.963-64;

49. /a-dro/ 'round, about'.

<y|n pow a-dro>, <y|n pow adro> 'in the land around' P.23a, 121c, 0.189; <may-3|o squardijs a-dro ol> 'so that it was torn all round' P.133c; <3e vos tus yrvys (...) warne3e kymmys a-dro> 'there were armed men (...) upon them, so many around' P.250c; <a|n beis ol adro> 'of the world all around' 0.404; <ha wose henna evyn pep ol adro draht a wyn> 'and after that, let us drink, each one all around, a draught of wine' 0.2626-27;

A longer form /a-dhe-dro/ occurs also:

<ov toon an pren a-the-dro> 'carrying the tree around' 0.2820;

50. /a-ji (dhe)/ 'within, inside'.<sup>7</sup>

<aves hag agy> 'without and within' 0.953; <hy kemeres my a wra agy the|n gorhyl> 'I will take her inside the ship' 0.1123-24;

51. /a-lema/ 'from here, hence'.

<eug alema ha fystynyug> 'go hence and hurry' CE.24; <yn-mes alemma ty a> 'out of here you will go' 0.83; <dun alemma the|n mor ruyth> 'let us go hence to the Red Sea' 0.1622;

52. /a-lene/ 'from there, thence'.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> This adverb is generally taken to be a variant of /y'n-chi/ (8.62#) and so contains the noun /ti/, /chi/ 'house'. The lenition of /chi/ > /ji/ shown in this form is irregular.

<sup>8</sup> Etymologically this and the former form are derived from the demonstrative constructions \*/a(ˈn) le-ma/ and \*/a(ˈn) le-na/ 'from this/that place' (similar forms exist in B: *alema*, and *aleno* or – more currently – *alese*). These forms must have become petrified early, as the rhyme in P.16a shows the final vowel in /alene/ to have become /e/, perhaps under the influence of the /e/ in the stressed syllable. The form /alema/ does not occur in P.

<A-lene y|n hombronkyas> ‘thence he led him’ P.16a; <monas yn-mes a-lene> ‘to go out from thence’ P.30d; <hag a-lena aga dry> ‘and their being carried away’ P.229d; <ny ov tos a-le-na> ‘we were coming from there’ O.714; <dog a-le-ne tyr guelen> ‘take thence three rods’ O.1945;

53. /a-ogas/, /ogas/ ‘nearby’.

<3|y notye drys an wlas (...) a-ogas hag a-bell> ‘to make it known over the country (...) near and far’ P.249c; <Na-nyl oges nag yn pel> ‘neither near nor far’ O.1141;

54. /a-van/ ‘above, on high’.

<3|y 3as (...) vgy a-van> ‘to his father (...) who is on high’ P.53d; <yn-creys an ebron avan> ‘in the midst of the sky on high’ O.38; <an tas dev arluth a-van> ‘God the Father, Lord on high’ O.857;

55. /a-ves/ ‘outside, away’.

<aves hag agy> ‘without and within’ O.953;

56. /a-wartha/ ‘above, on top’.

<an meyn esa a-war3a y a|n guelas drehevys> ‘the stone that was on top, they saw it raised’ P.253b; <rak synsy glaw awartha> ‘to hold the rain above’ O.23; <yn hanow dev a-wartha> ‘in the name of God above’ O.538;

With verbs of motion the meaning may also be ‘from above’:

<glaw the gothe awartha> ‘rain falling from above’ O.1028;

57. /di/, /dhi/ ‘there, thither’.

<an|bobyll a 3eth dy> ‘the people who came there’ P.67a; <3|y don 3y> ‘to bear it thither’ P.162c; <pan do3yans 3y> ‘when they had come there’ P.176b;

58. /dhe-dre/ ‘back, homewards’.

<cris a settyas (...) an scovern arte 3e-dre> ‘Christ placed (...) the ear back again’ P.71c; <dun the-dre>, <dun ny the-dre> ‘let us go home’ O.525, 1392;

Once in O this adverb is shortened to /dre/:

<prag na theth|e genes dre> ‘why has he not come home with you’ O.607;

59. /dhe-ves/ ‘out, away’.

<Ke 3e-ves> ‘go out!’ P.17c; <the-ves y a thelyffras barabas> ‘they let off Barabas’ P.150d; <be3ens 3e-ves defendis y vonas mygtern 3ynny> ‘let it be struck out that he is our king’ P.188b; <dysk the skyggyow quyk the-ves> ‘take your shoes quickly off’ O.1406; <gesough the-ves croffolas> ‘leave off complaints’ O.1662;

60. /dhe-wari/ ‘away, free’.

<Pan e3ons oll 3e-wary> ‘when they all went away’ P.34a; <hag a|n delyrf 3e-wary> ‘and let him go free’ P.127d; <delyffris 3e-wary> ‘set free’ P.144d;

61. /eno/ ‘in/at that place, there’. (Cf. the adverb of time /ena/ (8.18# above), with which this adverb seems to have become synonymous at an early date.)

<onan y welsons eno> ‘one they saw there’ P.154c; <dew then a gefyth ene> ‘two people you will find there’ O.333; <moyses moyses saf ena> ‘Moses, Moses, stand there’ O.1403;

62. /hes-a-hes/ ‘from end to end, all along’.



<hysseas y|s guregh pur wyn> ‘all along he made them right fair’ P.45d;

63. /yn-bann/ ‘up(wards)’, with the verbs ‘to stand’ and ‘to rise’.

<onan yn-ban a sevys> ‘one rose up’ P.81a; <hy a ve seuys yn-ban ynter benenas> ‘she was raised up among (some) women’ P.172a; <a|n fynten may trehevys ran yn-ban> ‘from the well a part rose upwards’ P.224d; <Adam saf yn-ban yn clor> ‘Adam, stand up obediently’ O.65; <me a welas yn-ban vhel worth scoren flogh byen> ‘I saw up high on a branch a small child’ O.804-806;

A shortened form appears once in the imperative sentence <Sa ban noe> ‘stand up, Noah’ O.933.

64. /y'n-chi/ ‘within’, literally ‘into the house’.

<En debell wrech casadow (...) eth yn-chy> ‘the hateful wicked wife hurried within’ P.159a; <ha|ga don genef yn-chy> ‘and carrying them with me into the house’ O.1737;

65. /yn-kerth/ ‘away, on (one’s) way’.

<ke yn-kerth ov map evy> ‘go on your way, my son’ O.725;

66. /yn-mes/ ‘out, away’.

<monas yn-mes> ‘to go out’ P.30d; <Pedyr (...) yn-mes a dennas cle3e> ‘Peter drew forth a sword’ P.71a; <pan eth yn-mes> ‘when he went forth’ P.213c; <yn-mes alemma ty a> ‘out of here you will go’ O.83; <da yv yn-mes dyllo bran> ‘it is well to send forth a raven’ O.1099;

An extended form occurs as /yn-mes a/ ‘out of, away from’:

<Adam ke yn-mes a|n wlas> ‘Adam, go out of the country’ O.343; <yn-mes a|m ioy ha|m whekter> ‘away from my joy and my pleasure’ O.359;

This extended form again may be shortened to /mes a/:

<mes-a parathys lowen an el whare a|n goras> ‘forth from joyful Paradise the angel at once put him’ O.923-24; <reys yw mos mes-a|n wlas-ma> ‘it is necessary to go out from this land’ O.1603;

67. /yn-nans/ ‘down, downwards’ (cf. /war-nans/ 8.69#).

<A|n nef my a theth yn-nans> ‘from heaven I have come down’ O.165; <ov coske yn-hans yn hal> ‘sleeping down in the moor’ O.1780;

68. /yn-rag/ ‘forwards, ahead’

<ke yn-rak> ‘go forwards’ O.537; <ow map ysac scon dus yn-rac> ‘my son Isaac, come forward at once’ O.1393;

69. /omma/ ‘here, this place’.

<prag na 3ons genas omma> ‘why have they not come with you here?’ P.78b; <a-wotta omma neb yll tempell du dowst|oll squardye> ‘behold here one who can break God’s temple all to dust’ P.195cd; <vmma nyn-glew ef tregis> ‘he does not abide here’ P.255d; <Adam otte|nsy vmma> ‘Adam, behold her here’ O.102; <ny vyn dev ker (...) na fella my the vewe omma genough> ‘dear God (...) does not wish me any longer to live here with you’ O.2359-61;

70. /war-dhelergh/ ‘backwards’.

<war-3ellargh mar a|n gorre> ‘if he put it backwards’ P.205d;

71. /war-nans/ 'downwards' (cf. /yn-nans/ 8.65#).  
<ha warnans hy a|n quuthas> 'and downwards she clad him' P.177d; <na ylly (...)  
war-nans na bosse y ben> 'so that he could not keep his head from leaning downwards'  
P.205b;

72. /war-rag/ 'forwards'.  
<Na war-rag ef ny ylly pose> 'nor forwards could he lean' P.206a;

### Adverbs of manner

73. /a-hes/ 'outstretched'.  
<Hag a-heys 3e wrowe3e> 'and to lie outstretched' P.233d; <groweth yn gvyly a-hys>,  
<growet yn guely a-hys> 'lie in the bed full length' O.653, 2127; <hag ena groweth  
a-heys> 'and lie there full length' O.1334;

74. /a'm sav/, /a'y sav/ 'upright', used with infix personal pronouns referring to the  
subject of the accompanying verb.  
<pup gvethen tefyns a|y saf> 'let every tree grow upright' O.29; <na allan seuel a|m saf>  
'so that I cannot stand up' O.1348;

75. /a-les/ 'abroad, apart, openly'.  
<war an forth dyllas a-les a ve gorris 3e-ragthe> 'on the road clothing outspread was put  
before them' P.29c;<sup>9</sup> <an dour a vger a-les> 'the water will open wide' O.1666; <an dour  
ov fysky a-les> 'the water rushing apart' O.1685;

76. /avel/ 'as, like'.  
<helheys (...) avel carow> 'hunted like a hart' P.2b; <avel brathken> 'like savage curs'  
P.96c; <avell pyth foll> 'like a mad thing' P.182b; <avel dewow> 'like gods' O.178; <ov  
seuel avel dyw fos> 'standing like two walls' O.1690;

77. /y'n-della/ 'so, thus, in this form or way'.  
<sens|e fast in-della> 'keep him firmly in this way' CE.36; <yn-della yw leas huny> 'so is  
many a one' P.62d; <yn-della y re 3yskas> 'as they have learned' P.80c; <pan glewas  
pylat ov cows yn-della> 'when they heard Pilate speaking thus' P.251a; <yn-della re bo>  
'thus may it be' O.462; <pan yv both dev yn-della> 'since the will of God is thus' O.1342;

78. /y'n-delma/ 'so, thus, in that form or way'.  
<An ioul 3e gryst a gewsys yn-delma rag y demptye> 'the devil spoke to Christ, thus to  
tempt him' P.14a; <ny|m delyrfsens yn-delma> 'they delivered me in this way' P.102b;  
<yn-delma ef a|n dy3gtyas> 'thus he composed him' P.235d;

79. /y'n-ketella/ 'like that, thus'.  
<yn-ketella an nanssow wy a bys rag|[g]as cuthe> 'in the same way you will beseech the  
valleys to hide you' P.170b; <nep a rella yn-ketella> 'whoever should act in this way'  
O.2240-41; <yn-ketella ty re wruk> 'thus have you done' O.2243;

80. /y'n-ketelma/ 'like this, in the same way'.

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<sup>9</sup> For this translation see also footnote 18# to 5.10. The current translation is 'before him'.

<ha pesy yn-ketelma> ‘and prayed thus’ P.54d; <An lader (...) a besys in-ketelma> ‘the thief (...) prayed thus’ P.193a;

81. /kepar/ ‘like, as’. Originally this is an equative form of the adjective /par/ ‘equal’ (cf. 3.##).

<ol en da ha|n drok kepar> ‘all the good and the ill alike’ P.24d;

82. /mar/ ‘so, such’. Used before adjectives to form equatives (cf. 3.2(b)#).

<pan vons-y kefis mar wan> ‘since they were found so weak’ P.6b; <resons mar fol ha mar dyn> ‘reasons so foolish and so keen’ P.100b; <gans mar ver nerth ha galloys> ‘with so much strength and power’ P.224c; <pe fes|te mar bel> ‘where have you been so long’ O.467; <punscie y tus mar calas> ‘to punish his people so harshly’ O.1482;

83. /preshus/ ‘precisely, altogether’.

<precyous ha haval thu|m fas> ‘altogether like unto my face’ O.418; <precius haul thym> ‘altogether like me’ O.918;

84. /speshal/ ‘especially’.

<keskewe3a y a ve ha specyall bras> ‘close-companions they were most specially’ P.110d;

85. /toeth-da/ ‘quickly, rapidly’.

<heeth ov bool thymmo tovth-ta> ‘reach my axe to me quickly’ O.1001; <dun ol the|n gorhyl toth-da> ‘let us all go to the ship speedily’ O.1047;

The literal meaning of this adverb probably is ‘good speed’. A variant /toeth bras/ ‘great speed’ occurs also:

<hy kemeres my a wra agy the|n gorhyl toth bras> ‘I will take her inside the ship very quickly’ O.1123-24;

86. /warbarth/ ‘together, altogether’. In P this adverb is always preceded by the adjective /oll/ ‘all’.

<ol warberth y a armas> ‘all together they cried’ P.95b; <me a|n chasty ol war-barth yn|n|y cyte> ‘I will chastise him altogether in ignorance’ P.127d; <y iunctis (...) oll warbarth may-3|ens squardis> ‘his joints (...) were altogether broken’ P.181; <hag a offryn thys whare warbarth ol ov gvyr thege> ‘and I offer to you at once together all my true tithe’ O.512-13; <yth|on warbarth myshevvyys> ‘we are altogether destroyed’ O.1704;

### **Adverbs of measure and comparison**

87. /fest/ ‘very, extremely’.

<fest vnan dek> ‘a very pretty one’ CE.7; <ny a yl gwelas hag ervyre fest yn ta> ‘we can see and determine quite well’ P.60a; <ha hager fest a|n dygyas> ‘and most hideously treated him’ P.130d; <En benenas (...) gans an beth fast powessens> ‘the women (...) rested right by the grave’ P.254a; <fest yn tyn ef ru|m sorras> ‘very grievously he has angered me’ O.424; <ov das fest lowenek vyth> ‘my father will be most joyful’ O.833;

88. /g(w)lan/ ‘quite, utterly, completely’. Originally this word is an adjective meaning ‘clean’.

<rag galse glan 3e-worto y woys> ‘because his blood had gone completely from him’ P.207b; <ke growet war an dor gvlan ha cosk> ‘go, lie right on the earth and sleep’ O.96-97; <pan vons dysehys gulan> ‘when they are fully refreshed’ O.1838;

With the same meaning the phrase /dhe’n g(w)lan/ ‘to the full, entirely’ is found also:<sup>10</sup>

<ov enef ha|m corf the|n gulan> ‘my soul and my body, entirely’ O.859;

89. /harlych/ (?#) ‘hardily, boldly; certainly, with precision’.

<harlych my a|n trehy omma> ‘I did cut it accurately here’ O.2515;

90. /yn-weth/ ‘also, furthermore’.

<3|y 3as yn-weth vgy a-van> ‘to his father also, who is on high’ P.53d; <(…) cregy a russons yn-weth> ‘(two thieves) they did hang also’ P.186b; <yn-weth y torras en veyn o creff ha calys> ‘also were broken the stones that were strong and hard’ P.209d; <hag inweth gvra the|th wory may tebro ef annotho> ‘and also cause your husband, that he eat from it’ O.199-200; <A bub eghen a kunda gorow ha benow yn-weth> ‘of every sort of species, male and female likewise’ O.989-90;

91. /kefrys/ ‘also, moreover, too, both’.

<mab du ha den yw kyffris> ‘the son of God and man he is, alike’ P.8d; <saw te ha me kyffris> ‘save you(rself), and me too’ P.191d; <houl ha loer ha steyr kyffris> ‘sun and moon, and stars likewise’ P.211a; <kefrys yn tyr hag yn mor> ‘both on land and in the sea’ O.119; <lanwes leyth ha mel kefrys> ‘abundance of milk, and honey as well’ O.1430;

92. /kekefrys/ ‘also, moreover, too’.

<palm ha floris kekeffrys> ‘palm and flowers as well’ P.29d; <ha|n benenas kekeffrys na ve 3e3e denys bron> ‘and the women likewise, who have not had a breast sucked’ P.169d; <dorgis esa ha lughas ha|n tewolgow kekyffrys> ‘there was an earthquake and lightning, and the darkness as well’ P.209b; <banneth the vam kekyfrys> ‘the blessing of your mother also’ O.460; <tus vas kekyfrys byan ha bras> ‘good people, both small and great’ O.1672-73;

93. /lowr/ ‘enough’.

<hen yw lour> ‘that is enough’ P.51d; <bos lour dewthek mys> ‘food enough for twelve months’ O.1060; <benenes lour ha plente> ‘women enough and plenty’ O.2247;

94. /namna(g)/ ‘almost’. Used immediately before a finite verb and replacing the verbal particle. The form with /-g/ is used before verbs beginning with a vowel.

<ha|y golon nam-na dorre> ‘and his heart was almost breaking’ P.87a; <y holon nam-na grakye> ‘her heart almost broke’ P.164b; <namna vyrwyn rag anwos> ‘we shall almost die from cold’ O.362; <rag ovn namnag of pur thal> ‘from fear I am all but blind’ O.1056;

95. /re/ ‘too, excessively’.

<hen yw re nebes> ‘that is too little’ O.389; <ny yllyr re the worthe> ‘it is not possible to honour you too much’ O.1852;

**Note.** On rare occasions the comparative adverb /ages/ ‘than’, which is normally used with comparative

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<sup>10</sup> Loth (RC.26.225) suggests to read *en gvlan* ‘entirement’ here, which is followed by Harris (p.355; where she misquotes this as *an gulan*). I think that it is rather /yn lan/ which is intended.

adjectives (cf. 3.10#), may take personal endings:

<ken arluth aresso-ef> ‘another lord than him’ O.1789; <ken agesough> ‘other than you’ O.2357, 2490;

### Adverbs of condition

96. /bytegyns/ ‘nevertheless, notwithstanding’.

<betegyns wy ny wo3ough pan dra e3om algan be> ‘nevertheless you know not of what we had a need’ P.50c; <betegyns te ny sconyth> ‘yet you do not object’ P.120d; <en e3ewon betegyns (...) ny vynne> ‘the Jews, notwithstanding, were not willing (...)’ P.180c;

97. /par-hap/ ‘perhaps’.

<par-hap y wrussen fye> ‘perhaps I might flee’ O.1352;

### Affirmative adverbs

98. /defri/ ‘indeed, certainly’. Occurs frequently as an adjective as well.

<mar ny wreth dyffry do3o (...) yn crows cregy> ‘if you do not indeed cause him to hang upon the cross’ P.146c; <mylyge a wraf defry> ‘assuredly I will curse’ O.271; <powes my a vyn defry> ‘I wish to rest, in truth’ O.2050;

99. /dhe-wir/ ‘truly’.

<y won the-wyr dev an tas re sorras dre|wyth benen> ‘I know truly, God the Father has been angered by the act of a woman’ O.255-56;

100. /yredi/ ‘indeed, surely, readily’, mainly used as a filler to fit the rhyme or metre.

<3|y gomfortye yredy> ‘to comfort him indeed’ P.18c; <gwyr re gwesys yredy> ‘you have spoken truth indeed’ P.102d; <me yw mab du yredy> ‘I am indeed the son of God’ P.197d; <ty re gamwruk eredy> ‘you have indeed done wrong’ O.281; <y a wra eredy a pup cleves thys 3ehes> (<3> = /y/#) ‘they will surely accomplish a cure for you from every disease’ O.1793-94;

101. /poran/ ‘right, exactly’.

<a 3e poran er3ebyn> ‘he comes right against you’ P.66c; <ha|y yll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y-gele> ‘and his one foot was set right on top of the other’ P.179c; <hag eth poran 3e|n cyte> ‘and went straight to the city’ P.210c;

102. /porres/ ‘urgently, absolutely’.<sup>11</sup> This adverb is frequently used to emphasise the meaning of /res/ ‘need, necessity’.

<an lahys (...) a vyn y dampnye porres> ‘the laws (...) will condemn her infallably’ P.32c; <rys yv porris>, <reys yw porris> ‘it is most necessary’ P.51a, 73d, 89c; <y a vynne porrys> ‘they urgently wished’ P.117b; <reys yv y wruthyl porrys> ‘needful it is to do it, most needful’ O.649; <rys yv thym porrys coske> ‘it is necessary for me, essential, to sleep’ O.1905;

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<sup>11</sup> Traditionally, this form is interpreted as consisting of /pur/ ‘very’ and /res/ ‘necessity’ (cf. Nance, ECCE). This interpretation however – which in itself is quite probable – leaves the /o/ in the first syllable unexplained, while it does not account for the spellings with (abbreviated) <is> either. Perhaps the phonological form should even be taken as /porrys/.

103. /pur/ 'very, quite'.<sup>12</sup>

<pur hager a molo3ek> 'right hideous and accursed' P.47c; <me a|n syns pur 3en len> 'I esteem him a most upright man' P.113b; <pur ewn yn-dan an asow> 'just exactly beneath the ribs' P.218d; <ty ru|m gruk pur havel thys> 'you have made me very like to you' O.88; <the gusyl yv pur tha> 'your counsel is very good' O.1828;

104. /pur holergh/ '??'.

This construction occurs once in P.244a <Pan o pur holergh an gyth> and is most probably an adverb. The exact meaning, however, is not clear. Nance translated the line as 'when it was soon after daylight', while Stokes gives 'when the day was very well advanced'. Herniman (p.277) refers to /holye/ 'to follow, go or come after' and /lergh/ 'trace, track' and translates the phrase as 'quite discernable, quite evident'. Loth gives as the meaning 'facile suivre la trace' ('easy to follow by its track') and links it with the verbal adjective <hellyrghys> 'detected' O.2118, but gives as an alternative a compound as does Herniman (RC.23.278-279). A translation of the line based on Loth's interpretation might be: 'when the day was quite discernable', or 'when the day had become clear'.<sup>13</sup>

105. /purwir/ 'truly'. In P this adverb is always written as two words, so that it might also be taken as an adverbial phrase consisting of the adverb /pur/ and the adjective /gwir/ 'true'.

<purwyr a lavara> 'truly I say' CE.14; <pur wyr y fenne terry an tempel cref> 'truly he would shatter the strong temple' P.91b; <Kayphas pur wyr a sorras> 'Caiaphas truly raged' P.94a; <pur wyr henna o mur byte> 'right truly that was a great pity' P.132c; <pur-wyr y gallos yv bras> 'very truly his power is great' O.1155; <guyw yv prest servye yn ta pur-wyr epscop an par-ma> 'it is proper always to serve well a bishop like this, truly' O.2776-77;

106. /sertus/ 'surely'.

<certus rag the gerense syr vrry a fyth lethys> 'surely for your love Sir Uriah shall be killed' O.2122-23;

107. /sur/ 'surely, indeed'. Often used as a filler to fit the metre.

<drey ihesus sur> 'to give up Jesus surely' P.41a; <3ynny sur yma laha> 'surely we have a law' P.143a; <meyn eyn sur o y wely> 'cold stones were indeed his bed' P.235d; <ty ru|m tullas sur hep ken> 'you have deceived me, surely, without reason' O.252; <y|th lathaf (...) a|m dew-luef sur> 'I will kill you (...) with my two hands, surely' O.1533-34;

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<sup>12</sup> This adverb appears also in <evough why pur cheryta>, which possibly means 'drink very lovingly' P.45b, where the appearance of /pur/ has given rise to various interpretations. Stokes transcribed <par> and took it as a preposition 'by' (cf. 7.35). Nance followed this interpretation, but changed the word in his Unified Cornish spelling into *pour* and translating it as 'out of'. Herniman, again follows Nance's translation, but faithfully transcribes <pur>. None of these editors give any comment.

<sup>13</sup> This interpretation seems also to lie at the basis of the Breton translation by Pennaod: *Pa oa sklaer tarzh an deiz* 'when daybreak was clear'.

## Negative adverbs

108. /banne/ 'drop, a bit'.<sup>14</sup> Used in negative statements with expressions of seeing, hearing, knowing, etc., in the meaning 'at all'.

<guelas banna na ylly> 'so that he could not see at all' P.96a; <dal o ny wely banna> 'blind was he, he saw not at all' P.217b;

109. /kammen/ 'at all', used with negatives.

<gallus nyn-glese kemmen> 'there was no power in any way' P.75b; <Camen pylat pan welas na ylly crist delyffre> 'when Pilate saw that in no way could he set Jesus free' P.150a; <caman na ylly gwy3e war-nans na bosse y ben> 'so that in no way could he keep his head from leaning downwards' P.205a;

110. /kamm/ 'not at all'. This is a variant of the adverb /kammen/ used before /n/.<sup>15</sup>  
<kam na ve3o> 'he will not dare at all' CE.26; <cam na ylly y dolla> 'in no way could he delude him' P.13a;

Once in P this short form occurs independently:

<ny dayl 3ys cam y naghe> 'it is no use at all for you to deny it' P.85a;

111. /mann/ 'nothing, nought', used to emphasise negatives.

<pan y|n provas nyn-i|o mam> 'when he proved it, it was not so at all' P.6d;<sup>16</sup>  
<ny|s|tevyth man> 'they will have nothing' O.399; <ny dal keles man> 'concealment avails nought' O.853;

112. /na-moy/ 'no more, not again', always used with another negation.

<na wra na-moy pegha> 'do not sin any more' P.34d; <na-moy ny rys> 'no more is needed' P.51d; <na allaf sparie na-moy> 'I cannot refrain no more' O.946; <my a worhemyn (...) the|n glaw na-moy na wrello> 'I will give order (...) to the rain that it do no more' O.1091-92;

113. /tuch-vyth/ 'a touch, the least, for an instant', used to re-inforce a negative.

<toche-vyth gonys ef na yll> 'he cannot work at all' P.158b;

## Interrogative adverbs

114. /fatel/ 'how'. Used immediately before a finite verb, replacing the verbal particle.

<tus vs 3ym ow tevones yv gans ow thraytor dyskis fatel dons th|ov hemeres> 'there are men coming to me who are taught by my betrayer how they are to come to take me' P.61cd; <y|n erna fatel ve> 'then how might it be' P.170d; <a lhesus fatell vye> 'how it had been concerning Jesus' (lit. 'of Jesus how it had been') P.245b; <prederys peb a|y worfen fettyl allo gorfenne> 'solicitous, each one, of his ending, how he may end' O.227-228; <lauar thym (...) fetel vef|e lethys> 'tell me (...) how he was slain' O.2218-20;

<sup>14</sup> Though written <banna> on both occurrences in P, its rhyming position in P.217b shows this spelling to be for /banne/ (and cf. B *banne* 'drop').

<sup>15</sup> The noun /kamm/ means 'step' and it is tempting to think of this construction of /kamm/ plus negative as a *qalque* of F *ne pas*, which originated also from the meaning 'no step, not at all'.

<sup>16</sup> This form <man> is probably a writing error for <man>. The end rhyme in this stanza is in /an/, except for the third line which ends in <tam> 'piece'. Whether this latter word should also be emended to <tan> 'take!' (as Nance did) is rather uncertain.

