

H. Y Treigladau - The Mutations

The Soft Mutation	The Nasal Mutation	The Aspirate Mutation
c > g	c > ngh	c > ch
p > b	p > mh	p > ph
t > d	t > nh	t > th
g > -	g > ng	
b > f	b > m	
d > dd	d > n	
ll > l		
rh > r		
m > f		

Y Treigladd Meddal - The Soft Mutation

The Soft Mutation occurs:

- In singular, feminine nouns after the definite article '**y**' (*the*)
 e.g. merch - **y** ferch - the girl
 pêl - **y** bêl - the ball

The consonants **ll** and **rh** are an exception to this rule

e.g. llaw - **y** llaw - the hand
 rhaw - **y** rhaw - the spade

- In feminine nouns after the number '**un**' (*one*)
 e.g. cath - **un** gath - one cat
 basged - **un** fasedg - one basket
- In feminine nouns after the number '**dwy**' (*two*)
 e.g. cadair - **dwy** gadair - two chairs
 merch - **dwy** ferch - two girls
- In masculine nouns after the number '**dau**' (*two*)
 e.g. gwely - **dau** wely - two beds
 ci - **dau** gi - two dogs

5. In masculine and feminine nouns after the ordinal '**ail**' (*second*)
- e.g. tŷ - yr **ail** dŷ - the second house (masc)
 bachgen - yr **ail** fachgen - the second boy (masc)
 merch - yr **ail** ferch - the second girl (fem)
 desg - yr **ail** ddesg - the second desk (fem)
6. When ordinals refer to feminine nouns, both the number and the noun will mutate
- '**y drydedd**' (*the third*), '**y bedwaredd**' (*the fourth*),
 '**y bumed**' (*the fifth*), '**y chweched**' (*the sixth*),
 '**y seithfed**' (*the seventh*), '**yr wythfed**' (*the eighth*),
 '**y nawfed**' (*the ninth*), '**y ddegfed**' (*the tenth*),
 '**y ddeuddegfed**' (*the twelfth*), '**y bymthegfed**' (*the fifteenth*),
 '**yr ugeinfed**' (*the twentieth*), '**y ganfed**' (*the hundredth*)
- e.g. y bumed ferch - the fifth girl
 y ddegfed gân; - the tenth song
 y nawfed flwyddyn - the ninth year
 y drydedd wobr - **the third prize**
7. In adjectives which follow a singular, feminine noun
- e.g. merch **dal** - a tall girl ffilm **dda** - a good film
 gardd **fawr** - a large garden cath **fach** - a small cat
 ffrog **goch** - a red dress
8. The adjectives '**hen**' (*old*) and '**hoff**' (*favourite*) stand in front of the noun and they cause the noun to undergo a Soft Mutation
- e.g. **hen** dŷ - an old house **hen** gastell - an old castle
 hoff fwyd - favourite food **hoff** lyfr - favourite book
9. In adjectives after '**gweddol**' (*fairly*), '**lled**' (*quite / fairly*) and '**rhy**' (*too*).
- e.g. yn weddol **gryf** - fairly strong
 yn **rhy** denau - too thin
 yn **lled** fyr - quite short
 yn **rhy** galed - too hard
10. After the prepositions '**am**' (*at / for*), '**ar**' (*on*), '**at**' (*to / at*), '**dros**' (*over*), '**drwy**' (*through*), '**dan**' (*under*), '**wrth**' (*by*), '**o**' (*from*), '**i**' (*to*), '**heb**' (*without*), '**tan**' (*until*), '**gan**' (*by / from*)
- e.g. heb fwyd - without food
 i Gaernarfon - to Caernarfon
 o Fangor - from Bangor

wrth ddrws y ffrynt - by / at the front door

11. After the personal possessive pronouns '**dy**' ('your') and '**ei**' ('his')

e.g. tad - **dy d**ad - your father
 mam - **ei f**am - his mother

12. In adjectives and nouns (not verbs) after the linking word '**yn**'

e.g. coch - **yn g**och - red
 meddyg - **yn f**eddyg - a doctor

The consonants '**ll**' and '**rh**' are exceptions to this rule

e.g. llwyd - yn llwyd - grey
 rhad - yn rhad - cheap

13. After '**Dyma**' (*Here's / This is*) and '**Dyna / Dacw**' (*There's / That's*)

e.g. cadair - **Dyma g**adair! - Here's a chair!
 Desg - **Dyna d**desg Rhian! - There's / That's Rhian's desk!

14. After the conjunction '**neu**' (*or*)

e.g. te / coffi - te **neu g**offi - tea or coffee
 wisgi / cwrw - wisgi **neu g**wrwr - whisky or beer

15. In verb forms after '**Fe / Mi**'

e.g. Clywais I - **Fe / Mi g**lywais I - I heard
 Talan nhw - **Fe / Mi d**alan nhw - They'll pay

16. After the '**rhaid**' pattern

e.g. Mae rhaid i'r plant fynd i'r gwely'n gynnar.
 Does dim rhaid iddi hi **d**alu'r bil trydan heddiw.

17. In negative forms of 'short' verbs in the Past and Future Tenses - except those verbs which begin with **c**, **p** or **t** (see Rules 6 and 7 under Aspirate Mutation)

e.g. **D**darllenas i ddim papur ddoe.
 - I didn't read a paper yesterday.
Welodd hi mo'r ffilm.
 - **She didn't see the film.**

18. In question forms of 'short' verbs in the Past and Future Tenses

e.g. **D**darllenaist ti'r papur ddoe?
 - Did you read the paper yesterday?
Welodd hi'r ffilm?

- Did she see the film?

19. In the indefinite object of 'short' verbs in the Past and Future Tenses -

(i.e the first word after the subject)

e.g. llyfr - Fe ddarllenais i lyfr da.

- I read **a good book**.

car - Mi brynan nhw **g**ar newydd y flwyddyn nesa'.

- They'll buy a new car next year.

and in such patterns as

mynd - Mi wnes i fynd - I did go / I went.

talw - Mi wna i dalu - I'll pay

cychwyn - Wnaiff / wneith y car **g**ychwyn? - Will the car start?

20. With days of the week to convey '**on a certain day**'

e.g. dydd Mawrth - Tuesday **ddydd** Mawrth - **on** Tuesday

21. When adverbial expressions of time are used in sentences

e.g. Fe briodon nhw **dd**wy flynedd yn ôl.

- They married (got married) two years ago.

22. After '**mor / cyn**' (as) when comparing adjectives

e.g. tywyll - **mor d**wyll / **cyn d**wyllled - as dark

poeth - **mor b**oeth / **cyn b**oethed - as hot

23. After the 'possession' pattern based on '**gan**'

e.g. **Mae gynn**o fo wallt du.

- He has / He's got black hair.

24. In verb forms which convey the negative reply - '**No**' (after the negating word

'**Na**') - except those verbs which begin with **c**, **p** or **t**. See *A.M rule 10*.

e.g. Byddwn - Yes (we will be)

Na fyddwn - No (we won't be)

25. In verb-nouns after the '**hoffwn**' pattern (Affirmative and Question forms only)

e.g. Mi hoffwn i fynd - I'd like to go

Hoffen nhw **g**ael? - Would they like to have?

26. In verb-nouns after the '**dylwn**' pattern (Affirmative and Question forms only)

e.g. Mi ddylwn i fynd - I'd ought to / should go

Ddylen nhw **gael**? - Should they have?

27. After '**cyn**' and '**mor**' when forming the Equative degree of adjectives.

e.g. tal (tall) - **cyn daled â** (ag) (as tall as)
 creulon (cruel) - **mor greulon â** (ag) (as cruel as)

28. After '**yn**' when forming the Comparative degree of adjectives.

e.g. tal (tall) - **yn dalach na**(g) (taller than)
 creulon (cruel) - **yn fwy creulon na**(g) (more cruel than)

29. In the Superlative degree of the adjective when it refers to a feminine noun.

e.g. tal (tall) - y tala - masculine
 y **dala** - feminine

30. In the noun used in indefinite sentences after the word '**na** (N.W.)

e.g. Mae '**na gi** wrth y drws.
 - There's a dog by the door.

31. Immediately after a command.

e.g. Darllena **Iyfr!** - Read a book!
 Siaradwch **Gymraeg!** - Speak Welsh!

Y Treigladd Trwynol - The Nasal Mutation

The Nasal Mutation occurs:

1. After the preposition '**yn**' (*in*)

e.g. Dolgellau - **yn N**olgellau - in Dolgellau
 Tonypany - **yn N**honypany - in Tonypany

'**yn**' changes to '**ym**' when the word which follows begins with '**m**' or '**mh**'

e.g. Bangor - **ym M**angor - in Bangor
 parti Mair - **ym m**arti Mair - in Mair's party

'**yn**' changes to '**yng**' when the word which follows begins with '**ng**' or '**ngh**'

e.g. gardd Tom - **yng n**gardd Tom - in Tom's garden
 car Bill - **yng n**ghar Bill - in Bill's car

2. After the personal pronoun '**fy**'

e.g. car - **fy n**ghar (i) - my car
 pen - **fy m**hen (i) - my head

trwyn	-	fy nhrwyn (i)	-	my nose
gardd	-	fy ngardd (i)	-	my garden
brawd	-	fy mrawd (i)	-	my brother
desg	-	fy nesg (i)	-	my desk

Y Treiglâd Llaes - The Aspirate Mutation

The Aspirate Mutation occurs:

1. In masculine nouns after the number '**tri**' (*three*)

e.g. car	-	tri char	-	three cars
plentyn	-	tri phlentyn	-	three children
tebot	-	tri thebot	-	three teapots

2. In all nouns, masculine and feminine, after the number '**chwe**' (*six*)

e.g. ceffyl	-	chwe cheffyl	-	six horses (masc)
plentyn	-	chwe phlentyn	-	six children (masc)
tp	-	chwe thp	-	six houses (masc)
ceiniog	-	chwe cheiniog	-	six pence (fem)
pêl	-	chwe phêl	-	six balls (fem)
teisen	-	chwe theisen	-	six cakes (fem)

Notice that we drop the final consonant '**ch**' in the number '**chwech**' when it occurs in front of a noun.

3. After the conjunction '**a**' (*and*)

e.g. te / coffi	-	te a choffi	-	tea and coffee
coffi / te	-	coffi a the	-	coffee and tea
tatws / pys	-	tatws a phys	-	potatoes and peas
pys / tatws	-	pys a thatws	-	peas and potatoes
bara / caws	-	bara a chaws	-	bread and cheese
clust / trwyn	-	clust a thrwyn	-	ear and nose

4. After the personal possessive pronoun '**ei**' (*her*)

e.g. tad	-	ei thad (hi)	-	her father
papur	-	ei phapur (hi)	-	her paper
car	-	ei char (hi)	-	her car

5. After the following prepositions - '**â** / **gyda**' (*with*), '**tua**' (*towards or about / approximately*)

- e.g. siarad **â** / **phlant** - to talk to children
tua thri o'r gloch - about three o'clock
 torri **gyda** / **efo chyllell** - to cut with a knife
6. In the negative form of verbs in the Past Tense.
 e.g. clywed - Fe / Mi glywais i - **Ch**lywais i ddim
prynu - Fe / Mi brynodd Tom - **Ph**rynodd Tom ddim
 talu - Fe / Mi dalon nhw - **Th**alon nhw ddim
7. In the negative form of verbs in the Short Future Tense.
 e.g. clywed - Fe / Mi glywaf i - **Ch**lywaf i ddim
prynu - Fe / Mi bryniff Tom - **Ph**ryniff Tom ddim
 talu - Fe / Mi dalan nhw - **Th**alan nhw ddim
8. After '**â**' (*as*)
 e.g. mor swnllyd **â pharot** - as noisy as a parrot
 mor bell **â Phontypridd** - as far as Pontypridd
9. After '**na**' (*than*)
 e.g. yn dalach **na ch**oeden - taller than a tree
 yn oerach **na Chanada** - colder than Canada
10. After '**na**' when forming negative replies - '**No**'.
 e.g. Cewch! - Yes you may!
Na chewch! - No you may not!
11. After '**â**' in Negative commands
 e.g. Peidiwch **â ch**adw sŏn! - Don't make a noise!
 Paid **â phoeni!** - Don't worry!