

SOME BASIC RULES OF WELSH GRAMMAR

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A. Y Fannod - The Article

1. There is no indefinite article (*a / an*) in Welsh.

e.g. cath - a cat afal - an apple
merch - a girl ysgol - a school

2. There are three forms of the definite article (*the*) in Welsh

- (i) **'y'** is used in front of a consonant. Singular, feminine nouns will undergo a Soft Mutation after **'y'** (except those beginning with **'ll'** and **'rh'**). See *S.M. rule 1*.

e.g. ci - **y** ci - the dog
cath - **y** gath - the cat
bachgen - **y** bachgen - the boy
merch - **y** ferch - the girl

- (ii) **'yr'** is used in front of a vowel and in front of **h**. Remember that **'w'** and **'y'** are vowels in Welsh.

e.g. ysgol - **yr** ysgol - the school
enw - **yr** enw - the name
afal - **yr** afal - the apple
het - **yr** het - the hat

- (iii) **'r'** is used after a word ending in a vowel - no matter whether the word which follows begins with a vowel or with a consonant.

e.g. Mae**'r** plant - **The** children are
Mae**'r** ysgol - **The** school is
Dyma**'r** llyfr - Here's **the** book
Dacw**'r** afon - There's **the** river

B. Enwau - Nouns

1. All nouns in Welsh are either masculine or feminine. There is no neuter gender. Unfortunately there is no way of telling which nouns are feminine and which are masculine, so it is important to learn the gender at the same time as the meaning. In a dictionary '**b**' (benywaidd) will denote feminine nouns and '**g**' (gwrywaidd) will denote masculine nouns.

2. Singular, feminine nouns undergo a Soft Mutation after the definite article '**y**' (*the*) (except those words which begin with '**ll**' and '**rh**'). See *S.M. rule 1*.

e.g.	tref	-	y d ref	-	the town
	cadair	-	y g adair	-	the chair
	merch	-	y f erch	-	the girl
	llaw	-	y l law	-	the hand
	rhaw	-	y r haw	-	the spade

3. We always use **singular** nouns after numbers in Welsh. Although the plural of '**car**' is '**ceir**' note the use of the singular form after numbers.

e.g.	one car	-	un car	ten cars	-	deg car
	eight cars	-	wyth car	two cars	-	dau gar

4. Feminine nouns undergo a Soft Mutation after the numbers '**un**' (*one*) (except those words which begin with '**ll**' and '**rh**') and '**dwy**' (*two*). See *S.M. rules 2 and 3*.

Notice that the form '**dwy**' is used with feminine nouns only.

e.g.	un f erch	-	one girl	dwy f erch	-	two girls
	un l law	-	one hand	dwy l law	-	two hands
	un b ont	-	one bridge	dwy b ont	-	two bridge

5. Masculine nouns undergo a Soft Mutation after the number '**dau**' (*two*). See *S.M. rule 4*.

Notice that the form '**dau**' is used with masculine nouns only.

e.g.	dau f achgen	-	two boys	dau g i	-	two dogs
	dau d dyn	-	two men	dau b lentyn	-	two children

6. Masculine nouns after '**tri**' (*three*) and all singular nouns after '**chwe**' (*six*) undergo an Aspirate Mutation. See *A.M. rules 1 and 2*. The form '**tri**' is used with masculine nouns only.

e.g.	tri ch effyl	-	three horses
	tri ph lentyn	-	three children
	tri th ractor	-	three tractors
	chwe ch einiog	-	six pennies (pence)
	chwe ph unt	-	six pounds
	chwe th egan	-	six toys

7. Nouns will undergo a Soft Mutation after the linking '**yn**'. See *S.M. rule 12*.

e.g.	Roedd Mair yn dd octor.	-	Mair was a doctor.
	Mae e' n fili wnydd. (S.W.)	-	He's a millionaire.
	Dydy o ddim yn b rifathro.-	-	He isn't a headmaster. (N.W.)

C. Ansoddeiriau - Adjectives

1. Nearly all adjectives **follow** the noun in Welsh.
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| e.g. a small / little boy | - | bachgen bach |
| a big / large car | - | car mawr |
| a high mountain | - | mynydd uchel |
| a long film | - | ffilm hir |

There are a few exceptions to this rule - '**hen**' (*old*), '**hoff**' (*favourite*) and '**prif**' (*main / chief*) are three of them.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| e.g. an old man | - | hen ddyn |
| favourite food | - | hoff fwyd |
| main character | - | prif gymeriad |

You'll notice that by standing in front of the noun they cause the noun to undergo a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 8*.

2. When an adjective follows a singular, feminine noun it undergoes a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 7*.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| e.g. merch fach | - | a little girl |
| cadair fawr | - | a large chair |
| siop dd iddorol | - | an interesting shop |
| ysgol dda | - | a good school |

Sometimes another noun can be used as an adjective or a descriptive word

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| e.g. siop fara | - | bread shop (baker's) |
| siop gig | - | meat shop (butcher's) |

3. When an adjective stands alone in a sentence (i.e. it doesn't stand next to the noun it describes) the linking word '**yn**' is used in front of it.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| e.g. The bus is early . | - | Mae'r bws yn gynnar . |
| The car isn't old . | - | Dydy'r car ddim yn hen . |
| The children were cold . | - | Roedd y plant yn oer . |

This word '**yn**' causes the adjective to undergo a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 12*.

e.g. The castle is big .	-	Mae'r castell yn fawr .
The film is interesting .	-	Mae'r ffilm yn ddiddorol .
We were hot .	-	Roedden ni'n boeth .

4. We can qualify our adjectives by placing '**rhy**' (*too*), '**gweddol**' (*quite / fairly*), '**eitha**' (*quite / fairly*) or '**lled**' (*quite / fairly*) between '**yn**' and the adjective. '**Gweddol**' will undergo a Soft Mutation after '**yn**' but '**rhy**' and '**lled**' will not (as **rh** and **ll** are exceptions to the rule).

The full form is '**eithaf**' but the final '**f**' is normally dropped in the spoken language. This happens in most words which end in '**f**'.

All except '**eitha**' cause the adjective which follows to undertake a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 9*.

e.g. yn weddol dd iddorol	-	fairly interesting
yn rhy boeth	-	too hot
yn lled dal	-	quite tall
yn eitha tew	-	quite fat

5. Comparison of adjectives

As in English there are three methods of comparing adjectives in Welsh.

(a) The largest group - to which appropriate endings are added

tall	as tall as	taller than	the tallest
tal	mor dal â	yn dalach na	y tala (m + pl) y dala (f)
red	as red as	redder than	the reddest
coch	mor goch â	yn gochach na	y cocha (m + pl) y gocha (f)

The Equative degree can also be formed by adding the ending **-ed** to these 'short' adjectives and by placing the word '**cyn**' in front.

e.g. mor dal â	-	cyn daled â
mor goch â	-	cyn goched â

- (i) Notice the Soft Mutation after '**mor**' and '**cyn**'. See *S.M. rule 27*.
Note also that we do not place '**yn**' in front of either '**mor**' or '**cyn**'.

e.g. mae hi mor dal â fi
mae hi cyn daled â fi

- (ii) Notice the Soft Mutation after '**yn**'. See *S.M. rule 28*.

e.g. mae hi'n dalach na fi
mae rum yn gryfach na gwin

- (iii) Notice the Soft Mutation after '**y**' in the Superlative degree when it refers to a feminine noun. See *S.M. rule 29*.

John oedd y tala
Ann oedd y dala

- (iv) Notice the Aspirate Mutation after both '**â**' and '**na**'.
See *A.M. rules 8 and 9*.

e.g. mor dal **â ch**oeden / cyn daled **â ch**oeden - as tall as a tree
yn gochach **na than** - redder than fire

- (v) You'll notice a change of spelling in some adjectives when endings are added to them.

w > y

e.g. trwm (heavy)
cyn drymed â yn drymach na y tryma

- (vi) Some consonants harden

d > t g > c b > p

e.g. drud (expensive)
cyn ddruted â yn ddrutach na y druta

rhad (cheap)
cyn rhated â yn rhatach na y rhata

Also: gwlyb > gwlypach (wetter)

pwysig > pwysicach (more important)

(b) Adjectives which are too long to accommodate endings.

Most of them end in -ol, -og, -us or -gar, but not all.

interesting diddorol	as interesting as mor diddorol â	more interesting than yn fwy diddorol na	the most interesting y mwya diddorol (m + pl) y fwya diddorol (f)
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tasty blasus	as tasty as mor flaus â	tastier than yn fwy blasus na	the tastiest y mwya blasus (m + pl) y fwya blasus (f)
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(i) You'll notice 'long' Welsh adjectives are not necessarily 'long' in English and vice versa

(ii) One or two adjectives will follow this pattern although they are short.

e.g. swil (shy)	mor swil â	yn fwy swil na	y mwya swil (m + pl) y fwya swil (f)
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Also: gwyllt (wild), diflas (miserable, boring), gwyntog (windy)

(c) Irregular adjectives

The following are the main irregular adjectives

big great much mawr	as big as as great as as much as cymaint â	bigger than greater than more than yn fwy na	the biggest the greatest the most y mwya (m + pl) y fwya (f)
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small little bach	as small as as little as cyn lleied â	smaller than less than yn llai na	the smallest the least y lleia (m + f + pl)
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good da	as good as cystal â	better than yn well na	the best y gorau (m + pl) yr orau (f)
bad drwg	as bad as cynddrwg â	worse than yn waeth na	the worst y gwaetha (m + pl) y waetha (f)
high uchel	as high as cyfuwch â	higher than yn uwch na	the highest yr ucha (m + f + pl)
low isel	as low as cyn ised â	lower than yn is na	the lowest yr isa (m + f + pl)
near agos	as near as cyn agosed â	nearer than yn nes na	the nearest yr agosa (m + f + pl)

(i) In the Equative degree the following forms are also acceptable

cymaint â	-	mor fawr â
cyn lleied â	-	mor fach â
cynddrwg â	-	mor ddrwg â
cyfuwch â	-	mor uchel â
cyn ised â	-	mor isel â
cyn agosed â	-	mor agos â

(ii) In the Comparative degree the following form is also acceptable

yn nes na	-	yn agosach na
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(d) Notice that we use **'â'** and **'na'** in front of words which begin with a consonant and **'ag'** and **'nag'** in front of words which begin with a vowel.

e.g.	cyn dewed â mochyn	-	as fat as a pig
	cyn dewed ag eliffant	-	as fat as an elephant
	yn fwy cymylog na ddoe	-	cloudier than yesterday
	yn fwy cymylog nag echdoe	-	cloudier than the day before yesterday

There is an Aspirate Mutation after both **'â'** and **'na'**.
See *A.M. rules 8 and 9*.

e.g. mor fynyddig â Chymru - as mountainous as Wales
 yn dalach na choeden - taller than a tree

- (e) Sentences containing either the Comparative and Equative degree follow the normal sentence pattern, with the verb at the beginning of the sentence.

e.g. Mae'r llyfrgell mor bell (cyn belled) â'r orsaf.
 - The library is as far as the station.
 Ydy tŷ Tom cymaint â thy Bill?
 - Is Tom's house as big as Bill's house?

Roedd Tom yn dalach na Bill.
 - Tom is taller than Bill.
 Mae'r ferch yn dewach na'r bachgen.
 - The girl is fatter than the boy.

But when we use the Superlative degree of the adjective we must use the **emphatic** pattern - i.e. the verb doesn't come at the beginning of the sentence.

e.g. Efrog Newydd ydy'r pella.
 - New York is the farthest.
 Castell Windsor ydy'r mwya ym Mhrydain? - Ie/Ia
 - Windsor Castle is the largest in Britain? - Yes
 Muhammed Ali oedd y gorau.
 - Muhammed Ali was the best.

Note that the verb will always be in the third person singular:

e.g. Fi ydy'r gorau. - I am the best.
 Chi ydy'r tala. - You are the tallest.
 Nhw ydy'r gwaetha. - They are the worst.
 Nhw oedd y gwaetha. - They were the worst.

In English we cannot use the Superlative degree when comparing only 2 things. We must use the Comparative degree.

e.g. Tom and Paul. Tom is **the taller**. (not 'tallest')

This rule doesn't apply in Welsh.

e.g. Tom a Paul. Tom ydy'r **tala**.

CH. Arddodiaid - Prepositions

1. 'ar' (*on*) is followed by a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 10*.

e.g. bwrdd y gegin - ar fwrdd y gegin - on the kitchen table
llog - ar long - on a ship

'ar' has personal forms - arna i arnon ni
arnat ti arnoch chi
arno fe (S.W.) arnyn nhw
arni fo (N.W.)
arni hi

'ar' is used after certain verbs. Here are two:

gwrando ar - to listen to
edrych ar - to look at

e.g. Wyt ti'n gwrando **arna'** i?
- Are you listening **to me**?
Maen nhw'n edrych **arnon ni**.
- They're looking **at us**.

2. 'i' (*to*) and 'o' (*from / of*) are followed by a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 10*.

e.g. O Gaergybi i Gaerdydd. - From Holyhead to Cardiff.
O Ddolgellau i Bontypridd. - From Dolgellau to Pontypridd.
Llun o Gastell Harlech. - A picture of Harlech Castle.

(a) 'i' has personal forms - i mi / fi i ni
i ti i chi
iddo fe (S.W.) iddyn nhw
iddo fo (N.W.)
iddi hi

'i' is used after certain verbs. Here are two:

gofyn i - to ask
rhoi i - to give

e.g. Rydw i'n rhoi anrheg **iddi hi**.

- I'm giving her a present (giving a present **to her**).
- Wyt ti wedi gofyn **iddyn nhw**?
- Have you asked **them**?

'i' is used in the '**rhaid**' (must) pattern. See *BERFAU - VERBS*.

- e.g. Mae rhaid **iddyn nhw** golli pwysau.
 - They must lose weight.
 Oes rhaid **iddo fo** (N.W.) fynd at y deintydd?
 - Does he have to go to the dentist?

- (b) 'o' has personal forms -
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ohono' i | ohonon ni |
| ohonot ti | ohonoch chi |
| ohono fe S.W. | ohonyn nhw |
| ohono fo N.W. | |
| ohoni hi | |

- e.g. Dyma rai **ohonyn nhw**.
 - Here are some **of them**.
 Wyt ti wedi gweld llun **ohoni hi**?
 - Have you seen a photograph **of her**?

3. '**am**' (*about / for*) is followed by a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule10*.

- e.g. **am ddau** fis - for two months
am bedair blynedd - for four years

('dau' is used with a masculine noun)
 ('pedair' is used with a feminine noun)

- 'am' has personal forms -
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| amdana' i | amdanon ni |
| amdanat ti | amdanoch chi |
| amdano fe (S.W.) | amdany'n nhw |
| amdano fo (N.W.) | |
| amdani hi | |

'am' is used after certain verbs. Here are five:

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------------------|
| aros am | - | to wait for |
| chwilio am | - | to search for |
| edrych am | - | to look for / to visit |
| siarad am | - | to talk about |

poeni am - to worry about

e.g. Maen nhw'n siarad **amdanoch chi**.
- They're talking **about you**.

Wyt ti'n poeni **amdani hi**?
- Are you worrying **about her**?

4. 'at' (to / towards) is followed by a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 10*.

e.g. **at dd**rws yr ystafell - to the door of the room
at reolwr y siop - to the manager of the shop

'at' has personal forms -

ata' i	aton ni
atat ti	atoch chi
ato fe (S.W.)	atyn nhw
ato fo (N.W.)	
ati hi	

'at' is used after certain verbs. Here are three:

ysgrifennu at - to write to
anfon at - to send to
cofio at - to remember to

e.g. Wyt ti'n mynd i ysgrifennu **ati hi**?
- Are you going to write **to her**?

Dw i wedi anfon llythyr **atyn nhw**.
- I have sent them a letter. (sent a letter **to them**)

5. 'gan' also has personal forms - in different dialects the various forms can sound slightly different in pronunciation.

gen i	gynnon ni
gen ti	gynnoch chi
gan Siân / gynni hi	gan y plant / gynnyn nhw
gan Siôn / gynno fo	

In North Wales these forms are used in the 'possession' pattern. Notice that the verb at the beginning is always in the 3rd person singular ('mae / roedd') and that noun which follows the pattern undergoes a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 23*.

e.g. **Mae gen i gath.** - We've got a cat.
Roedd gen i ddau gi. - I had two dogs.

Notice the spoken forms of the negative pattern in North Wales

Does gen i ddim	-	Sgen i ddim
Does gen ti ddim	-	Sgen ti ddim
Does gan Tom ddim	-	Sgan Tom ddim
Does gynno fo ddim	-	Sgynno fo ddim
Does gynni hi ddim	-	Sgynni hi ddim
Does gynnon ni ddim	-	Sgynnon ni ddim
Does gynnoch chi ddim	-	Sgynnoch chi ddim
Does gynnon nhw ddim	-	Sgynnyn nhw ddim

Notice the spoken forms of the question pattern in North Wales

Oes gen i?	-	Sgen i?
Oes gen ti?	-	Sgen ti?
Oes gan Tom?	-	Sgan Tom?
Oes gynno?	-	Sgynno fo?
Oes gynni hi?	-	Sgynni hi?
Oes gynnon ni?	-	Sgynnon ni?
Oes gynnoch chi?	-	Sgynnoch chi?
Oes gynnon nhw?	-	Sgynnyn nhw?

6. In South Wales the following pattern is normally used

Mae car gyda fi.	-	I have a car.
Does dim ci gyda Tom.	-	Tom doesn't have a dog.

'gyda' is often abbreviated to 'da' - especially in speech.

Mae car 'da fi.	-	I have a car.
Does dim ci 'da Tom.	-	Tom doesn't have a dog.

7. 'yn' (*in*) causes a Nasal Mutation. See *N.M. rule 1*.

e.g. Dolgellau - **yn N**olgellau tŷ Bob - **yn nh**ŷ Bob

'yn' changes to 'ym' if the word which follows it begins with an *m*

e.g. Bangor - **ym M**angor parc y dref - **ym mh**arc y dref

'yn' changes to 'yng' if the word which follows it begins with *ng*

e.g. Gardd Eden - **yng N**gardd Eden Cymru - **yng N**ghymru

8. Don't confuse 'mewn' (*in a*) with 'yn' (*in*) or 'yn y' (*in the*).

e.g. **mewn** tŷ - **in a** house **yn y** tŷ - **in the** house
mewn car - **in a** car **yn y** car - **in the** car

9. We all know that it is considered grammatically incorrect to end a sentence with a preposition in English (but we often hear such sentences in the spoken language).

e.g. This is the house I live **in**. (...in which I live)
Whom are you talking **about**? (About whom are you talking?)

This rule does not apply in Welsh - so long as the 'personal' form of the preposition is used.

e.g. Dyma'r tŷ dw i'n byw **ynddo**.
- This is the house I live in.
(refers to 'tŷ' which is **masculine**)

Pwy ydy'r plant rydyn ni'n gwranddo **arnyn**?
- Who are the children we're listening to?
(refers to 'plant' which is **plural**)

Pwy oedd y ferch roedden nhw'n edrych **amdani**?
- Who was the girl they were looking for?
(refers to 'merch' which is **feminine**)

D. Berfau - Verbs

1. The Present Tense

All verb-nouns are added to various persons of the verb 'to be' - linked by 'yn'. There is no mutation after this linking 'yn'.

(a) The Affirmative forms

<u>Standard forms</u>	<u>Spoken forms</u>		
Rydw i	Dw i	-	I am / do
Rwyt ti		-	You are / do (familiar)
Rydych chi	Dych chi S.W. Dach chi N.W.	-	You are / do (polite)
Mae Tom / Bethan		-	Tom / Bethan is / does
Mae'r car		-	The car is / does
Mae e (S.W.)		-	He / It (masc) is / does
Mae o (N.W.)		-	
Mae hi		-	She / It (fem) is / does
Rydyn ni	Dyn ni S.W. Dan ni N.W.	-	We are / do
Rydych chi	Dych chi S.W. Dach chi N.W.	-	You are / do
Mae'r plant*		-	The children are / do
Maen nhw		-	They are / do

e.g. Dw i'n byw yn Llandudno.
- I am living in Llandudno.

This is the literal translation of the Welsh sentence. It can also convey

- I live in Llandudno.
- I do live in Llandudno.

and common sense will tell you which version makes the most sense in that particular context.

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. **Mae'r plant** yn mynd i'r ysgol ar y bws..
 - The children are going to school on the bus.
 - The children go to school on the bus.
Mae'r staff yn gweithio'n hwyr.
 - **The staff are working late.**

More examples

- Dych chi'n gweithio'n galed.
 - You are working hard.
 - You work hard.
 - You do work hard.

- Mae hi'n siopa yn Llundain.
 - She is shopping in London.
 - She shops in London.
 - She does shop in London.

(b) The Negative forms

Dydw i ddim	-	I'm not / don't
Dwyt ti ddim	-	You're (familiar) not / don't
Dydych chi ddim	-	You're (polite) not / don't
Dydy Tom / Bethan ddim	-	Tom / Bethan isn't / doesn't
Dydy'r car ddim	-	The car isn't / doesn't
Dydy e ddim (S.W.)	-	He / It (masc) isn't / doesn't
Dydy o ddim (N.W.)	-	
Dydy hi ddim	-	She / It (fem) isn't / doesn't
Dydyn ni ddim	-	We aren't / don't
Dydych chi ddim	-	You aren't / don't
Dydy'r plant ddim*	-	The children aren't / don't
Dydyn nhw ddim	-	They aren't / don't

As with the Affirmative forms (see (a) above) the spoken forms can vary.

i.e.	Dydw i ddim	-	Dw i ddim
	Dydych chi ddim	-	Dych chi ddim (S.W.) Dach chi ddim (N.W.)
	Dydyn ni ddim	-	Dyn ni ddim (S.W.) Dan ni ddim (N.W.)

- e.g. Dydy hi ddim yn siopa yn Llundain.

- She isn't shopping in London.
- She doesn't shop in London.

- Dych / Dach chi ddim yn gweithio'n galed.
- You aren't working hard.
 - You don't work hard.

- Dw i ddim yn byw yn Llandudno.
- I am not living in Llandudno.
 - I don't live in Llandudno.

- Dydy'r plant ddim yn chwarae pêl droed yn y parc.
- The children are not playing football in the park.
 - The children don't play football in the park.

Notice that the linking word 'yn' follows 'ddim'.

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

(c) The Question forms and the 'No / Yes' replies

Ydw i ?	-	Am / Do I?	-	(Nac) Wyt (fam) / Ydych (pol)
Wyt ti?	-	Are / Do you? (familiar)	-	(Nac) Ydw
Ydych chi ?	-	Are / Do you? (polite)	-	(Nac) Ydw
Ydy Tom / Bethan?	-	Is / Does Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy'r car?	-	Is the car?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy e? (S.W.)	-	Is / Does he / it (masc)?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy o? (N.W.)	-		-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy hi?	-	Is / Does she / it (fem)?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydyn ni?	-	Are / Do we?	-	(Nac) Ydyn / Ydych
Ydych chi?	-	Are / Do you?	-	(Nac) Ydyn
Ydy'r plant?*	-	Are / Do the children?	-	(Nac) Ydyn
Ydyn nhw?	-	Are / Do they?	-	(Nac) Ydyn

Remember the colloquial forms as mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

Ydw i ?	-	Dw i?
Ydych chi ?	-	Dych chi? (S.W.)
	-	Dach chi? (N.W.)

Ydyn ni? - Dyn ni? (S.W.)
Dan ni? (N.W.)

and the replies...

Ydyn / Nac ydyn - Ydan / Nac ydan (N.W.)

e.g. Ydy hi'n siopa yn Llundain? - Ydy.
- Is she shopping in London? - Yes (she is).
- Does she shop in London? - Yes (she does).

Dych chi'n gweithio'n galed? - Nac ydw.
- Are you working hard? - No (I'm not).
- Do you work hard? - No (I don't).

Dw i'n byw yn Llandudno? - Wyt / Ydych.
- Am I living in Llandudno? - Yes (you are).
- Do I live in Llandudno? - Yes (you do)

Ydy'r plant yn cerdded i'r ysgol? - **Ydyn**.
- **Are** the children walking to school? - Yes (they are).
- Do the children walk to school? - Yes (they do).

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

2. Notice the following indefinite forms

Mae	-	There is / are
Does dim	-	There isn't / aren't
Is there / Are there?-		Oes? (answer Nac oes - No / Oes - Yes)

e.g. Mae ci yn eistedd wrth y drws.
- There is a dog sitting by the door.
Mae plant yn chwarae yn y parc.
- There are children playing in the park.

Does dim ci yn eistedd wrth y drws.
- There isn't a dog sitting by the door.
Does dim plant yn chwarae yn y parc.
- There aren't children playing in the park.

Oes ci yn eistedd wrth y drws? - Oes.
 - Is there a dog sitting by the door? - Yes.
 Oes plant yn chwarae yn y parc? - Nac oes.
 - Are there children playing in the park? - No.

In North Wales the word '**na**' is placed after '**Mae / Oes?**' and '**Does?**'.
 As you can see in the following examples it causes a Soft Mutation.
 See *S.M. rule 30*.

Mae '**na** gi yn eistedd wrth y drws.
 - There is a dog sitting by the door.
 Mae '**na b**lant yn chwarae yn y parc.
 - There are children playing in the park.

Does '**na ddim** ci yn eistedd wrth y drws.
 - There isn't a dog sitting by the door.
 Does '**na ddim** plant yn chwarae yn y parc.
 - There aren't children playing in the park.

Oes '**na** gi yn eistedd wrth y drws? - Oes.
 - Is there a dog sitting by the door? - Yes.
 Oes '**na b**lant yn chwarae yn y parc? - Nac oes.
 - Are there children playing in the park? - No.

3. The Imperfect (was / were / used to) Tense

As in the Present Tense, all verb-nouns are added to various persons of the Imperfect Tense of the verb '**to be**' - linked again by '**yn**'. There is no mutation after this linking '**yn**'.

(a) The Affirmative forms

<u>Standard forms</u>	<u>Spoken forms</u>		
Roeddwn i	Ro'n i	-	I was
Roeddet ti	Ro't ti	-	You were (familiar)
Roeddech chi	Ro'ch chi	-	You were (polite)
Roedd Tom / Bethan		-	Tom / Bethan was
Roedd y car		-	The car was
Roedd e (S.W.)		-	He / It (masc) was
Roedd o (N.W.)		-	
Roedd hi		-	She / It (fem) was

Roedden ni	Ro'n ni	-	We were
Roeddech chi	Ro'ch chi	-	You were
Roedd y plant*		-	The children were
Roedden nhw	Ro'n nhw	-	They were

- e.g. Roeddwn i'n byw yn Llandudno.
- I was living in Llandudno.
Roeddech chi'n gweithio'n galed.
- You were working hard.
Roedd hi'n siopa yn Llundain.
- She was shopping in London.

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. **Roedd y llyfrau** ar y bwrdd.
- The books were on the table.

In North Wales, the standard forms are generally heard in speech, although the shortened 1st person form '**ro'n i**' is commonly used.

(b) The Negative forms

<u>Standard forms</u>	<u>Spoken forms</u>		
Doeddwn i ddim	Do'n i ddim	-	I wasn't
Doeddet ti ddim	Do't ti ddim	-	You weren't (familiar)
Doeddech chi ddim	Do'ch chi ddim	-	You weren't (polite)
Doedd Tom / Bethan ddim		-	Tom / Bethan wasn't
Doedd y car ddim		-	The car wasn't
Doedd e ddim (S.W.)		-	He / It (masc) wasn't
Doedd o ddim (N.W.)		-	He / It (masc) wasn't
Doedd hi ddim		-	She / It (fem) wasn't
Doedden ni ddim	Do'n ni ddim	-	We weren't
Doeddech chi ddim	Do'ch chi ddim	-	You weren't
Doedd y plant ddim*		-	The children weren't
Doedden nhw ddim	Do'n nhw ddim	-	They weren't

- e.g. Doedd hi ddim yn siopa yn Llundain.

- She wasn't shopping in London.
Doeddech chi ddim yn gweithio'n galed.
- You weren't working hard.

- Doeddwn i ddim yn byw yn Llandudno.
- I wasn't living in Llandudno.
- Doedd y plant** ddim yn y gwely.
- The children weren't in bed.

Remember that in negative sentences the linking '**yn**' comes after '**ddim**'

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. **Doedd y mynyddoedd** ddim yn uchel.
- The mountains weren't high.

In North Wales, the only shortened form generally heard is the 1st person singular, otherwise the standard forms are in common use.

(c) The Question forms and the 'No / Yes' replies

Oeddwn i ?	-	Was I?	-	(Nac) Oeddet (fam) / Oeddech (pol)
Oeddet ti?	-	Were you? (familiar)	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
Oeddech chi ?	-	Were you? (polite)	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
Oedd Tom / Bethan?	-	Was Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd y car?	-	Was the car?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd e? (S.W.)	-	Was he / it (masc)?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd o? (N.W.)	-		-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd hi?	-	Was she / it (fem)?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedden ni?	-	Were we?	-	(Nac) Oedden / Oeddech
Oeddech chi?	-	Were you?	-	(Nac) Oedden
Oedd y plant?*	-	Were the children?	-	(Nac) Oedden
Oedden nhw?	-	Were they?	-	(Nac) Oedden

The spoken forms are often abbreviated as we've seen in (a) and (b) above

- O'n i? - (Nac) o't / o'ch

O't ti?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'n ni?	-	(Nac) o'n / o'ch
O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'n nhw?	-	(Nac) o'n

e.g. Oedd hi'n siopa yn Llundain? - Oedd.
 - Was she shopping in London? - Yes (she was).
 Oeddech chi'n gweithio'n galed? - Nac oeddwn.
 - Were you working hard? - No (I wasn't).
 Oeddwn i'n rhy hwyr? - Oeddet / Oeddech.
 - Was I too late? - Yes (you were).

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

(d) Indefinite forms

Unlike the present tense where definite and indefinite forms are distinguished by the use of 'ydy' and 'oes' respectively, no different form is required in the imperfect tense:

Roedd hi'n braf.	-	It was fine.
Roedd problem .(S.W.)	-	There was a problem.
Roedd 'na broblem. (N.W.)		
Oedd John yno?	-	Was John there?
Oedd llawer yno? (S.W.)	-	Were there many there?
Oedd 'na lawer yno? (N.W.)		
Oedd / Nac oedd	-	Yes / No
Doedd yr ateb ddim yn iawn.	-	The answer wasn't right.
Doedd dim ateb (S.W.)	-	There was no answer.
Doedd 'na ddim ateb. (N.W.)		

4. The Perfect ('wedi') Tense

Once again the forms of the Present Tense of the verb '**to be**' are used with all verb-nouns - but this time the linking word is '**wedi**' (i.e. '**wedi**' takes the place of '**yn**'). Again, there is no mutation after '**wedi**'. Therefore the linking

words 'yn' and 'wedi' cannot appear in the same sentence.

(a) The Affirmative forms

<u>Standard forms</u>	<u>Spoken forms</u>
Rydw i	Dw i
Rwyt ti	
Rydych chi	Dych chi S.W. Dach chi N.W.
Mae'r car	
Mae e (S.W.)	
Mae o (N.W.)	
Mae hi	
Rydyn ni	Dyn ni S.W. Dan ni N.W.
Rydych chi	Dych chi S.W. Dach chi N.W.
Mae'r plant*	
Maen nhw	

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Dw i wedi byw yn Llandudno.
- I have lived in Llandudno.
Dych chi wedi gweithio'n galed.
- You have worked hard.
Mae hi wedi siopa yn Llundain.
- She has shopped in London.

(b) The Negative forms

Dydw i ddim('Dw i ddim)	Dydyn ni ddim
Dwyt ti ddim	Dydych chi ddim
Dydych chi ddim	Dydy'r plant ddim*
Dydy Tom / Bethan ddim	Dydyn nhw ddim
Dydy'r car ddim	
Dydy e ddim (S.W.)	
Dydy o ddim (N.W.)	
Dydy hi ddim	

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

As with the Affirmative forms (see (a) above) the spoken forms can vary.

i.e.	Dydw i ddim	-	Dw i ddim
	Dydych chi ddim	-	Dych chi ddim (S.W.) Dach chi ddim (N.W.)
	Dydyn ni ddim	-	Dyn ni ddim (S.W.) Dan ni ddim (N.W.)

e.g.	Dydy hi ddim wedi siopa yn Llundain.	-	She hasn't shopped in London.
	Dych chi ddim wedi gweithio'n galed.	-	You haven't worked hard.
	Dw i ddim wedi byw yn Llandudno.	-	I have not lived in Llandudno.

(c) The Question forms and the 'No / Yes' replies (S.W.)

Ydw i ?	-	(Nac) Wyt (fam) / Ydych (pol)
Wyt ti?	-	(Nac) Ydw
Ydych chi ?	-	(Nac) Ydw
Ydy Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy'r car?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy e? (S.W.)	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy o? (N.W.)	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy hi?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydyn ni?	-	(Nac) Ydyn / Ydych
Ydych chi?	-	(Nac) Ydyn
Ydy'r plant?*	-	(Nac) Ydyn
Ydyn nhw?	-	(Nac) Ydyn

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

You'll notice that the 'Yes / No' replies are the same as for the Present Tense.

In North Wales also people will reply to all persons of the verb by using

Do	-	Yes
Naddo	-	No

Remember the colloquial forms as mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

Ydw i ?	-	Dw i?
Ydych chi ?	-	Dych chi? (S.W.)
	-	Dach chi? (N.W.)
Ydyn ni?	-	Dyn ni? (S.W.)
		Dan ni? (N.W.)

and the replies...

Ydyn / Nac ydyn	-	Ydan / Nac ydan (N.W.)
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e.g. Ydy hi wedi siopa yn Llundain? - Ydy / Do
 - Has she shopped in London? - Yes (she has).
 Ydych chi wedi gweithio'n galed? - Nac ydw / Naddo.
 - Have you worked hard? - No (I haven't).
 Ydw i'n byw yn Llandudno? - Wyt / Ydych / Do.
 - Have I lived in Llandudno? - Yes (you have).

5. The Pluperfect Tense

This is the farthest back **in time that we can go**.

In this Tense we use the Imperfect Tense forms of the verb **'to be'** together with the linking word **'wedi'**. Again, remember that the linking words **'yn'** and **'wedi'** cannot be used in the same sentence.

(a) The Affirmative forms

<u>Standard forms</u>	<u>Spoken forms</u>
Roeddwn i	Ro'n i
Roeddet ti	Ro't ti
Roeddech chi	Ro'ch chi
Roedd Tom / Bethan	
Roedd y car	
Roedd e (S.W.)	

Roedd o (N.W.)
Roedd hi

Roedden ni	Ro'n ni
Roeddech chi	Ro'ch chi
Roedd y plant*	
Roedden nhw	Ro'n nhw

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Roeddwn i wedi byw yn Llandudno.
- I had lived in Llandudno.
Roeddech chi wedi gweithio'n galed.
- You had worked hard.
Roedd hi wedi siopa yn Llundain.
- She had shopped in London.

(b) The Negative forms

Standard forms

Doeddwn i ddim
Doeddet ti ddim
Doeddech chi ddim
Doedd Tom / Bethan ddim
Doedd y car ddim
Doedd e ddim (S.W.)
Doedd o ddim (N.W.)
Doedd hi ddim

Doedden ni ddim
Doeddech chi ddim
Doedd y plant ddim*
Doedden nhw ddim

Spoken forms

Do'n i ddim
Do't ti ddim
Do'ch chi ddim

Do'n ni ddim
Do'ch chi ddim
Do'n nhw ddim

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Doedd hi ddim wedi siopa yn Llundain.
- She hadn't shopped in London.
Doeddech chi ddim wedi gweithio'n galed.

- You hadn't worked hard.
Doeddwn i ddim wedi byw yn Llandudno.
- I hadn't lived in Llandudno.

(c) **The Question forms and the 'No / Yes' replies**

Oeddwn i ?	-	(Nac) Oeddet (fam) / Oeddech (pol)
Oeddet ti?	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
Oeddech chi ?	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
Oedd Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd y car?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd e? (S.W.)	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd o? (N.W.)	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd hi?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedden ni?	-	(Nac) Oedden / Oeddech
Oeddech chi?	-	(Nac) Oedden
Oedd y plant?*	-	(Nac) Oedden
Oedden nhw?	-	(Nac) Oedden

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

The spoken forms are often abbreviated as we've seen in (a) and (b) above

O'n i?	-	(Nac) o't / o'ch
O't ti?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'n ni?	-	(Nac) o'n / o'ch
O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'n nhw?	-	(Nac) o'n

- e.g. Oedd hi wedi siopa yn Llundain? - Oedd.
 - Had she shopped in London? - Yes (she had).
 Oeddech chi wedi gweithio'n galed? - Nac oeddwn.
 - Had you worked hard? - No (I'm hadn't).
 Oeddwn i wedi byw yn Llandudno? - Oeddet / Oeddech.
 - Had I lived in Llandudno? - Yes (you had).

6. The 'Long' Future Tense

In this tense (xxx will being) we use the Future forms of the verb

'to be' with all the verb-nouns - joined by the linking 'yn'.

(a) **The Affirmative forms**

Fe / Mi fydda i	-	I will / shall be
Fe / Mi fyddi di	-	You'll be (familiar)
Fe / Mi fyddwch chi	-	You'll be (polite)
Fe / Mi fydd Tom / Bethan	-	Tom / Bethan is
Fe / Mi fydd y car	-	The car will / shall be
Fe / Mi fydd e (S.W.) /	-	He / It (masc) will / shall be
Fe / Mi fydd o (N.W.)		
Fe / Mi fydd hi	-	She / It (fem) wil / shall be
Fe fydd / Mi fydd 'na	-	There will be
Fe / Mi fyddwn ni	-	We'll be
Fe / Mi fyddwch chi	-	You'll be
Fe / Mi fydd y plant*	-	The children will / shall be
Fe / Mi fyddan nhw	-	They'll be

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

The verb forms begin with the consonant 'b'

Bydda' i	Byddwn ni
Byddi di	Byddwch chi
Bydd Tom	Byddan nhw

and so on. These forms are rather 'literary' and are often found in narrative but in ordinary speech, we tend to place the particles

Mi	-	North Wales
Fe	-	South Wales

in front of the verb forms. These words have no translatable value but they have something to do with the rhythm of the language (much like a 'leading note' in music – a note which leads in to the beat!)

They cause the verb forms to undergo a Soft Mutation.
See *S. M. rule 15*.

e.g. Mi fydda' i'n byw yn Llandudno y flwyddyn nesa'.

- I shall be living in Llandudno next year.
Fe fyddwch chi'n gweithio'n galed.
- You'll be working hard.
Mi / Fe fydd hi'n siopa yn Llundain.
- She'll be shopping in London.

(b) The Negative forms

Fyddda i ddim	-	I won't be
Fyddi di ddim	-	You won't be
Fyddwch chi ddim	-	You're won't be
Fydd y car ddim	-	The car won't be
Fydd e ddim (S.W.)	-	He / It (masc) won't be
Fydd o ddim (N.W.)	-	Fyddda hi ddim
	-	She / It (fem) won't be
Fyddwn ni ddim	-	We won't be
Fyddwch chi ddim	-	You won't be
Fydd y plant ddim*	-	The children won't be
Fyddan nhw ddim	-	They won't be

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

As '**Mi / Fe**' are particles which denote the affirmative, they are not used in the negative.

- e.g. Fydd hi ddim yn siopa yn Llundain.
 - She won't be shopping in London.
 Fyddwch chi ddim yn gweithio'n galed.
 - You won't be working hard.
 Fyddda' i ddim yn byw yn Llandudno.
 - I won't be living in Llandudno.

(c) The Question forms and the 'No / Yes' replies

Fyddda i?	-	Will I be?	-	Byddi (fam) / Byddwch (pol)
Fyddi di	-	Will you be? (familiar)	-	Bydda
Fyddwch chi?	-	Will you be? (polite)	-	Bydda
Fydd Tom / Bethan?	-	Will I Tom / Bethan be?	-	Bydd
Fydd y car?	-	Will the car be?	-	Bydd

Fydd e? (S.W.)	-	Will he / it (masc) be?	-	Bydd
Fydd o? (N.W.)				Bydd
Fydd hi?	-	Will she / it (fem) be?	-	Bydd
Fyddwn ni?	-	Will we be?	-	Byddwn / Byddwch
Fyddwch chi?	-	Will you be?	-	Byddwn
Fydd y plant?*	-	Will the children be?	-	Byddan
Fyddan nhw?	-	Will they be?	-	Byddan

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

As **'Mi / Fe'** are particles which denote the affirmative, they are not used in the question forms.

The negative reply - **'No'** - is formed by placing **'Na'** in front of the **'Yes'** replies. It will cause a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 24*.

Na fydda	-	No (I won't be)
Na fyddan	-	No (they won't be)
Na fyddi	-	No (you won't be)

and so on.

- e.g. Fydd hi'n siopa yn Llundain? - Bydd.
 - Will she be shopping in London? - Yes (she will be)
 Fyddwch chi'n gweithio'n galed? - Na fydda.
 - Will you be working hard? - No (I won't be).
 Fydda i'n byw yn Llandudno? - Byddi / Byddwch.
 - Will I be living in Llandudno? - Yes (you will be).

(d) Indefinite forms

As with the imperfect tense, the third person singular is also used for indefinite forms

- e.g. Fe fydd lle .(S.W.) - There will be room.
 Mi fydd 'na lle (N.W.)
 Fydd lle? (S.W.) - Will there be room?

Fydd 'na lle? (N.W.)

Fydd dim lle. (S.W.) - There won't be room.

Fydd 'na ddim lle.(N.W.)

All the verb tenses in Nos **1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6** are called '**long**' forms because they are made up of the verb '**to be**' formes linked by either '**yn**' or '**wedi**' to the verb-nouns.

The next two tenses - Past and Future - (**Nos 7, 8, 10, 11**) - are called '**short**' because they are formes by adding endings on to the stems or roots of the verbs.

7. The Past Tense (see also No. 9 below)

(a) The Affirmative forms

These are the endings that are added to the root or stem of all regular verbs.

- ais i (-es i)	- on ni
- aist ti (-est ti)	- och chi
- och chi	
- odd e/o	- on nhw
- odd hi	
- odd Tom / y plant	

The stem or root of most verbs is found by dropping the final syllable of the verb-noun:

cerdded (to walk)	-	cerdd-
bwyta (to eat)	-	bwyt-
prynu (to buy)	-	pryn-
dysgu (to learn)	-	dysg-
canu (to sing)	-	can-

Sometimes it is only the final letter which is dropped

gweld (to see)	-	gwel-
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The stem or root of a few verbs consists of the whole verb-noun

eistedd	(to sit)	-	eistedd-
siarad	(to talk / speak)	-	siarad-
edrych	(to look)	-	edrych-
darllen	(to read)	-	darllen-

Some stems are irregular

dweud	(to say)	-	dwed-
cyrhaedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaedd-
aros	(to stop / wait)	-	arhos-
gwrando	(to listen)	-	gwranda-
gadael	(to leave)	-	gada-
cymryd	(to take)	-	cymer-
meddwl	(to think)	-	meddyli-

Example - 'dysgu' - 'to learn'

Dysgais (-es) i	-	I learnt
Dysgaist (-est) ti	-	you (fam) learnt
Dysgoch chi	-	you (pol) learnt
Dysgodd e / o	-	he learnt
Dysgodd hi	-	she learnt
Dysgodd Tom	-	Tom learnt
Dysgon ni	-	we learnt
Dysgoch chi	-	you learnt
Dysgodd y plant*	-	the children learnt
Dysgon nhw	-	they learnt

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

As with the Future Tense in No. 6 above, in normal speech, we place 'Mi / Fe' in front of these verb forms - with the Soft Mutation as before.

Fe / Mi ddysgais (-es) i	Fe / Mi ddysgon ni
Fe / Mi ddysgaist (-est)ti	Fe / Mi ddysgoch chi
Fe / Mi ddysgoch chi	
Fe / Mi ddysgodd e / o	Fe / Mi ddysgon nhw
Fe / Mi ddysgodd hi	
Fe / Mi ddysgodd Tom	

- e.g. Mi ddarllenodd Tom y papur yn y gwely.
 - Tom read the paper in bed.
 Fe welodd hi'r ffilm neithiwr.
 - She saw the film last night.
 Fe / Mi brynais i ffrog newydd ddoe.
 - I bought a new dress yesterday.

(b) The Negative forms

Drop the positive or affirmative participle '**Mi / Fe**' but keep the Soft Mutation at the beginning of the verb forms - except those verbs which begin with **c**, **p** or **t** (which undergo an Aspirate Mutation. See below).

Fe / Mi ddysgais (-es) i	-	Ddysgais (-es) i ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgaist (-est) ti	-	Ddysgaist (-est) ti ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgoch chi	-	Ddysgoch chi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgodd e / o	-	Ddysgodd e / o ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgodd hi	-	Ddysgodd hi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgodd Tom	-	Ddysgodd Tom ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgon ni	-	Ddysgon ni ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgoch chi	-	Ddysgoch chi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgodd y plant*	-	Ddysgodd y plant ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgon nhw	-	Ddysgon nhw ddim

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. Ddarllenodd Tom ddim papur yn y gwely.
 - Tom didn't read a paper in bed.
 Welodd hi ddim ffilm neithiwr.
 - She didn't see a film last night.
 Wisgais i ddim ffrog newydd ddoe.
 - I didn't wear a new dress yesterday.

As stated above, verbs which begin with **c**, **p** or **t** begin with an Aspirate Mutation in the Negative Past Tense forms. See *A.M. rule 6*.

- e.g. **cysgu** - to sleep

Fe / Mi g ysgais (-es) i	-	Ch ysgais (-es) i ddim
Fe / Mi g ysgaist (-est) ti	-	Ch ysgaist (-est) ti ddim

Fe / Mi g ysgoch chi	-	Ch ysgoch chi ddim
Fe / Mi g ysgodd e / o	-	Ch ysgodd e / o ddim
Fe / Mi g ysgodd hi	-	Ch ysgodd hi ddim
Fe / Mi g ysgodd Tom	-	Ch ysgodd Tom ddim

Fe / Mi g ysgon ni	-	Ch ysgon ni ddim
Fe / Mi g ysgoch chi	-	Chysgoch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgodd y plant*	-	Chysgodd y plant ddim
Fe / Mi g ysgon nhw	-	Chysgon nhw ddim

prynu - to buy

Fe / Mi b rynodd hi	-	Ph rynodd hi ddim
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talw - to pay

Fe / Mi d alon nhw	-	Th alon nhw ddim
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* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

(c) The Question forms

Merely drop the positive marker '**Mi / Fe**' , keep the Soft Mutation and adopt a questioning tone of voice.

The replies in this tense are the same in all persons:

Yes	-	Do
No	-	Naddo

Ddysgais)-es) i?	-	Did I learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgais (-es)t ti?	-	Did you (fam) learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgoch chi?	-	Did you (pol) learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd e / o?	-	Did he learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd hi?	-	Did she learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd Tom?	-	Did Tom learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgon ni?	-	Did we learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgoch chi?	-	Did you learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd y plant?*	-	Did the children learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgon nhw?	-	Did they learn?	-	Do / Naddo

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Ddarllenodd Tom y papur yn y gwely? - Do.
 - Did Tom read the paper in bed? - Yes.
 Welodd hi ffilm neithiwr? - Naddo.
 - Did she see a film last night? - No.
 Wisgaist ti ffrog newydd ddoe? - Do.
 - Did you wear a new dress yesterday? - Yes.

8. Irregular verbs - Past Tense

The 5 main irregular verbs in Welsh are:

mynd	-	to go
dod	-	to come
gwneud	-	to do / make
cael	-	to have / receive
bod	-	to be

(a) The Affirmative forms

The first three form a group of their own as they follow a similar pattern.

mynd	dod	gwneud
Fe / Mi es i	Fe ddes i (S.W.) Mi ddois i (N.W.)	Fe / Mi wnes i
Fe / Mi est ti	Fe ddest ti (S.W.) Mi ddoist ti (N.W.)	Fe / Mi wnest ti
Fe / Mi aethoch chi	Fe / Mi ddaethoch chi	Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi
Fe / Mi aeth e / o	Fe ddaeth e (S.W.) Mi ddôth o (N.W.)	Fe / Mi wnaeth e / o
Fe / Mi aeth hi	Fe / Mi ddaeth hi	Fe / Mi wnaeth hi
Fe / Mi aeth Tom	Fe / Mi ddaeth Tom	Fe / Mi wnaeth Tom
Fe / Mi aethon ni	Fe / Mi ddaethon ni	Fe / Mi wnaethon ni
Fe / Mi aethoch chi	Fe / Mi ddaethoch chi	Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi
Fe / Mi aeth y plant*	Fe / Mi ddaeth y plant*	Fe / Mi wnaeth y plant*
Fe / Mi aethon nhw	Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw	Fe / Mi wnaethon nhw

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Fe aeth y plant i'r ysgol ar y bws.
 - The children went to school on the bus.
 Mi aethon nhw i chwarae yn y parc ar ôl yr ysgol.
 - They went to play in the park after school.
 Fe / Mi es i i'r gwely'n gynnar neithiwr.
 - I went to bed early last night.

Mi ddaeth Mair adre' ddoe.
 - Mair came home yesterday.
 Fe ddaethon ni i'r parti mewn taci.
 - We came to the party in a taxi.
 Fe ddest ti i'r gwaith gyda Bill y bore 'ma.
 - You came to work with Bill this morning.

Mi wnaethon nhw'r gwaith ddydd Sadwrn.
 - They did the work on Saturday.
 Fe wnaeth hi gacen i de.
 - She made a cake for tea.
 Mi wnaethon ni sŏn.
 - We made a noise.

The Past Tense of 'cael' needs to be learnt separately

Fe ges i	Fe gawson ni
Fe gest ti	Fe gawsoch chi
Fe gawsoch chi	
Fe gafodd e	Fe gafodd y plant*
Fe gafodd hi	Fe gawson nhw
Fe gafodd Beti	

In North Wales, in the spoken language, 'cael' also follows the pattern of the other three irregular verbs

Mi ges i	Mi gaethon ni
Mi gest ti	Mi gaethoch chi
Mi gaethoch chi	
Mi gaeth o	Mi gaeth y plant*
Mi gaeth hi	Mi gaethon nhw

Mi gaeth Beti

- e.g. Mi ges i gar newydd y llynedd.
 - I had a new car last year.
 Fe gafodd / Mi gaeth Beti wobr yn yr eisteddfod.
 - Beti had a prize at the eisteddfod.
 Fe gawson / Mi gaethon nhw salad i swper.
 - They had salad for supper.

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. Fe **gafodd** / Mi **gaeth** y llewod fwyd am ddau o'r gloch.
 - The lions had food at two o'clock.

The exact meaning of the Past Tense of 'bod' (to be) is difficult to convey as it doesn't exist in English. So we have to translate it by using 'went' or 'have been' or 'was /were'. Here are the forms

Fe / Mi fues i	Fe / Mi fuon ni
Fe / Mi fuest ti	Fe / Mi fuoch chi
Fe / Mi fuoch chi	
Fe / Mi fuodd e / o	Fe / Mi foudd y plant*
Fe / Mi fuodd hi	Fe / Mi fuon nhw
Fe / Mi fuodd yr athro	

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. Fe fues i yng Nghaerdydd ddoe.
 - I went to / have been in / was in Cardiff yesterday.
 Mi fuon nhw i Sbaen ym mis Awst.
 - They went to / have been to / were in Spain in August.
 Mi fuodd Gwyn mewn parti nos Sadwrn.
 - Gwyn went to / has been to / was in a party on Saturday night.

The 'bues' forms can also be used with another verb. The exact meaning in English is quite difficult to convey.

- e.g. Mi fuon ni'n siopa ddoe.
 - We 'went shopping' / 'have been shopping' yesterday.
 Fe fues i'n chwarae tennis ar ôl cinio ddydd Sadwrn.

- I 'was playing' / 'went playing' tennis after lunch on Saturday.

(b) The Negative forms

The Negatives are formed in exactly the same way as regular verbs. Drop the positive marker '**Mi / Fe**', keep the Soft Mutation (except for '**cael**' which undertakes an Aspirate Mutation) and add '**ddim**'.

Fe / Mi aeth hi	-	Aeth hi ddim
Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw	-	Ddaethon nhw ddim
Fe / Mi wnest ti	-	Wnest ti ddim
Fe / Mi fuon ni	-	Fuon ni ddim
Fe / Mi ges i	-	Ch es i ddim

(c) The Question forms

The Questions are formed in exactly the same way as regular verbs. Drop the positive marker '**Mi / Fe**' and keep the Soft Mutation.

Fe / Mi aeth hi	-	Aeth hi?	-	Do / Naddo
Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw	-	Ddaethon nhw?	-	Do / Naddo
Fe / Mi wnaeth y plant	-	Wnaeth y plant ?	-	Do / Naddo
Fe / Mi fuon ni	-	Fuon ni?	-	Do / Naddo
Fe / Mi gest ti	-	G est ti?	-	Do / Naddo

9. Alternative method of forming conveying the 'short' Past Tense - for all verbs, regular and irregular.

Instead of adding endings to the root of each verb (as seen in **No. 9** above), it's possible to use any verb noun with the Future Tense forms of '**gwneud**' - remembering that the verb- noun will undergo a Soft Mutation.

See S.M. rule 24.

(a) The Affirmative forms

- e.g. **Fe / Mi wnes' i ddysgu'r gwaith.**
 - I learnt the work.
Fe / Mi wnest ti brynu car newydd eleni.
 - You bought a new car this year.
Fe / Mi wnaeth Tom ddod adre'n gynnar heddiw.
 - Tom came home early today.

Fe / Mi wnaethon ni fynd i'r parti.

- We went to the party.

Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi dalu'r bil.

- You paid the bill.

Fe / Mi wnaethon nhw gofio'r gwaith.

- They remembered the work.

(b) The Negative forms

Notice that the mutation after the verb now happens on the word '**dim**' which becomes '**ddim**' - so the word which follows it doesn't need to be mutated in these negative sentences.

e.g. **Wnes i ddim** dysgu'r gwaith.

- I didn't learn the work.

Wnest ti ddim p rynu car newydd eleni

- You didn't buy a new car this year.

Wnaeth Tom ddim dod adre'n gynnar heddiw.

- Tom didn't come home early today.

Wnaethon ni ddim mynd i'r parti.

- We didn't go to the party.

Wnaethoch chi ddim talu'r bil.

- You didn't pay the bill.

Wnaethon nhw ddim cofio'r gwaith

- They didn't remember the work.

(c) The Question forms

e.g. **Wnes i ddysgu**'r gwaith?

- Did I learn the work?

Do.

Yes.

Wnest ti brynu car newydd eleni?

- Did you buy a new car this year?

Naddo.

No.

Wnaeth Tom ddod adre'n gynnar heddiw?

- Did Tom come home early today?

Do.

Yes.

Wnaethon ni fynd i'r parti?

- Did we go to the party?

Naddo.

No.

Wnaethoch chi chi dalu'r bil?

- Did you pay the bill?

Do.

Yes.

Wnaethon nhw gofio'r gwaith?

- Did they remember the work?

Do.

Yes.

10. The 'short' Future Tense (see also No. 12 below)

This Tense again is formed by adding endings to the stem or root of all regular verbs. ('...xx will' - as opposed to the 'long' form - '...xx will be ...ing')

(a) The Affirmative forms

These are the endings that are added to the root or stem of all regular verbs.

- a' i
- i di
- wch chi
- iff e / hi (S.W.)
- iff o / hi (N.W.)
- iff / ith Tom / y plant
- an ni
- wch chi
- an nhw

In the 3rd person singular, the ending in North Wales is **-ith** whilst in South Wales it is **-iff**.

As mentioned above in No. 7 the stem or root of most verbs is found by dropping the final syllable of the verb-noun:

cerdded	(to walk)	-	cerdd-
bwyta	(to eat)	-	bwyt-
prynu	(to buy)	-	pryn-
dysgu	(to learn)	-	dysg-
canu	(to sing)	-	can-
gweld	(to see)	-	gwel-

The stem or root of a few verbs consists of the whole verb-noun

eistedd	(to sit)	-	eistedd-
siarad	(to talk / speak)	-	siarad-
edrych	(to look)	-	edrych-
darllen	(to read)	-	darllen-

Some roots are irregular

dweud	(to say)	-	dwed-
cyrhaedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaedd-
aros	(to stop / wait)	-	arhos-

gwrando	(to listen)	-	gwrandaw-
gadael	(to leave)	-	gadaw-
cymryd	(to take)	-	cymer-
meddwl	(to think)	-	meddyli-

Example - 'dysgu' - 'to learn'

Dysga' i	-	I'll learn
Dysgi di	-	you'll (fam) learn
Dysgwch chi	-	you'll (pol) learn
Dysgiff e S.W.	-	he'll learn
Dysgith o N.W.	-	he'll learn
Dysgiff / ith hi	-	she'll learn
Dysgiff / ith Tom	-	Tom will learn
Dysgwn ni	-	we'll learn
Dysgwch chi	-	you'll learn
Dysgiff / ith y plant*	-	the children will learn
Dysgan nhw	-	they'll learn

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

As mentioned elsewhere above, in normal speech, we place '**Mi / Fe**' in front of these verb forms - with the Soft Mutation as before.

Fe / Mi ddysga' i	Fe / Mi ddysgwn ni
Fe / ddysgi di	Fe / Mi ddysgwch chi
Fe / Mi ddysgwch chi	
Fe ddysgiff e S.W.	Fe / Mi ddysgan nhw
Mi ddysgith o N.W.	
Fe / Mi ddysgiff / ith hi	
Fe / Mi ddysgiff / ith Tom	

e.g. Mi ddarllenith Tom y papur yn y gwely.
 - Tom will read the paper in bed.
 Fe weliff hi'r ffilm heno.
 - She'll see the film tonight.
 Fe / Mi bryna' i ffrog newydd yfory.
 - I'll buy a new dress tomorrow.

(b) The Negative forms

Drop the positive or affirmative marker '**Mi / Fe**' but keep the Soft Mutation at the beginning of the verb forms - except those verbs which begin with **c**, **p** or **t** (which undergo an Aspirate Mutation. See below).

Fe / Mi ddysga' i	-	Ddysga' i ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgi di	-	Ddysgi di ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgwch chi	-	Ddysgwch chi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgiff e / hi (S.W.)	-	Ddysgiff e / hi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgiff o / hi (N.W.)	-	Ddysgiff o / hi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgiff / ith Tom	-	Ddysgiff / ith Tom ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgwn ni	-	Ddysgwn ni ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgwch chi	-	Ddysgwch chi ddim
Fe / Mi ddysgiff / ith y plant*	-	Ddysgiff / ith y plant ddim*
Fe / Mi ddysgan nhw	-	Ddysgan nhw ddim

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

- e.g. Ddarlleniff /ith Tom ddim papur yn y gwely.
 - Tom won't read a paper in bed.
 Weliff /ith hi ddim ffilm heno.
 - She won't see a film tonight.
 Wisga' i ddim ffrog newydd yfory.
 - I won't wear a new dress tomorrow.

As stated above, verbs which begin with **c**, **p** or **t** begin with an Aspirate Mutation in the Negative Past Tense forms. See *A.M. rule 7*.

e.g. **cysgu - to sleep**

Fe / Mi gysga' i	-	Ch ysga' i ddim
Fe / Mi gysgi di	-	Ch ysgi di ddim
Fe / Mi gysgwch chi	-	Ch ysgwch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith e / o	-	Ch ysgiff / ith e / o ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith hi	-	Ch ysgiff / ith hi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith Tom	-	Ch ysgiff / ith Tom ddim
Fe / Mi gysgwn ni	-	Ch ysgwn ni ddim

Fe / Mi gysgwch chi	-	Chysgwch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith y plant *	-	Chysgiff / ith y plant ddim*
Fe / Mi gysgan nhw	-	Chysgan nhw ddim

prynu - to buy

Fe / Mi bryniff / ith hi	-	Phryniff / ith hi ddim
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talw - to pay

Fe / Mi dalan nhw	-	Thalan nhw ddim
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* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

(c) The Question forms

Merely drop the positive marker '**Mi / Fe**' , keep the Soft Mutation and adopt a questioning tone of voice.

The replies in this tense are based on the verb '**gwneud**':

Ddysga' i?	-	Will I learn?	-	Gwnei / Gwnewch
Ddysgi di?	-	Will you (fam) learn?	-	Gwnaf (S.W.) Wna' i (N.W.)
Ddysgwch chi?	-	Will you (pol) learn?	-	Gwnaf (S.W.) Wna' i (N.W.)
Ddysgiff e?	-	Will he learn?	-	Gwnaiff (S.W.)
Ddysgith o?	-	Will he learn?	-	Gwneith (N.W.)
Ddysgiff / ith hi?	-	Will she learn?	-	Gwnaiff (S.W.) Gwneith (N.W.)
Ddysgiff / ith Tom?	-	Will Tom learn?	-	Gwnaiff (S.W.) Gwneith (N.W.)
Ddysgwn ni?	-	Will we learn?	-	Gwnawn / Gwnewch
Ddysgwch chi?	-	Will you learn?	-	Gwnawn
Ddysgiff / ith y plant?*	-	Will the children learn?	-	Gwnân
Ddysgan nhw?	-	Will they learn?	-	Gwnân

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

The **'No'** replies are formed by placing **'Na'** in front of the **'Yes'** forms, which undergo a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 24*.

Gwnaf	-	Yes (I will)	Gwnawn	-	Yes (we will)
Na wnaif	-	No (I won't)	Na wnawn	-	No (we won't)

e.g. Ddarlleniff Tom y papur yn y gwely? - Gwnaiff.
 Ddarllenith Tom y papur yn y gwely? - Gwneith.
 - Will Tom read the paper in bed? - Yes.

Welan nhw ffilm heno? - Na wnân.
 - Will they see a film tonight? - No.

Wisgi di ffrog newydd yfory? - Wna' i.
 - Will you wear a new dress tomorrow? - Yes.

11. Irregular verbs - Future Tense

The 5 main irregular verbs in Welsh are:

mynd	-	to go
gwneud	-	to do / make
cael	-	to have / receive
dod	-	to come
bod	-	to be

You've already seen the Future forms of the verb **'bod'** - used to form the 'long' Future Tense. See *No.6*.

(a) The Affirmative forms

The first three form a group of their own as they follow a similar pattern.

mynd	cael	gwneud
Fe / Mi af fi	Fe / Mi gaf fi	Fe / Mi wnaif fi
Fe / Mi ei di	Fe / Mi gei ti	Fe / Mi wnei di
Fe / Mi ewch chi	Fe / Mi gewch chi	Fe / Mi wnewch chi
Fe aiff e / hi (S.W.)	Fe gaiff e / hi (S.W.)	Fe wnaiff e / hi (S.W.)
Mi eith o / hi (N.W.)	Mi geith o / hi (N.W.)	Mi wneith o / hi (N.W.)
Fe aiff Tom (S.W.)	Fe gaiff Tom (S.W.)	Fe wnaiff Tom (S.W.)

Mi eith Tom (N.W.)	Mi geith Tom (N.W.)	Mi wneith Tom (N.W.)
Fe / Mi awn ni	Fe / Mi gawn ni	Fe / Mi wnawn ni
Fe / Mi ewch chi	Fe / Mi gewch chi	Fe / Mi wnewch chi
Fe / Mi aiff / eith y plant*	Fe / Mi gaiff / geith y plant*	Fe / Mi wnaiff / wneith y plant*
Fe / Mi ân nhw	Fe / Mi gân nhw	Fe / Mi wnân nhw

The 1st person forms often drop the 'f' in speech

e.g. Fe / Mi a' i Fe / Mi ga' i Fe / Mi wna' i

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Fe aiff y plant i'r ysgol ar y bws.
- The children will go to school on the bus.
Mi ân nhw i chwarae yn y parc ar ôl yr ysgol.
- They'll go to play in the park after school.
Fe / Mi af fi i'r gwely'n gynnar heno.
- I'll go to bed early tonight.

Mi gaf fi gar newydd y flwyddyn nesa'..
- I'll get a new car next year.
Fe gaiff Beti wobr yn yr eisteddfod.
- Beti will get a prize at the eisteddfod.
Mi gân nhw salad i swper.
- They'll have salad for supper

Mi wnân nhw'r gwaith ddydd Sadwrn.
- They'll do the work on Saturday.
Fe wnaiff hi gacen i de.
- She'll make a cake for tea.
Mi wnawn ni sŏn.
- We'll make a noise.

The Future Tense of 'dod' is a little different

Fe / Mi ddof fi	Fe / Mi ddown ni
Fe / Mi ddoi di	Fe / Mi ddewch chi
Fe / Mi ddewch chi	
Fe / Mi ddaw e / o	Fe / Mi ddaw y plant*

Fe / Mi ddaw hi
Fe / Mi ddaw Beti

Fe / Mi ddôn nhw

The 1st person form often drop the 'f' in speech

e.g. Fe / Mi ddo' i

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

e.g. Mi ddaw Mair adre' yfory.
- Mair will come home tomorrow.
Fe ddown ni i'r parti mewn taci.
- We'll come to the party in a taxi.
Fe ddoi di i'r gwaith gyda Bill.
- You'll come to work with Bill.

(b) The Negative forms

The Negatives are formed in exactly the same way as regular verbs. Drop the positive marker 'Mi / Fe', keep the Soft Mutation (except for 'cael' which undertakes an Aspirate Mutation) and add 'ddim'.

Fe / Mi ân nhw	-	Ân nhw ddim
Fe / Mi ddaw hi	-	Ddaw hi ddim
Fe / Mi wnei di	-	Wnei di ddim
Fe / Mi fydd y plant	-	Fydd y plant ddim
Fe / Mi gawn ni	-	Ch awn ni ddim

(c) The Question forms

The Questions are formed in exactly the same way as regular verbs. Drop the positive marker 'Mi / Fe' and keep the Soft Mutation.

Fe / Mi ân nhw	-	Ân nhw?
Fe / Mi ddaw hi	-	Ddaw hi?
Fe / Mi wnei di	-	Wnei di?
Fe / Mi fydd y plant	-	Fydd y plant?
Fe / Mi gawn ni	-	G awn ni?

The unmutated forms of these 5 verbs are used to convey 'Yes / No'.

Cha' i ddim mynd

12. **Alternative method of forming conveying the 'short' Future Tense - for all verbs, regular and irregular.**

Instead of adding endings to the root of each verb (as seen in **No. 10** above), it's possible to use any verb noun with the Future Tense forms of '**gwneud**' - remembering that the verb- noun will undergo a Soft Mutation.

See *S.M. rule 19*.

(a) **The Affirmative forms**

- e.g. **Fe / Mi wna' i ddysgu'r gwaith.**
 - I'll learn the work.
Fe / Mi wnei di brynu car newydd eleni.
 - You'll buy a new car this year.
Fe / Mi wnaiff / wneith Tom ddod adre'n gynnar heddiw.
 - Will Tom come home early today.
Fe / Mi wnawn ni fynd i'r parti.
 - We'll go to the party.
Fe / Mi wnewch chi dalu'r bil.
 - You'll pay the bill.
Fe / Mi wnân nhw gofio'r gwaith.
 - They'll remember the work.

(b) **The Negative forms**

Notice that the mutation after the verb now happens on the word '**dim**' which becomes '**ddim**' - so the word which follows it doesn't need to be mutated in these negative sentences.

- e.g. **Wna' i ddim dysgu'r gwaith.**
 - I won't learn the work.
Wnei di ddim prynu car newydd eleni
 - You won't buy a new car this year.
Wnaiff / Wneith Tom ddim d od adre'n gynnar heddiw.
 - Tom won't come home early today.
Wnawn ni ddim mynd i'r parti.
 - We won't go to the party.
Wnewch chi ddim talu'r bil.
 - You won't pay the bill.
Wnân nhw ddim cofio'r gwaith

- They won't remember the work.

(c) **The question forms**

- e.g. **Wna' i ddysgu'r gwaith?** - Gwnei / Gwnewch.
 - Will I learn the work? - Yes (you will).
Wnei di brynu car newydd eleni? - Na wnaif.
 - Will you buy a new car this year? - No (I won't).
Wnaiff / Wneith Tom ddod adre'n gynnar heddiw?
 - Gwnaiff / Gwneith.
 - Will Tom come home early today? - Yes (he will).
Wnawn ni fynd i'r parti? - Na wnawn.
 - Will we go to the party? - No (we won't).
Wnewch chi dalu'r bil? - Gwnawn / Gwnaf.
 - Will you pay the bill? - Yes (we will) / Yes (I will).
Wnân nhw gofio'r gwaith? - Gwnân.
 - Will they remember the work? - Yes (they will).

13. **The Conditional ('would') Tense.**

As mentioned above, the participles '**Mi / Fe**' are used in front of these forms in normal speech.

(a) **The Affirmative forms**

Fe / Mi faswn i	-	I would
Fe / Mi faset ti	-	you (fam) would
Fe / Mi fasech chi	-	you (pol) would
Fe / Mi fasai fe / fo	-	he would
Fe / Mi fasai hi	-	she would
Fe / Mi fasai Dilys	-	Dilys would
Fe / Mi fassen ni	-	we would
Fe / Mi fasech chi	-	you would
Fe / Mi fasai'r plant*	-	the children would
Fe / Mi fassen nhw	-	they would

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

These forms are again followed by the linking 'yn' which causes no mutation.

(b) **The Negative forms**

Faswn i ddim	-	I wouldn't
Faset ti ddim	-	you (fam) wouldn't
Fasech chi ddim	-	you (pol) wouldn't
Fasai fe / fo ddim	-	he wouldn't
Fasai hi ddim	-	she wouldn't
Fasai Dilys ddim	-	Dilys wouldn't
Fasen ni ddim	-	we wouldn't
Fasech chi ddim	-	you wouldn't
Fasai'r plant ddim*	-	the children wouldn't
Fasen nhw ddim	-	they wouldn't

(c) **The Question and Answer forms**

Faswn i?	-	Would I?	-	Baset / Basech
Faset ti?	-	Would you (fam)?	-	Baswn
Fasech chi?	-	Would you (pol)?	-	Baswn
Fasai fe / fo?	-	Would he?	-	Basai
Fasai hi?	-	Would she?	-	Basai
Fasai Dilys?	-	Would Dilys?	-	Basai
Fasen ni?	-	Would we?	-	Basen / Basech
Fasech chi?	-	Would you?	-	Basen
Fasai'r plant?*	-	Would the children?-	-	Basen
Fasen nhw?	-	Would they?	-	Basen

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

These forms are again followed by the linking 'yn' which causes no mutation.

The Negative replies are formed as usual by placing 'Na' in front of the Affirmative forms, not forgetting the Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 24*.

e.g.	Baswn	-	Yes (I would)
	Na faswn	-	No (I wouldn't)

Basech - Yes (you would)
 Na fasech - No (you wouldn't)

e.g. Fe / Mi fasen ni'n bwyta sbageti yn yr Eidal.
 - We would eat spaghetti in Italy.
 Faswn i ddim yn gwneud sŏn.
 - I wouldn't make a noise.
 Fasai'r plant yn cerdded i'r ysgol? - Basen.
 - Would the children walk to school? - Yes.

14. The second half of 'would' sentences

The second half of a **'would'** sentence, whether it comes at the beginning or at the end, usually begins with **'if.....'**

In English, the verb which follows is often a Past Tense verb - but on further investigation, it isn't really the Past Tense that's required.

I would buy a new car, **if I had** enough money.

i.e. I would buy a new car, **if I were to have enough money.**
 I would buy a new car, **if I would have** enough money.

If they went to Moscow, they would see the Kremlin.

i.e. **If they were to go** to Moscow, they would see the Kremlin.
If they would go to Moscow, they would see the Kremlin.

The 'if.....' pattern in Welsh

Taswn i	-	if I were to (would)
Taset ti	-	if you (fam) were to (would)
Tasech chi	-	if you (pol) were to (would)
Tasai fe / fo	-	if he were to (would)
Tasai hi	-	if she were to (would)
Tasai Dilys	-	if Dilys were to (would)
Tasen ni	-	if we were to (would)
Tasech chi	-	if you were to (would)
Tasai'r plant	-	if the children were to (would)
Tasen nhw	-	if they were to (would)

These forms are again followed by the linking 'yn' which causes no mutation.

- e.g. Fe / Mi faswn i'n gweld Tŵr Eiffel, taswn i'n mynd i Baris.
 - I would see the Eiffel Tower, if I went (were to go / would go) to Paris.
 Taset ti'n mynd i'r parti, fe faswn i'n mynd hefyd.
 - If you went (were to go / would go) to the party, I would go too.
 Tasen nhw'n gyfoethog, fe fassen nhw'n prynu iot.
 - If they were wealthy, they would buy a yacht.

15. The short 'would like' pattern

(a) The Affirmative forms

Fe / Mi faswn i'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffwn i	-	I'd like
Fe / Mi faset ti'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffet ti	-	You'd like (fam)
Fe / Mi fasech chi'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffech chi	-	You'd like (pol)
Fe / Mi fasai fe / fo'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffai fe / fo	-	He'd like
Fe / Mi fasai hi'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffai hi	-	She'd like
Fe / Mi fasai Dilys yn hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffai Dilys	-	Dilys would like
Fe / Mi fassen ni'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffen ni	-	We'd like
Fe / Mi fasech chi'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffech chi	-	You'd like
Fe / Mi fasai'r plant yn hoffi*	-	Fe / Mi hoffai'r plant	-	The children would like
Fe / Mi fassen nhw'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffen nhw	-	They'd like

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

There is no linking 'yn' after these forms and the verb-nouns which follow these short **Affirmative** forms undergo a Soft Mutation.
 See S.M. No.25.

(b) The Negative forms

Hoffwn i ddim	-	I wouldn't like
Hoffet ti ddim	-	You wouldn't like (fam)
Hoffech chi ddim	-	You wouldn't like (pol)
Hoffai fe / fo ddim	-	He wouldn't like
Hoffai hi ddim	-	She wouldn't like
Hoffai Dilys ddim	-	Dilys wouldn't like

Hoffen ni ddim	-	We wouldn't like
Hoffech chi ddim	-	You wouldn't like
Hoffai'r plant ddim*	-	The children wouldn't like
Hoffen nhw ddim	-	They wouldn't like

There is no linking **'yn'** after these forms and there is no mutation in the verb-nouns which follow these short **Negative** forms.

(c) The Question and answer forms

Hoffwn i?	-	Would I like?	-	(Na) hoffet / hoffech
Hoffet ti?	-	Would you like? (fam)	-	(Na) hoffwn
Hoffech chi?	-	Would you like? (pol)	-	(Na) hoffwn
Hoffai fe /f o?	-	Would he like?	-	(Na) hoffai
Hoffai hi?	-	Would she like?	-	(Na) hoffai
Hoffai Dilys?	-	Would Dilys like?	-	(Na) hoffai
Hoffen ni?	-	Would we like?	-	(Na) hoffen / hoffech
Hoffech chi?	-	Would you like?	-	(Na) hoffen
Hoffai'r plant?*	-	Would the children like?	-	(Na) hoffen
Hoffen nhw?-	-	Would they like?	-	(Na) hoffen

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

There is no linking **'yn'** after these forms and the verb-nouns which follow these short **Question** forms undergo a Soft Mutation.
See S.M. No.25.

- e.g. Fe / Mi hoffai'r plant fynd i weld Mickey Mouse.
- The children would like to go to see Mickey Mouse.
Hoffen ni ddim bwyta malwod.
- We wouldn't like to eat snails.
Hoffet ti gael porc i ginio? - Hoffwn.
- Would you like to have pork for dinner? - Yes (I would).

16. The 'ought to / should' verb forms

(a) The Affirmative forms

Fe / Mi ddylwn i	-	I ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylet ti	-	You ought to (fam) / should
Fe / Mi ddylech chi	-	You ought to (pol) / should
Fe / Mi ddylai fe / fo	-	He ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylai hi	-	She ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylai Dilys	-	Dilys ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylen ni	-	We ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylech chi	-	You ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylai'r plant*	-	The children ought to / should
Fe / Mi ddylen nhw	-	They ought to / should

Notice that there is no linking 'yn' after this pattern and the verb-noun which follows the **Affirmative** forms undergoes a Soft Mutation.
See *S.M. No.26*.

(b) The Negative forms

Ddylwn i ddim	-	I shouldn't
Ddylet ti ddim	-	You shouldn't (fam)
Ddylech chi ddim	-	You shouldn't (pol)
Ddylai fe / fo ddim	-	He shouldn't
Ddylai hi ddim	-	She shouldn't
Ddylai Dilys ddim	-	Dilys shouldn't
Ddylen ni ddim	-	We shouldn't
Ddylech chi ddim	-	You shouldn't
Ddylai'r plant ddim*	-	The children shouldn't
Ddylen nhw ddim	-	They shouldn't

Notice that there is no linking 'yn' after this pattern and the verb-noun follows immediately without a mutation.

(c) The Question and answer forms

Ddylwn i?	-	Should I?	-	Dylet / Dylech
Ddylet ti?	-	Should you? (fam)	-	Dylwn
Ddylech chi?	-	Should you? (pol)	-	Dylwn
Ddylai fe / fo?	-	Should he?	-	Dylai
Ddylai hi?	-	Should she?	-	Dylai
Ddylai Dilys?	-	Should Dilys?	-	Dylai

Ddylen ni? -	Should we?	-	Dylen / Dylech
Ddylech chi? -	Should you?	-	Dylen
Ddylai'r plant?* -	Should the children?	-	Dylen
Ddylen nhw? -	Should they?	-	Dylen

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

The verb-noun which follows the **Question** forms undergoes a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. No.26*.

As usual the Negative reply is formed by placing '**Na**' in front of the Affirmative forms - remembering the Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 24*.

Dylwn	-	Yes (I should)
Na ddylwn	-	No (I shouldn't)
Dylet	-	Yes (you should)
Na ddylet	-	No (you shouldn't)

e.g. Fe / Mi ddylai'r plant fynd i'r gwely'n gynnar heno.
 - The children ought to go to bed early tonight.
 Ddylen ni ddim yfed gormod o alcohol.
 - We shouldn't drink too much alcohol.
 Ddylet ti gael salad i ginio? - Dylwn.
 - Should you have salad for dinner? - Yes (I should).

17. The 'must / have to' pattern

(a) The Affirmative forms

(Mae) rhaid i mi / fi	-	I must / have to
(Mae) rhaid i ti	-	you must / have to
(Mae) rhaid i Tom Mair	-	Tom / Mair must / has to
(Mae) rhaid iddo fo (N.W.)-	-	he must / has to
(Mae) rhaid iddo fe (S.W.) -	-	he must / has to
(Mae) rhaid iddi hi	-	she must / has to
(Mae) rhaid i ni	-	We must / have to
(Mae) rhaid i chi	-	you must / have to

(Mae) rhaid i'r plant - the children must / have to
 (Mae) rhaid iddyn nhw - they must / have to

'Mae' is often omitted in ordinary speech.

(b) The Negative forms

To make a negative statement, change 'Mae' to 'Does dim'.

Does dim rhaid i ni - We don't have to
 Does dim rhaid iddi hi - She doesn't have to

(c) The Question forms

To ask a question, change 'Mae' to 'Oes?'

Oes rhaid i chi? - Must you / Do you have to?
 Oes rhaid iddyn nhw? - Must they / Do they have to?

(d) In the Past Tense use 'Roedd', 'Oedd?' and 'Doedd dim'.

Roedd rhaid i mi / fi - I had to
 Roedd rhaid iddo fo (N.W.) - he had to

Oedd rhaid i ti? - Did you have to?
 Oedd rhaid iddyn nhw? - Did they have to?

Doedd dim rhaid i chi - You didn't have to
 Doedd dim rhaid i ni - We didn't have to

(e) The verb noun which follows the full 'rhaid' (must) pattern undergoes a Soft Mutation. See S.M. rule 16. We often omit 'Mae' in ordinary speech.

e.g. (Mae) rhaid iddyn nhw **ddy**sgu Cymraeg.
 - They must learn Welsh.

Oes rhaid i ti **fynd** adre?
 - Must you / Do you have to go home?

- (f) You'll notice that the initial verb form which is used with '**rhaid**' is always in the 3rd person singular. This is true of all tenses.

e.g. **Mae** rhaid i
Roedd rhaid i
Fe / Mi fydd rhaid i
Tasai rhaid i
Fe / Mi fasai rhaid i

- (g) The full pattern doesn't have to be used. It's possible to make an impersonal statement by placing a verb noun immediately after '**rhaid**' - **thus avoiding the mutation!**

e.g. (Mae) **rhaid mynd** i'r gwely'n gynnar heno.
 - One (i.e. I / We) must go to bed early tonight.
 (Mae) **rhaid ffonio** John.
 - One (i.e. I / We) must telephone John.

18. Prepositions which follow certain verbs

It is important to learn some verbs with the preposition which follows them - because these can vary from language to language. This is arguably the most difficult element in any language as there is often no logical explanation for the use of a particular preposition after a certain verb (consider the following in English - fill *in*, fill *out*, fill *up*; work *out*; cut *up*; drink *up*; listen *to*; think *of*; round *up*; bring *about* etc).

e.g. edrych ar	-	to look at
gwrando ar	-	to listen to
siarad efo (N.W.)	-	to talk / speak to
siarad â (S.W.)	-	to talk / speak to
cwrdd â	-	to meet
dweud wrth	-	to tell
gweithio i	-	to work for
gofyn i	-	to ask (someone)
rhoi i	-	to give to
edrych ymlaen at	-	to look forward to
cofio at	-	to remember to
anfon at	-	to send to (a person)

Remember that these prepositions have personal forms - they conjugate,
 See Section CH for more details.

e.g. Dw i'n hoffi edrych **arno fe / fo**.
Wyt ti wedi ysgrifennu **ati hi**?

19. The Command forms

(a) Regular verbs

Most verbs fall into this group

Endings are added to the stem or root of the verb This is usually found by dropping the final syllable

e.g.	cerdded	(to walk)	-	cerdd-
	bwyta	(to eat)	-	bwyt-
	prynu	(to buy)	-	pryn-
	dysgu	(to learn)	-	dysg-
	canu	(to sing)	-	can-

Sometimes it is only the final letter which is dropped

gweld	(to see)	-	gwel-
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The stem or root of a few verbs consists of the whole verb-noun

eistedd	(to sit)	-	eistedd-
siarad	(to talk / speak)	-	siarad-
edrych	(to look)	-	edrych-
darllen	(to read)	-	darllen-

There is sometimes a change of spelling in the root

dweud	(to say)	-	dwed-
cyrhaedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaedd-
aros	(to stop / wait)	-	arhos-
gwrandaw	(to listen)	-	gwranda-
gadael	(to leave)	-	gadael-
cymryd	(to take)	-	cymer-
meddwl	(to think)	-	meddyli-

(i) The 'polite / formal' singular and plural command ending is **-wch**

e.g.	cerdded	(to walk)	-	cerddwch!
	bwyta	(to eat)	-	bwytwch!
	prynu	(to buy)	-	prynwch!
	dysgu	(to learn)	-	dysgwch!
	canu	(to sing)	-	canwch!
	eistedd	(to sit)	-	eisteddwch!
	siarad	(to talk / speak)	-	siaradwch!
	edrych	(to look)	-	edrychwch!
	darllen	(to read)	-	darllenwch!
	dweud	(to say)	-	dywedwch!

(ii) The 'familiar' singular command ending is -a

e.g.	cerdded	(to walk)	-	cerdda!
	bwyta	(to eat)	-	bwyta!
	prynu	(to buy)	-	pryna!
	dysgu	(to learn)	-	dysga!
	canu	(to sing)	-	cana!
	eistedd	(to sit)	-	eistedda!
	siarad	(to talk / speak)	-	siarada!
	edrych	(to look)	-	edrycha!
	darllen	(to read)	-	darllena!

The noun which directly follows a command (the direct object) undergoes a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule31*.

e.g.	Dysgwch	G ymraeg!	-	Learn Welsh!
	Darllenwch	b apur!	-	Read a paper!
	Daliwch	y l ein!	-	Hold the line!
	Ffoniwch	heno!	-	Telephone tonight!
	Pryna	g ar newydd!	-	Buy a new car!
	Siarada	G ymraeg!	-	Speak Welsh!
	Cofia	fi ati hi!	-	Remember me to her!

(b) There is sometimes a change of spelling in the command form

gwrando ar	(to listen to)	-	gwrandewch! gwrandewa!
gadael	(to leave)	-	gadewch!
gadael i	(to let)	-	gadewa!
dweud	(to say)	-	dwedwch! dweda!
cyrraedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaeddwch! cyrhaedda!
aros	(to stop / wait)-	-	arhoswch! arhosa!
cymryd	(to take)	-	cymerwch! cymera!
meddwl	(to think)	-	meddylwch! meddylia!
e.g.	Gwrandewch arna i!	-	Listen to me!
	Gadewch iddi hi fynd!	-	Let her go!

(c) Irregular verbs

These are all different and have to be learnt individually.

Here are the three most often used.

bod	(to be)	-	byddwch bydd / bydda
mynd	(to go)	-	ewch (S.W.) / cerwch (N.W.) cer (S.W.) / dos (N.W.)
dod	(to come)	-	dewch (S.W.) / dowch (N.W.) dere (S.W.) / tyrd (N.W.)
e.g.	Byddwch yn blant da!	-	Be good children!
	Bydd yn ofalus!	-	Be careful!
	Bydda'n ofalus!		
	Ewch / Cerwch mewn tacsï!	-	Go by taxi!
	Dos / Cer i'r gwely!	-	Go to bed!
	Dewch i mewn!	-	Come in!
	Tyrd / Dere yma!	-	Come here!

(d) The negative commands (Don't) are

Peidiwch / Peidiwch â (polite singular + plural)
Paid / Paid â (familiar singular)

e.g. **Peidiwch** siarad Saesneg!
Peidiwch â siarad Saeneg!
- Don't speak English!

Paid rhedeg ar y lawnt!
Paid â rhedeg ar y lawnt!
- Don't run on the lawn!

Technically, the preposition 'â' should form part of this pattern, but it is often dropped in speech.

If the 'â' is used, notice the Aspirate Mutation. (c >ch, p >ph, t >th) See *A.M. rule 11*.

e.g. Peidiwch **â** **ch**erdded ar y lawnt!
- Don't walk on the lawn!
Paid **â** **ph**rynu sglodion!
- Don't buy chips!

'â' becomes 'ag' in front of a word which begins with a vowel

e.g. Peidiwch **ag** eistedd wrth y ffenest!
- Don't sit by the window!
Paid **ag** agor y ffenest!
- Don't open the window!

DD. Cysyllteiriau - Conjunctions

1. 'a' (*and*) is used in front of a consonant and 'ac' in front of a vowel. Remember that 'w' and 'y' are vowels in Welsh.

e.g. bachgen **a** merch car **a** bws
 tŷ **ac** ysgol oren **ac** afal

'a' causes an Aspirate Mutation in words beginning with **c**, **p** and **t**
 See *A.M. rule 3*.

e.g. ci a **ch**ath papur a **ph**ensil
 coffi a **th**e mam a **th**ad

Notice what happens in the following examples

a + y / yr > a'r

e.g. y ci **a y** gath > y ci **a'r** gath
 y tŷ **a yr** ysgol > y tŷ **a'r** ysgol

2. 'neu' (*or*) causes a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 14*.

e.g. ci neu gath te neu **g**offi
 bachgen neu **f**erch coffi neu **d**e

E. Rhifau - Numbers

1. We always use a singular noun after numbers in Welsh. (In English we only use the singular forms *hundred, thousand, million* etc after numbers).

e.g. saith ci - seven dogs
naw bachgen - nine boys

2. There are masculine and feminine forms of the numbers 2, 3 and 4 and their use depends on the gender of the noun to which they refer.

e.g. **dau** afal (m) - two apples **dwy** het (f) - two hats
tri llyfr (m) - three books **tair** cadair (f) - three chairs
pedwar car(m) - four cars **pedair** pêl (f) - four balls

3. The numbers '**pump**' (*five*), '**chwech**' (*six*) and '**cant**' (*hundred*) drop the final consonant when they stand immediately in front of a noun.

e.g. **pum** potel - five bottles
chwe llwy - six spoons
can punt - hundred pounds

4. Feminine nouns undergo a Soft Mutation after '**un**' (*one*) (except those nouns which begin with **ll** or **rh**). See S.M. rule 2.

e.g. un **g**ath - un **f**raich
un **l**lwy - un **b**unt

5. Masculine nouns after '**dau**' (*two*) and feminine nouns after '**dwy**' (*two*) undergo a Soft Mutation. See S.M. rules 3 and 4.

e.g. dau **g**i (m) - two dogs dwy **g**ath (f) - two cats
dau **d**ŷ (m) - two houses dwy **b**ont (f) - two bridges

6. Masculine nouns undergo an Aspirate Mutation after '**tri**' (*three*)
See A.M. rule 1.

e.g. tri **ch**ar - three cars tri **th**ŷ - three houses
tri **ch**ap - three caps tri **ph**lentyn - three children

There is no mutation after '**tair**', the feminine form for '**three**'.

7. All nouns, masculine and feminine undergo an Aspirate Mutation after '**chwe**'. See *A.M. rule 2*.

e.g. chwe **cheiniog** - chwe **chadair**
 chwe **phlenty**n - chwe **phunt**
 chwe **thp** - chwe **theise**

8. (a) '**deg**' (ten) becomes '**deng**' before '**m**'
 '**deuddeg**' (twelve) becomes '**deuddeng**' before '**m**'
 '**pymtheg**' (fifteen) becomes '**pymtheng**' before '**m**'

e.g. deng mlynedd - ten years
 deuddeng munud - twelve minutes
 pymtheng mis - fifteen months

- (b) '**blynedd**' (year) becomes '**mlynedd**' after many numbers although these numbers do not cause any other words to mutate nasally.

e.g. 5 - pum mlynedd 7 - saith mlynedd
 8 - wyth mlynedd 9 - naw mlynedd
 10 - deng mlynedd 12 - deuddeng mlynedd
 15 - pymtheng mlynedd 18 - deunaw mlynedd
 20 - ugain mlynedd 50 - hanner can mlynedd
 100 - can mlynedd

9. When giving someone's age, whether male or female, remember to use the feminine forms '**ddwy**' (two), '**tair**' (three) and '**pedair**' (four) which refer to the number of years, which is a feminine noun in Welsh.

e.g. Mae hi'n **ddwy** oed.
 - She's two years old / of age.

Roedd Gwyn yn **bedair** oed ddoe.
 - Gwyn was four years old / of age yesterday.

10. It is also possible to convey plurals by using a **number** followed by '**o**' followed again by the **plural form** of the noun.

e.g. tri o blant - three children
 deg o geir - ten cars

In order to use this method of counting, it must be remembered that

- (a) 'o' causes a Soft Mutation *see s.m. rule10.*
- (b) the plural form of the noun must be used. This can cause a problem as plural forms are irregular and do not follow any particular pattern.

F. Rhagenwau - Pronouns

1. The singular possessive pronouns cause mutations.

Sometimes a 'confirming' pronoun is used after the noun. This happens more often in the spoken language - but it can be omitted.

However, if the 'possessor' needs to be emphasized, it is this confirming pronoun which is stressed in Welsh.

e.g. Dyma fy llyfr **i** a dacw dy lyfr **di** ar y bwrdd.
- Here's **my** book and there's **your** book on the table.

- (a) **'fy' (my) is followed by an Nasal Mutation.** See N.M. rule 2.

The confirming pronoun for **'fy'** is **'i'**.

e.g.	cath	-	fy nghath (i)	-	my cat
	pen	-	fy mhen (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

c, p, t, g, b and **d** are the only letters that mutate. Other letters remain unchanged.

e.g.	ffrind	-	fy ffrind (i)	-	my friend
	ysgol	-	fy ysgol (i)	-	my school
	llaw	-	fy llaw (i)	-	my hand

- (b) **'dy' (your) and 'ei' (his) cause a Soft Mutation.** See S.M. rule 11.

The confirming pronoun for **'dy'** is **'di'**.

The confirming pronoun for **'ei'** (his) is **'e'** in South Wales and **'o'** in North Wales.

e.g.	cath	-	dy gath (di)	-	your cat
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		ei gath (e / o)	-	his cat
pen	-	dy ben (di)	-	your head
		ei ben (e / o)	-	his head
trwyn	-	dy drwyn (di)	-	your nose
		ei drwyn (e / o)	-	his nose
gardd	-	dy ardd (di)	-	your garden
		ei ardd (e / o)	-	his garden
brawd	-	dy frawd (di)	-	your brother
		ei frawd (e / o)	-	his brother
desg	-	dy ddesg (di)	-	your desk
		ei ddesg (e / o)	-	his desk
llaw	-	dy law (di)	-	your hand
		ei law (e / o)	-	his hand
rhosyn	-	dy rosyn (di)	-	your rose
		ei rosyn (e / o)	-	his rose
mam	-	dy fam (di)	-	your mother
		ei fam (e / o)	-	his mother

c, p, t, g, b, d, ll, rh and **m** and are the only letters that mutate. Other letters remain unchanged.

e.g.	chwaer	-	dy chwaer (di)	-	your sister
	nith	-	ei nith (e / o)	-	his niece

(c) **'ei' (her) causes an Aspirate Mutation.** See A.M. rule 4.

The confirming pronoun for **'ei'** is **'hi'**.

e.g.	cath	-	ei chath (hi)	-	her cat
	pen	-	ei phen (hi)	-	her head
	trwyn	-	ei thrwyn (hi)	-	her nose

c, p, and **t** are the only letters that mutate. Other letters remain unchanged.

e.g.	brawd	-	ei brawd (hi)	-	her brother
	gwaith	-	ei gwaith (hi)	-	her work

'ei' (her) causes a vowel to grow before a vowel. (Remember that **'w'** and **'y'** are vowels in Welsh.)

e.g.	enw	-	ei henw (hi)	-	her name
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acen - ei **h**acen (hi) - her accent

- (d) The plural possessive pronouns 'ein' (our), 'eich' (your) and 'eu' (their) do not cause mutations.

But like 'ei' (her), both 'ein' (our) and 'eu' (their) cause an 'h' to grow before a vowel.

The confirming pronoun for 'ein' (our) is 'ni'.

The confirming pronoun for 'eich' (your) is 'chi'.

The confirming pronoun for 'eu' (their) is 'nhw'.

e.g.	ysgol	-	ein h ysgol (ni)	-	our school
	enw	-	eich enw (chi)	-	your name
	iaith	-	eu h iaith (nhw)	-	their language

2. When a personal pronoun (me / you / him / her / it / us / them) is used immediately after a 'long' verb (i.e. it is the object of that verb) then in Welsh we must also use the possessive pronouns (see No. 1 above) in front of the verb-noun.

Remember that a 'long' verb is one made up of the verb 'to be' linked by 'yn' or 'wedi' to a verb-noun.

e.g. I will be **telephoning her** tonight.
 - Fe / Mi fydda' i'n **ei ffonio hi** heno.
 We don't **know them**.
 - Dyn ni ddim yn **eu nabod nhw**.
 Have they **answered you**?
 Ydyn nhw wedi **eich ateb chi**?

The possessive pronouns will cause the verb-nouns to undergo the different mutations mentioned above.

e.g. She was **reading it** (the book - masc.) on the train.
 - Roedd hi'n **ei ddarllen e / o** ar y trê.
 I can't **hear you**.
 - Dw i ddim yn **dy glywed di**.
 Does he **love her**?
 - Ydy e / o'n **ei charu hi**?

FF. Cyffredinol - General

1. Note the difference between the following

adref - home(wards)
gartref - at home
cartref - (a) home

e.g. Mae hi'n mynd **adref** ar ôl cinio.
- She's going **home** after lunch.

Mae hi'n byw **gartref**.
- She lives **at home**.

Mae **cartref** hyfryd gan Mair.
- Mair has a lovely **home**.

2. Note the difference between the following

Cymraeg - Welsh (in language)
Cymreig - Welsh (pertaining to Wales)

e.g. Mae hi wedi prynu llyfr **Cymraeg**.
- She's bought a **Welsh (language)** book.

Dw i'n gweithio yn y Swyddfa **Gymreig**.
- I work at the **Welsh** Office.

3. Note the difference between the following

Cymru - Wales
Cymry - Welsh people

e.g. Mae'r **Cymry**'n byw yng **Nghymru**.
The **Welsh** live in **Wales**.

4. Note the difference between the following

nabod - to know (a person / a place)
gwybod - to know (a fact)

e.g. Dw i ddim yn **nabod** y rheolwr ond dw i'n **gwybod** ei enw e/o.
- I don't **know** the manager but I **know** his name.

5. Note the difference between the following

Sut? - How? (followed by a verb)
Pa mor...? - How...? (followed by an adjective)

e.g. **Sut roedd** y tywydd yn Ffrainc?
- **How was** the weather in France?

Pa mor bell ydy Llundain o Fangor?
- **How far** is London from Bangor?

6. Note the difference between the following

nôl - to fetch
yn ôl - back

e.g. Mae John wedi mynd i **nôl** y car o'r garej.
- John has gone **to fetch** the car from the garage.

Mae'r llyfr wedi mynd **yn ôl** i'r llyfrgell.
- The book has gone **back** to the library.

Both sound the same when spoken

7. Note the difference between the following

gwario - to spend money
treulio - to spend time

e.g. Mae Mair yn **treulio** ei gwyliau yn y siopau yn
gwario arian.
- Mair is **spending** her holiday in the shops,
spending money.

8. '**Bod**' is used to convey '**that..... is / was**' or '**that..... are / were**'.

e.g. Dw i'n gwybod **bod** John ar ei wyliau.
- I know **that John is** on holiday.

Roedden nhw'n meddwl **bod** y plant yn chwarae y parc.
 - They thought **that the children were playing** in the park.

'**Bod**' has 'personal' forms

(fy) mod i	-	that I am / was
(dy) fod ti	-	that you are / were
(ei) fod o/e	-	that he is / was
(ei) bod hi	-	that she is / was
(ein) bod ni	-	that we are / were
(eich) bod chi	-	that you are / were
(eu) bod nhw	-	that they are / were

In ordinary conversation the first pronoun is often omitted.

e.g. Dw i'n meddwl (**fy**) **mod i**'n mynd i Lundain yfory.
 - I think **that I'm** going to London tomorrow.

Fe ddwedon nhw (**eu**) **bod nhw**'n rhydd.
 Mi ddudon nhw (**eu**) **bod nhw**'n rhydd. (N.W.)
 - They said **that they were** free.

Dw i'n siŵr (**ei**) **bod hi** wedi mynd adre.
 - I'm sure that she has gone home.

The '**bod**' pattern is also used after the following words

achos (because)	hwyrach / falle (perhaps)
er (even though)	gobeithio (hopefully)

e.g. Mae Mair yn y gwely **achos (ei) bod hi**'n sâl.
 - Mair's in bed because she is ill.
Gobeithio (eu) bod nhw wedi ennill.
 - Hopefully (I hope that) they have won.

9. When an emphatic sentence is used after '**that**' - i.e. the sentence begins with a noun or a phrase of some kind, not a verb - then the Welsh word for '**that**' is

mai	-	N.W.
taw	-	S.W.

e.g. Mae Tom yn dweud **mai / taw yn Nolgellau** mae Mair yn byw.
- Tom says that it is in Dolgellau that Mair lives.

10. 'Yes / No' Replies

(a) The Present Tense and the Past Perfect Tense

In the **Present Tense** these verb forms are followed by the linking word '**yn**'. See *Verbs No. 1*.

In the Past Perfect Tense these verb forms are followed by the linking word '**wedi**'. See *Verbs No. 4*.

Ydw i? -	Am / Do I?	-	(Nac) Wyt (fam) / Ydych (pol)
Wyt ti? -	Are / Do you? (familiar)	-	(Nac) Ydw
Ydych chi? -	Are / Do you? (polite)	-	(Nac) Ydw
Ydy Tom / Bethan? -	Is / Does Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy'r car? -	Is the car?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy e? (S.W.) -	Is / Does he / it (masc)?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy o? (N.W.)		-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydy hi? -	Is / Does she / it (fem)?	-	(Nac) Ydy
Ydyn ni? -	Are / Do we?	-	(Nac) Ydyn / Ydych
Ydych chi? -	Are / Do you?	-	(Nac) Ydyn
Ydy'r plant?*-	Are / Do the children?	-	(Nac) Ydyn
Ydyn nhw? -	Are / Do they?	-	(Nac) Ydyn

Remember the colloquial forms

Ydw i? -	Dw i?
Ydych chi? -	Dych chi? (S.W.)
-	Dach chi? (N.W.)
Ydyn ni? -	Dyn ni? (S.W.)
	Dan ni? (N.W.)

and the replies...

Ydyn / Nac ydyn - Ydan / Nac ydan (N.W.)

In North Wales people will also reply to all persons of the Perfect Tense verb by using

Do	-	Yes
Naddo	-	No

(b) **The Indefinite Question in the Present Tense. See Verbs No. 2**

Oes?	-	Nac oes	- No
(Is there / Are there?)		Oes	- Yes

(c) **The Imperfect Tense and the Pluperfect Tense**

In the **Imperfect Tense** these verb forms are followed by the linking word '**yn**'. See *Verbs No.3*.

In the **Pluperfect Tense** these verb forms are followed by the linking word '**wedi**'. See *Verbs No. 5*

Oeddwn i ?	-	Was I?	-	(Nac) Oeddet (fam) / Oeddech (pol)
Oeddet ti?	-	Were you? (familiar)	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
Oeddech chi ?	-	Were you? (polite)	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
Oedd Tom / Bethan?	-	Was Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd y car?	-	Was the car?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd e? (S.W.)	-	Was he / it (masc)?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd o? (N.W.)	-		-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd hi?	-	Was she / it (fem)?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd? (S.W.)	-	Was there?/Were there?	-	(Nac) Oedd
Oedd 'na? (N.W.)	-		-	
Oedden ni?	-	Were we?	-	(Nac) Oedden / Oeddech
Oeddech chi?	-	Were you?	-	(Nac) Oedden
Oedd y plant?*	-	Were the children?	-	(Nac) Oedden
Oedden nhw?	-	Were they?	-	(Nac) Oedden

The spoken forms are often abbreviated as we've seen in (a) and (b) above

O'n i?	-	(Nac) o't / o'ch
O't ti?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
O'n ni?	-	(Nac) o'n / o'ch
O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n

O'n nhw? - (Nac) o'n

(d) The 'long' Future Tense *See Verbs No. 6*

Fyddda i?	-	Will I be?	-	Byddi (fam) / Byddwch (pol)
Fyddi di	-	Will you be? (familiar)	-	Bydda
Fyddwch chi?	-	Will you be? (polite)	-	Bydda
Fydd Tom / Bethan?	-	Will I Tom / Bethan be?	-	Bydd
Fydd y car?	-	Will the car be?	-	Bydd
Fydd e? (S.W.)	-	Will he / it (masc) be?	-	Bydd
Fydd o? (N.W.)	-		-	Bydd
Fydd hi?	-	Will she / it (fem) be?	-	Bydd
Fydd / Fydd 'na?	-	Will there be?	-	Bydd
Fyddwn ni?	-	Will we be?	-	Byddwn / Byddwch
Fyddwch chi?	-	Will you be?	-	Byddwn
Fydd y plant?	-	Will the children be?	-	Byddan
Fyddan nhw?	-	Will they be?	-	Byddan

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

As '**Mi / Fe**' are particles which denote the affirmative, they are not used in the question forms.

The negative reply - '**No**' - is formed by placing '**Na**' in front of the '**Yes**' replies. It will cause a Soft Mutation. *See S.M. rule 24.*

Na fydda	-	No (I won't be)
Na fyddan	-	No (they won't be)
Na fyddi	-	No (you won't be)

and so on.

(e) The 'short' Past Tense *See Verbs Nos 7 8 and 9.*

The replies in this tense are the same in all persons:

Yes	-	Do
No	-	Naddo

Ddysgais i?	-	Did you (fam) learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgoch chi?	-	Did you (pol) learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd e / o?	-	Did he learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd hi?	-	Did she learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd Tom?	-	Did Tom learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgon ni?	-	Did we learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgoch chi?	-	Did you learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgodd y plant?*	-	Did the children learn?	-	Do / Naddo
Ddysgon nhw?	-	Did they learn?	-	Do / Naddo

(f) **The 'short' Future Tense** *See Verbs No. 10*

Ddysga' i?	-	Will I learn?	-	Gwnei / Gwnewch
Ddysgi di?	-	Will you (fam) learn?	-	Gwnaf (S.W.) Wna' i (N.W.)
Ddysgwch chi?	-	Will you (pol) learn?	-	Gwnaf (S.W.) Wna' i (N.W.)
Ddysgiff e?	-	Will he learn?	-	Gwnaiff (S.W.)
Ddysgith o?	-	Will he learn?	-	Gwneith (N.W.)
Ddysgiff / ith hi?	-	Will she learn?	-	Gwnaiff (S.W.) Gwneith (N.W.)
Ddysgiff / ith Tom?	-	Will Tom learn?	-	Gwnaiff (S.W.) Gwneith (N.W.)
Ddysgwn ni?	-	Will we learn?	-	Gwnawn / Gwnewch
Ddysgwch chi?	-	Will you learn?	-	Gwnawn
Ddysgiff / ith y plant? -	-	Will the children learn?*	-	Gwnân
Ddysgan nhw?	-	Will they learn?	-	Gwnân

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

The '**No**' replies are formed by placing '**Na**' in front of the '**Yes**' forms, which undergo a Soft Mutation. *See S.M. rule 24.*

Gwnaf / Wna i	-	Yes (I will)	Na wnaf	-	No (I won't)
Gwnawn	-	Yes (we will)	Na wnawn	-	No (we won't)

(g) **The Future Tense of Irregular verbs** is formed in exactly the same way as

regular verbs. See *Verbs No. 11*.

Drop the positive marker 'Mi / Fe' and keep the Soft Mutation.

Fe / Mi â n nhw	-	Â n nhw?
Fe / Mi daw hi	-	Ddaw hi?
Fe / Mi wnei di	-	Wnei di?
Fe / Mi fydd y plant	-	Fydd y plant?
Fe / Mi gawn ni	-	Gawn ni?

For the 'Yes / No' replies, the unmutated forms of these 5 verbs are used

The negative replies are formed in the usual way by placing 'Na' in front of the affirmative forms. This causes a Soft Mutation with the '**dod / gwneud / bod**' forms - but an Aspirate Mutation with the '**cael**' forms. See *S.M. rule 24 and A.M. rule 10*.

- e.g. Â n nhw i'r parti? - Â n.
 - Will they go to the party? - Yes (they will go).
 Ddaw hi adre'n gynnar o'r ysgol? - Na ddaw.
 - Will she come home early from school? - No (she won't come).
 Gawn ni gar newydd eleni? - Na **ch**awn.
 - Will we have a new car this year? - No (we won't have).

(h) The alternative Future forms. See *Verbs No. 12*.

e.g. 'mynd' (to go)

Wna i fynd?	-	Will I go?	-	Gwnei / Gwnewch
Wnei di fynd?	-	Will you go?	-	Gwna / Wna i
Wneith Tom / o fynd? (N.W.)	-	Will Tom / he go?	-	Gwneith
Wnaiff Tom / e fynd? (S.W.)	-	Will Tom / he go?	-	Gwnaiff
Wnawn ni fynd?	-	Will we go?	-	Gwnawn / Gwnewch
Wnewch chi fynd?	-	Will you go?	-	Gwnawn
Wnân nhw fynd?	-	Will they go?	-	Gwnân

The negative replies are formed by placing 'Na' before the affirmative forms. It causes a Soft Mutation.

- e.g. Gwnawn - Na wnawn
 Gwneith - Na wneith

(i) The 'would' Tense *SEE verbs No. 13.*

Faswn i?	-	Would I?	-	Baset / Basech
Faset ti?	-	Would you (fam)?	-	Baswn
Fasech chi?	-	Would you (pol)?	-	Baswn
Fasai fe / fo?	-	Would he?	-	Basai
Fasai hi?	-	Would she?	-	Basai
Fasai Dilys?	-	Would Dilys	-	Basai

Fasen ni?	-	Would we?	-	Basen / Basech
Fasech chi?	-	Would you?	-	Basen
Fasai'r plant?*	-	Would the children?	-	Basen
Fasen nhw?	-	Would they?	-	Basen

The negative replies are formed by placing '**Na**' before the affirmative forms. It causes a Soft Mutation.

e.g.	Basai	-	Na fasai
	Baswn	-	Na faswn

(j) The short 'would like' forms . *See Verbs No. 15.*

Hoffwn i?	-	Would I like?	-	(Na) hoffet / hoffech
Hoffet ti?	-	Would you like? (fam)	-	(Na) hoffwn
Hoffech chi?	-	Would you like? (pol)	-	(Na) hoffwn
Hoffai fe / fo?	-	Would he like?	-	(Na) hoffai
Hoffai hi?	-	Would she like?	-	(Na) hoffai
Hoffai Dilys?	-	Would Dilys like?	-	(Na) hoffai
Hoffen ni?	-	Would we like?	-	(Na) hoffen / hoffech
Hoffech chi?	-	Would you like?	-	(Na) hoffen
Hoffai'r plant?*	-	Would the children	-	(Na) hoffen like?
Hoffen nhw?-	-	Would they like?	-	(Na) hoffen

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

There is no linking '**yn**' after these forms and the verb-nouns which

follow these short **Question** forms undergo a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. No.25*.

(k) **The 'ought to / should' forms.** See *Verbs No. 16*.

The Question and answer forms

Ddylwn i? -	Should I? -	Dylet / Dylech
Ddylet ti? -	Should you? (fam) -	Dylwn
Ddylech chi? -	Should you? (pol) -	Dylwn
Ddylai fe / fo? -	Should he? -	Dylai
Ddylai hi? -	Should she? -	Dylai
Ddylai Dilys? -	Should Dilys? -	Dylai
Ddylen ni? -	Should we? -	Dylen / Dylech
Ddylech chi? -	Should you? -	Dylen
Ddylai'r plant?* -	Should the children? -	Dylen
Ddylen nhw? -	Should they? -	Dylen

* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

The verb-noun which follows the **Question** forms undergoes a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. No.26*.

As usual the Negative reply is formed by placing '**Na**' in front of the Affirmative forms - remembering the Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 24*.

Dylwn -	Yes (I should)
Na ddylwn -	No (I shouldn't)

Dylet -	Yes (you should)
Na ddylet -	No (you shouldn't)

(l) When an 'emphatic' question is asked - i.e. the verb doesn't come first - the replies are always

Ie -	Yes
Ia - N.W.	

Nage -	No
--------	----

Naci - N.W.

e.g. **Tîm pêl droed Wrecsam** enillodd? - Ie / Ia.
- Was it **Wrexham soccer team** that won? - Yes.

Bethan ydy dy enw di? - Nage / Naci, Elen.
- Is your name **Bethan**? - No, Elen

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:

1. 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

2. In feminine nouns after the number '**un**' (*one*)
e.g. cath - **un** gath - one cat
basged - **un** fasedg - one basket
3. In feminine nouns after the number '**dwy**' (*two*)
e.g. cadair - **dwy** gadair - two chairs
merch - **dwy** ferch - two girls
4. 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** dad - your father
 mam - **ei** fam - his mother

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

e.g. coch - **yn** goch - red
 meddyg - **yn** feddyg - 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** gadair! - Here's a chair!
 Desg - **Dyna** ddesg Rhian! - There's / That's Rhian's desk!

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

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

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

e.g. Clywais I - **Fe / Mi** glywais I - I heard
 Talan nhw - **Fe / Mi** dalan 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 dalu'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**darllenais 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 gynno 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**harti 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 Treigladd 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!