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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard forms</th>
<th>Spoken forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rydw i</td>
<td>Dw i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwyt ti</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydych chi</td>
<td>Dych chi S.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dach chi N.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae Tom / Bethan</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae’r car</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae e (S.W.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae o (N.W.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae hi</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydyn ni</td>
<td>Dyn ni S.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dan ni N.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydych chi</td>
<td>Dych chi S.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dach chi N.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae’r plant*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae nhw</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative Form</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dydw i ddim</td>
<td>I’m not / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwyt ti ddim</td>
<td>You’re (familiar) not / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydych chi ddim</td>
<td>You’re (polite) not / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy Tom / Bethan ddim</td>
<td>Tom / Bethan isn’t / doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy’r car ddim</td>
<td>The car isn’t / doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy e ddim (S.W.)</td>
<td>He / It (masc) isn’t / doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy o ddim (N.W.)</td>
<td>He / It (fem) isn’t / doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy hi ddim</td>
<td>She / It (fem) isn’t / doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydyn ni ddim</td>
<td>We aren’t / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydych chi ddim</td>
<td>You aren’t / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy’r plant ddim*</td>
<td>The children aren’t / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydyn nhw ddim</td>
<td>They aren’t / don’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

i.e. **Dyw 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ydw i?</th>
<th>Am / Do I?</th>
<th>Ydych (pol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ywt ti?</td>
<td>Are / Do you? (familiar)</td>
<td>Ydw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydych chi ?</td>
<td>Are / Do you? (polite)</td>
<td>Ydw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy Tom / Bethan?</td>
<td>Is / Does Tom / Bethan?</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy’r car?</td>
<td>Is the car?</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy e? (S.W.)</td>
<td>Is / Does he / it (masc)?</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy o? (N.W.)</td>
<td>Is / Does she / it (fem)?</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy hi?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ydy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydyn ni?</td>
<td>Are / Do we?</td>
<td>Ydyn / Ydych</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydych chi?</td>
<td>Are / Do you?</td>
<td>Ydyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy’r plant?*</td>
<td>Are / Do the children?</td>
<td>Ydyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydyn nhw?</td>
<td>Are / Do they?</td>
<td>Ydyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ydw i?</th>
<th>Dw i?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ydych chi ?</td>
<td>Dych chi? (S.W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dach chi? (N.W.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard forms</th>
<th>Spoken forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roeddwn i</td>
<td>Ro’n i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roeddet ti</td>
<td>Ro’t ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roeddech chi</td>
<td>Ro’ch chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd Tom / Bethan</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd y car</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd e (S.W.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd o (N.W.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

e.g.  Roedd y ilyfrau 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard forms</th>
<th>Spoken forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doeddwn i ddim</td>
<td>Do’n i ddim - I wasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doeddet ti ddim</td>
<td>Do’t ti ddim - You weren’t (familiar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doeddech chi ddim</td>
<td>Do’ch chi ddim - You weren’t (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd Tom / Bethan ddim</td>
<td>- Tom / Bethan wasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd y car ddim</td>
<td>- The car wasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd e ddim (S.W.)</td>
<td>- He / It (masc) wasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd o ddim (N.W.)</td>
<td>- She / It (fem) wasn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
  **Doeddy 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.**  **Doeddy 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Form</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Abbreviated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oeddwn i?</td>
<td>Was I?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oeddet (fam) / Oeddech (pol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddet ti?</td>
<td>Were you? (familiar)</td>
<td>(Nac) Oeddwn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedddech chi?</td>
<td>Were you? (polite)</td>
<td>(Nac) Oeddwn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd Tom / Bethan?</td>
<td>Was Tom / Bethan?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd y car?</td>
<td>Was the car?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd e? (S.W.)</td>
<td>Was he / it (masc)?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd o? (N.W.)</td>
<td>Was she / it (fem)?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd hi?</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Nac) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddwn ni?</td>
<td>Were we?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedden / Oedddech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddech chi?</td>
<td>Were you?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddy plant?*</td>
<td>Were the children?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedden nhw?</td>
<td>Were they?</td>
<td>(Nac) Oedden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Form</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O’n i?</td>
<td>(Nac) o’t / o’ch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
O’r 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? -  N ac oeddwn.
    - Were you working hard? -  No (I wasn’t).
Oeddwn i’n rhy hwyrr? -  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 / N ac 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard forms</th>
<th>Spoken forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rydw i</td>
<td>Dw i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwyt ti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydych chi</td>
<td>Dych chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mæ’rer car</td>
<td>Dach chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mæ’e (S.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mæ’o (N.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mæ’ hi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydyn ni</td>
<td>Dyn ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dan ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydych chi</td>
<td>Dych chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mæ’re plant*</td>
<td>Dach chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mæ’n nhw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.
- Mæ’i wedi siopa yn Llundain.
- She has shopped in London.

(b) The Negative forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dydw i ddim (‘Dw i ddim)</th>
<th>Dydyn ni ddim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwyt ti ddim</td>
<td>Dydych chi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydych chi ddim</td>
<td>Dydy’r plant ddim*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy Tom / Bethan ddim</td>
<td>Dydyn nhw ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy’r car ddim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy e ddim (S.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy o ddim (N.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dydy hi ddim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* 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.)
     Dych 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 haven't lived in Llandudno.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>(Nac)</th>
<th>(fam)</th>
<th>(pol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ydw i?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Wyt (fam) /</td>
<td>Ydych (pol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyt ti?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydychi?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy Tom / Bathan?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy'r car?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy e? (S.W.)</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy o? (N.W.)</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy hi?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydyn ni?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydyn / Ydych</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydychi?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydyn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydy'r plant?*</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydyn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ydyn nhw?</td>
<td>(Nac)</td>
<td>Ydyn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard forms</th>
<th>Spoken forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roeddwn i</td>
<td>Ro’n i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd ti</td>
<td>Ro’t ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd ech chi</td>
<td>Ro’ch chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd Tom / Bethan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd y car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roedd e (S.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Roedd o (N.W.)
Roedd hi

Roedden ni Ro’n ni
Roeddech chi Ro’ch chi
Roedd y plant Ro’n nhw
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard forms</th>
<th>Spoken forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doeddwn i ddim</td>
<td>Do’n i ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doeddet ti ddim</td>
<td>Do’t ti ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doeddech chi ddim</td>
<td>Do’ch chi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd Tom / Bethan ddim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd y car ddim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd e ddim (S.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd o ddim (N.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd hi ddim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedden ni ddim</td>
<td>Do’n ni ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doeddech chi ddim</td>
<td>Do’ch chi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedd y plant ddim*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doedden nhw ddim</td>
<td>Do’n nhw ddim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.
(c) The Question forms and the ‘No / Yes’ replies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oeddwn i?</td>
<td>(Na) Oeddet (fam) / Oeddech (pol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddet ti?</td>
<td>(Na) Oeddwn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddech chi?</td>
<td>(Na) Oeddwn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd Tom / Bethan?</td>
<td>(Na) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd y car?</td>
<td>(Na) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd e? (S.W.)</td>
<td>(Na) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd o? (N.W.)</td>
<td>(Na) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd hi?</td>
<td>(Na) Oedd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedden ni?</td>
<td>(Na) Oedden / Oeddech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeddech chi?</td>
<td>(Na) Oedden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedd y plant?*</td>
<td>(Na) Oedden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedden nhw?</td>
<td>(Na) Oedden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O’n i?</td>
<td>(Na) o’t / o’ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’t ti?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’ch chi?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’n ni?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n / o’ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’ch chi?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’n nhw?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O’n i?</td>
<td>(Na) o’t / o’ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’t ti?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’ch chi?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’n ni?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n / o’ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’ch chi?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’n nhw?</td>
<td>(Na) o’n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The ‘Long’ Future Tense

In this tense (xxx will be ..........ing) we use the Future forms of the verb
‘to be’ with all the verb-nouns - joined by the linking ‘yn’.

(a) The Affirmative forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Text</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydda i</td>
<td>I will / shall be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fyddi di</td>
<td>You’ll be (familiar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fyddwch chi</td>
<td>You’ll be (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydd Tom / Bethan</td>
<td>Tom / Bethan is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydd y car</td>
<td>The car will / shall be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydd e (S.W.) /</td>
<td>He / It (masc) will / shall be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydd o (N.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydd hi</td>
<td>She / It (fem) will / shall be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe fydd / Mi fydd ‘na</td>
<td>There will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fyddwn ni</td>
<td>We’ll be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fyddwch chi</td>
<td>You’ll be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fydd y plant*</td>
<td>The children will / shall be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fyddan nhw</td>
<td>They’ll be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Text</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bydda’ i</td>
<td>Byddwn ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byddi di</td>
<td>Byddwch chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bydd Tom</td>
<td>Byddan nhw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Text</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>North Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>South Wales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Form</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fydda i ddim</td>
<td>I won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddi di ddim</td>
<td>You won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddwch chi ddim</td>
<td>You’re won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd y car ddim</td>
<td>The car won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd e ddim (S.W.)</td>
<td>He / It (masc) won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd o ddim (N.W.)</td>
<td>She / It (fem) won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddwn ni ddim</td>
<td>We won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddwch chi ddim</td>
<td>You won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd y plant ddim*</td>
<td>The children won’t be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddan nhw ddim</td>
<td>They won’t be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.
  Fydda’ i ddim yn byw yn Llandudno.
  - I won’t be living in Llandudno.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Form</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fydda i?</td>
<td>Will I be?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddi di</td>
<td>Will you be? (familiar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddwch chi?</td>
<td>Will you be? (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd Tom / Bethan?</td>
<td>Will I Tom / Bethan be?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd y car?</td>
<td>Will the car be?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Byddi (fam) / Byddwch (pol)  Bydda  Bydda  Bydd  Bydd
* 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 - ‘N o’ - is formed by placing ‘N a’ in front of the ‘Yes’ replies. It will cause a Soft Mutation. See S.M. rule 24.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na fydda</td>
<td>No (I won’t be)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na fyddan</td>
<td>No (they won’t be)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na fyddi</td>
<td>No (you won’t be)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and so on.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fydd hi’n siopa yn Llundain? - Bydd.</td>
<td>- Will she be shopping in London? - Yes (she will be)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyddwch chi’n gweithio’n galed? - N a fydda.</td>
<td>- Will you be working hard? - N o (I won’t be).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydda i’n byw yn Llandudno? - Byddi / Byddwch.</td>
<td>- Will I be living in Llandudno? - Yes (you will be).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Indefinite forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe fydd lle (S.W.)</td>
<td>- There will be room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi fydd ‘na le (N.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fydd lle? (S.W.)</td>
<td>- Will there be room?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fydd ‘na le? (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Roots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cerdded</td>
<td>cerdd-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwyta</td>
<td>bwyt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prynu</td>
<td>pryn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dysgu</td>
<td>dysg-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canu</td>
<td>can-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes it is only the final letter which is dropped

- gweld (to see) - gwel-

The stem or root of a few verbs consists of the whole verb-noun
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- eistedd (to sit) - eistedd-
- siarad (to talk / speak) - siarad-
- edrych (to look) - edrych-
- darllen (to read) - darllen-

Some stems are irregular

- dwed (to say) - dwed-
- cyrraedd (to arrive) - cyrraedd-
- aros (to stop / wait) - aros-
- gwrando (to listen) - gwrando-
- gadael (to leave) - gadael-
- cymryd (to take) - cymryd-
- meddwl (to think) - meddwl-

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 ‘Fe / Mi’ 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
(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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgais (-es) i</td>
<td>Ddysgais (-es) i ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgaist (-est) ti</td>
<td>Ddysgaist (-est) ti ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgoch chi</td>
<td>Ddysgoch chi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgodd e / o</td>
<td>Ddysgodd e / o ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgodd hi</td>
<td>Ddysgodd hi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgodd Tom</td>
<td>Ddysgodd Tom ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgon ni</td>
<td>Ddysgon ni ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgoch chi</td>
<td>Ddysgoch chi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgodd y plant*</td>
<td>Ddysgodd y plant ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi ddysgon nhw</td>
<td>Ddysgon nhw ddim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ddarllenodd Tom ddim papur yn y gwely.</td>
<td>Tom didn’t read a paper in bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welodd hi ddim ffilm neithiwr.</td>
<td>She didn’t see a film last night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisgais i ddim ffrog newydd ddoe.</td>
<td>I didn’t wear a new dress yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi gysgais (-es) i</td>
<td>Chysgais (-es) i ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi gysgaist (-est) ti</td>
<td>Chysgaist (-est) ti ddim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fe / Mi gysgoch chi - Chysgoch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgodd e / o - Chysgodd e / o ddim
Fe / Mi gysgodd hi - Chysgodd hi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgodd Tom - Chysgodd Tom ddim

Fe / Mi gysgon ni - Chysgon ni ddim
Fe / Mi gysgoch chi - Chysgoch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgodd y plant* - Chysgodd y plant ddim
Fe / Mi gysgon nhw - Chysgon nhw ddim

prynu - to buy
Fe / Mi brynodd hi - Phrynodd hi ddim

talu - to pay
Fe / Mi dalon nhw - Thalon nhw ddim

* 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naddo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ddysgais )-es) i?</th>
<th>Did I learn?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgais (-es)t ti?</td>
<td>Did you (fam) learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgoch chi?</td>
<td>Did you (pol) learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgodd e / o?</td>
<td>Did he learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgodd hi?</td>
<td>Did she learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgodd Tom?</td>
<td>Did Tom learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgon ni?</td>
<td>Did we learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgoch chi?</td>
<td>Did you learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgodd y plant?*</td>
<td>Did the children learn?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddysgon nhw?</td>
<td>Did they learn?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mynd</th>
<th>to go</th>
<th>dod</th>
<th>to come</th>
<th>gwneud</th>
<th>to do / make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi es i</td>
<td>Fe ddes i (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnes i</td>
<td>Fe / Mi du (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoes i (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnes i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi est ti</td>
<td>Fe dest ti (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnest ti</td>
<td>Fe / Mi dest ti (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest ti (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnest ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoost ti (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aeth e / o</td>
<td>Fe ddaieth e (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth e / o</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth e (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoist o (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth e / o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aeth hi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth hi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth hi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth hi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest hi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aeth Tom</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth Tom</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth Tom</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth Tom</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest o (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth Tom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aethon ni</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethon ni</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethon ni</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethon ni</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest o (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethon ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethoch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest o (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aeth y plant*</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth y plant*</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth y plant*</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaieth y plant*</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest o (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth y plant*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aethon nhw</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethon nhw</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethon nhw</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaiethon nhw</td>
<td>Fe / Mi ddoest o (N.W.)</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaethon nhw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* 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 tacsi.  
  - 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 sô n.  
  - 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 fuest ti
- Fe / Mi fuoch chi
- Fe / Mi fuodd e / o
- Fe / Mi fuodd hi
- 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 yn 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’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aeth hi</td>
<td>Aeth hi ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw</td>
<td>Ddaethon nhw ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi wnest ti</td>
<td>Wnest ti ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fuon ni</td>
<td>Fuon ni ddim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi ges i</td>
<td>Ches i ddim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Question Form</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi aeth hi</td>
<td>Aeth hi?</td>
<td>Do / N addo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw</td>
<td>Ddaethon nhw?</td>
<td>Do / N addo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth y plant</td>
<td>Wnaeth y plant?</td>
<td>Do / N addo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fuon ni</td>
<td>Fuon ni?</td>
<td>Do / N addo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi ges i</td>
<td>Ges i?</td>
<td>Do / N addo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Sentence Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Fe / Mi wnes’ i ddysgu’r gwaith.</td>
<td>I learnt the work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi wnest ti brynu car newydd eleni.</td>
<td>You bought a new car this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaeth Tom ddod adre’n gynnar heddiw.</td>
<td>Tom came home early today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ‘ddim’ 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 pryru car newydd eleni
- You didn’t buy a new car this year.
Wnaeth Tom ddim od 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? - Do.
- Did I learn the work? - Yes.
Wnest ti brynu car newydd eleni? - Naddo.
- Did you buy a new car this year? - No.
Wnaeth Tom ddim od adre’n gynnar heddiw? - Do.
- Did Tom come home early today? - Yes.
Wnaethon ni fynd i’r parti? - Naddo.
- Did we go to the party? - No.
Wnaethoch chi chi dalu’r bil? - Do.
- Did you pay the bill? - Yes.
Wnaethon nhw gofio’r gwaith? - Do.
- Did they remember the work? - 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 - an ni
- i di - wch chi
- wch chi
- iff e / hi (S.W.) - an nhw
- iff o / hi (N.W.)
- iff / ith Tom / y plant

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) - bwyta-
prynu (to buy) - pryn-
dysgu (to learn) - dysg-
canu (to sing) - can-
gweld (to see) - gweld-

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) - drych-
darllen (to read) - darllen-

Some roots are irregular

dweud (to say) - dweud-
cyrraedd (to arrive) - cyrraedd-
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  
Dysgiff o N.W. - he’ll learn  
Dysgiff / ith hi - she’ll learn  
Dysgiff / ith Tom - Tom will learn  
Dysgwfn 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 ddysgwfn 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 - Chysga’i ddim
Fe / Mi gysgi di - Chysgi di ddim
Fe / Mi gysgwch chi - Chysgwch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith e / o - Chysgiff / ith e / o ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith hi - Chysgiff / ith hi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith Tom - Chysgiff / ith Tom ddim

Fe / Mi gysgwch ni - Chysgwch ni ddim
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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

pryn - to buy

Fe / Mi bryniff / ith hi - Phryniff / ith hi ddim

talu - to pay

Fe / Mi dalan nhw - Thalan nhw ddim

* 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 / Gnewch
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? - Gwnelith (N.W.)
Ddysgiff / ith hi? - Will she learn? - Gwnaiff (S.W.)
Gwnelith (N.W.)
Ddysgiff / ith Tom? - Will Tom learn? - Gwnaiff (S.W.)
Gwnelith (N.W.)
Ddysgwn ni? - Will we learn? - Gwnawn / Gnewch
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 wnaf - 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 N.0.6.

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mynd</th>
<th>cael</th>
<th>gwneud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi af fi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi gaf fi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnaf fi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi ei di</td>
<td>Fe / Mi gei ti</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnei di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi ewch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi gewch chi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi wnewch chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe aiff e / hi (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe gaiff e / hi (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe wnaiff e /hi (S.W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi eith o / hi (N.W.)</td>
<td>Mi geith o / hi (N.W.)</td>
<td>Mi wneith o / hi (N.W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe aiff Tom (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe gaiff Tom (S.W.)</td>
<td>Fe wnaiff Tom (S.W.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 chwaræ 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 fiwyddyn 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 wnaiff hi gacen i de.
- She’ll make a cake for tea.
Mi wnawn ni sô n.
- We’ll make a noise.

The Future Tense of ‘dod’ is a little different

Fe / Mi ddoф 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 ddôn nhw
Fe / Mi ddaw Beti

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 tacsi.
    - 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    -    Chawn 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    -    Gawn ni?

The unmutated forms of these 5 verbs are used to convey ‘Yes / No’.
The negative is 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.* Ân nhw i’r parti? - Ân.
- 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 chawn.
- Will we have a new car this year? - No (we won’t have).

Note that the future tense of ‘cael’ is also used to ask for permission (‘May I?’ and ‘May I have?’):

*e.g.* Ga’ i fynd? - May I go?
Ga’ i ddiod? - May I have a drink?
Gei di aros? - May you stay?/Are you allowed to stay?

Gaiff John lifft? (S.W.) - May Can John have a lifft? /
Geith John lifft? (N.W.) - May you stay?

The same rules as above apply, i.e.

**Aspirate mutation in the negative:**

*e.g.* Chewch chi ddim mynd.
- You may not go/You are not allowed to go.

**The verb (in the appropriate person) is used to answer:**

*e.g.* Ga’ i aros? - Cewch. (Yes you may)
May i stay? - Na chewch .(No you may not)

Gân nhw ddiod? - Cân.(Yes they may)
May they have a drink? - N a chân. (No they may not)

Note that the word immediately following the subject mutates, but that there is no mutation after ‘ddim’:

Ga’ i fynd?
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 dod 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 dalu’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.**  
- Will I learn the work? - Yes (you will).

Wnei di brynu car newydd eleni? - Na wnaf.
- Will you buy a new car this year? - No (I won’t).

Wnaiff / Wneith Tom ddod adre’n gynnar heddiw?
- Gwnaiff / Gweith.
- 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 d alu’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 Dilyss - Dilyss would
Fe / Mi fasen ni - we would
Fe / Mi fasech chi - you would
Fe / Mi fasai’r plant* - the children would
Fe / Mi fasen 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Form</th>
<th>English Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faswn i ddim</td>
<td>I wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faset ti ddim</td>
<td>you (fam) wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasech chi ddim</td>
<td>you (pol) wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai fe / fo ddim</td>
<td>he wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai hi ddim</td>
<td>she wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai Dilys ddim</td>
<td>Dilys wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasen ni ddim</td>
<td>we wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasech chi ddim</td>
<td>you wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai’r plant ddim*</td>
<td>the children wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasen nhw ddim</td>
<td>they wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welsh Form</th>
<th>English Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faswn i?</td>
<td>Would I?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faset ti?</td>
<td>Would you (fam)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasech chi?</td>
<td>Would you (pol)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai fe / fo?</td>
<td>Would he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai hi?</td>
<td>Would she?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai Dilys?</td>
<td>Would Dilys?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasen ni?</td>
<td>Would we?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasech chi?</td>
<td>Would you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasai’r plant?*</td>
<td>Would the children?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasen nhw?</td>
<td>Would they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)
  N a 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 sô n.
- 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 Dilyys - if Dilyys 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 Tôr 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 fasen nhw’n prynu iot.
- If they were wealthy, they would buy a yacht.

15. **The short ‘would like’ pattern**

(a) **The Affirmative forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fe / Mi faswn i’n hoffi</th>
<th>Fe / Mi hoffwn i</th>
<th>I’d like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi faset ti’n hoffi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi hoffet ti</td>
<td>You’d like (fam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fasech chi’n hoffi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi hoffech chi</td>
<td>You’d like (pol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fasai fe / fo’n hoffi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi hoffai fe / fo</td>
<td>He’d like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fasai hi’n hoffi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi hoffai hi</td>
<td>She’d like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe / Mi fasai Dilys yn hoffi</td>
<td>Fe / Mi hoffai Dilys</td>
<td>Dilys would like</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fe / Mi fasen 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 fasen 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hoffwn i ddim</th>
<th>I wouldn’t like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoffet ti ddim</td>
<td>You wouldn’t like (fam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffech chi ddim</td>
<td>You wouldn’t like (pol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffai fe / fo ddim</td>
<td>He wouldn’t like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffai hi ddim</td>
<td>She wouldn’t like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffai Dilys ddim</td>
<td>Dilys wouldn’t like</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Dilyss? - Would Dilyss like? - (Na) hoffai
Hoffen ni? - Would we like? - (Na) hoffen /
Hoffech chi? - Would you like? - (Na) hoffen
Hoffai’r plant?* - Would the children 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.

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 / M i ddylwn i - I ought to / should
Fe / M i ddylet ti - You ought to (fam) / should
Fe / M i ddylech chi - You ought to (pol) / should
Fe / M i ddylai fe / fo - He ought to / should
Fe / M i ddylai hi - She ought to / should
Fe / M i ddylai Dilys - Dilyss ought to / should

Fe / M i ddylen ni - We ought to / should
Fe / M i ddylech chi* - You ought to / should
Fe / M i ddylai’r plant* - The children ought to / should
Fe / M i ddylau 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 - Dilyss shouldn’t

Ddylen ni ddim - We shouldn’t
Ddylech chi ddim - You shouldn’t
Ddylai’r plant ddim* - The children shouldn’t
Ddylau 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? - Dylwn / 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 Dilyss? - Dylai
Ddylen ni? - Should we? - Dylen / Dylech
Ddylech chi? - Should you? - Dylen
Ddylai’r plant?* - Should the children?
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 dylwn - No (I shouldn’t)

Dylet - Yes (you should)
Na dylet - No (you shouldn’t)

e.g. Fe / Mi ddylen nhw 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 ddysgu 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
      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) - bwyta-
prynu (to buy) - prynu-
dysgu (to learn) - dysgu-
canu (to sing) - canu-

terminology

Sometimes it is only the final letter which is dropped

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-

There is sometimes a change of spelling in the root

dwedd (to say) - dwed-
cyrraedd (to arrive) - cyrraedd-
arios (to stop / wait) - arhos-
gwrando (to listen) - gwrando-
gadaw (to leave) - gadaw-
cymryd (to take) - cymryd-
meddwl (to think) - meddwl-

(i) The ‘polite / formal’ singular and plural command ending is -wch
(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) - darllen a!

dweud (to say) - dywed!!

The noun which directly follows a command (the direct object) undergoes a Soft Mutation. See S.M. rule 31.

e.g. Dysgwch G ymraeg! - Learn Welsh!
Darllenwch bapur! - Read a paper!
Daliwch y lein! - Hold the line!
Ffoniwch heno! - Telephone tonight!

Pryna gar 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
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(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 tacsi! - Go by taxi!
Dos / Cer i’r gwely! - Go to bed!

Dewch i mewn! - Come in!
Tyrd / Dere yma! - Come here!

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(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!