

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**

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 wynydd. (S.W.)	-	He's a millionaire.
	Dydy o ddim yn b rifathro.-	-	He isn't a headmaster. (N.W.)

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 ddiddorol â	more interesting than yn fwy diddorol na	the most interesting y mwya diddorol (m + pl) y fwya diddorol (f)
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CH. Arddodiaid - Prepositions

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

(e.g. *Ar y bwrdd* (on the table) / *Ar y bwrdd y geir* (the car is on the table))

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*.

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 li 56 Tc .026 Tc -0.0485 2/ TD () Te

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.

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).

Oedd hi'n siopa yn Llundain? - Oedd. (Yes (she was).)

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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.)	-	
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.

Roedd o (N.W.)
Roedd hi

Roedden ni
Roeddech chi
Roedd y plant*
Roedden nhw

Ro'n ni
Ro'ch chi
Ro'ch527 0 TD ()6.253w.2387 Tc -1.0112 Tw (Roedden ni) Tj 60

- 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?

'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'.

Fydd e? (S.W.) -

- -

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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

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
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talw - to pay

Fe / Mi dalon nhw	-	Thalon 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. Fe aeth y plant i'r ysgol ar y bws.
- The children went to school on the bus.

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.

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)	-	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.

c) -0.0422.26.25 0 of uk8397516 Tc2939re j0 with plural nouns.-0.04262.25 0

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 at the si5 Tj 9.75 0 TD () Tj 34.5 0

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? - .75wn?f f 542.25 87.75 Wm4e j 80. Tj 35.25 Tw 2D

W8.TD () tw (.75wn?f f 542.25 87.74.TD () tw (3760225 T11Tw (-) Tj gyn4.5 0 TD 0.03

.2585 T35.25 (See S.M.) Tj 48 0 TD 0 Tc -0.0225 Tw () Tj -238.5 -15 TD 353.5 4Tj 0 -13.327726 aw0TD

- 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.

- 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, os i went (were

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

*

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 ddysten 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 ddysten 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
Ddysten ni ddim	-	We shouldn't
Ddylech chi ddim	-	You shouldn't
Ddylai'r plant ddim*	-	The children shouldn't
Ddysten 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 **dd**ysgu 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
Y3cD () Tj 35.25 0 8 205...

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-
-------	-----------	---	-------

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**

|

|

acen

-

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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 **adre'** ar ôl cinio.
- She's going **home** after lunch.

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

Mae **cartre'** 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.

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.

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**' r



(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 / He / fo? hoffech
Hoffech chi?	-	Would you like?	-	(Na) hoffen

Y Treigladau - The Mutations

The Soft Mutation

c > g
p > b
t > d
g > -
b > f
d > dd
ll > l
rh > r
m > f

The Nasal Mutation

c > ngh
p > mh
t > nh
g > ng
b > m
d > n

The Aspirate Mutation

c > chp > mh

5. In masculine and feminine nouns after the ordinal 'y dydedd' (the third), 'y bedwaredd' (the fourth), 'y bumedd' (the fifth) and 'y chwaredd' (the sixth), the number and the noun will mutate.
- e.g. **yr ail** ddyn - the second man
 yr ail fachgen - the second boy
 yr ail ferch - the second girl
 yr ail ddesg - the second class
6. When ordinals refer to feminine nouns, both the number and the noun will mutate.
- 'y drydedd'** (the third), **'y bedwaredd'** (the fourth),
'y bumedd' (the fifth) and **'y chwaredd'** (the sixth) will mutate the number and the noun.
- e.g. **yr ychydig** o ddynod - a few people
 yr ychydig o ddynod - a few people
 yr ychydig o ddynod - a few people
 yr ychydig o ddynod - a few people

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

- e.g. siarad **â** / **ph**lant - to talk to children
 tua **th**ri o'r gloch - about three o'clock
 torri **gyda** / **efo ch**yllell - 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 ph**arot - as noisy as a parrot
 mor bell **â Ph**