

CH. Arddodiaid - Prepositions

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

e.g. bwrdd y gegin - **ar** fwrdd y gegin - on the kithchen table
llong - **ar** long - on a ship

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gofyn i - to ask
rhol i - to give

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

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

- Have you asked **them**?

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

e.g. Mae rhaid **iddyn nhw** golli pwysau.

- They must lose weight.

Oes rhaid **iddo fo** (N.W.) fynd at y deintydd?

- Does he have to go to the dentist?

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

e.g. Dyma rai **ohonyn nhw**.

- Here are some **of them**.

Wyt ti wedi gweld llun **ohoni hi**?

- Have you seen a photograph **of her**?

3. '**am**' (*about / for*) is followed by a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 10*.

e.g.	am ddau fis	-	for two months
	am b edair blynedd	-	for four years

('dau' is used with a masculine noun)

('pedair' is used with a feminine noun)

'am' has personal forms -	amdana' i	amdanon ni
	amdanat ti	amdanoch chi
	amdano fe (S.W.)	amdanyn nhw
	amdano fo (N.W.)	
	amdan <i>hi</i>	

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

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

poeni am - to worry about

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice the spoken forms of the negative pattern in North Wales

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

Notice the spoken forms of the question pattern in North Wales

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

6. In South Wales the following pattern is normally used

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

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

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

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

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

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

e.g. Gardd Eden - **yng Ngardd Eden** Cymru - **yng Nghymru**

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

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

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

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

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

sition is used.

e.g. Dyma'r tp dw i'n byw **ynddy**.
This is the house I live in.

- This is the house I live in.
(refers to *the* which is used)

(refers to 'tp' which is **masculine**)

Pwy ydy'r plant ryd yn ni'n gwrando **arnyn**?
Mae'r plant hyn yn yllaw i'r gwydr i'r Gwyl.

- Who are the children we're listening to?

(refers to 'plant' which is plural)

Pwy oedd y ferch roedden nhw'n edrych a **mdani**?

- Who was the girl they were looking for?

(refers to 'merch' which is feminine)