

CH. Arddodiaid - Prepositions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gofyn i - to ask
rhoi i - to give

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

poeni am - to worry about

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

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

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

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

'at' has personal forms -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice the spoken forms of the negative pattern in North Wales

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

Notice the spoken forms of the question pattern in North Wales

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

6. In South Wales the following pattern is normally used

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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