

D. Berfaus - Verbs

1. The Present Tense

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

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

More examples

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

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

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

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

Dych / Dach chi ddim yn gweithio'n galed.

- You aren't working hard.
- You don't work hard.

Dw i ddim yn byw yn Llandudno.

- I am not living in Llandudno.
- I don't live in Llandudno.

Dydy'r plant ddim yn chwarae pêl droed yn y parc.

- The children are not playing football in the park.
- The children don't play football in the park.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and the replies...

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Notice the following indefinite forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oes '**na g** i 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.)		
Doedd hi ddim		- She / It (fem) wasn't
Doedden ni ddim	Do'n ni ddim	- We weren't
Doeddech chi ddim	Do'ch chi ddim	- You weren't
Doedd y plant ddim*		- The children weren't
Doedden nhw ddim	Do'n nhw ddim	- They weren't

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Indefinite forms

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

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

4. The Perfect ('wedi') Tense

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

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

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do	-	Yes
Naddo	-	No

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

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

and the replies...

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

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

5. The Pluperfect Tense

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

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

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

Roedd o (N.W.)
Roedd hi

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

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The 'Long' Future Tense

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

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

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

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

The verb forms begin with the consonant 'b'

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

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

Mi	-	North Wales
Fe	-	South Wales

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

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

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and so on.

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

(d) Indefinite forms

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

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

Fydd lle? (S.W.) - Will there be room?

Fydd 'na le? (N.W.)

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

- There won't be room.

* * * * *

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**' forms 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 forms 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-

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

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

Some stems are irregular

dweud	(to say)	-	dwed-
cyrraedd	(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'

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Irregular verbs - Past Tense

The 5 main irregular verbs in Welsh are:

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

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

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

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

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

Mi ddaeth Mair adre' ddoe.
 - Mair came home yesterday.
 Fe ddaethon ni i'r parti mewn 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 sōn.
 - We made a noise.

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

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

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

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

Mi gaeth Beti

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

Fe / Mi aeth hi	-	Aeth hi ddim
Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw	-	Ddaethon nhw ddim
Fe / Mi wnest ti	-	Wnest ti ddim
Fe / Mi fuon ni	-	Fuon ni ddim
Fe / Mi ges i	-	Ches 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	-	Gest ti?	-	Do / Naddo

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

Instead of adding endings to the root of each verb (as seen in **No. 9** above), it's possible to use any verb noun with the Future Tense forms of '**gwneud**' - remembering that the verb- noun will undergo a Soft Mutation. See *S.M. rule 24*.

(a) The Affirmative forms

e.g. **Fe / Mi wnes' i ddysgu'r gwaith.**

- I learnt the work.

Fe / Mi wnest ti brynu car newydd eleni.

- You bought a new car this year.

Fe / Mi wnaeth Tom ddod adre'n gynnar heddiw.

- Tom came home early today.

Fe / Mi wnaethon ni fynd i'r parti.

- We went to the party.

Fe / Mi wnaethoch chi dalu'r bil.

- You paid the bill.

Fe / Mi wnaethon nhw gofio'r gwaith.

- They remembered the work.

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

- I didn't learn the work.

Wnest ti ddim p'rynu car newydd eleni

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

Wnaeth Tom ddim dod adre'n gynnar heddiw.

- Tom didn't come home early today.

Wnaethon ni ddim mynd i'r parti.

- We didn't go to the party.

Wnaethoch chi ddim talu'r bil.

- You didn't pay the bill.

Wnaethon nhw ddim cofio'r gwaith

- They didn't remember the work.

(c) The Question forms

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

- Did I learn the work? - Do.

Yes.

Wnest ti brynu car newydd eleni?

- Naddo.

- Did you buy a new car this year? - No.

Wnaeth Tom ddod 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)	-	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-
cyrraedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaedd-
arhos	(to stop / wait)	-	arhos-

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

Example - 'dysgu' - 'to learn'

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

prynu - to buy

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

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

(c) The Question forms

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

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

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

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

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

Gwnaf	-	Yes (I will)	Gwnawn	-	Yes (we will)
Na wnaaf	-	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 wnaaf 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.)
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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
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* Notice that the singular form of the verb is used with all nouns - even with plural nouns.

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

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

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

The Future Tense of 'dod' is a little different

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

Fe / Mi ddaw hi
Fe / Mi ddaw Beti

Fe / Mi ddôn nhw

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

e.g. Fe / Mi ddo' i

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

e.g. Mi ddaw Mair adre' yfory.
- Mair will come home tomorrow.
Fe ddown ni i'r parti mewn 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 **ch**awn.
 - 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.)

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? Na 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?

Cha' i ddim mynd

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

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

See *S.M. rule 19*.

(a) The Affirmative forms

e.g. **Fe / Mi wna' i ddysgu'r gwaith.**

- I'll learn the work.

Fe / Mi wnei di brynu car newydd eleni.

- You'll buy a new car this year.

Fe / Mi wnaiff / wneith Tom ddod adre'n gynnar heddiw.

- Will Tom come home early today.

Fe / Mi wnawn ni fynd i'r parti.

- We'll go to the party.

Fe / Mi wnewch chi dalu'r bil.

- You'll pay the bill.

Fe / Mi wnân nhw gofio'r gwaith.

- They'll remember the work.

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

- I won't learn the work.

Wnei di ddim prynu car newydd eleni

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

Wnaiff / Wneith Tom ddim 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 talu'r bil.

- You won't pay the bill.

Wnân nhw ddim cofio'r gwaith

- They won't remember the work.

(c) The question forms

e.g. **Wna' i ddysgu'r gwaith?** - Gwnei / Gwnewch.

- Will I learn the work? - Yes (you will).

Wnei di brynu car newydd eleni? - Na wnaf.

- 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 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

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

(c) The Question and Answer forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. The second half of 'would' sentences

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. The short 'would like' pattern

(a) The Affirmative forms

Fe / Mi faswn i'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffwn i	-	I'd like
Fe / Mi faset ti'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffet ti	-	You'd like (fam)
Fe / Mi fasech chi'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffech chi	-	You'd like (pol)
Fe / Mi fasai fe / fo'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffai fe / fo	-	He'd like
Fe / Mi fasai hi'n hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffai hi	-	She'd like
Fe / Mi fasai Dilys yn hoffi	-	Fe / Mi hoffai Dilys	-	Dilys would like
Fe / Mi 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

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

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

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

(c) The Question and answer forms

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

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

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

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

16. The 'ought to / should' verb forms

(a) The Affirmative forms

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

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

(b) The Negative forms

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

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

(c) The Question and answer forms

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

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

* 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.
 Ddylan 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
	gofyn i	-	to ask (someone)
	rholi i	-	to give to
	edrych ymlaen at	-	to look forward to
	cofio at	-	to remember to
	anfon at	-	to send to (a person)

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

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

19. The Command forms

(a) Regular verbs

Most verbs fall into this group

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

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

Sometimes it is only the final letter which is dropped

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

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

There is sometimes a change of spelling in the root

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

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

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

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

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

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

e.g.	Dysgwch Gymraeg!	-	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 Gymraeg!	-	Speak Welsh!
	Cofia fi ati hi!	-	Remember me to her!

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

gwrando ar	(to listen to)	-	gwrandewch! gwrandewa!
gadael	(to leave)	-	gadewch!
gadael i	(to let)		gadewa!
dweud	(to say)	-	dwedwch! dweda!
cyrraedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaeddwch! cyrhaedda!
aros	(to stop / wait)	-	arhoswch! arhosa!
cymryd	(to take)	-	cymerwch! cymera!
meddwl	(to think)	-	meddyliwch! meddylia!

e.g. Gwrandewch arna i! - Listen to me!
Gadewch iddi hi fynd! - Let her go!

(c) Irregular verbs

These are all different and have to be learnt individually.

Here are the three most often used.

bod	(to be)	-	byddwch bydd / bydda
mynd	(to go)	-	ewch (S.W.) / cerwch (N.W.) cer (S.W.) / dos (N.W.)
dod	(to come)	-	dewch (S.W.) / dowch (N.W.) dere (S.W.) / tyrd (N.W.)

e.g. Byddwch yn blant da! - Be good children!
Bydd yn ofalus! - Be careful!
Bydda'n ofalus!

Ewch / Cerwch mewn tacsi!	-	Go by taxi!
Dos / Cer i'r gwely!	-	Go to bed!
Dewch i mewn!	-	Come in!
Tyrd / Dere yma!	-	Come here!

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

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

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

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

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

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

e.g. Peidiwch â **cherdded** ar y lawnt!
- Don't walk on the lawn!
Paid â **phrynu** 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!