

FF. Atebion - 'Yes / No' Replies

1. (a) The Present Tense and the Past Perfect Tense

In the **Present Tense** these verb forms are followed by the linking word '**yn**'. See *Verbs No. 1*.

In the Past Perfect Tense these verb forms are followed by the linking word '**wedi**'. See *Verbs No. 4*.

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

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.)

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

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)
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Oeddet ti?	-	Were you? (familiar)	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
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Oeddech chi?	-	Were you? (polite)	-	(Nac) Oeddwn
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Oedd Tom / Bethan?	-	Was Tom / Bethan?	-	(Nac) Oedd
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Oedd y car?	-	Was the car?	-	(Nac) Oedd
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Oedd e? (S.W.)	-	Was he / it (masc)?	-	(Nac) Oedd
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Oedd o? (N.W.)	-		-	(Nac) Oedd
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Oedd hi?	-	Was she / it (fem)?	-	(Nac) Oedd
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Oedd? (S.W.)	-	Was there?/Were there?	-	(Nac) Oedd
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Oedd 'na? (N.W.)				
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Oedden ni?	-	Were we?	-	(Nac) Oedden / Oeddech
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Oeddech chi?	-	Were you?	-	(Nac) Oedden
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Oedd y plant?*	-	Were the children?	-	(Nac) Oedden
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Oedden nhw?	-	Were they?	-	(Nac) Oedden
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The spoken forms are often abbreviated as we've seen in (a) and (b) above

O'n i?	-	(Nac) o't / o'ch
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O't ti?	-	(Nac) o'n
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O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
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O'n ni?	-	(Nac) o'n / o'ch
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O'ch chi?	-	(Nac) o'n
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O'n nhw?	-	(Nac) o'n
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(d) The 'long' Future Tense See *Verbs No. 6*

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
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' 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) The 'short' Past Tense See *Verbs Nos 7 8 and 9*.

The replies in this tense are the same in all persons:

Yes	-	Do
No	-	Naddo
Ddysgais i?	-	Did you (fam) learn?

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

(f) The 'short' Future Tense See *Verbs No. 10*

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 / Wna i	-	Yes (I will)	Na wnaif	-	No (I won't)
Gwnawn	-	Yes (we will)	Na wnawn	-	No (we won't)

(g) The Future Tense of Irregular verbs is formed in exactly the same way as regular verbs. See *Verbs No. 11*.

Drop the positive marker '**Mi / Fe**' and keep the Soft Mutation.

Fe / Mi ân nhw	-	Ân nhw?
Fe / Mi daw hi	-	Ddaw hi?
Fe / Mi wnei di	-	Wnei di?
Fe / Mi fydd y plant	-	Fydd y plant?
Fe / Mi gawn ni	-	Gawn ni?

For the 'Yes / No' replies, the unmutated forms of these 5 verbs are used

The negative replies are formed in the usual way by placing '**Na**' in front of the affirmative forms. This causes a Soft Mutation with the '**dod / gwneud / bod**' forms - but an Aspirate Mutation with the '**cael**' forms. See *S.M. rule 24 and A.M. rule 10*.

e.g. Ân nhw i'r parti? - Ân.
 - Will they go to the party? - Yes (they will go).
 Ddaw hi adre'n gynnar o'r ysgol? - Na ddaw.
 - Will she come home early from school? - No (she won't come).
 Gawn ni gar newydd eleni? - Na chawn.
 - Will we have a new car this year? - No (we won't have).

(h) The alternative Future forms. See *Verbs No. 12*.

e.g. 'mynd' (to go)

Wna i fynd?	-	Will I go?	-	Gwnei / Gwnewch
Wnei di fynd?	-	Will you go?	-	Gwna / Wna i
Wneith Tom / o fynd? (N.W.)	-	Will Tom / he go?	-	Gwneith
Wnaiff Tom / e fynd? (S.W.)	-	Will Tom / he go?	-	Gwnaiff

Wnawn ni fynd?	-	Will we go?	-	Gwnawn / Gwnewch
Wnewch chi fynd?	-	Will you go?	-	Gwnawn
Wnân nhw fynd?	-	Wil they go?	-	Gwnân

The negative replies are formed by placing '**Na**' before the affirmative forms. It causes a Soft Mutation.

e.g. Gwnawn - Na wnawn
 Gwneith - Na wneith

(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 / hoffech
Hoffech chi?	-	Would you like?	-	(Na) hoffen
Hoffai'r plant?*	-	Would the children	-	(Na) hoffen like?
Hoffen nhw?	-	Would they like?	-	(Na) hoffen

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

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

(k) The 'ought to / should' forms. See *Verbs No. 16*.

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? - Dylen / Dylech

Ddylech chi? - Should you? - Dylen

Ddylai'r plant?* - Should the children? - Dylen

Ddylan 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)

(l) When an 'emphatic' question is asked - i.e. the verb doesn't come first - the replies are always

Ie - Yes

Ia - N.W.

Nage - No

Naci - N.W.

e.g. **Tîm pêl droed Wrecsam** enillodd? - Ie / Ia.
- Was it **Wrexham soccer team** that won? - Yes.

Bethan ydy dy enw di? - Nage / Naci, Elen.
- Is your name **Bethan**? - No, Elen