

G. 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.
Dw i'n gweithio yn y Swyddfa **Gymreig**.
- I work at the **Welsh** Office.

3. Note the difference between the following

Cymru	-	Wales
Cymry	-	Welsh people

e.g. Mae'r **Cymry**'n byw yng **Nghymru**.
The **Welsh** live in **Wales**.

4. Note the difference between the following

nabod	-	to know (a person / a place)
gwybod	-	to know (a fact)

e.g. Dw i ddim yn **nabod** y rheolwr ond dw i'n **gwybod** ei enw e/o.
- I don't **know** the manager but I **know** his name.

5. Note the difference between the following

Sut? - How? (followed by a verb)
 Pa mor...? - How...? (followed by an adjective)

e.g. **Sut roedd** y tywydd yn Ffrainc?
 - **How was** the weather in France?
Pa mor bell ydy Llundain o Fangor?
 - **How far** is London from Bangor?

6. Note the difference between the following

nôl - to fetch
 yn ôl - back

e.g. Mae John wedi mynd i **nôl** y car o'r garej.
 - John has gone **to fetch** the car from the garage.
 Mae'r llyfr wedi mynd **yn ôl** i'r llyfrgell.
 - The book has gone **back** to the library.

Both sound the same when spoken

7. Note the difference between the following

gwario - to spend money
 treulio - to spend time

e.g. Mae Mair yn **treulio** ei gwyliau yn y siopau yn
gwario arian.
 - Mair is **spending** her holiday in the shops,
spending money.

8. 'Bod' is used to convey 'that..... is / was' or 'that..... are / were'.

e.g. Dw i'n gwybod **bod** John ar ei wyliau.
 - I know **that John is** on holiday.
 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 siōr (**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.

e.g. Mae Tom yn dweud **mai / taw yn Nolgellau** mae Mair yn byw.
 - Tom says that it is in Dolgellau that Mair lives.