

Dysgu Cymraeg

Sylfaen y De – Canllaw Gramadeg

Foundation level (South Wales) – Grammar guideline

www.dysgucymraeg.cymru

Canllaw gramadeg/A grammar guideline

Mae cynnwys y cwrs Mynediad mewn adran yn y Cwrs Mynediad. Mae copi yma: <https://dysgucymraeg.cymru/dysgu/cwrslyfrau-cwricwlwm/>
The Mynediad/Entry level grammar is a section in the Cwrs Mynediad. There is a copy here:
<https://learnwelsh.cymru/learning/curriculum-and-course-books/>

Termau/Terms

Berf	Verb	(mynd, gyrru, cerdded)
Ansoddair	Adjective	(da, gwyntog, prysur)
Enw	Noun	(car, tŷ, llyfr)
Rhagenw	Pronoun	(ti, ni, nhw)
Bôn	Stem	(rhed-, gwel-, cyrhaedd-)
Gwrywaidd	Masculine	
Benywaidd	Feminine	
Lluosog	Plural	

Berfau/Verbs

1. Bod

Mae'r ferf **bod** yn bwysig iawn. 'Dyn ni'n defnyddio **bod** i wneud yr amser presennol, yr amherffaith, y dyfodol, yr amodol a'r perffaith: **y ferf bod + yn/wedi + berf (dim treigladd)**. Mae'r amodol yn newydd yn lefel Sylfaen.

*The verb **bod** is very important. We use **bod** to create the present, the imperfect, the future, the conditional and the perfect tenses: **the verb bod + yn/wedi + verb (no mutation)**. The conditional is new at Sylfaen level.*

Yr Amser Amodol/The conditional tense

Baswn i'n talu. <i>I would pay.</i>	Faswn i ddim yn talu. <i>I wouldn't pay.</i>	Faswn i'n talu? <i>Would I pay?</i>
Baset ti'n talu. <i>You would pay.</i>	Faset ti ddim yn talu. <i>You wouldn't pay.</i>	Faset ti'n talu? <i>Would you pay?</i>
Basai fe/hi'n talu. <i>He/she would pay.</i>	Fasai fe/hi ddim yn talu. <i>He/she wouldn't pay.</i>	Fasai fe/hi'n talu? <i>Would he/she pay?</i>
Basen ni'n talu. <i>We would pay.</i>	Fasen ni ddim yn talu. <i>We wouldn't pay.</i>	Fasen ni'n talu? <i>Would we pay?</i>
Basech chi'n talu. <i>You would pay.</i>	Fasech chi ddim yn talu. <i>You wouldn't pay.</i>	Fasech chi'n talu? <i>Would you pay?</i>
Basen nhw'n talu. <i>They would pay.</i>	Fasen nhw ddim yn talu. <i>They wouldn't pay.</i>	Fasen nhw'n talu? <i>Would they pay?</i>

2. Rhedeg y ferf/Conjugating the verb

Yr Amser Dyfodol Cryno/The concise future

Yn y Cwrs Sylfaen, dych chi'n dysgu pedair berf afreolaidd yn y dyfodol cryno:

gwneud, mynd, cael, dod.

In the Sylfaen course, you learn four irregular verbs in the concise future:

gwneud, mynd, cael, dod.

Gwneud

Gwnaf i. <i>I'll do/make.</i>	Wnaf i ddim. <i>I won't do/make.</i>	Wnaf i? <i>Will I (do)?/Will I make?</i>
Gwnei di. <i>You'll do/make.</i>	Wnei di ddim. <i>You won't do/make.</i>	Wnei di? <i>Will you (do)?/Will you (make)?</i>
Gwnaiff e/hi. <i>He/she'll do/make.</i>	Wnaiff e/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't do/make.</i>	Wnaiff e/hi? <i>Will he/she (do)?/Will he/she make?</i>
Gwnawn ni. <i>We'll do/make.</i>	Wnawn ni ddim. <i>We won't do/make.</i>	Wnawn ni? <i>Will we (do)?/Will we make?</i>
Gwnewch chi. <i>You'll do/make.</i>	Wnewch chi ddim. <i>You won't do/make.</i>	Wnewch chi? <i>Will you (do)?/Will you make?</i>
Gwnân nhw. <i>They'll do/make.</i>	Wnân nhw ddim. <i>They won't do/make.</i>	Wnân nhw? <i>Will they (do)?/Will they make?</i>

Mynd

Af i. <i>I'll go.</i>	Af i ddim. <i>I won't go.</i>	Af i? <i>Will I go?</i>
Ei di. <i>You'll go.</i>	Ei di ddim. <i>You won't go.</i>	Ei di? <i>Will you go?</i>
Aiff e/hi. <i>He/she'll go.</i>	Aiff e/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't go.</i>	Aiff e/hi? <i>Will he/she go?</i>
Awn ni. <i>We'll go.</i>	Awn ni ddim. <i>We won't go.</i>	Awn ni? <i>Will we go?</i>
Ewch chi. <i>You'll go.</i>	Ewch chi ddim. <i>You won't go.</i>	Ewch chi? <i>Will you go?</i>
Ân nhw. <i>They'll go.</i>	Ân nhw ddim. <i>They won't go.</i>	Ân nhw? <i>Will they go?</i>

Cael

Caf i. <i>I'll have.</i>	Chaf i ddim. <i>I won't have.</i>	Gaf i? <i>Will/May I have?</i>
Cei di. <i>You'll have.</i>	Chei di ddim. <i>You won't have.</i>	Gei di? <i>Will/May you have?</i>
Caiff e/hi. <i>He/she'll have.</i>	Chaiff e/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't have.</i>	Gaiff e/hi? <i>Will/May he/she have?</i>
Cawn ni. <i>We'll have.</i>	Chawn ni ddim. <i>We won't have.</i>	Gawn ni? <i>Will/May we have?</i>
Cewch chi. <i>You'll have.</i>	Chewch chi ddim. <i>You won't have.</i>	Gewch chi? <i>Will/May you have?</i>
Cân nhw. <i>They'll have.</i>	Chân nhw ddim. <i>They won't have.</i>	Gân nhw? <i>Will/May they have?</i>

Dod

Dof i. <i>I'll come.</i>	Ddof i ddim. <i>I won't come.</i>	Ddof i? <i>Will I come?</i>
Doi di. <i>You'll come.</i>	Ddoi di ddim. <i>You won't come.</i>	Ddoi di? <i>Will you come?</i>
Daw e/hi. <i>He/she'll come.</i>	Ddaw e/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't come.</i>	Ddaw e/hi? <i>Will he/she come?</i>
Down ni. <i>We'll come.</i>	Ddown ni ddim. <i>We won't come.</i>	Ddown ni? <i>Will we come?</i>
Dewch chi. <i>You'll come.</i>	Ddewch chi ddim. <i>You won't come.</i>	Ddewch chi? <i>Will you come?</i>
Dôn nhw. <i>They'll come.</i>	Ddôn nhw ddim. <i>They won't come.</i>	Ddôn nhw? <i>Will they come?</i>

'Dyn ni hefyd yn defnyddio'r ffurfiau yma (**gwneud**) gyda berfenwau i greu brawddegau yn y dyfodol cryno.

*We also used these forms (**gwneud**) with verb nouns to create sentences in the short form future.*

Gwnaf i dalu. <i>I'll pay.</i>	Wnaf i ddim talu. <i>I won't pay.</i>	Wnaf i dalu? <i>Will I pay?</i>
Gwnei di dalu. <i>You'll pay.</i>	Wnei di ddim talu. <i>You won't pay.</i>	Wnei di dalu? <i>Will you pay?</i>

Gwnaiff e/hi dalu. <i>He/she'll pay.</i>	Wnaiff e/hi ddim talu. <i>He/she won't pay.</i>	Wnaiff e/hi pay? <i>Will he/she pay?</i>
Gwnawn ni dalu. <i>We'll pay.</i>	Wnawn ni ddim talu. <i>We won't pay.</i>	Wnawn ni dalu? <i>Will we pay?</i>
Gwnewch chi dalu. <i>You'll pay.</i>	Wnewch chi ddim talu. <i>You won't pay.</i>	Wnewch chi dalu? <i>Will you pay?</i>
Gwnân nhw dalu. <i>They'll pay.</i>	Wnân nhw ddim talu. <i>They won't pay.</i>	Wnân nhw dalu? <i>Will they pay?</i>

3. Yr Amser Amodol/*The conditional tense*

Mae dwy ffordd o ddweud yr amodol: y ffurf gyda'r ferf **bod** (Baswn i'n hoffi/ Baswn i'n gallu) ond hefyd, 'dyn ni'n gallu rhedeg y berfau **hoffi** a **gallu**.
There are two ways of expressing the conditional: the form using bod (Baswn i'n hoffi/Baswn i'n gallu) *but also, we have short forms when using hoffi and gallu.*

Hoffwn i dalu. <i>I would like to pay.</i>	Hoffwn i ddim talu. <i>I wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffwn i dalu? <i>Would I like to pay?</i>
Hoffet ti dalu. <i>You would like to pay.</i>	Hoffet ti ddim talu. <i>You wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffet ti dalu? <i>Would you like to pay?</i>
Hoffai fe/hi dalu. <i>He/she would like to pay.</i>	Hoffai fe/hi ddim talu. <i>He/she wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffai fe/hi dalu? <i>Would he/she like to pay?</i>
Hoffen ni dalu. <i>We would like to pay.</i>	Hoffen ni ddim talu. <i>We wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffen ni dalu? <i>Would we like to pay?</i>
Hoffech chi dalu. <i>You would like to pay.</i>	Hoffech chi ddim talu. <i>You wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffech chi dalu? <i>Would you like to pay?</i>
Hoffen nhw dalu. <i>They would like to pay.</i>	Hoffen nhw ddim talu. <i>They wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffen nhw dalu? <i>Would they like to pay?</i>

Gallwn i dalu. <i>I could/would be able to pay.</i>	Allwn i ddim talu. <i>I couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Allwn i dalu? <i>Could/Would I be able to pay?</i>
Gallet ti dalu. <i>You could/would be able to pay.</i>	Allet ti ddim talu. <i>You couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Allet ti dalu? <i>Could/Would you be able to pay?</i>
Gallai fe/hi dalu. <i>He/she could/would be able to pay.</i>	Allai fe/hi ddim talu. <i>He/She couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Allai fe/hi dalu? <i>Could/Would he/she be able to pay?</i>
Gallen ni dalu. <i>We could/would be able to pay.</i>	Allen ni ddim talu. <i>We couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Allen ni dalu? <i>Could/Would we able to pay?</i>
Gallech chi dalu. <i>You could/would be able to pay.</i>	Allech chi ddim talu. <i>You couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Allech chi dalu? <i>Could/Would you be able to pay?</i>
Gallen nhw dalu. <i>They could/would be able to pay.</i>	Allen nhw ddim talu. <i>They couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Allen nhw dalu? <i>Could/Would they be able to pay?</i>

I ddweud '*I should*', does dim dewis. Rhaid i ni ddefnyddio'r ffurf gryno.
To say 'I should', we have no choice. We have to use the concise form.

Dylwn i dalu. <i>I should pay.</i>	Ddylwn i ddim talu. <i>I shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylwn i dalu? <i>Should I pay?</i>
Dylet ti dalu. <i>You should pay.</i>	Ddylet ti ddim talu. <i>You shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylet ti dalu? <i>Should you pay?</i>
Dylai fe/hi dalu. <i>He/she should pay.</i>	Ddylai fe/hi ddim talu. <i>He/She shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylai fe/hi dalu? <i>Should he/she pay?</i>
Dylen ni dalu. <i>We should pay.</i>	Ddylen ni ddim talu. <i>We shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylen ni dalu? <i>Should we pay?</i>
Dylech chi dalu. <i>You should pay.</i>	Ddylech chi ddim talu. <i>You shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylech chi dalu? <i>Should you pay?</i>
Dylen nhw dalu. <i>They should pay.</i>	Ddylen nhw ddim talu. <i>They shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylen nhw dalu? <i>Should they pay?</i>

4. Y Goddefol/The Passive Voice

Weithiau, 'dyn ni eisiau dweud bod rhywbeth yn digwydd i ni, neu i rywun arall. Yn y cwrs Sylfaen, 'dyn ni'n edrych ar y berfau **geni** a **magu**. Dyma sut 'dyn ni'n gwneud ein brawddegau ni:

*Sometimes, we want to say that something is happening to us, or to someone else. In the Sylfaen course, we look at the verbs **geni** and **magu**. This is how we form the sentences:*

cael + rhagenw (i gyfateb i'r person yn y ferf) + berfenw (gyda'r treigladd cywir)
cael + pronoun (to correspond to person of cael) + verbnoun (with correct mutation)

Ces/Ges i fy ngeni. <i>I was born.</i>
Cest/Gest ti dy eni. <i>You were born.</i>
Cafodd/Gaeth e ei eni. <i>He was born.</i>
Cafodd/Gaeth hi ei eni. <i>She was born.</i>
Cawson/Gaethon ni ein eni. <i>We were born.</i>
Cawsoch/Gaethoch chi eich eni. <i>You were born.</i>
Cawson/Gaethon nhw eu eni. <i>They were born.</i>

5. Bonau/Stems

Rhai bonau anodd yn y Cwrs Sylfaen/Some more difficult stems introduced in the Cwrs Sylfaen:

gweiddi	gwaedd-	gwaeddais i
llefain	llef-	llefais i
newid	newidi-	newidiais i
sôn	soni-	soniais i
ymweld	ymwel-	ymwelais i (fel gweld)

Mwy o Atebion/More answers

Mae atebion lefel Mynediad yn y cwrs Mynediad, ond mae set newydd ar gyfer pob amser yn y ferf. Dyma atebion lefel Sylfaen.

The Mynediad level answers are in the Mynediad course, but there is a new set for each tense. Here are the Sylfaen level answers.

Yr Amser Amodol/The conditional tense

Baswn. <i>Yes, I would.</i>	Na faswn. <i>No, I wouldn't.</i>	Faset ti'n talu? <i>Would you pay?</i>	Baswn. Yes.
Baset. <i>Yes, you would.</i>	Na faset. <i>No, you wouldn't.</i>	Faswn i'n talu? <i>Would I pay?</i>	Baset. Yes.
Basai. <i>Yes, he/she would.</i>	Na fasai. <i>No, he/she wouldn't.</i>	Fasai fe/hi'n talu? <i>Would he/she pay?</i>	Basai. Yes.
Basen. <i>Yes, we would.</i>	Na fasen. <i>No, we wouldn't.</i>	Fasech chi'n talu? <i>Would you pay?</i>	Na fasen. No
Basech. <i>Yes, you would.</i>	Na fasech. <i>No, you wouldn't.</i>	Fasen ni'n talu? <i>Would we pay?</i>	Na fasech. No.
Basen. <i>Yes, they would.</i>	Na fasen. <i>No, they wouldn't.</i>	Fasen nhw'n talu? <i>Would they pay?</i>	Na fasen. No.

Hoffwn./Gallwn./Dylwn. <i>Yes, I would like to/could/should.</i>	Na hoffwn./Na allwn./Na dylwn. <i>No, I wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.</i>	Hoffet ti yrru? <i>Would you like to drive?</i>	Hoffwn. Yes.
Hoffet./Gallet./Dylet. <i>Yes, you would like to/could/should.</i>	Na hoffet./Na allet./Na ddylet. <i>No, you wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.</i>	Hoffwn i fynd? <i>Would I like to go?</i>	Hoffet. Yes.

Hoffai./Gallai./Dylai. <i>Yes, he/she would like to/ could/should.</i>	Na hoffai./Na allai./Na ddylai. <i>No, he/she wouldn't like to/couldn't/ shouldn't.</i>	Allai hi redeg marathon? Gallai. <i>Could she run a marathon? Yes.</i>	
Hoffen./Gallen./Dylen. <i>Yes, we would like to/could/ should.</i>	Na hoffen./Na allen./ Na ddylen. <i>No, we wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.</i>	Allech chi weithio? Na allen. <i>Could you work? No.</i>	
Hoffech./Gallech./Dylech. <i>Yes, you would like to/could/ should.</i>	Na hoffech./Na allech./Na ddylech. <i>No, you wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.</i>	Ddylen ni dalu? Dylech. <i>Should we pay? Yes.</i>	
Hoffen./Gallen./Dylen. <i>Yes, they would like to/could/ should.</i>	Na hoffen./Na allen./ Na ddylen. <i>No, they wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.</i>	Ddylen nhw alw? Na ddylen. <i>Should they call? No.</i>	

Yr Amser Dyfodol Cryno/The concise future tense

Gwneud

Gwnaf. <i>Yes, I will (do).</i>	Na wnaif. <i>No, I won't (do).</i>	Wnei di helpu? <i>Will you help?</i>	Gwnaf. <i>Yes.</i>
Gwnei. <i>Yes, you will (do).</i>	Na wnei. <i>No, you won't (do).</i>	Wnaif i helpu? <i>Will I help?</i>	Gwnei. <i>Yes.</i>
Gwnaiff. <i>Yes, he/she will (do).</i>	Na wnaiff. <i>No, he/she won't (do).</i>	Wnaiff e/hi helpu? <i>Will he/she help?</i>	Gwnaiff. <i>Yes.</i>
Gwnawn. <i>Yes, we will (do).</i>	Na wnawn. <i>No, we won't (do).</i>	Wnewch chi helpu? <i>Will you help?</i>	Na wnawn. <i>No</i>
Gwnewch. <i>Yes, you will (do).</i>	Na wnewch. <i>No, you won't (do).</i>	Wnawn ni helpu? <i>Will we help?</i>	Na wnewch. <i>No.</i>
Gwnân. <i>Yes, they will (do).</i>	Na wnân. <i>No, they won't (do).</i>	Wnân nhw helpu? <i>Will they help?</i>	Na wnân. <i>No.</i>

Cael

Caf. <i>Yes, I may/will have.</i>	Na chaf. <i>No, I may not/won't have.</i>	Gei di adael? <i>May you leave?</i>	Caf. Yes.
Cei. <i>Yes, you may/will have.</i>	Na chei. <i>No, you may not/won't have.</i>	Gaf i adael? <i>May I leave?</i>	Cei. Yes.
Caiff. <i>Yes, he/she may/will have.</i>	Na chaiff. <i>No, he/she may not/won't have.</i>	Gaiff e/hi adael? <i>May he/she leave?</i>	Caiff. Yes.
Cawn. <i>Yes, we may/will have.</i>	Na chawn. <i>No, we may not/won't have.</i>	Gewch chi adael? <i>May you leave?</i>	Na chawn. No.
Cewch. <i>Yes, you may/will have.</i>	Na chewch. <i>No, you may not/won't have.</i>	Gawn ni helpu? <i>May we help?</i>	Na chewch. No.
Cân. <i>Yes, they may/will have.</i>	Na chân. <i>No, they may not/won't have.</i>	Gân nhw helpu? <i>May they help?</i>	Na chân. No.

Yr Amser Gorffennol Cryno/The concise past tense

Cofiwch, yn yr amser gorffennol, 'dyn ni'n ateb **do/naddo** bob tro.
*In the concise past tense, we answer **do/naddo** every time.*

Gest ti dy eni yn y tŷ?	Do.	Naddo.
<i>Were you born in the house?</i>	Yes.	No.
Gawsoch chi eich magu yng Nghymru?	Do.	Naddo.
<i>Were you brought up in Wales?</i>	Yes.	No.

Y Treigladau/Mutations

Y Treiglad Meddal <i>The Soft Mutation</i>	Y Treiglad Trwynol <i>The Nasal Mutation</i>	Y Treiglad Llaes <i>The Aspirate Mutation</i>
t > d d > dd m > f	t > nh d > n	t > th
c > g g > / ll > l	c > ngh g > ng	c > ch
p > b b > f rh > r	p > mh b > m	p > ph

Rhai rheolau/Some rules

Mae rheolau lefel Mynediad yn y Cwrs Mynediad ond dyma rai rheolau/enghreifftau newydd.

The Mynediad level rules are in the Mynediad course but here are some new rules/examples.

Y Treigladd Meddal/The Soft Mutation

Ar ôl y i ddisgrifio person/gwrthrych benywaidd unigol yng ngradd eithaf yr ansoddair.	<i>After y to describe a singular feminine person/noun when using the superlative form of an adjective.</i>	(Hi yw'r d ala; Y g adair yna yw'r f wya.)
Ansoddair ar ôl yn	<i>Adjective after yn</i>	(Mae hi'n d alach.)
Ar ddechrau cwestiwn uniongyrchol	<i>At the beginning of a direct question</i>	(F aset ti'n mynd?; W nei di helpu?)
Mewn brawddeg negyddol (dim t, c, p)	<i>In a negative sentence (not t, c, p)</i>	(F aswn i ddim.; W naf i ddim)
Mewn cwestiwn ar ôl pw y, beth , faint	<i>In a question following pwy, beth, faint</i>	(P wy welaist ti?, B eth wnest ti?, F aint dalaist ti?)
Berf neu wrthrych ar ôl ffurf gryno berf	<i>Verb or object following concise verbs</i>	(H offwn i f ynd.; W nei di yrru?; P rynwch f ara!)
Ar ôl y rhagenwau dy ac ei (gwrywaidd)	<i>Following the pronouns dy and ei (masculine)</i>	(Cest ti d y f agu.; Cafodd e e i f agu.)
Ansoddair yn dilyn mor .	<i>Adjective following mor.</i>	(mor f awr)
Pan fydd ansoddair yn dod cyn enw.	<i>When an adjective precedes a noun.</i>	(yr holl waith; hen d ŷ)
Gyda threfnolion ac enwau benywaidd unigol.	<i>With ordinals and feminine singular nouns.</i>	(Y f erch g ynta; y d rydedd f erch; y b edwaredd f erch; y b umed f erch)

Y Treigladd Trwynol/The Nasal Mutation

Blynedd ar ôl pum, saith, wyth, naw, deg.	Blynedd following pum, saith, wyth, naw, deg.	(pum m lynedd; naw m lynedd)
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Y Treigladd Llaes/The Aspirate Mutation

Ar ddechrau brawddeg negyddol	<i>At the beginning of a negative sentence</i>	(Chaf i ddim.)
Ar ôl na .	Following na .	(Mae Llundain yn fwy na C haerdydd.)
Ar ôl â .	Following â .	(Dw i wedi parcio mor agos â p hosib.)

Rhagenwau + treigladau

Dyma'r rhagenwau a'r treigladau sy'n eu dilyn nhw.

Here are the pronouns and the mutations they cause.

Rhagenw/Pronoun	Treiglad/Mutation	Enghreifftiau/Examples
fy <i>my</i>	Treiglad trwynol <i>Nasal mutation</i>	fy nhad i fy nrws i fy nghar i fy ngwaith i fy mhen i fy mrawd i
dy <i>your</i>	Treiglad meddal <i>Soft mutation</i>	dy dad di dy ddrws di dy fam di dy gar di dy waith di dy lyfr di dy ben di dy frawd di dy rieni di
ei <i>his</i>	Treiglad meddal <i>Soft mutation</i>	ei dad e ei ddrws e ei fam e ei gar e ei waith e ei lyfr e ei ben e ei frawd e ei rieni e
ei <i>her</i>	Treiglad llaes a h o flaen llafariad <i>Aspirate mutation and h before a vowel</i>	ei thad hi ei char hi ei phen hi ei henw hi
ein <i>our</i>	Dim treiglad ond h o flaen llafariad <i>No mutation but h before a vowel</i>	ein henw ni
eich <i>your</i>	Dim treiglad	eich tad chi
eu <i>their</i>	Dim treiglad ond h o flaen llafariad <i>No mutation but h before a vowel</i>	eu henw nhw

Arddodiaid/Prepositions

Mae arddodiaid yn rhedeg. Dysgoch chi **ar** ac **i** yn lefel Mynediad. Dyma arddodiaid newydd lefel Sylfaen.

*Prepositions conjugate. You learned **ar** and **i** at Mynediad level. Here are the Sylfaen prepositions.*

At	To	Ysgrifennodd e at Sam.	<i>He wrote to Sam.</i>
ata i	<i>to me</i>	Ysgrifennodd e ata i.	<i>He wrote to me.</i>
atat ti	<i>to you</i>	Ysgrifennodd e atat ti.	<i>He wrote to you.</i>
ato fe	<i>to him</i>	Ysgrifennodd e ato fe.	<i>He wrote to him.</i>
ati hi	<i>to her</i>	Ysgrifennodd e ati hi.	<i>He wrote to her.</i>
aton ni	<i>to us</i>	Ysgrifennodd e aton ni.	<i>He wrote to us.</i>
atoch chi	<i>to you</i>	Ysgrifennodd e atoch chi.	<i>He wrote to you.</i>
atyn nhw	<i>to them</i>	Ysgrifennodd e atyn nhw.	<i>He wrote to them.</i>

'Dyn ni'n defnyddio **at** yn aml pan 'dyn ni'n siarad am bobl. *We often use **at** when we are speaking about people* (mynd at berson, ysgrifennu at berson, anfon at berson ond mynd i le, ysgrifennu i le, anfon i le).

Am	About	Mae hi'n gwybod am Sam.	<i>She knows about Sam.</i>
amdana i	<i>about me</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdana i.	<i>She knows about me.</i>
amdanat ti	<i>about you</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdanat ti.	<i>She knows about you.</i>
amdano fe	<i>about him</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdano fe.	<i>She knows about him.</i>
amdani hi	<i>about her</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdani hi.	<i>She knows about her.</i>
amdanon ni	<i>about us</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdanon ni.	<i>She knows about us.</i>
amdanoch chi	<i>about you</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdanoch chi.	<i>She knows about you.</i>
amdanyn nhw	<i>about them</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdanyn nhw.	<i>She knows about them.</i>

Dyw **am** ddim yn golygu *about* bob tro. **Am** *doesn't always mean about* (chwilio am, aros am).

Wrth	By	Dwedodd e wrth Sam.	<i>He told Sam.</i>
wrtho i	<i>by me</i>	Dwedodd e wrtho i.	<i>He told me.</i>
wrthot ti	<i>by you</i>	Dwedodd e wrthot ti.	<i>He told you.</i>
wrtho fe	<i>by him</i>	Dwedodd e wrtho fe.	<i>He told him.</i>
wrthi hi	<i>by her</i>	Dwedodd e wrthi hi.	<i>He told her.</i>
wrthon ni	<i>by us</i>	Dwedodd e wrthon ni.	<i>He told us.</i>
wrthoch chi	<i>by you</i>	Dwedodd e wrthoch chi.	<i>He told you.</i>
wrthyn nhw	<i>by them</i>	Dwedodd e wrthyn nhw.	<i>He told them.</i>

Dyw **wrth** ddim yn golygu *by* bob tro. **Wrth** *doesn't always mean by* (dweud wrth).

Â

Dyw **â** ddim yn rhedeg.

â fi	â ni
â ti	â chi
â fe/hi	â nhw

Arddodiaid ar ôl berfau/Prepositions following verbs

â	am	ar
siarad â (to speak to)	siarad am (to talk about)	edrych ar (to look at)
ymweld â (to visit)	cwyno am (to complain about)	gwrando ar (to listen to)
cwrdd â (to meet)	darllen am (to read about)	gwenu ar (to smile at)
ymuno â (to join)	meddwl am (to think about)	dibynnu ar (to depend on)
cytuno â (to agree with)	clywed am (to hear about)	dwlu ar (to love, to adore)
anghytuno â (to disagree with)	gwybod am (to know about)	
	poeni am (to worry about)	
	chwilio am (to look for)	
	aros am (to wait for)	
	sôn am (to mention)	
at	i	wrth
ysgrifennu at (to write to)	gofyn i (to ask)	dweud wrth (to tell)
anfon at (to send to)	mynd i (to go to)	
edrych ymlaen at (to look forward to)	rhoi i (to give to)	
	prynu i (to buy for)	
	rhoi gwybod i (to inform)	

Cymharu Ansoddeiriau/Comparison of Adjectives**Mor...â.../As...as...**

Mor (+ treigladd meddal) + â/ag (+ treigladd llaes ar ôl â)

Mor (+ soft mutation) + â/ag (+ aspirate mutation following â)

Dw i'n siarad Cymraeg mor aml â phosib.

I speak Welsh as often as possible.

Mae Wrecsam mor brysur ag Abertawe.

Wrexham is as busy as Swansea.

Dyw hi ddim mor wlyb heddiw â ddoe.

It is not as wet today as yesterday.

Yn dalach na/Yn fwy gofalus na/Taller than/More careful than

Os bydd ansoddeiriau'n fyr, 'dyn ni'n ychwanegu **-ach**, e.e. talach. Os bydd ansoddeiriau'n hir (mwy na dwy sillaf fel arfer), 'dyn ni'n defnyddio **mwyy**, e.e. yn fwy gofalus. 'Dyn ni'n defnyddio **na/nag** ar ôl y ffurfiau yma. Mae treigladd llaes ar ôl **na**. Mae **nag** yn dod o flaen llafariaid.

*If adjectives are short, we add **-ach**, e.g. talach. If adjectives are longer, usually more than two syllables, we use **mwyy**, e.g. yn fwy gofalus. We use **na/nag** after these forms. There is an aspirate mutation after **na**. **Nag** will precede a vowel.*

Dw i'n dalach na phawb.

I'm taller than everyone.

Mae Sian yn fwy gofalus nag Aled.

Siân is more careful than Aled.

Mae rhai ansoddeiriau afreolaidd. Maen nhw yn y tabl isod.
Some adjectives are irregular. They are in the table below.

Y tala(f)/Y mwya(f) gofalus/*The tallest/The most careful*

Os bydd ansoddeiriau'n fyr, 'dyn ni'n ychwanegu **-a(f)**, e.e. tala(f). Os bydd ansoddeiriau'n hir (mwy na dwy sillaf fel arfer), 'dyn ni'n defnyddio **mwya(f)**, e.e. y mwya(f) gofalus. 'Dyn ni'n aml yn defnyddio patrwm pwysleisiol gyda'r ffurfiau yma: Dafydd yw'r tala(f). Os byddwn ni'n disgrifio un person neu wrthrych benywaidd, bydd yr ansoddair yn treiglo'n feddal: Mari yw'r dala(f).

If adjectives are short, we add -a(f), e.g. tala(f). If adjectives are longer, usually more than two syllables, we use mwya(f), e.g. y mwya(f) gofalus. We often use an emphatic pattern with these forms: Dafydd yw'r tala(f). If we are describing a singular feminine person or object, the adjective will take the soft mutation: Mari yw'r dala(f).

Dafydd yw'r tala(f).	<i>Dafydd is the tallest.</i>
Mari yw'r dala(f).	<i>Mari is the tallest.</i>
Y plant yw'r tala(f).	<i>The children are the tallest.</i>
Dafydd yw'r mwya(f) gofalus.	<i>Dafydd is the most careful.</i>
Mari yw'r fwya(f) gofalus.	<i>Mari is the most careful.</i>
Y plant yw'r mwya(f) gofalus.	<i>The children are the most careful</i>

Mae rhai ansoddeiriau afreolaidd. Maen nhw yn y tabl isod.
Some adjectives are irregular. They are in the table below.

tal	da	drwg	mawr	bach
mor dal â	mor dda â	mor ddrwg â	mor fawr â	mor fach â
talach	gwell	gwaeth	mwy	llai
tala(f)	gorau	gwaetha(f)	mwya(f)	lleia(f)
uchel	isel	drud	gwlyb	teg
mor uchel â	mor isel â	mor ddrud â	mor wlyb â	mor deg â
uwch	is	drutach	gwlypach	tecach
ucha(f)	isa(f)	druta(f)	gwlypa(f)	teca(f)

Cymalau/Clauses

'Dyn ni'n defnyddio **sy** i uno dau gymal pan 'dyn ni eisiau dweud *who is/are* neu *which is/are*.
We use **sy** to join two clauses when we want to say 'who is/are' or 'which is/are'.

Mae plentyn gyda fi. <i>I have a child.</i>	Mae e'n ddwy oed. <i>He is two years old.</i>	Mae plentyn gyda fi sy'n ddwy oed. <i>I have a child who is two years old.</i>
Dw i'n nabod rhywun. <i>I know someone.</i>	Mae hi'n ysgrifennu llyfrau. <i>She writes books.</i>	Dw i'n nabod rhywun sy'n ysgrifennu llyfrau. <i>I know someone who writes books.</i>
Wyt ti wedi gweld y llun? <i>Have you seen the picture?</i>	Mae e ar y wal. <i>It is on the wall.</i>	Wyt ti wedi gweld y llun sy ar y wal? <i>Have you seen the picture which is on the wall?</i>
Wyt ti'n gweld y ceir? <i>Do you see the cars?</i>	Maen nhw yn y maes parcio. <i>They are in the car park.</i>	Wyt ti'n gweld y ceir sy yn y maes parcio? <i>Do you see the cars which are in the car park?</i>

Os byddwn ni eisiau dweud *which was/were* neu *which will be*, 'dyn ni'n defnyddio **oedd** a **fydd**.
If we want to say 'which was/were' or 'which will be', we use **oedd** and **fydd**.

Mae ffrind gyda fi. <i>I have a friend.</i>	Roedd hi'n byw yn Sbaen. <i>She lived in Spain.</i>	Roedd ffrind gyda fi oedd yn byw yn Sbaen. <i>I have a friend who lived in Spain.</i>
Mae ffrind gyda fi. <i>I have a friend.</i>	Bydd hi'n byw yn Sbaen. <i>She will live in Spain.</i>	Mae ffrind gyda fi fydd yn byw yn Sbaen. <i>I have a friend who will live in Spain.</i>

Bod

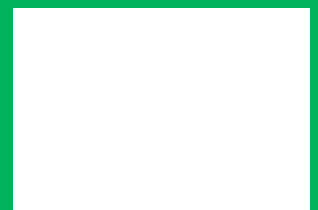
Pan fydd cymal ar ôl y ferf **meddwl**, 'dyn ni'n defnyddio **bod** yn y presennol a'r amherffraith. Bydd mwy o enghreifftiau'n codi yn y cwrs Canolradd.

*When a clause follows the verb **meddwl**, we use **bod** in the present and imperfect. There will be more examples at Canolradd level.*

Dw i'n meddwl	Mae Sam yn dda.	Dw i'n meddwl bod Sam yn dda.
Dw i'n meddwl	Mae e'n dda.	Dw i'n meddwl ei fod e'n dda.
Dw i'n meddwl	Mae hi'n dda.	Dw i'n meddwl ei bod hi'n dda.
Dw i'n meddwl	Mae'r plant yn dda.	Dw i'n meddwl bod y plant yn dda.
Dw i'n meddwl	Maen nhw'n dda.	Dw i'n meddwl eu bod nhw'n dda.
Ro'n i'n meddwl	Roedd Sam yn dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl bod Sam yn dda.
Ro'n i'n meddwl	Roedd e'n dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl ei fod e'n dda.
Ro'n i'n meddwl	Roedd hi'n dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl ei bod hi'n dda.
Ro'n i'n meddwl	Roedd y plant yn dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl bod y plant yn dda.
Ro'n i'n meddwl	Ro'n nhw'n dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl eu bod nhw'n dda.



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