



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



Cymorth Cyflym

Sylfaen

Canllaw gramadegol i oedolion sy'n dysgu Cymraeg ar lefel Sylfaen
A grammar guide for adults learning Welsh at Foundation level



Taflen gyfeirio yw hon i fyfyrwyr sy'n dysgu Cymraeg ar Lefel Sylfaen (e.e. trydedd flwyddyn mewn dosbarth wythnosol, neu ail flwyddyn ar gwrs mwy dwys). Mae'n cynnwys rhai o'r prif bwyntiau gramadegol ar y lefel hon.

This leaflet is intended as a reference tool for students learning Welsh at Foundation Level (e.g. third year in a weekly class, or second year on a more intensive course). It covers some of the main grammatical points met at this level.

Y Ferf / The Verb

Yr Amser Amherffaith / The Imperfect Tense

Fel yn yr amser presennol, dach chi'n defnyddio'r ferf **bod** + yn + berfenw.

As with the present tense, you use the verb **bod** (to be) + yn + infinitive.

Ro'n i'n talu I was paying/used to pay	Do'n i ddim yn talu I wasn't paying/didn't use to pay	O'n i'n talu? Was I paying?/ Did I use to pay?
Roeddet ti'n talu You were paying/used to pay	Doeddet ti ddim yn talu You weren't paying/didn't use to pay	Oeddet ti'n talu? Were you paying?/ Did you use to pay?
Roedd o'n/hi'n talu He/she was paying/used to pay	Doedd o/hi ddim yn talu He/she wasn't paying/didn't use to pay	Oedd o'n/hi'n talu? Was he/she paying?/ Did he/she use to pay?
Roedden ni'n talu We were paying/used to pay	Doedden ni ddim yn talu We weren't paying/didn't use to pay	Oedden ni'n talu? Were we paying?/ Did we use to pay?
Roeddech chi'n talu You were paying/used to pay	Doeddech chi ddim yn talu You weren't paying/didn't use to pay	Oeddech chi'n talu? Were you paying?/ Did you use to pay?
Roedden nhw'n talu They were paying/used to pay	Doedden nhw ddim yn talu They weren't paying/didn't use to pay	Oedden nhw'n talu? Were they paying?/ Did they use to pay?

Byddwch chi hefyd yn gweld y ffurfiau hyn yn y person cyntaf. You will also come across the following forms in the first person:

Roeddwn i	Doeddwn i ddim	Oeddwn i?
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Yr Amser Dyfodol / The Future Tense

Dyma amser arall yn defnyddio **bod** + yn + berfenw – y tro yma i ddweud beth **fydd** yn digwydd.

Here is another tense using **bod** + yn + infinitive – this time to say what **will** happen.

Mi fydda i'n talu I will pay/be paying	Fyddda i ddim yn talu I won't pay/be paying	Fyddda i'n talu? Will I pay?/be paying?
Mi fyddi di'n talu You will pay/be paying	Fydddi di ddim yn talu You won't pay/be paying	Fydddi di'n talu? Will you pay?/be paying?
Mi fydd o'n/hi'n talu He/she will pay/be paying	Fydd o/hi ddim yn talu He/she won't pay/be paying	Fydd o'n/hi'n talu? Will he/she pay?/be paying?
Mi fyddwn ni'n talu We will pay/be paying	Fyddwn ni ddim yn talu We won't pay/be paying	Fyddwn ni'n talu? Will we pay?/be paying?
Mi fyddwch chi'n talu You will pay/be paying	Fyddwch chi ddim yn talu You won't pay/be paying	Fyddwch chi'n talu? Will you pay?/be paying?
Mi fyddan nhw'n talu They will pay/be paying	Fyddan nhw ddim yn talu They won't pay/be paying	Fyddan nhw'n talu? Will they pay?/be paying?

Mae ffordd arall o siarad am y dyfodol hefyd – y tro yma trwy newid y ferf ei hun:

There is another way of talking about the future too, this time by conjugating the verb itself – i.e., changing its endings:

Mi dala i I'll pay	Thala i ddim I won't pay	Dala i? Will I pay?
Mi dali di You'll pay	Thali di ddim You won't pay	Dali di? Will you pay?
Mi daliff/dalith o/hi He/she will pay	Thaliff/Thalith o/hi ddim He/she won't pay	Daliff/Dalith o/hi? Will he/she pay?
Mi dalwn ni We'll pay	Thalwn ni ddim We won't pay	Dalwn ni? Will we pay?
Mi dalwch chi You'll pay	Thalwch chi ddim You won't pay	Dalwch chi? Will you pay?
Mi dalan nhw They'll pay	Thalan nhw ddim They won't pay	Dalan nhw? Will they pay?

Ond / but

Mi fwyta i I'll eat	Fwyta i ddim I won't eat	Fwyta i? Will I eat?
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There is a **treigladd laes** (aspirate mutation) in the negative of **p, t** and **c** verbs, but a **treigladd meddal** (soft mutation) in **b, d, g, m, ll** and **rh** verbs. So **Thala** i ddim but **Fwyta** i ddim.

Yr Amodol / The Conditional

Dan ni'n defnyddio'r amser yma os ydy beth sy'n digwydd yn dibynnu ar rywbeth arall, h.y. mae'n digwydd **ar yr amod** bod rhywbeth arall yn digwydd.

We use this tense if what is happening depends on something else, i.e. it happens **on condition** something else happens.

Er enghraifft: Mi faswn i'n talu am y te (taset ti'n talu am y bisgedi) – I'd pay for the tea (if you paid/were to pay for the biscuits).

Mi faswn i'n talu I would pay	Faswn i ddim yn talu I wouldn't pay	Faswn i'n talu? Would I pay?
Mi faset ti'n talu You would pay	Faset ti ddim yn talu You wouldn't pay	Faset ti'n talu? Would you pay?
Mi fasai fo'n/hi'n talu He/she would pay	Fasai fo/hi ddim yn talu He/she wouldn't pay	Fasai fo'n/hi'n talu? Would he/she pay?
Mi fasen ni'n talu We would pay	Fasen ni ddim yn talu We wouldn't pay	Fasen ni'n talu? Would we pay?
Mi fasech chi'n talu You would pay	Fasech chi ddim yn talu You wouldn't pay	Fasech chi'n talu? Would you pay?
Mi fasen nhw'n talu They would pay	Fasen nhw ddim yn talu They wouldn't pay	Fasen nhw'n talu? Would they pay?

Mi hoffwn i / Mi fedrwn i / Mi ddylwn i /

I would like / I could / I should

Mae'r berfau pwysig yma'n defnyddio'r un terfyniadau â **mi faswn i**. Ond maen nhw'n ferfau 'cryno', felly mae treigladd meddal ar eu hôl nhw.

These important verbs use the same endings as **mi faswn i**. But they are verbs that conjugate, i.e. change their endings, and are therefore followed by a soft mutation.

Mi hoffwn i dal u I would like to pay	Hoffwn i ddim talu I wouldn't like to pay	Hoffwn i dal u? Would I like to pay?
Mi hoffet ti dal u You would like to pay	Hoffet ti ddim talu You wouldn't like to pay	Hoffet ti dal u? Would you like to pay?
Mi hoffai fo/hi dal u He/she would like to pay	Hoffai fo/hi ddim talu He/she wouldn't like to pay	Hoffai fo/hi dal u? Would he/she like to pay?
Mi hofffen ni dal u We would like to pay	Hofffen ni ddim talu We wouldn't like to pay	Hofffen ni dal u? Would we like to pay?
Mi hoffech chi dal u You would like to pay	Hoffech chi ddim talu You wouldn't like to pay	Hoffech chi dal u? Would you like to pay?
Mi hofffen nhw dal u They would like to pay	Hofffen nhw ddim talu They wouldn't like to pay	Hofffen nhw dal u? Would they like to pay?

Mi fedrwn i dal I could pay	Fedrwn i ddim talu I couldn't pay	Fedrwn i dal ? Could I pay?
Mi fedret ti dal You could pay	Fedret ti ddim talu You couldn't pay	Fedret ti dal ? Could you pay?
Mi fedrai fo/hi dal He/she could pay	Fedrai fo/hi ddim talu He/she couldn't pay	Fedrai fo/hi dal ? Could he/she pay?
Mi fedren ni dal We could pay	Fedren ni ddim talu We couldn't pay	Fedren ni dal ? Could we pay?
Mi fedrech chi dal You could pay	Fedrech chi ddim talu You couldn't pay	Fedrech chi dal ? Could you pay?
Mi fedren nhw dal They could pay	Fedren nhw ddim talu They couldn't pay	Fedren nhw dal ? Could they pay?
Mi ddylwn i dal I should pay	Ddylwn i ddim talu I shouldn't pay	Ddylwn i dal ? Should I pay?
Mi ddylet ti dal You should pay	Ddylet ti ddim talu You shouldn't pay	Ddylet ti dal ? Should you pay?
Mi ddylai fo/hi dal He/she should pay	Ddylai fo/hi ddim talu He/she shouldn't pay	Ddylai fo/hi dal ? Should he/she pay?
Mi ddysten ni dal We should pay	Ddysten ni ddim talu We shouldn't pay	Ddysten ni dal ? Should we pay?
Mi ddylech chi dal You should pay	Ddylech chi ddim talu You shouldn't pay	Ddylech chi dal ? Should you pay?
Mi ddysten nhw dal They should pay	Ddysten nhw ddim talu They shouldn't pay	Ddysten nhw dal ? Should they pay?

Y Modd Goddefol / The Passive Voice

Weithiau dan ni eisiau dweud bod rhywbeth yn digwydd **i** ni, neu **i** rywun neu rhywbeth arall.

Sometimes we want to say something is happening **to** us or **to** someone/something else.

This is the usual way:

cael (in appropriate tense and person) + pronoun (corresponding to person of cael)

+ verb (with correct mutation)

Dw i'n cael	fy	n halu	I am being/getting paid
Roedd o'n cael	ei	d alu	He was being/getting paid
Mi fyddwn ni'n cael	ein	tal <u>u</u>	We will be/get paid
Mi gaethon ni	ein	tal <u>u</u>	We were/got paid

Dyma'r ffurfiau presennol / present

Dw i'n cael fy n halu	I'm being/getting paid
Rwyt ti'n cael dy d alu	You are being/getting paid
Mae o'n cael ei d alu	He is being/getting paid
Mae hi'n cael ei t halu	She is being/getting paid
Dan ni'n cael ein talu	We are being/getting paid
Dach chi'n cael eich talu	You are being/getting paid
Maen nhw'n cael eu talu	They are being/getting paid

Dyma'r ffurfiau gorffennol / past

Mi fyddwch chi'n clywed / You'll hear:

Efallai y byddwch chi hefyd yn gweld / You may also see:

Mi ges i fy n halu I was paid	Ces i fy n halu
Mi gest ti dy d alu You were paid	Cest ti dy d alu
Mi gaeth o ei d alu He was paid	Cafodd o ei d alu
Mi gaeth hi ei t halu She was paid	Cafodd hi ei t halu
Mi gaethon ni ein talu We were paid	Cawson ni ein talu
Mi gaethoch chi eich talu You were paid	Cawsoch chi eich talu
Mi gaethon nhw eu talu They were paid	Cawson nhw eu talu

Mwy am y treigladau ar ôl **fy**, **dy** ac **ei** isod! More about the mutations after **fy**, **dy** and **ei** below.

Rhagenwau a Threigladau / Pronouns and Mutations

Mae'r treigladau ar ôl **fy, dy, ei** (his) ac **ei** (her) yn y daflen **Mynediad**. I'ch atgoffa:

The mutations after **fy, dy, ei** (his) and **ei** (her) are in the **Mynediad** leaflet. To remind you:

Mae treigladau trwynol ar ôl fy .	Fy (my) is followed by a nasal mutation.	fy mh lant i
Mae treigladau meddal ar ôl dy ac ei (gwrywaidd).	Dy (your - familiar) and ei (his) are followed by a soft mutation.	dy bl ant di ei bl ant o
Mae treigladau llaes ar ôl ei (benywaidd).	Ei (her) is followed by an aspirate mutation.	ei ph lant hi

Pan fydd yr enw'n dechrau â llafariad:

When the noun starts with a vowel:

fy ysgol i
dy ysgol di
ei ysgol o
OND
ei h ysgol hi

Dydy **ein** (our), **eich** (your) ac **eu** (their) ddim yn gymaint o broblem.

The pronouns **ein** (our), **eich** (your) and **eu** (their) are not quite as much of a problem.

ein, eich, eu – dim treigladau, ond... / no mutation, but...

ein plant ni		
eich plant chi		
eu plant nhw	OND, mae'r plant yn mynd i...	ein h ysgol ni eich ysgol chi eu h ysgol nhw

Mae'r un peth yn digwydd efo brawddegau **Mi gaethon ni ein...** etc/**Cawson ni ein...** etc:

The same thing happens with sentences starting with **Mi gaethon ni ein...** etc/**Cawson ni ein...** etc:

Mi gaeth o ei anfon at yr heddlu	He was/got sent to the police
OND	
Mi gaeth hi ei han fon at yr heddlu	She was/got sent to the police
Mi gaethon ni ein han fon at yr heddlu	We were/got sent to the police
Mi gaethoch chi eich anfon at yr heddlu	You were/got sent to the police
Mi gaethon nhw eu han fon at yr heddlu	They were/got sent to the police

Ateb mwy o gwestiynau / More 'yes' and 'no' answers

Ar wahân i'r gwahanol atebion yn y daflen **Mynediad**, mae set wrth gwrs ar gyfer pob un o amseroedd y ferf. Apart from the array of Yes/No answers summarised in the **Mynediad** leaflet, there are of course a set for each of the tenses.

Yr Amser Amherffaith / The Imperfect Tense

e.e.

Oeddet ti'n byw yng Nghaerdydd? Did you (use to) live in Cardiff?	O'n, yn Llanisien Yes, in Llanishen
O'n i yma neithiwr? Was I here last night?	Oeddet, dwyt ti ddim yn cofio? Yes, don't you remember?
Oedd o'n gweithio i'r cwmni? Did he (use to) work for the company?	Oedd, yn y nawdegau Yes, in the nineties
Oedd hi'n ysgrifennu i'r <i>Western Mail</i> ? Did she (use to) write for the <i>Western Mail</i> ?	Nac oedd, i'r <i>Echo</i> No, for the <i>Echo</i>
Oedden ni yn y coleg yr un pryd? Were we in college the same time?	Oedden, a Mair hefyd Yes we were, and Mair was
Oedden ni'n chwarae i'r un tîm? Did we (use to) play for the same team?	Oeddech, mi wnes i eich gweld chi unwaith Yes you did, I saw you once
Oedden nhw'n byw yn yr un pentre? Did they (use to) live in the same village?	Oedden, yn yr un stryd! Yes, in the same street!

Yr Amser Dyfodol / The Future Tense

Fyddi di yn y cyfarfod? Will you be at the meeting?	Bydda, efo Tom Yes, with Tom
Fyddda i yn y ffordd? Will I be in the way?	Byddi, paid â dŵad Yes, don't come
Fydd o'n chwarae yn y tîm? Will he be playing in the team?	Bydd, ac mae gêm fawr yr wythnos yma Yes, and there's an important game this week
Fyddwn ni'n hir? Will we be long?	Na fyddwn, deng munud arall No, another ten minutes
Fyddwn ni'n chwarae i'r un tîm? Will we be playing for the same team?	Na fyddwn, mi fydda i'n chwarae i'r tîm cynta No, I'll be playing for the first team
Fyddan nhw'n cyrraedd yr un pryd? Will they arrive the same time?	Na fyddan, mi fydd hi'n dŵad gyntaf No, she'll be coming first

A dyma rai atebion eraill – digon am y tro! / And here are a few more – quite enough for now!

Dali di?	Will you pay?	Gwnaf, y tro yma	Yes, this time
Dalan nhw?	Will they pay?	Gwnân, gobeithio!	Yes, I hope so!

Faset ti'n hoffi talu?	Would you like to pay?	Na faswn, ddim felly	No, not really
		Baswn, wrth fy modd	Yes, delighted
Fasai hi'n priodi Wil?	Would she marry Wil?	Basai, mae gynno fo ddigon o bres	Yes, he's got plenty of money
		Naasai, dim peryg	No, no way

Ddylwn i ddwad?	Should I come?	Dylet, ar unwaith	Yes, right now
Mi ddylet ti ffonio	You should ring	Na ddylwn, does dim pwynt	No, there's no point

Hoffech chi aros?	Would you like to stay?	Hoffwn, diolch yn fawr	Yes, thanks
Fedrech chi aros?	Could you stay?	Medrwn, am funud neu ddau	Yes, for a minute or two

Cymharu pethau / Comparisons

1

mor [+ treigladd meddal] ... â/ag [â + treigladd llaes] – as ... as

Mae Bangor mor brysur â Chaernarfon	Bangor is as busy as Caernarfon
Dydy Wrecsam ddim mor ddiddorol â Llangollen	Wrexham is not as interesting as Llangollen
Mae Tyddewi mor hardd â Llangrannog	St David's is as beautiful as Llangrannog

Mae rhai ansoddeiriau afreolaidd. / There are some irregular adjectives.

cystal â/ag	as good as	cymaint â/ag	as big as
cynddrwg â/ag	as bad as		

Dydy Dolgellau ddim cystal â Phorthmadog	Dolgellau is not as good as Porthmadog
Dydy Machynlleth ddim cymaint ag Aberystwyth	Machynlleth is not as big as Aberystwyth
Mae'r Rhyl cynddrwg â Phrestatyn	Rhyl is as bad as Prestatyn

2

(i) **yn fwy ... na/nag [na + treigladau] – more ... than**(ii) **yn ...-ach na/nag [na + treigladau] – ...-er than**

i)

Mae Bae Ceredigion **yn fwy peryglus na** Harbwr Pwllheli

Cardigan Bay is more dangerous than Pwllheli Harbour

Mae Ceinewydd **yn fwy poblogaidd na** Thre-saith

Newquay is more popular than Tre-saith

ii)

Mae Afon Menai **yn harddach nag** Afon Dyfrdwy

The Menai Straits are more beautiful than the River Dee

Mae Pen-y-bont **yn brysurach na** Phontypridd

Bridgend is busier than Pontypridd

Mae Capel Curig **yn wlypach na** Thyddewil*

Capel Curig is wetter than St David's!

Mae prisiau Caernarfon **yn rhatach na** phrisiau Biwmares*

Caernarfon's prices are cheaper than Beaumaris' prices

*Mae geiriau sy'n gorffen yn **d, b** neu **g** yn caledu'r **d, y b** neu'r **g** cyn yr **-ach** / Words ending in **d, b** or **g** harden that letter before the **-ach**. It's a soft mutation in reverse.

Mae rhai ansoddeiriau afreolaidd. / Yes, there are some irregulars.

yn uwch na

higher than

yn is na

lower than

yn well na

better than

yn waeth na

worse than

yn llai na

smaller than

yn fwy na

bigger than

Mae mynyddoedd Eryri'n **uwch na** Bannau Brycheiniog

The mountains of Snowdonia are higher than the Brecon Beacons

Mae traethau Môn **yn well na** thraeth Porth-cawl

The beaches of Anglesey are better than Porth-cawl beach

3

(i) **y/yr (...)** **mwya/fwya ... – the most ... (...)**(ii) **y/yr (...)** **...-a – the ...-est (...)**

(i)

Portmeirion ydy'r lle mwya rhamantaidd yng Nghymru	Portmeirion is the most romantic place in Wales
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Ynys Môn ydy'r ynys fwya prydferth yn y byd!	Anglesey is the most beautiful island in the world!
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(ii)

Llandrindod ydy'r lle tawela	Llandrindod is the quietest place
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Poundworld ydy'r siop rata*	Poundworld is the cheapest shop
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Blaenau Ffestiniog ydy'r lle gwlypa*	Blaenau Ffestiniog is the wettest place
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*Mae geiriau sy'n gorffen yn **d, b** neu **g** unwaith eto'n caledu'r llythyren honno cyn yr **-a** /
Words ending in **d, b** or **g** again harden that letter before the **-a**.

Afreolaidd! / Irregulars!

gorau	best	gwaetha	worst
ucha	highest	isa	lowest
lleia	smallest	mwya	biggest

Cymru ydy'r tîm gorau	Wales is the best team
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Yr Wyddfa ydy'r mynydd ucha	Snowdon is the highest mountain
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Golff ydy'r gêm waetha	Golf is the worst game
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Ymadroddion defnyddiol / Useful phrases

Wnewch chi ddweud hynna eto os gwelwch yn dda?	Will you repeat that please?
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Be' ydy ystyr ... ?	What does ... mean?
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Sut mae dweud ... yn Gymraeg?	How do you/does one say ... in Welsh?
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Pryd dan ni'n cael coffi?	When are we having coffee?
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Oes gwaith cartref heno?	Is there any homework tonight?
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Ga i fenthyg dy eiriadur di?	Can I borrow your dictionary?
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Wela i chi fory/yr wythnos nesa	See you tomorrow/next week
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Arddodiaid ar ôl Berfau /

Prepositions that follow Verbs

â	am	ar
siarad â to talk to	siarad am to talk about	edrych ar to look at
ymweld â to visit (someone or somewhere)	sôn am to talk about/mention	gwrando ar to listen to
cwrdd â to meet (someone)	cwyno am to complain about	sylwi ar to notice
	darllen am to read about	eistedd ar to sit on
	clywed am to hear about	codi llaw ar to wave to
	chwilio am to look for	
	aros am to wait for	
	disgwyl am to wait for	
	ymddiheuro am to apologize for	
	gofyn am to ask for	
at	i	wrth
anfon at to send to	mynd i to go to	dweud wrth to say to/to tell
ysgrifennu at to write to	hedfan i to fly to	
edrych ymlaen at to look forward to	gofyn i to ask (someone)	
	rhoi i to give to	