

## D. Berfau - 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





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

and the replies...

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

e.g. Y d a n T w ( o



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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.)		-	He / It (masc) wasn't
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 1<sup>st</sup> 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. \*Notice 7ed in thr TD - Oeds 11.60.0409 46Tc 0.04ItD 0. 01 e -0.0554



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	









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- 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**

Fyddda i ddim	-	I won't be
Fydddi 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.)	-	She / It (fem) won't be

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? (fem) be?		





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)	-	

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\* 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



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**'.

<b>Fe / Mi aeth hi</b>	-	<b>Aeth hi ddim</b>
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	-	<b>Ch</b> es 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.

<b>Fe / Mi aeth hi</b>	-	<b>Aeth hi?</b>	-	<b>Do / Naddo</b>
Fe / Mi ddaethon nhw	-	Ddaethon nhw?	-	<b>Do / Naddo</b>
Fe / Mi wnaeth y plant	-			



**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 d**od 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? - Do.

- Did I learn the work? - 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.



**(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	-	<b>Ch</b> ysga' i ddim
Fe / Mi gysgi di	-	<b>Ch</b> ysggi di ddim
Fe / Mi gysgwch chi	-	<b>Ch</b> ysgwch chi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith e / o	-	<b>Ch</b> ysgiff / ith e / o ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith hi	-	<b>Ch</b> ysgiff / ith hi ddim
Fe / Mi gysgiff / ith Tom	-	<b>Ch</b> ysgiff / ith Tom ddim
Fe / Mi gysgwn ni	-	<b>Ch</b> 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	-	<b>Phryniff</b> / ith hi ddim
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**talw - to pay**

Fe / Mi dalan nhw	-	<b>Thalan</b> 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?	-	Gwnaf (S.W.) Wna' i (N.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 wnaf	-	No (I won't)	Na wnawn	-	No (we won't)

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Mi eith Tom (N.W.) Mi geith Tom (N.W.)

Mi wneith Tom (N.W.)

Fe / Mi awn ni

Fe / Mi gawn ni

Fe / Mi wnawn ni

Fe / Mi ewch chi

Fe / Mi ddaw hi  
Fe / Mi ddaw Beti

Fe / Mi ddôn nhw

The 1<sup>st</sup> 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 tacsï.  
- 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  
,



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 chawn.*  
 - 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 liff? (S.W.)* - *May Can John have a liff? /*  
*Geith John liff? (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 cân.* (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.**

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- 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 wnaif.  
 - 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 fassen ni	-	we would
<b>Fe / Mi fasech chi</b>	-	<b>you would</b>
<b>Fe / Mi fasai'r plant*</b>	-	-



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 sŏn.  
 - 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)
<b>Tasech chi</b>	-	<b>if you were to (would)</b>
<b>Tasai'r plant</b>	-	<b>if the children were to (would)</b>
Tasen nhw	-	if they were to (would)



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?	-			







(Mae) rhaid i'r plant - the children must / have to



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-
	cyrhaedd	(to arrive)	-	cyrhaedd-
	aros	(to stop / wait)	-	arhos-
	gwrandaw	(to listen)	-	gwranda-
	gadael	(to leave)	-	gadael-
	cymryd	(to take)	-	cymer-
	meddwl	(to think)	-	meddyli-

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





