

## H. Y Treigladau - The Mutations

The Soft Mutation	The Nasal Mutation	The Aspirate Mutation
c > g	c > ngh	c > ch
p > b	p > mh	p > ph
t > d	t > nh	t > th
g > -	g > ng	
b > f	b > m	
d > dd	d > n	
ll > l		
rh > r		
m > f		

## Y Treiglad Meddal - The Soft Mutation

The Soft Mutation occurs:

1. In singular, feminine nouns after the definite article '**y**' (*the*)  
e.g. merch - **y** ferch - the girl  
      pêl - **y** bêl - the ball

The consonants **ll** and **rh** are an exception to this rule

- e.g. llaw - **y** llaw - the hand  
      rhaw - **y** rhaw - the spade

2. In feminine nouns after the number '**un**' (*one*)  
e.g. cath - **un** gath - one cat  
      basged - **un** fasged - one basket
3. In feminine nouns after the number '**dwy**' (*two*)  
e.g. cadair - **dwy** gadair - two chairs  
      merch - **dwy** ferch - two girls
4. In masculine nouns after the number '**dau**' (*two*)  
e.g. gwely - **dau** wely - two beds  
      ci - **dau** gi - two dogs



wrth ddrws y ffrynt - by / at the front door

11. After the personal possessive pronouns '**dy**' ('your') and '**ei**' ('his')

e.g. tad - **dy dad** - your father  
mam /F3 -



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trwyn	- <b>fy nhrwyn</b> (i)	-	my nose
gardd	- <b>fy ngardd</b> (i)	-	my garden
brawd	- <b>fy mrawd</b> (i)	-	my brother
desg	- <b>fy nesg</b> (i)	-	my desk

## Y Treiglad Llaes - The Aspirate Mutation

The Aspirate Mutation occurs:

1. In masculine nouns after the number '**tri**' (*three*)

e.g.	car	- <b>tri char</b>	-	three cars
	plentyn	- <b>tri phlentyn</b>	-	three children
	tebot	- <b>tri thebot</b>	-	three teapots

2. In all nouns, masculine and feminine, after the number '**chwe**' (*six*)

e.g.	ceffyl	- <b>chwe cheffyl</b>	-	six horses (masc)
	plentyn	- <b>chwe phlentyn</b>	-	six children (masc)
	tp	- <b>chwe thp</b>	-	six houses (masc)
	ceiniog	- <b>chwe cheiniog</b>	-	six pence (fem)
	pêl	- <b>chwe phêl</b>	-	six balls (fem)
	teisen	- <b>chwe theisen</b>	-	six cakes (fem)

Notice that we drop the final consonant '**ch**' in the number '**chwech**' when it occurs in front of a noun.

3. After the conjunction '**a**' (*and*)

e.g.	te / coffi	- <b>te a choffi</b>	-	tea and coffee
	coffi / te	- <b>coffi a the</b>	-	coffee and tea
	tatws / pys	- <b>tatws a phys</b>	-	potatoes and peas
	pys / tatws	- <b>pys a thatws</b>	-	peas and potatoes
	bara / caws	- <b>bara a chaws</b>	-	bread and cheese
	clust / trwyn	- <b>clust a thrwyn</b>	-	ear and nose

4. After the personal possessive pronoun '**ei**' (*her*)

e.g.	tad	- <b>ei thad</b> (hi)	-	her father
	papur	- <b>ei phapur</b> (hi)	-	her paper
	car	- <b>ei char</b> (hi)	-	her car

5. After the following prepositions - '**â / gyda**' (*with*), '**tua**' (*towards or about/approximately*)

e.g. siarad â / phlant - to talk to children  
tua thri o'r gloch - about three o'clock  
torri gyda / efo chyllell - to cut with a knife

6. In the negative form of verbs in the Past Tense.

e.g. clywed - Fe / Mi glywais i - Chlywais i ddim  
prynu - Fe / Mi brynodd Tom - Phrynnodd Tom ddim  
talu - Fe / Mi dalon nhw - Th talu -