

Dysgu Cymraeg

**Sylfaen y Gogledd –
Canllaw Gramadeg**

**Foundation level
(North Wales) –
Grammar guideline**

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Dysgu
Learn

Canllaw gramadegol/A grammar guideline

Mae cynnwys y cwrs Mynediad mewn adran yn y Cwrs Mynediad. Mae 'na gopi 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. Dan 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 treiglad)**. 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

Mi faswn 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>
Mi faset 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>
Mi fasai fo/hi'n talu. <i>He/she would pay.</i>	Fasai fo/hi ddim yn talu. <i>He/she wouldn't pay.</i>	Fasai fo/hi'n talu? <i>Would he/she pay?</i>
Mi fasen 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>
Mi fasech 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>
Mi fasen 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, dach chi'n dysgu pedair berf afreolaidd yn y dyfodol cryno:
gwneud, mynd, cael, dŵad.

*In the Sylfaen course, you learn four irregular verbs in the concise future:
gwneud, mynd, cael, dŵad.*

Gwneud

Mi wna i. <i>I'll do/make.</i>	Wna i ddim. <i>I won't do/make.</i>	Wna i? <i>Will I (do)?/Will I make?</i>
Mi wnei 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>
Mi wneith o/hi. <i>He/she'll do/make.</i>	Wneith o/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't do/make.</i>	Wneith o/hi? <i>Will he/she (do)?/Will he/she make?</i>
Mi wnawn 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>
Mi wnewch 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>
Mi wnân 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

Mi a i. <i>I'll go.</i>	A i ddim. <i>I won't go.</i>	A i? <i>Will I go?</i>
Mi ei di. <i>You'll go.</i>	Ei di ddim. <i>You won't go.</i>	Ei di? <i>Will you go?</i>
Mi eith o/hi. <i>He/she'll go.</i>	Eith o/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't go.</i>	Eith o/hi? <i>Will he/she go?</i>
Mi awn ni. <i>We'll go.</i>	Awn ni ddim. <i>We won't go.</i>	Awn ni? <i>Will we go?</i>
Mi ewch chi. <i>You'll go.</i>	Ewch chi ddim. <i>You won't go.</i>	Ewch chi? <i>Will you go?</i>
Mi ân nhw. <i>They'll go.</i>	Ân nhw ddim. <i>They won't go.</i>	Ân nhw? <i>Will they go?</i>

Cael

Mi ga i. <i>I'll have.</i>	Cha i ddim. <i>I won't have.</i>	Ga i? <i>Will/May I have?</i>
Mi gei di. <i>You'll have.</i>	Chei di ddim. <i>You won't have.</i>	Gei di? <i>Will/May you have?</i>
Mi geith o/hi. <i>He/she'll have.</i>	Cheith o/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't have.</i>	Geith o/hi? <i>Will/May he/she have?</i>
Mi gawn ni. <i>We'll have.</i>	Chawn ni ddim. <i>We won't have.</i>	Gawn ni? <i>Will/May we have?</i>
Mi gewch chi. <i>You'll have.</i>	Chewch chi ddim. <i>You won't have.</i>	Gewch chi? <i>Will/May you have?</i>
Mi gân nhw. <i>They'll have.</i>	Chân nhw ddim. <i>They won't have.</i>	Gân nhw? <i>Will/May they have?</i>

Dŵad/Dod

Mi ddo i. <i>I'll come.</i>	Ddo i ddim. <i>I won't come.</i>	Ddo i? <i>Will I come?</i>
Mi ddoi di. <i>You'll come.</i>	Ddoi di ddim. <i>You won't come.</i>	Ddoi di? <i>Will you come?</i>
Mi ddaw o/hi. <i>He/she'll come.</i>	Ddaw o/hi ddim. <i>He/she won't come.</i>	Ddaw e/hi? <i>Will he/she come?</i>
Mi ddown ni. <i>We'll come.</i>	Ddown ni ddim. <i>We won't come.</i>	Ddown ni? <i>Will we come?</i>
Mi ddowch chi. <i>You'll come.</i>	Ddowch chi ddim. <i>You won't come.</i>	Ddowch chi? <i>Will you come?</i>
Mi ddôn nhw. <i>They'll come.</i>	Ddôn nhw ddim. <i>They won't come.</i>	Ddôn nhw? <i>Will they come?</i>

Dan ni hefyd yn defnyddio'r ffurfiau yma (**gwneud**) efo 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.

Mi wna i dalu. <i>I'll pay.</i>	Wna i ddim talu. <i>I won't pay.</i>	Wna i dalu? <i>Will I pay?</i>
Mi wnei 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>

Mi wneith o/hi dalu. <i>He/she'll pay.</i>	Wneith o/hi ddim talu. <i>He/she won't pay.</i>	Wneith o/hi dalu? <i>Will he/she pay?</i>
Mi wnawn 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>
Mi wnewch 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>
Mi wnân 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 'na ddwy ffordd o ddeud yr amodol: y ffurf efo'r ferf **bod** (Mi faswn i'n hoffi/Mi faswn i'n medru) ond hefyd, dan ni'n medru rhedeg y berfau **hoffi** a **medru**.

*There are two ways of expressing the conditional: the form using **bod** (Mi faswn i'n hoffi/Mi faswn i'n medru) but also, we have short forms when using **hoffi** and **medru**.*

Mi 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>
Mi 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>
Mi hoffai fo/hi dalu. <i>He/she would like to pay.</i>	Hoffai fo/hi ddim talu. <i>He/she wouldn't like to pay.</i>	Hoffai fo/hi dalu? <i>Would he/she like to pay?</i>
Mi 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>
Mi 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>
Mi 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>

Mi fedrwn i dalu. <i>I could/would be able to pay.</i>	Fedrwn i ddim talu. <i>I couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Fedrwn i dalu? <i>Could/Would I be able to pay?</i>
Mi fedret ti dalu. <i>You could/would be able to pay.</i>	Fedret ti ddim talu. <i>You couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Fedret ti dalu? <i>Could/Would you be able to pay?</i>
Mi fedrai fo/hi dalu. <i>He/she could/would be able to pay.</i>	Fedrai fo/hi ddim talu. <i>He/She couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Fedrai fo/hi dalu? <i>Could/Would he/she be able to pay?</i>
Mi fedren ni dalu. <i>We could/ would be able to pay.</i>	Fedren ni ddim talu. <i>We couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Fedren ni dalu? <i>Could/Would we be able to pay?</i>
Mi fedrech chi dalu. <i>You could/would be able to pay.</i>	Fedrech chi ddim talu. <i>You couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Fedrech chi dalu? <i>Could/Would you be able to pay?</i>
Mi fedren nhw dalu. <i>They could/would be able to pay.</i>	Fedren nhw ddim talu. <i>They couldn't/wouldn't be able to pay.</i>	Fedren nhw dalu? <i>Could/Would they be able to pay?</i>

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

Mi ddylwn 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>
Mi ddylet 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>
Mi ddylai fo/hi dalu. <i>He/she should pay.</i>	Ddylai fo/hi ddim talu. <i>He/She shouldn't pay.</i>	Ddylai fo/hi dalu? <i>Should he/she pay?</i>
Mi ddylen 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>
Mi ddylech 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>
Mi ddylen 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, dan ni isio deud bod rhywbeth yn digwydd i ni, neu i rywun arall. Yn y cwrs Sylfaen, dan ni'n edrych ar y berfau **geni** a **magu**. Dyma sut dan 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 treiglad cywir)

cael + pronoun (to correspond to person of cael) + verbnoun (with correct mutation)

Mi ges i fy ngeni. <i>I was born.</i>
Mi gest ti dy eni. <i>You were born.</i>
Cafodd/ Mi gaeth o ei eni. <i>He was born.</i>
Cafodd/ Mi gaeth hi ei geni. <i>She was born.</i>
Mi gaethon ni ein geni. <i>We were born.</i>
Mi gaethoch chi eich geni. <i>You were born.</i>
Mi gaethon nhw eu geni. <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-	mi waeddes i
newid	newidi-	mi newidies i
sôn	soni-	mi sonies i
ymweld	ymwel-	mi ymweles i (fel gweld)

Mwy o Atebion/More answers

Mae atebion lefel Mynediad yn y cwrs Mynediad, ond mae 'na 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. <i>Yes.</i>
Baset. <i>Yes, you would.</i>	Na faset. <i>No, you wouldn't.</i>	Faswn i'n talu? <i>Would I pay?</i>	Baset. <i>Yes.</i>
Basai. <i>Yes, he/she would.</i>	Na fasai. <i>No, he/she wouldn't.</i>	Fasai fo/hi'n talu? <i>Would he/she pay?</i>	Basai. <i>Yes.</i>
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. <i>No</i>
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. <i>No.</i>
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. <i>No.</i>

Hoffwn./Medrwn./Dylwn. <i>Yes, I would like to/could/should.</i>	Na hoffwn./Na fedrwn./Na ddylwn. <i>No, I wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.</i>	Hoffet ti yrru? <i>Would you like to drive?</i>	Hoffwn. <i>Yes.</i>
Hoffet./Medret./Dylet <i>Yes, you would like to/could/should.</i>	Na hoffet./Na fedret./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. <i>Yes.</i>

Hoffai./Medrai./Dylai. Yes, he/she would like to/could/should.	Na hoffai./Na fedrai./Na ddylai. No, he/she wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.	Fedrai hi redeg marathon? Medrai. Could she run a marathon? Yes.
Hoffen./Medren./Dylen. Yes, we would like to/could/should.	Na hoffen./Na allen./Na ddylen. No, we wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.	Fedrech chi weithio? Na fedren. Could you work? No.
Hoffech./Medrech./Dylech. Yes, you would like to/could/should.	Na hoffech./Na fedrech./Na ddylech. No, you wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.	Dylen ni dalu? Dylech. Should we pay? Yes.
Hoffen./Medren./Dylen. Yes, they would like to/could/should.	Na hoffen./Na fedren./Na ddylen. No, they wouldn't like to/couldn't/shouldn't.	Dylen nhw alw? Na ddylen. Should they call? No.

Yr Amser Dyfodol Cryno/The concise future tense

Gwneud

Wna i. Yes, I will (do).	Na wna i. No, I won't (do).	Wnei di helpu? Will you help?	Wna i. Yes.
Gwnei. Yes, you will (do).	Na wnei. No, you won't (do).	Wna i helpu? Will I help?	Gwnei. Yes.
Gwneith. Yes, he/she will (do).	Na wneith. No, he/she won't (do).	Wneith o/hi helpu? Will he/she help?	Gwneith. Yes.
Gwnawn. Yes, we will (do).	Na wnawn. No, we won't (do).	Wnewch chi helpu? Will you help?	Na wnawn. No
Gwnewch. Yes, you will (do).	Na wnewch. No, you won't (do).	Wnawn ni helpu? Will we help?	Na wnewch. No.
Gwnân. Yes, they will (do).	Na wnân. No, they won't (do).	Wnân nhw helpu? Will they help?	Na wnân. No.

Cael

Caf. Yes, I may/will have.	Na chaf. No, I may not/won't have.	Gei di adael? May you leave?	Caf. Yes.
Cei. Yes, you may/will have.	Na chei. No, you may not/won't have.	Ga i adael? May I leave?	Cei. Yes.
Ceith. Yes, he/she may/will have.	Na cheith. No, he/she may not/won't have.	Geith o/hi adael? May he/she leave?	Ceith. Yes.
Cawn. Yes, we may/will have.	Na chawn. No, we may not/won't have.	Gewch chi adael? May you leave?	Na chawn. No.
Cewch. Yes, you may/will have.	Na chewch. No, you may not/won't have.	Gawn ni helpu? May we help?	Na chewch. No.
Cân. Yes, they may/will have.	Na chân. No, they may not/won't have.	Gân nhw helpu? May they help?	Na chân. No.

Yr Amser Gorffennol Cryno/The concise past tense

Cofiwch, yn yr amser gorffennol, dan 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? Were you born in the house?	Do. Yes.	Naddo. No.
Gaethoch chi eich magu yng Nghymru? Were you brought up in Wales?	Do. Yes.	Naddo. 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 c > g g > / ll > l p > b b > f rh > r	t > nh d > n c > ngh g > ng p > mh b > m	t > th c > ch p > ph

Rhai rheolau/Some rules

Mae rheolau lefel Mynediad yn y Cwrs Mynediad ond dyma rai rheolau/enghreifftiau newydd.
The Mynediad level rules are in the Mynediad course but here are some new rules/examples.

Y Treiglad 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 ydy'r dala ; Y gadair yna ydy'r fwya .)
Ansoddair ar ôl yn	<i>Adjective after yn</i>	(Mae hi'n dalach .)
Ar ddechrau cwestiwn uniongyrchol	<i>At the beginning of a direct question</i>	(Faset ti'n mynd?; Wnei di helpu?)
Mewn brawddeg negyddol (dim t, c, p)	<i>In a negative sentence (not t, c, p)</i>	(Faswn i ddim; Wna i ddim)
Berf neu wrthrych ar ôl ffurf gryno berf	<i>Verb or object following concise verbs</i>	(Hoffwn i fynd ; Wnei di yrru?; Prynwch fara !)
Ar ôl y rhagenwau dy ac ei (gwrywaidd)	<i>Following the pronouns dy and ei (masculine)</i>	(Mi gest ti dy fagu ; Mi gaeth o ei fagu .)
Ansoddair yn dilyn mor .	<i>Adjective following mor.</i>	(mor fawr)
Pan fydd ansoddair yn dŵad cyn enw.	<i>When an adjective precedes a noun.</i>	(yr holl waith; hen dŷ)
Efo trefnolion ac enwau benywaidd unigol.	<i>With ordinals and feminine singular nouns.</i>	(Y ferch gynta ; y drydedd ferch ; y bedwaredd ferch ; y bumed ferch)

Y Treiglad Trwynol/The Nasal Mutation

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

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

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 my	Treiglad trwynol <i>Nasal mutation</i>	fy nhad i fy nghar i fy mhen i	fy nrws i fy ngwaith i fy mrawd i	
dy your	Treiglad meddal <i>Soft mutation</i>	dy dad di dy gar di dy ben di	dy ddrws di dy waith di dy frawd di	dy fam di dy lyfr di dy rieni di
ei his	Treiglad meddal <i>Soft mutation</i>	ei dad o ei gar o ei ben o	ei ddrws o ei waith o ei frawd o	ei fam o ei lyfr o ei rieni o
ei her	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 our	Dim treiglad ond h o flaen llafariad <i>No mutation but h before a vowel</i>		ein henw ni	
eich your	Dim treiglad		eich tad chi	
eu their	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. Mi ddysgoch 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	<i>To</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o at Sam.	<i>He wrote to Sam.</i>
ata i	<i>to me</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o ata i.	<i>He wrote to me.</i>
atat ti	<i>to you</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o atat ti.	<i>He wrote to you.</i>
ato fe	<i>to him</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o ato fo.	<i>He wrote to him.</i>
ati hi	<i>to her</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o ati hi.	<i>He wrote to her.</i>
aton ni	<i>to us</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o aton ni.	<i>He wrote to us.</i>
atoch chi	<i>to you</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o atoch chi.	<i>He wrote to you.</i>
atyn nhw	<i>to them</i>	Mi ysgrifennodd o atyn nhw.	<i>He wrote to them.</i>

Dan ni'n defnyddio **at** yn aml pan dan ni'n siarad am bobol. *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	<i>About</i>	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 fo	<i>about him</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdano fo.	<i>She knows about him.</i>
amdati hi	<i>about her</i>	Mae hi'n gwybod amdati 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>

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

Wrth	<i>By</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrth Sam.	<i>He told Sam.</i>
wrtha i	<i>by me</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrtha i.	<i>He told me.</i>
wrthati ti	<i>by you</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrthati ti.	<i>He told you.</i>
wrtho fo	<i>by him</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrtho fo.	<i>He told him.</i>
wrthi hi	<i>by her</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrthi hi.	<i>He told her.</i>
wrthon ni	<i>by us</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrthon ni.	<i>He told us.</i>
wrthoch chi	<i>by you</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrthoch chi.	<i>He told you.</i>
wrthyn nhw	<i>by them</i>	Mi ddeudodd o wrthyn nhw.	<i>He told them.</i>

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

A

Dydy **â** ddim yn rhedeg.

â fi	â ni
â ti	â chi
â fo/hi	â nhw

Arddodiaid ar ôl berfau /Prepositions following verbs

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

Cymharu Ansoddeiriau /Comparison of Adjectives

Mor...â.../As...as...

Mor (+ treiglad meddal) + â/ag (+ treiglad llaes ar ôl â)
Mor (+ soft mutation) + â/ag (+ aspirate mutation following â)

Dw i'n siarad Cymraeg mor aml â phosib.
Mae Wrecsam mor brysur ag Abertawe.
Dydy hi ddim mor wlyb heddiw â ddoe.

I speak Welsh as often as possible.
Wrexham is as busy as Swansea.
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, dan ni'n ychwanegu **-ach**, e.e. talach. Os bydd ansoddeiriau'n hir (mwy na dwy sillaf fel arfer), dan ni'n defnyddio **mwy**, e.e. yn fwy gofalus. Dan ni'n defnyddio **na/nag** ar ôl y ffurfiau yma. Mae treiglad llaes ar ôl **na**. Mae **nag** yn dŵad o flaen llafariaid.

If adjectives are short, we add **-ach**, e.g. **talach**. If adjectives are longer, usually more than two syllables, we use **mwy**, 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.
Mae Sian yn fwy gofalus nag Aled.

I'm taller than everyone.
Siân is more careful than Aled.

Mae 'na rai 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, dan ni'n ychwanegu **-a(f)**, e.e. tala(f). Os bydd ansoddeiriau'n hir (mwy na dwy sillaf fel arfer), dan ni'n defnyddio **mwya(f)**, e.e. y mwya(f) gofalus. Dan ni'n aml yn defnyddio patrwm pwysleisiol efo'r ffurfiau yma: Dafydd ydy'r tala(f). Os byddwn ni'n disgrifio un person neu wrthrych benywaidd, mi fydd yr ansoddair yn treiglo'n feddal: Mari ydy'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 ydy'r tala(f). If we are describing a singular feminine person or object, the adjective will take the soft mutation: Mari ydy'r dala(f).*

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

Mae 'na rai 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	tebach
ucha(f)	isa(f)	druta(f)	gwlypa(f)	teca(f)

Cymalau/Clauses**Sy**

Dan ni'n defnyddio **sy** i uno dau gymal pan dan ni isio deud *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 gen i blentyn.	Mae o'n ddwy oed.	Mae gen i blentyn sy 'n ddwy oed.
<i>I have a child.</i>	<i>He is two years old.</i>	<i>I have a child who is two years old.</i>
Dw i'n nabod rhywun.	Mae hi'n ysgrifennu llyfrau.	Dw i'n nabod rhywun sy 'n ysgrifennu llyfrau.
<i>I know someone.</i>	<i>She writes books.</i>	<i>I know someone who writes books.</i>
Wyt ti wedi gweld y llun?	Mae o ar y wal.	Wyt ti wedi gweld y llun sy ar y wal?
<i>Have you seen the picture?</i>	<i>It is on the wall.</i>	<i>Have you seen the picture which is on the wall?</i>
Wyt ti'n gweld y ceir?	Maen nhw yn y maes parcio.	Wyt ti'n gweld y ceir sy yn y maes parcio?
<i>Do you see the cars?</i>	<i>They are in the car park.</i>	<i>Do you see the cars which are in the car park?</i>

Os byddwn ni isio deud *which was/were* neu *which will be*, dan ni'n defnyddio **oedd** a .
*If we want to say 'which was/were' or 'which will be', we use **oedd** and .*

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

Bod

Pan fydd cymal ar ôl y ferf **meddwl**, dan ni'n defnyddio **bod** yn y presennol a'r amherffaith. Mi fydd 'na fwy 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 o'n dda.	Dw i'n meddwl fod o/ei fod o' n dda.
Dw i'n meddwl	Mae hi'n dda.	Dw i'n meddwl bod hi/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 bod nhw/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 o'n dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl fod o/ei fod o' n dda.
Ro'n i'n meddwl	Roedd hi'n dda.	Ro'n i'n meddwl bod hi/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 bod nhw/eu bod nhw' n dda.

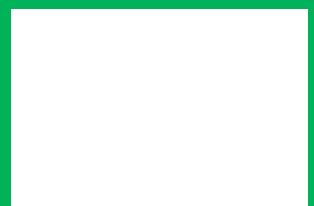


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