

Niwtral
Neutral

Cwestiwn/Pwyslais
Question/Emphasis

Negyddol
Negative

(ry)dw i	(y)dw i	(dy)dw i ddim
rwyt ti	wyt ti	dwyt ti ddim
mae e/hi	ydy/yw e/hi	dydy/dyw e/hi ddim
(ry)dyn ni	(y)dyn ni	(dy)dyn ni ddim
(ry)dych chi	(y)dych chi	(dy)dych chi ddim
maen nhw	(y)dyn nhw	(dy)dyn nhw ddim

ro(eddw)n i	o(eddw)n i	do(eddw)n i ddim
ro(edde)t ti	o(edde)t ti	do(edde)t ti ddim
roedd e/hi	oedd e/hi	doedd e/hi ddim
ro(edde)n ni	o(edde)n ni	do(edde)n ni ddim
ro(edde)ch chi	o(edde)ch chi	do(edde)ch chi ddim
ro(edde)n nhw	o(edde)n nhw	do(edde)n nhw ddim

The above tables show the forms of the present and imperfect tenses of the verb **bod** *to be*.

The present tense versions correspond to *is/are/does* etc in English

The imperfect tense versions correspond to *was/were* etc in English.

Every form of the present has an *equivalent* in the imperfect, the easiest way to find the equivalent is to go to the same person in the same column. This is the quickest way to change *is* to *was* etc.

The imperfect is simpler than the present tense, so there are not so many different third person versions (such as **mae**, **ydy**, **oes** and **sy**) used with nouns.

roedd is equivalent to **mae**

oedd is equivalent to **ydy**, **oes** and **sy**.

Brackets show *abbreviations* which are sometimes made in speech (i.e., the letters between the brackets are dropped). There is no need to use abbreviations, although it is fine to do so. The abbreviated and full length forms will both be treated as correct.