Cynllun Colegau Cymru

Cyfeirlyfr Iaith

Cam 1 a 2

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Yr wyddor — The alphabet

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i (j) l ll m n o p ph r rh s t th u w y (28 + j)

Y cytseiniaid — The consonants

b c ch d dd f ff g ng h j l ll m n p ph r rh s t th

Y llafariaid — The vowels

a e i o u w y

Ynganiad — Pronunciation

Consonants

c as in **c**ar
ch as in lo**ch**
dd as in **th**e
f as in **v**ase
ff as in o**ff**
g as in **g**arden
ng as in ga**ng**
to produce the sound **ll**, place the tip of your tongue against your upper palate and breathe out
ph as in **ph**otograph
r as in **r**ow
to produce the sound **rh** pronounce the Welsh "r" and breathe out
th as in **th**ink

Vowels

Vowels can be short or long
Also, note that "w" and "y" count as vowels
a as in c**a**r
e as in th**e**re
i as in tr**ee**
o as in p**o**t
u as in b**ee**n
w as in z**oo**
y can either be the sound in p**u**b or the sound in t**i**n

Vowel combinations

ae / ai / au as in **eye**
aw as in **aw**ay
ey / ei / eu as in w**ay**
ew please note how e and w are pronounced, and then try and put the sounds together
uw / iw / yw as in **ewe**
oe / oi / ou as in b**oy**
ow as in r**ow** of
wy as in g**ooey**

Y fannod — The definite article

y before a word beginning with a consonant
e.g. **y** ci
y llyfr

yr before a word beginning with a vowel + h
e.g. **yr** afal
yr oren
yr haul

'r following a word ending with a vowel
e.g. gyda**'r** ci
i**'r** ysgol

Yr enw — The noun

All nouns in Welsh are either masculine (gwrywaidd) or feminine (benywaidd).
The vocabulary on the mats note (g) / (b).

Three rules to remember

1. Feminine singular nouns mutate after the definite article - y, 'r:

Treiglad meddal			**Soft mutation**
p > b t > d c > g b > f d > dd g > - m > f	pêl troed cath basged desg gardd merch	y bêl y droed y gath y fasged y ddesg yr ardd y ferch	No mutation in the plural e.g. y peli y merched y desgiau
(ll & rh – no change) e.g. y llaw			

2. Adjectives mutate following a feminine singular noun. No mutation after masculine and plural nouns:

e.g.	merch **dd**a	bachgen da	merched da
	cath **f**awr	ci mawr	
	siwmper **dd**u	trowsus du	

3. When counting:

e.g.	un bachgen	un **f**erch	un + soft mutation
	dau **f**achgen	dwy **f**erch	dau/dwy + soft mutation
	tri bachgen	tair merch	
	pedwar bachgen	pedair merch	

Rhestr o ansoddeiriau Cam 1 a'r Cyfnod Sylfaen		List of Adjectives
araf - slow bach - small bendigedig - fantastic blasus - tasty braf - fine byr - short caled - hard crwn - round cyflym - fast cynnes - warm garw - rough gwag - empty gwlyb - wet gwyntog - windy hapus - happy hir - long	isel - low llawn - full llonydd - still llyfn - smooth mawr - big meddal - soft newydd - new niwlog - foggy oer - cold ofnadwy - terrible poeth - hot sbeislyd - spicy stormus - stormy sych - dry syth - straight	tawel - quiet tonnog - wavy trist - sad trwm - heavy twym - warm uchel – high wedi blino – tired ysgafn - light (weight) **Lliwiau - Colours** brown - brown coch - red du - black glas - blue gwyn - white gwyrdd - green llwyd - grey melyn - yellow oren - orange porffor - purple

A few rules to remember

1. yn + soft mutation of adjective:

   Mae Megan yn **d**al. - *Megan is tall*.
   Mae Dai yn **d**awel. - *Dai is quiet.*

p > b t > d c > g b > f d > dd g > - m > f	pert - pretty tawel - quiet caled - hard brown - brown du - black glas - blue meddal - soft	yn **b**ert yn **d**awel yn **g**aled yn **f**rown yn **dd**u yn **l**as yn **f**eddal
ll & rh - no change e.g. Eisteddwch yn **ll**onydd. - *Sit still.* Mae'r gwaith yn **rh**wydd. - *The work is easy.*		

2. Position of adjectives in Welsh.
The adjective follows the noun in Welsh:

good boy > bachgen da

There are a few exceptions:

hen:	hen **dd**yn > *an old man*	
	hen **g**ath > *an old cat*	
unig:	unig **b**lentyn > *an only child*	
prif:	y prif **d**ref > *the main town*	

+ soft mutation of both feminine and masculine nouns when adjective comes before the noun.

+ hoff / cas
e.g. Fy hoff **l**yfr ydy… - *My favourite book is…*
Beth ydy dy gas **f**wyd? - *What is your hated food?*

3. The adjective mutates following a feminine singular noun:

e.g. cath **dd**u
merch **b**ert
cadair **f**awr

4. iawn - very (following the adjective)	Mae hi'n oer iawn. Mae e / o'n dal iawn.	*It's very cold.* *He is very tall.*
eitha - quite (before adjective)	Dw i'n eitha tal. Mae hi'n eitha stormus.	*I'm quite tall.* *It's quite stormy.*
rhy - too + soft mutation	Mae hi'n rhy **b**oeth.	*It's too hot.*

Cymharu ansoddeiriau — Comparison of adjectives

The easiest way to compare adjectives in Welsh is to put mor / mwy / mwya before the noun.

Mor

mor **d**al â	as tall as	Mae e mor dal â jiraff.
mor **d**enau â	as thin as	Mae nain mor denau â phensil.
mor **dd**u â	as black as	Mae gwallt mor ddu â'r frân 'da hi.
mor las â	as blue as	Mae ei llygaid mor las â'r môr.

ag before a vowel e.g. mor goch ag afal

mor + soft mutation (not ll & rh) e.g. mor llonydd â… (*as still as…*)

Mwy

yn fwy tal na - taller than
yn fwy byr na - shorter than
yn fwy cyflym na - faster than

Dw i'n fwy tal na Megan. - *I'm taller than Megan.*
Mae e'n / o'n fwy cyflym na Dafydd. - *He's faster than Dafydd.*

Mwya

y mwya tal - *tallest* e.g. Pwy ydy'r mwya tal?
y mwya cyflym - *fastest* Mari ydy'r **f**wya cyflym.
(Mutation - fem. nouns)

Some adjectives are irregular:

	equative	**comparative**	**superlative**
bach da mawr	mor fach â / ag cystal â cymaint â	yn llai na yn **w**ell na yn **f**wy na	y lleia / lleiaf y gorau y mwya / mwyaf y **f**wya / y **f**wyaf

e.e. Ydy 5 yn fwy na 4? Ydy.
P'un ydy'r mwya?
P'un ydy'r lleia?

Rhifolion — Numerals

1 un 2 dau 3 tri 4 pedwar 5 pump 6 chwech 7 saith 8 wyth 9 naw 10 deg	11 un deg un / un ar ddeg 12 un deg dau / deuddeg 13 un deg tri 14 un deg pedwar 15 un deg pump 16 un deg chwech 17 un deg saith 18 un deg wyth 19 un deg naw 20 dau ddeg	21 dau ddeg un 30 tri deg 40 pedwar deg 50 pum deg 60 chwe deg 70 saith deg 80 wyth deg 90 naw deg 100 cant 1,000 mil 1,000,000 miliwn

A few rules to remember

1. In Welsh, a number (up to 10) is followed by a singular noun
   e.g. tri llyfr
   saith cath
   wyth tŷ

2. After 10, use the plural
   e.g. dau ddeg o lyfrau
   un deg pump o gathod
   cant o dai — o + soft mutation

3. Un + soft mutation of feminine noun
   e.g. un **g**ath - un ci

4. Dau / dwy + soft mutation
   e.g. **dau g**i
   dwy gath

5. Tri and chwe + aspirate mutation
   e.g. tri **ch**i — chwe **ch**adair
   tri **ph**eth — chwe **ph**ensil

6. With feminine singular nouns use **dwy, tair, pedair**:
   e.g. dwy gath, tair punt, pedair merch

Amser Time

1. un o’r gloch
2. dau o’r gloch
3. tri o’r gloch
4. pedwar o’r gloch
5. pump o’r gloch
6. chwech o’r gloch
7. saith o’r gloch
8. wyth o’r gloch
9. naw o’r gloch
10. deg o’r gloch
11. unarddeg o’r gloch
12. deuddeg o’r gloch

pum munud wedi / i

deng munud wedi / i

chwarter wedi / i

ugain munud wedi / i

pum munud ar hugain wedi / i

hanner awr wedi

Soft mutation after yn / ’n - Mae hi’n **dd**au o’r gloch.

Time is feminine.

Faint o’r gloch ydy **hi**?	Mae hi’n **d**ri o’r gloch.	*It’s three o’clock.*
	Mae hi’n ugain munud i **dd**au.	*It’s 1.40.*
	i + soft mutation	

Arian Money

ceiniog (b) **dwy g**einiog *(soft mutation)* tair ceiniog pedair ceiniog pum ceiniog **chwe ch**einiog *(aspirate mutation)*	punt (b) **dwy b**unt *(soft mutation)* tair punt pedair punt pum punt **chwe ph**unt *(aspirate mutation)*

Rhagenwau a threigladau — Pronouns and mutations

Nine letters mutate.

	dy + **Treiglad meddal** *Soft mutation*	ei (g) + **Treiglad meddal** *Soft mutation*	fy + **Treiglad trwynol** *Nasal mutation*	ei (b) + **Treiglad llaes** *Aspirate mutation*
p	dy **b**en (your)	ei **b**en (his)	fy **mh**en (my)	ei **ph**en (her)
t	dy **d**rwyn	ei **d**rwyn	fy **nh**rwyn	ei **th**rwyn
c	dy **g**eg	ei **g**eg	fy **ngh**eg	ei **ch**eg
b	dy **f**rawd	ei **f**rawd	fy **m**rawd	ei brawd
d	dy **dd**esg	ei **dd**esg	fy **n**esg	ei desg
g	dy <u>a</u>rdd	ei <u>a</u>rdd	fy **ng**ardd	ei gardd
m	dy **f**am	ei **f**am	fy mam	ei mam
ll	dy **l**aw	ei **l**aw	fy llaw	ei llaw
rh	dy **r**aw	ei **r**aw	fy rhaw	ei rhaw

Beth ydy ei enw e / o? — Ei enw e / o ydy…
Beth ydy ei **h**enw hi? — Ei **h**enw hi ydy …
Beth ydy eu **h**enwau nhw? — Eu **h**enwau nhw ydy…

Words beginning with a vowel introduce the letter 'h' after ei (her) and eu (their):

e.g. ei hafal - *her apple*
eu hathro - *their teacher*

Arddodiaid — Prepositions

Arddodiaid ar ôl berfau — Prepositions following verbs

meddwl am	- to think about	edrych ar	- to look at
siarad am	- to talk about	gweiddi ar	- to shout at
siarad â	- to talk to	gwrando ar	- to listen to
dod â	- to bring	ysgrifennu at	- to write to (a person)
cyfarfod â	- to meet	gofyn i	- to ask
mynd â	- to take	ysgrifennu i	- to write to (a place)
ymweld â	- to visit	dweud wrth	- to tell

Arddodiaid a'r treigladau — Prepositions and mutations

am - at ar - on at - to i - to o - from o dan - under heb - without dros - over drwy - through wrth - by / near	**+ soft mutation**	e.g. am **dd**au o'r gloch i **G**aerfyrddin heb **g**ot dros **b**ont y dref
yn = in	**+ nasal mutation** p > mh t > nh c > ngh b > m d > n g > ng	e.g. y**m** **Mh**enybont yn **Nh**regaron y**ng** **Ngh**aerdydd y**m** **M**angor yn **N**inbych y**ng** **Ng**wynedd
â - with / as gyda / efo - with tua - about	**+ aspirate mutation**	e.g. mor goch â **th**ân gyda / efo **ch**yllell tua **th**ri o'r gloch

Priod ddulliau gydag arddodiaid — Idioms

Ar

arna i arnat ti arno fe/fo arni hi arnon ni arnoch chi arnyn nhw	Mae hiraeth arna i. — *I'm homesick.* Roedd hiraeth arno fe / fo. — *He was homesick.* Mae ofn …arna i. — *I'm afraid of…* Hefyd – afiechyd (illness) Mae annwyd arna i. — *I have a cold.* Oes peswch arnat ti? — *Have you got a cough?* Does dim gwres arni hi. — *She hasn't got a temperature.*

Gan / Gyda

Gan	Gyda	Idiomau
gen i gen ti / gennyt ti ganddo fe / fo ganddi hi gennyn ni gennych chi ganddyn nhw	'da fi 'da ti 'da fe 'da hi 'da ni 'da chi 'da nhw	Mae'n ddrwg gen i - I'm sorry Mae'n ddrwg 'da fi Mae'n gas gen i… - I hate Mae'n gas 'da fi... Mae'n well gen i… - I prefer Mae'n well 'da fi… + salwch (tost) Mae gwddw tost gen i. — *I have a sore throat.* Mae cefn tost 'da fe. — *He has backache.* Mae pen tost ganddi hi. — *She's got a headache.*

Y ferf “bod” — The verb “to be”

Amser Presennol — Present Tense

	?	Negyddol
Dw i *Rydw i / Rwy’n* - I am	Ydw i?	Dw i ddim *Dydw i ddim*
Rwyt ti - you are	Wyt ti?	Dwyt ti ddim
Mae e / o - he is	Ydy e / o?	Dydy e / o ddim
Mae hi - she is	Ydy hi?	Dydy hi ddim
Rydyn ni *Ry’n ni* - we are	Ydyn ni?	Dydyn ni ddim *Dy’n ni ddim*
Rydych chi - you are	Ydych chi?	Dydych chi ddim
Maen nhw - they are	Ydyn nhw?	Dydyn nhw ddim

e.g. Dw i’n hoffi darllen.
Mae hi’n cerdded.
Mae o’n chwarae pêl-droed.

OND

Dim yn / ’n o flaen *(before)* eisiau:
e.g. Mae hi eisiau bwyd.
Dw i eisiau mynd allan.

I ateb cwestiynau — To answer questions

Wyt ti’n...?	Ydw, dw i’n… Nac ydw, dw i ddim yn…
Ydy e / o’n…?	Ydy, mae e / o’n … Nac ydy dydy e / o ddim yn….
Ydyn ni’n…?	Ydyn, rydyn ni’n… Nac ydyn, dydyn ni ddim yn…
Ydych chi’n… (plural)	Ydyn, rydyn ni’n… Nac ydyn, dydyn ni ddim yn…
Ydyn nhw’n….?	Ydyn, maen nhw… Nac ydyn, dydyn nhw ddim yn…

Amser Perffaith — Perfect Tense

	?	Negyddol
Dw i wedi - I have	Ydw i wedi? - Have I?	Dw i ddim wedi - I haven't
Rwyt ti wedi - You have	Wyt ti wedi? - Have you?	Dwyt ti ddim wedi - You haven't
Mae e / o wedi - He has	Ydy e / o wedi? - Has he?	Dydy e ddim wedi - He hasn't

e.g. Dw i wedi gorffen.
Rydyn ni wedi peintio llun.

Dw i wedi bod – I have been

e.g. Wyt ti wedi bod i Gaerdydd? *Have you been to Cardiff?*
Mae e wedi bod yn chwarae yn y parc. *He has been playing in the park.*

Amser Amherffaith — Imperfect Tense

	?	Negyddol
Roeddwn i / *R'on i* - I was	Oeddwn i?	Doeddwn i ddim
Roeddet ti - You were	Oeddet ti?	Doeddet ti ddim
Roedd e / o - He was	Oedd e?	Doedd e / o ddim
Roedd hi - She was	Oedd hi?	Doedd hi ddim
Roedden ni - We were	Oedden ni?	Doedden ni ddim
Roeddech chi - You were	Oeddech chi?	Doeddech chi ddim
Roedden nhw - They were	Oedden nhw?	Doedden nhw ddim

e.g. Roedd hi'n braf ddoe. *It was fine yesterday.*
Oedd hi'n bwrw glaw? Nac oedd. *Was it raining? No.*

I ateb cwestiynau — To answer questions

Oeddet ti….?	Oeddwn, roeddwn i… Nac oeddwn, doeddwn i ddim…
Oedd e / o…?	Oedd, roedd e / o Nac oedd, doedd e / o ddim…
Oedden ni….?	Oedden, roedden ni… Nac oedden, doedden ni ddim...
Oeddech chi…? (plural)	Oedden / Nac oedden...
Oedden nhw….?	Oedden, roedden nhw… Nac oedden, doedden nhw ddim...

Dyfodol/Presennol Arferiadol — The Future/Present Habitual

	?	Negyddol
Bydda i - I will/shall Byddi di - You will Bydd e/o - He will Bydd hi - She will Byddwn ni - We will Byddwch chi - You will Byddan nhw - They will	Fydda i? (Question mutates) Fyddi di? Fydd e/o? Fydd hi? Fyddwn ni? Fyddwch chi? Fyddan nhw?	Fydda i ddim (Negative mutates) Fyddi di ddim Fydd e/o ddim Fydd hi ddim Fyddwn ni ddim Fyddwch chi ddim Fyddan nhw ddim

In the Present Habitual:

e.g. Faint o'r gloch fyddi di'n codi? *What time do you get up? (usually)*
Bydda i'n siopa ar nos Wener. *I shop on Friday evening. (usually / every Friday)*

I ateb cwestiynau — To answer questions

Fyddi di…?	Bydda, bydda i… Na fydda, fydda i ddim…
Fydd e/o…?	Bydd, bydd e/o… Na fydd, fydd _____ddim…
Fyddan nhw…?	Byddan, byddan nhw… Na fyddan, fyddan nhw ddim...

Hoffwn i / Dylwn i — I would like / I should, I ought to

	?	Negyddol
Hoffwn i / Dylwn i Hoffet ti Hoffai e/o Hoffai hi Hoffen ni Hoffech chi Hoffen nhw	Hoffwn i? / **Dd**ylwn i? Hoffet ti? Hoffai e/o? Hoffai hi? Hoffen ni? Hoffech chi? Hoffen nhw?	Hoffwn i ddim / **Dd**ylwn i ddim Hoffet ti ddim Hoffai e/o ddim Hoffai hi ddim Hoffen ni ddim Hoffech chi ddim Hoffen nhw ddim

Hoffwn i + soft mutation Dylwn i	Hoffwn i **g**offi. Hoffet ti **f**ynd i'r sinema? Dylwn i **f**ynd.
But not in the negative	Hoffen ni ddim <u>b</u>yw yn y wlad. Ddylai e ddim <u>rh</u>edeg.

There is a soft mutation in the question and negative form:

e.g. **Dd**ylwn i brynu blodau? *Should I buy flowers?*
Ddylai e ddim chwarae rygbi. *He shouldn't play rubgy.*

Yr Amser Gorffennol — The Past Tense

Berfau rheolaidd	Regular verbs
Cerddais i Cerddaist ti Cerddodd e / o Cerddodd hi Cerddon ni Cerddoch chi Cerddon nhw	Terfyniadau'r amser gorffennol Past tense verb endings ***Singular*** — - ais i, - aist ti, - odd e / o, - odd hi ***Plural*** — - on ni, - och chi, - on nhw e.e. Darllenais i. *I read.* Cerddon nhw. *They walked.* Past tense + soft mutation of **object** of the verb. e.g. Gwisgais i <u>dd</u>illad newydd. *I wore new clothes.*

Berfau afreolaidd — Irregular verbs

Mynd	Dod	Gwneud	Cael
Es i	Des i	Gwnes i	Ces i
Est ti	Dest ti	Gwnest ti	Cest ti
Aeth e / o	Daeth e / o	Gwnaeth e / o	Cafodd e / o
Aeth hi	Daeth hi	Gwnaeth hi	Cafodd hi
Aethon ni	Daethon ni	Gwnaethon ni	Cawson ni
Aethoch chi	Daethoch chi	Gwnaethoch chi	Cawsoch chi
Aethon nhw	Daethon nhw	Gwnaethon nhw	Cawson nhw

Cwestiynau yn y gorffennol — Questions using the past tense

Brynaist ti'r llyfr?	*Did you buy the book?*	Soft mutation in the question
Dynnaist ti lun?	*Did you draw a picture?*	
Gest ti frechdanau?	*Did you have sandwiches?*	Answer - **Do / Naddo**
Fwytaist ti dy ginio?	*Did you eat your dinner?*	
Ddarllenoch chi'r stori?	*Did you read the story?*	
<u>W</u>elodd e'r ffilm?	*Did he see the film?*	

adeiladu - to build
adio - to add
agor - to open
argraffu - to print
arllwys - to pour (SW)
arnofio - to float
arogli - to smell

beicio - to cycle
blasu - to taste
blodeuo - to flower
bwyta - to eat
byw - to live

cael - to have
canu - to sing
casglu - to collect
cerdded - to walk
clapio - to clap
clicio - to click
clywed - to hear
codi - to get up
cofrestru - to register
coginio - to cook
colli - to loose
costio - to cost
croesi - to cross
cropian - to crawl
cuddio - to hide
cyfrif - to count
cymysgu - to mix
cyrraedd - to arrive
cysgu - to sleep
cysylltu - to link

chwarae - to play
chwilio am - to look for

dal - to catch
darllen - to read
dawnsio - to dance
dechrau - to start
defnyddio - to use
dewis - to choose

diffodd - to switch off
digwydd - to happen
dilyn - to follow
disgrifio - to describe
dod - to come
dringo - to climb
dysgu - to learn

edrych ar - to look at
eisiau - to want
eistedd - to sit
ennill - to win

ffurfio - to form

gadael - to leave
glanhau - to clean
gludo - to glue
golchi - to wash
gorffen - to finish
gweithio - to work
gwisgo - to wear
gwisgo lan - to dress up (SW)
gwisgo i fyny (NW)
gwneud - to do, make
gwrando - to listen
gwylio - to watch

hau - to sow
helpu - to help
hoffi - to like

labelu - to label

llenwi - to fill
lluosi - to multiply
llusgo - to drag

meddwl - to think
merlota - to ride
mwynhau - to enjoy
mynd - to go
mynd â - to take

neidio - to jump
nofio - to swim

pysgota - to fish
peintio - to paint
perfformio - to perform
perthyn - to be related
plannu - to plant
plygu - to fold
prynu - to buy
pwyso - to weigh/press

rhannu - to share
rhedeg - to run
rhoi - to give/put

sblasio - to splash
sefyll - to stand
sgipio - to skip
siarad - to talk
siopa - to shop
stopio - to stop
suddo - to sink
sychu - to dry
symud - to move

tacluso - to tidy
taflu - to throw
teimlo - to feel
teipio - to type
teithio - to travel
torri - to cut
trefnu - to arrange
tyfu - to grow
tynnu - to pull
tynnu llun - to draw a picture
tywallt - to pour (NW)

yfed - to drink
ysgrifennu - to write
ysgwyd - to shake

Ti / Chi — You – singular / plural

Cwestiynau		Questions
	Ti	**Chi**
Are you ready?	Wyt ti'n barod?	Ydych chi'n barod?
Can I / May I? Yes / No (sing)	Ga i? Cei / Na chei.	Gawn ni? Cewch / Na chewch
Do you have a picture of a cook?	Oes gen ti lun cogydd?	Oes gennych chi lun cogydd?
Do you have a picture of a doctor?	Oes llun doctor 'da ti?	Oes llun doctor 'da chi?
Do you have a teacher?	Oes gen ti athrawes?	Oes athrawes 'da chi?
Do you have the farmer?	Ydy'r ffermwr 'da ti?	Ydy'r ffermwr 'da chi?
Do you like?	Wyt ti'n hoffi…?	Ydych chi'n hoffi…?
Do you want?	Wyt ti eisiau…?	Ydych chi eisiau…?
How are you going?	Sut wyt ti'n mynd?	Sut ydych chi'n mynd?
How much / many do you want?	Faint wyt ti eisiau?	Faint ydych chi eisiau?
What are you doing?	Beth wyt ti'n wneud?	Beth ydych chi'n wneud?
What can you do?	Beth wyt ti'n gallu wneud?	Beth ydych chi'n gallu wneud?
What can you hear?	Beth wyt ti'n gallu glywed?	Beth ydych chi'n gallu glywed?
What can you see?	Beth wyt ti'n gallu weld?	Beth ydych chi'n gallu weld?
What do you hear?	Beth wyt ti'n glywed?	Beth ydych chi'n glywed?
What do you see?	Beth wyt ti'n weld?	Beth ydych chi'n weld?
When are you going?	Pryd wyt ti'n mynd?	Pryd ydych chi'n mynd?
Where are you going?	Ble wyt ti'n mynd?	Ble ydych chi'n mynd?
Where do you live?	Ble wyt ti'n byw?	Ble ydych chi'n byw?
Who do you like?	Pwy wyt ti'n hoffi?	Pwy ydych chi'n hoffi?
Why do you want...?	Pam wyt ti eisiau…?	Pam ydych chi eisiau…?

Gorchmynion — Commands

	Ti	Chi
Arrange!	Trefna!	Trefnwch!
Be careful!	Bydd yn ofalus!	Byddwch yn ofalus!
Catch!	Dal! / Dalia!	Daliwch!
Clap!	Clapia!	Clapiwch!
Click!	Clicia!	Cliciwch!
Climb!	Dringa!	Dringwch!
Come! (SW)	Dere!	Dewch!
Come! (NW)	Tyrd!	Dewch!
Count!	Cyfra! / Rhifa!	Cyfrwch! / Rhifwch!
Cut!	Torra!	Torrwch!
Drag!	Llusga!	Llusgwch!
Draw a picture.	Tynna lun.	Tynnwch lun.
Drop!	Gollynga!	Gollyngwch!
Feel!	Teimla!	Teimlwch!
Form! / Make!	Ffurfia! / Llunia!	Ffurfiwch! / Lluniwch!
Go! (SW)	Cer!	Ewch!
Go! (NW)	Dos!	Ewch!
Listen!	Gwranda!	Gwrandewch!
Look!	Edrycha!	Edrychwch!
Make a pattern.	Gwna batrwm.	Gwnewch batrwm.
Mix the paint.	Cymysga'r paent.	Cymysgwch y paent.
Move!	Symuda!	Symudwch!
Play!	Chwaraea!	Chwaraewch!
Pour the water.	Arllwysa'r dŵr.	Arllwyswch y dŵr.
Press! / Weigh!	Pwysa!	Pwyswch!
Print!	Argraffa!	Argraffwch!
Put the duck on the water.	Rho'r hwyaden ar y dŵr.	Rhowch yr hwyaden ar y dŵr.
Read!	Darllena!	Darllenwch!
Roll!	Rholia!	Rholiwch!
Run!	Rheda!	Rhedwch!
Sing with me.	Cana gyda fi / Cana efo fi.	Canwch gyda fi /Canwch efo fi.
Sing!	Cana!	Canwch!
Sit!	Eistedda!	Eisteddwch!
Skip!	Sgipia!	Sgipiwch!
Start!	Dechreua!	Dechreuwch!
Stop!	Stopia!	Stopiwch!
Switch off!	Diffodda!	Diffoddwch!
Take your coat off.	Tynna / Tyn dy got.	Tynnwch eich cot.
Tidy up!	Taclusa!	Tacluswch!
Turn!	Tro!	Trowch!
Type!	Teipia!	Teipiwch!
Throw!	Tafla!	Taflwch!
Use!	Defnyddia!	Defnyddiwch!
Walk!	Cerdda!	Cerddwch!
Wash your hands.	Golcha / Golch dy ddwylo.	Golchwch eich dwylo.
Wear your coat.	Gwisga dy got.	Gwisgwch eich cot.
Write!	Ysgrifenna!	Ysgrifennwch!

Cwestiynau	**Questions**

Oes? / Ydy?

Oes llyfr ar y bwrdd? Is there **a** book on the table? (indefinite article – a)

Oes - Yes
Nac oes - No

Ydy'r llyfr ar y bwrdd? Is **the** book on the table? (+ definite article)

Ydy - Yes
Nac ydy - No

Ydy Gareth yn yr ysgol? Ydy / Nac ydy

Ble? - Where?

e.g. Ble mae Dafydd?

Beth? - What?

e.g. Beth ydy hwn? – What's this?

Beth mae e / o'n **f**wyta? But Mae e / o'n **b**wyta afal.
Beth mae Jen yn **g**ael? Mae hi'n **c**ael cacen i de.

↖ Soft mutation in the question.

Pwy? - Who?

e.g. Pwy ydy e?
Pwy sy'n siarad?

Pa? - Which? + soft mutation

e.g. Pa **l**yfr wyt ti'n hoffi?
Pa **dd**illad wyt ti'n gwisgo?
Pa **dd**iwrnod ydy hi heddiw?

Sut + noun + soft mutation - What kind of?

e.g. Sut <u>w</u>allt sy 'da fe / ganddo fo?
Sut **d**ŷ sy 'da ti / gen ti?

Sut + verb - How?

e.g. Sut mae hi'n mynd?
Sut wyt ti'n teimlo?

Sawl? + singular noun - How Many? e.g. Sawl bachgen sy yn y dosbarth? Sawl cownter sy ar y bwrdd?
Faint o? + plural noun - How many? e.g. Faint o **f**echgyn sy yn y dosbarth? o + soft mutation Faint o **g**ownteri sy ar y bwrdd?
Ga i? - May I have? + soft mutation e.g. Ga i **g**reision? Ga i **b**apur newydd?