

GWERS 127

CYFLWYNYDD: CENNARD DAVIES

NOD: Disgrifio pobl - adolygu'r ansoddeiriau.

Geirfa

tal	-	tall	byr	-	short
tew	-	fat	tenau	-	thin
gwan	-	weak	cryf	-	strong
golau	-	fair	tywyll	-	dark
deallus	-	intelligent	hapus	-	happy
difrifol	-	serious	trist	-	sad
pert SW	-	pretty	tlws	-	pretty
golygus	-	handsome	prydfferth	-	beautiful
twp	-	stupid	galluog	-	able, clever
menyw f	-	lady, woman	dynes NW f	-	lady, woman
dyn	-	man	person	-	person
adsoddeiriau	-	adjectives			
iawn	-	very	eitha(f)	-	quite
Pa fath o?	-	What kind of?			
adolygu	-	to revise			

RHAN 1

1. Patrymau

Pa fath o fachgen ydy Rhys?
- What kind of boy is Rhys?

Mae e'n fachgen tal, tywyll.
- He's a tall, dark boy.

Pa fath o ferch oedd Alys?
- What kind of girl was Alys?

Roedd hi'n ferch dal, olau.
- She was a tall, pretty girl.

Mae Tom yn dal.

- Tom is tall.

Roedd Mair yn denau.

- Mary was thin.

Fe fydd e'n gryf.

- He'll be strong.

2. You know that the adjective normally follows the noun in Welsh - as happens in many other European languages

bachgen **tal** - a **tall** boy

dyn **tew** - a **fat** man

Mae Tom yn fachgen tal.

- Tom is tall.

Mae e'n fachgen tal, tywyll.

- He's a tall, dark boy.

After singular, feminine noun, the adjective undergoes a Soft Mutation

merch **dal** - a tall girl

menyw / dynes **dew** - a fat woman

Mae Rachel yn **ferch dal**.

- Rachel is a **tall girl**.

Roedd Mrs Jones yn **fenyw olau**.

- Mrs Jones was a **fair lady**.

3. Don't forget that after the verb 'to be' we must use the linking 'yn', which causes a Soft Mutation

It comes in front of the noun

Mae John **yn ddyn** tal.

Roedd Mair **yn ferch** denau.

Fe fydd e'n fachgen cryf.

Or immediately in front of the adjective:

Mae John **yn dal**.
Roedd Mair **yn denau**.
Fe fydd e'n **gryf**.

4. **Pa fath o What kind / sort of?**

This pattern is followed by **ydy, oedd** or **fydd**

Pa fath o fachgen **ydy** Bryn?
Pa fath o ferch **oedd** hi?
Pa fath o ddyn **fydd** e?

Remember the Soft Mutation after 'o'

RHAN 2

1. **iawn - very**

This follows the adjective

yn dal **iawn** - **very** tall
yn ddeallus **iawn** - **very** intelligent

Mae Tom yn ddeallus **iawn**.
- Tom is **very** intelligent.

Roedd Mary'n brydferth **iawn**.
- Mary was **very** beautiful.

Ydy e'n alluog **iawn**?
- Is he **very** clever?

Dydy Siân ddim yn hapus **iawn**.
- Siân isn't **very** happy.

2. eithaf - quite

This comes immediately in front of the adjective and causes no mutation.

yn eitha' tal	-	quite tall
yn eitha' galluog	-	quite clever
yn ferch eitha' pert	-	quite a pretty girl
yn dilyn eitha' byr	-	quite a short man

Mae hi'n **eitha'** pert / tlws.
- She's **quite** pretty.

Roedd e'n edrych yn **eitha'** difrifol.
- He was looking **quite** serious.

Mae Sam yn fachgen **eitha'** cryf.
- Sam is **quite** a strong boy.

Roedden nhw'n blant **eitha'** deallus.
- They were **quite** intelligent children.

3. When adjectives are used alone (without a preceding noun) we use 'yn' in front of each one

Mae hi'n dal ac **yn** denau.
- She's tall and thin.

Roedd Tom **yn** dal, **yn** dywyll ac **yn** olygus.
- Tom was tall, dark and handsome.

When the noun is used, then all we need to do is list the adjectives

Mae hi'n ferch **dal, denau, olau**.
- She's a **tall, thin, fair** girl.

Mae hi'n ferch **dal, brydferth**.
- She's a **tall, beautiful** girl.

Roedd hi'n wraig **dywyll, denau**.
- She was a **dark, thin** woman.

