

GWERS 132

CYFLWYNYDD: BASIL DAVIES

NOD: Adolygu Amser Dyfodol y ferf 'bod' - parhad.

Geirfa

recordio	-	to record	hyfforddi	-	to train
cael	-	to have	gwneud	-	to do
darllen	-	to read	mwynhau	-	to enjoy
hwyr-	late	cynnar	-	early	
cyffrous	-	exciting	cynharach	-	earlier
fel teulu	-	as a family	am dro	-	for a walk
fel arfer	-	usually	rhywbeth	-	something
heno-	tonight	yfory		-	tomorrow
dros y Sul	-	over the weekend	nifer	-	several
wedyn	-	afterwards tua		-	about
i frecwast	-	for breakfast	i ginio	-	for lunch
i de	-	for tea	i swper	-	for supper
ci	-	dog	cŏn	-	dogs
gwaith cartref	-	homework gwely	-	-	bed

RHAN 1

1. Revise the question forms

Fyddda' i?	-	Will I be?
Fyddi di?	-	Will you be?
Fydd John?	-	Will John be?
Fydd hi / e(o)?	-	Will she / he be?
Fyddwn ni?	-	Will we be?
Fyddwch chi?	-	Will you be?
Fyddan nhw?	-	Will they be?

Fyddi di'n hyfforddi yfory?
- **Will you be** training tomorrow?

Fydd dy wraig yn gweithio ddydd Sadwrn?

- **Will your wife be** working on Saturday?

Fydd dy blant yn mynd i'r ysgol yr wythnos nesa'?

- **Will your children be** going to school next week?

Fyddwn ni'n recordio nos yfory?

- **Will we be** recording tomorrow night?

Fydd Cennard yn y gêm?

- **Will Cennard be** in the match?

2. You'll remember that the 'Yes / No' replies are conveyed by using the verb forms

Bydda' (Yes, I'll be)

Na fydda' (No, I won't be)

Byddi (Yes, you'll be)

Na fyddi (No, you won't be)

Bydd (Yes, he / she / it will be)

Na fydd (No, he / she / it won't be)

Byddwn (Yes, we will be)

Na fyddwn (No, we won't be)

Byddwch (Yes, you will be)

Na fyddwch, (No you won't be)

Byddan (Yes, they will be)

Na fyddan (No, they won't be)

Fyddi di'n hyfforddi yfory?

- Bydda' / Na fydda'.

Fydd dy wraig yn gweithio ddydd Sadwrn?

- Bydd / Na fydd.

Fydd dy blant yn mynd i'r ysgol yr wythnos nesaf?

- Byddan / Na fyddan.

Fyddwn ni'n recordio nos yfory?

- Byddwn / Na fyddwn.

Fydd Cennard yn y gêm?

- Bydd / Na fydd.

3. Note in particular the YES/NO replies when the question involves more

than one person / thing. The 'them' form of the reply is given, even though the question form uses the third person singular.

Fydd y **bechgyn** yn y parti?
- **Byddan** / Na **fyddan**.

Fydd **John a Mair** yn y tŷ.
- **Byddan** / Na **fyddan**.

RHAN 2

1. Note once again that when the '**Beth?**' question is asked the word '**ei**' precedes the action word and the '**ei**' causes a Soft Mutation to that action word.

Be aware, however, that in speech the '**ei**' element is hardly heard but the Soft Mutation it causes is crucial.

Beth fyddi di'n (**ei**) **fwyta**
- What will you be eating?

Beth fydd y plant yn (**ei**) **wneud** heno?
- What will the children be doing tonight?

Beth fydd y plant yn (**ei**) **wneud** yfory?
- What will the children be doing tomorrow?

Beth fydd di'n (**ei**) **gael** i swper i heno?
- What will you be having for supper tonight?

Beth fydd dy wraig yn (**ei**) **ddarllen** yfory?
- What will your wife be reading tomorrow?

Beth fyddwch chi fel teulu'n (**ei**) **wneud** dros y Sul?
- What will you as a family be doing over the weekend?

2. Note that to convey 'for meals' the key word is 'i'

i frecwast, **i** ginio, **i** de, **i** swper

Beth fydd di'n (ei) gael **i swper** i heno?

- What will you be having **for supper** tonight?

Fe fydda' i'n cael porc **i ginio** yfory.

- I'll be having pork **for dinner** tomorrow.