

GWERS 74

CYFLWYNYDD: BASIL DAVIES

NOD: Disgrifio digwyddiad yn y gorffennol (past).

Geirfa

stopio	-	to stop	digwydd	-	to happen
cael	-	to have	diffodd	-	to extinguish
disgrifio	-	to describe	bwrw	-	to hit
dechrau	-	to start	(i mewn i)		
achosi	-	to cause	clywed (am)	-	to hear (about)
torri	-	to break	darllen (am)	-	to read (about)
dwyn, dwgyd	-	to steal	ymweld â	-	to visit
cwrdd â	-	to meet	mynd i weld	-	to go and see
damwain f	-	accident	lori f	-	lorry
difrod	-	damage	ffatri f	-	factory
goleuadau	-	lights	niwed	-	injury
tân	-	fire	digwyddiad	-	incident
rhywun	-	someone	neb	-	no-one
lladrad	-	theft	lleidr	-	thief
lladron	-	thieves	teledu	-	television
fideo	-	video	malwod	-	snails
ateb	-	answer	adeiladau	-	buildings
rhan	-	part	pethau	-	things
fandaliaid	-	vandals			
i mewn	-	in	i mewn i	-	into
llawer o (hen) bethau	-	lots of (old) things			
o bob rhan o Gymru	-	from all parts of Wales			
dyna'r tro cyntaf	-	that is/was the first time			
ar gyrion. . .	-	on the outskirts of . . .			
y tŷ drws nesaf	-	the house next door			
y pethau arferol	-	the usual things			
ac yn y blaen	-	and so on / etc			

y frigâd dân	- the fire brigade
y dynion tân	- the firemen
nam trydanol	- electrical fault
swyddfa'r rheolwr	- the manager's office
cefn y car	- the rear of the car
ychydig o sioc	- a little (bit of a) shock
llawer o ddifrod	- a lot of damage
diolch byth	- thank goodness
ar y pryd	- at the time

RHAN 1

1. Naturally, we use the concise Past Tense verb forms to describe an incident which has already happened

Here are some typical sentences which might be used when talking about an accident

Fe ges i ddamwain.
- I **had** an accident.

Beth **ddigwyddodd**?
- What **happened**?

Fe fwrodd lori i mewn i fy nghar (i).
- A lorry **struck** / **hit** my car.

Gest ti niwed? - Naddo, diolch byth.
- Were you injured? (**Did you have** an injury?) - No, thank goodness.

Gafodd y car ddifrod? - Do, ychydig.
- Was the car damaged? (**Did the car have** damage?) - Yes, a little.

Fe ges i ychydig o sioc.
- I **had** a little (bit of) shock.

Stopiodd e? - Naddo.
- **Did it / he stop?** - No.

2. Sgwrs

- A. Fe ges i ddamwain ddydd Sadwrn.
B. Beth ddigwyddodd?
A. Fe stopiais i wrth y goleuadau yn y Stryd Fawr ac fe fwrodd car i mewn i fi.
B. Gest ti niwed?
A. Naddo, diolch byth, ond fe ges i ychydig bach o sioc. Ond fe gafodd y car lawer o ddifrod.

3. The topic here is a fire - 'tân'

Ddarllenoch chi am y tân yn y Bala?
- **Did you read** about the fire in Bala?

Glywoch chi am y tân yn Stryd y Castell?
- **Did you hear** about the fire in Castle Street?

Pwy **welodd** y tân?
- Who **saw** the fire?

Sut **dechreuodd** y tân?
- How **did** the fire **start**?

Nam trydanol **ddechreuodd** y tân.
- An electrical fault **started** the fire.

Gafodd rhywun niwed?
- Was someone injured? (**Did** someone **get** and injury?)

Fe achosodd y tân lawer o ddifrod.
- The fire **caused** a lot of damage.

Pwy **ddiffoddodd** e (o)?
- Who **put it out** / **extinguished** it?

4. Sgwrs

- A. Glywoch chi am y tân yn y ffatri?
B. Naddo, beth ddigwyddodd?
A. Fe achosodd nam trydanol dân yn swyddfa'r rheolwr.
B. Gafodd rhywun niwed?
A. Naddo, diolch byth, doedd (dim) neb yn y ffatri ar y pryd.

- B. Beth am y ffatri?
 A. Fe ddaeth y dynion tân ac fe ddiffoddon nhw'r tân yn eitha' cyflym. Ond fe achosodd e lawer o ddifrod.

5. The irregular verb 'cael' is used a lot, so make sure you know the Past Tense forms

Fe **ges i** ddamwain.
 Fe **ges i** ychydig o sioc.
Gest ti niwed?
Gafodd y car ddifrod?
Gafodd rhywun niwed?

Gafodd rhywun . . - Did someone receive (have) . . .?

This is a useful question to ask

Gafodd rhywun niwed?
 - Did someone receive an injury? (i.e. Was anyone / someone injured?)

Remember that in Welsh the word 'rhywun' is used to convey both 'someone' and 'anyone'

6. Remember that the **direct object** of a 'short' verb (i.e. one where endings are added to the stem - as in the Past Tense) undergoes a Soft Mutation

Fe ges i **ddamwain**.
 Fe gafodd y car **lawer** o ddifrod.
 Gafodd y car **ddifrod**?

7. Notice that the stem of the verbs 'digwydd' and 'diffodd' consist of the whole word

Beth **ddigwyddodd**?
Ddigwyddodd rhywbeth?
 Pwy **ddiffoddodd** e (o)?
Ddiffoddon nhw'r tân?

You've seen this before in verbs such as

siarad, darllen, eistedd, gofyn, edrych, gorffen

8. 'stopio' is a well established Welsh word by now - and as with any verb which ends in -io, we keep the 'i' in the stem

stopi-

Fe / Mi **stopia**is i.

Fe / Mi **stopio**dd e(o).

Stopiodd y lori ddim.

9. Remember the Soft Mutation after 'Pwy?' and 'Beth?'

Pwy **w**elodd y tân?

Pwy **dd**iffoddodd y tân?

Beth **dd**igwyddodd?

10. You know that when we wish to emphasize a particular fact, we can place it at the beginning of the sentence in Welsh

Nam trydanol achosodd y tân.

- It was **an electrical fault** that caused the fire.

Fandaliaid ddechreuodd y tân.

- It was **vandals** who started the fire.

You've seen this before in sentences such as

Nigel ydw i.

Yng Nghaerdydd rydw i'n byw.

RHAN 2

1. This time the topic discussed is a theft - 'lladrad'

Fe dorrodd lladron i mewn i'r tŷ drws nesaf.

- Thieves broke into the house next door.

Sut torron nhw i mewn?

- How did they break in?

Beth ddwgon nhw?

- What did they steal?

Fe ddwgon nhw lawer o bethau - teledu, fideo, ac yn y blaen.

- They stole many things - tv, video, and so on.

2. Sgwrs

A. Glywaist ti am y lladrad yn nhŷ Mr a Mrs Puw?

B. Naddo, pryd?

A. Nos Iau diwetha'.

B. Beth ddigwyddodd?

A. Roedd Mr a Mrs Puw allan ac fe dorrodd lladron i mewn.

B. Beth ddwgon nhw?

A. Y pethau arferol - teledu, fideo, ac yn y blaen.

3. We could discuss a visit or a day out

Fe aethon ni i ymweld â'r Amgueddfa Werin.

- We went to visit The Folk Museum.

Beth weloch chi?

- What did you see?

Fe welon ni lawer o hen bethau.

- We saw many old things.

Dyna'r tro cyntaf i ni ymweld â Sain Ffagan.

- That was the first time for us to visit St Fagan.

Fwynheuoeh chi? - Do, yn fawr iawn.

- Did you enjoy? - Yes, very much.

4. Sgwrs

- A. Fe ffoniais i chi ddoe, ond ches i ddim ateb.
B. Naddo, fe aethon ni i ymweld â'r Amgueddfa Werin, yn Sain Ffagan.
A. Fwynheueoch chi?
B. Yn fawr iawn, dyna'r tro cyntaf i ni ymweld â Sain Ffagan.
A. Beth weloch chi?
B. Fe welon ni lawer o hen adeiladau a hen bethau o bob rhan o Gymru, ac wrth gwrs, fe gwrddon ni â llawer o bobl.

5. Notice how the verb 'torri' can be extended

torri	-	to break
torri i mewn	-	to break in
torri i mewn i . . .	-	to break into . . .

Mae lladron wedi **torri i mewn i'r** swyddfa.
- Thieves have **broken into** the office.

Sut **torron** nhw **i mewn**?
- How did they **break in**?

6. Once again remember the Soft Mutation in the **direct object** of a 'short' verb

Fe ddwgon nhw **gar**.
Fe ddwgodd y lleidr **deledu**.
Mi welon ni **lawer** o hen bethau.

7. Notice that in Welsh we **always** use '**â**' with the following two verbs i.e. we 'visit' or 'meet' **with** people. (The Americans have copied the Welsh pattern in this regard!!)

ymweld â (ag)	-	to visit
cwrdd â (ag)	-	to meet

Fe aethon ni i **ymweld â** Thŵr Eiffel.
- We went **to visit** the Eiffel Tower.

Mi **gwrddais** i â John yn y parc.
- **I met** John in the parc.

8. Dyna'r tro cyntaf - That is / was the first time

followed by -

i fi / mi...	-	for me to...
i / chi...	-	for you to...
i Tom / Mair...	-	for Tom / Mair to...
iddo fe(fo)...	-	for him to...
iddi hi...	-	for her to
i ni...	-	for us to
iddyn nhw...	-	for them to...

Dyna'r tro cyntaf i ni weld Tŵr Eiffel.
- **That's the first time for us to** see the Eiffel Tower.

Dyna'r tro cynta' i fi fwyta malwod
- **That's the first time for me to** eat snails.

9. hen - old

This is one of only four or five adjectives which **precede** the noun in Welsh. In doing so, it causes a Soft Mutation

hen b ethau	-	old things
hen g ar	-	an old car
hen dd illad	-	old clothes