

GWERS 75

CYFLWYNYDD: CENNARD DAVIES

NOD: Mynegi barn trwy ddefnyddio 'bod'. (Expressing an opinion by using 'that').

Geirfa

dymunol	-	pleasant	cas	-	nasty
caedig	-	kind	(y)styfnig	-	stubborn
prydfertth	-	beautiful	golygus	-	handsome
perylus	-	dangerous	cyfforddus	-	comfortable
cyfeillgar	-	friendly	cyfleus	-	convenient
canolog	-	central	diarffordd	-	remote
gwych	-	splendid, excellent	diflas	-	miserable, boring
diddorol	-	interesting	anniddorol	-	uninteresting
doniol	-	humorous	cyffrous	-	exciting
ardderchog	-	excellent	gwael	-	poor (quality)
siŵr	-	sure	sicr	-	certain
trist	-	sad	uchel	-	high
plismon	-	policeman	chwaraewr	-	player
cyfreithiwr	-	solicitor	rheolwr	-	manager
gweithiwr	-	worker, workman	gweithiwr ffatri	-	factory worker
athro	-	teacher	athrawes f	-	female teacher
dyn	-	man	menyw	-	woman
merch	-	girl	dynes N.W.	-	woman
llanc	-	youth	meddyg	-	doctor
ffilm(iau) f	-	film(s)	gêm(au) f	-	game(s), match(es)
safon(au)	-	standard(s)	rhaglen(ni) f	-	programme(s)
Norwy	-	Norway	pobl Ffrainc	-	French people
pentref	-	village	gwesty	-	hotel
bwthyn	-	cottage	llew	-	lion

sylweddoli	-	to realize	dweud	-	to say
honni	-	to assert	dweud wrth	-	to tell
		to claim	credu	-	to believe
meddwl	-	to think	gwybod	-	to know (a fact)
mor	-	so			
gan	-	by (a person)			

RHAN 1

1. There is **no** mutation when a verb follows the linking '**yn**'

Mae Tom **yn meddwl**.
- Tom thinks.

Notice the Soft Mutation when anything else (e.g. an adjective) follows this linking '**yn**'

Mae Jane yn **ddymunol**.
- Jane is pleasant.

Roedd Norwy yn **brydferth**.
- Norway was beautiful.

2. When we join two sentences by using '**bod**' - notice that **it takes the place of 'mae'** in the second sentence i.e. it conveys '**that . . . is**'

Mae e'n credu. **Mae** Ann yn gas.
- He believes. Ann is nasty.

Mae e'n credu **bod** Ann yn gas.
- He believes **that** Ann **is** nasty.

Edrychwch ar y brwddegau 'ma - Look at these sentences

Mae Tom yn meddwl **bod Jane** yn ddymunol.

- Tom thinks **that Jane is** pleasant.

Mae Jane yn gwybod **bod Tom** yn 'styfnig.

- Jane knows **that Tom is** stubborn.

Maen nhw'n meddwl **bod Norwy** yn brydferth.

- They think **that Norway is** beautiful.

'Dw i'n sylweddoli **bod y ci**'n beryglus.

- I realize **that the dog is** dangerous.

Ydyn nhw'n honni **bod y pentref** yn ddiarffordd?

- Do they claim **that the village is** remote?

Roedd e'n dweud **bod Gwenda** yn garedig.

- He was saying **that Gwenda was** kind.

'Maen nhw'n dweud' ('They say') is always useful!

Maen nhw'n dweud bod pobl Ffrainc yn gyfeillgar.

- **They say** that the French are friendly.

Maen nhw'n dweud bod Vienna yn hyfryd.

- **They say** that Vienna is lovely.

3. Sentences don't have to be positive. They can be negative, of course

'Dw i **ddim yn meddwl** bod y ffilm yn ddiddorol.

- I **don't think** that the film is interesting.

Doedd Tom ddim yn sylweddoli bod y pentref mor ddiarffordd.

- **Tom didn't** realize that the village was so remote.

'Dydyn nhw **ddim** yn gwybod bod Tim yn yr ysbyty.

- **They don't know** that Tim is in hospital.

4. We can change the **tense** of the sentences by changing the verbs in the first sentence. The word '**bod**' doesn't change.

The part following 'bod' does not change either. It automatically conveys the correct tense in English.

Mae e'n meddwl bod Ann yn ddymunol.
- **He thinks** that Ann **is** pleasant.

Roedd e'n credu bod Siôn yn gas.
- **He thought** that Siôn **was** nasty.

Fe fydd hi'n gweld bod Tom yn olygus.
- **She will see** that Tom **is** handsome.

5. Using '**arfer**' can be useful

Roeddwn i'n **arfer** meddwl bod nwy'n beryglus.
- I **used to** think that gas was dangerous.

Roedd Mary'n **arfer** credu bod Caer yng Mghymru.
- Mary **used to** think / believe that Chester was in Wales.

6. Combine the following sentences using 'bod'

Mae Mary yn credu.
Ydy Tom yn gwybod?
Roedd Dic yn credu.
Fe fyddan nhw'n gweld.
Oedden nhw'n meddwl?

Mae Sam yn olygus.
Mae Jane yn brydferth.
Roedd Emyr yn gas.
Mae Sam yn 'styfnig'.
Roedd Samantha'n garedig.

7. Say something about the following:

y llew; y gwesty; y tŷ; y car; y pentref

RHAN 2

1. Notice that with verbs like 'meddwl', 'credu' and 'gwybod', we use the Imperfect (was) Tense in Welsh to convey the short, concise Past Tense which is used in English.

Roeddwn i'n gwybod	- I knew (<u>lit.</u> I was knowing)
Roedd hi'n credu	- She believed (<u>lit.</u> She was believing)
Roedden nhw'n meddwl	- They thought (<u>lit.</u> They were thinking)

Roedd e'n meddwl bod y ffilm yn gyffrous.
- **He thought** that the film was exciting.

Roeddwn i'n credu bod y safon yn dda.
- **I thought** that the standard was good.

2. It is a very minor point of grammar, but 'bod' mutates to 'fod' after a verb in the **short, concise Past Tense**.

Mae hi'n dweud **bod** y ffilm yn dda.
Roedd hi'n dweud **bod** y ffilm yn dda.
Fe **ddywedodd** hi **fod** y ffilm yn dda.

Fe **honnodd** y dyn **fod** y rhaglen yn wael.
- The man claimed that the programme was poor.

Mi **glywais** i **fod** Tom yn olygus.
- I heard that Tom was handsome.

Fe **sylweddolodd** y llanc **fod** y bws wedi mynd.
- The lad realized that the bus had gone.

Beth glywaist ti am y rhaglen?
- What did you hear about the programme?
Fe glywais i **fod** y rhaglen yn wael.
- I heard that the programme was poor.

As in the Present Tense, 'dweud' is often used in the Past Tense.
We often quote others don't we?

Fe ddywedodd hi fod safon y gêm yn uchel.
- **She said** that the standard of the game was high.

Mi ddywedon nhw fod y gwesy'n ardderchog.
- **They said** that the hotel was excellent.

3. Up to now we've used **adjectives** to complete our sentences. It is also possible
To use **nouns** of course. Just like adjectives, they undergo a Soft Mutation after
'**yn**'.

Roedd hi'n siŵr bod y dyn **yn blismon**.
- She was sure that the man was **a policeman**.

Wyt ti'n meddwl bod y llanc **yn chwaraewr rygbi**?
- Do you think that the lad is **a rugby player**?

'Dw i'n credu bod y fenyw'**n athrawes**.
- I believe that the lady is **a teacher**.

Roedd John yn dweud bod y fenyw'**n gyfreithiwr**.
- John said that the woman was **a solicitor**.

Oeddech chi'n gwybod bod Dewi'**n weithiwr ffatri**?
- Did you know that Dewi was **a factory worker**?

4. Of course, there is no problem about adding an adjective to the noun, to
describe it.

Mi welais i fod Tom yn **chwaraewr rygbi da**.
- I saw that Tom was **a good rugby player**.

Fe ddywedodd Mary fod 'Silence of the Lambs' **yn ffilm drist**.
- Mary said that 'Silence of the Lambs' is **a sad film**.

4. Express an opinion about the following:

y ffilm; y rhaglen; y safon; y gêm; y ddrama

6. Sgwrs

- A. Beth weloch chi yn y theatr?
- B. Drama gan Shakespeare.
- A. Pa ddrama?
- B. 'Hamlet'. 'Dw i'n meddwl **bod** Shakespeare yn wych.
- A. Mae fy ngwraig yn credu **bod** Shakespeare yn wych hefyd ond mae'n gas 'da fi'r theatr. 'Dw i'n hoff iawn o ffilmiau.
- B. Fe glywais i **fod** ffilm dda yn yr Odeon yr wythnos 'ma.
- A. Oes! Fe ddywedodd fy ffrind **fod** Tom Cruise yn ardderchog a **bod** y stori'n ddiddorol iawn.

