

## GWERS 89

### CYFLWYNYDD: CENNARD DAVIES

**NOD:** Siarad am bethau yn yr Amser Gorberffaith (Talking of things we had done - i.e. The Pluperfect Tense)

#### Geirfa

torri'r lawnt	-to mow the lawn	casglu	-	to gather, collect
dwstio	-to dust	golchi	-	to wash
gwaredu	-to get rid of	sgwrio	-	to scrub
ysmygu	-to smoke	gwerthu	-	to sell
tacluso	-to tidy	symud	-	to move
aros	-to stay	cwympto	-	to fall
penderfynu	-to decide	cytuno (i)	-	to agree (to)
gwrthod	-to refuse	gorffen	-	to finish
gwrthwynebu	-to oppose	cwblhau	-	to complete
digwydd	-to happen	meddwl	-	to think
ystyried	- to consider	awgrymu	-	to suggest
bod	-to be ymarfer		-	to train, practise
lwcus	- lucky	anlwcus	-	unlucky
ffodus	- fortunate	anffodus	-	unfortunate
hynny	- then / that	o gwbl	-	at all
erbyn hynny	- by then	tan hynny	-	until then
cyn hynny	-before that	ar ôl hynny	-	after that
cyn	-before	ar ôl	-	after
ar ôl bwyta	- after eating	cyn codi	-	before getting up
achos	-because	drwy'r bore	-	all morning
unwaith	-once yma	- here		
Pwy?	-Who?Beth?	-		What?
Sut?	-How?	Pryd?	-	When?
Pam?	-Why?Faint?	-		How much?
				How many?
sbwriel	-rubbish, refuse	llawr	-	floor
celfi	-furniture	dodrefn NW	-	furniture

## RHAN 1

### 1. Do you remember the 'Roedd' forms?

Roeddwn i	Roedden ni
Roeddet ti	Roeddech chi
Roeddech chi	
Roedd e(o) / hi	Roedden nhw

### 2. To convey the Pluperfect Tense in Welsh - saying we **had done** something - we use the 'Roedd' forms plus 'wedi'

Roedden nhw'n mynd	-	They <b>were going</b>
Roedden nhw <b>wedi</b> mynd	-	They <b>had gone</b>

Roeddwn i'n **torri'r** lawnt.  
- I **was mowing** the lawn.  
Roeddwn i **wedi torri'r** lawnt.  
- I **had mown** the lawn.

Roedd Tom **yn casglu'r** sbwriel.  
- Tom **was collecting** the rubbish.  
Roedd Tom **wedi casglu'r** sbwriel.  
- Tom **had collected** the rubbish.

Roedden nhw'n **sgwrio'r** llawr.  
- They **were scrubbing** the floor.  
Roedden nhw **wedi sgwrio'r** llawr.  
- They **had scrubbed** the floor.

### 3. Notice the difference between the two following verbs

golchi	-	to wash (something or other - even hands or hair)
ymolchi	-	to wash (oneself) i.e. to have a wash

Roedd Brian wedi **golchi'r car** cyn brecwast y bore 'ma.  
- Brian **had washed the car** before breakfast this morning.

Mae'r plant wedi **ymolchi**.  
- The children have **washed / had a wash**.

#### 4. The question and answer forms

Oeddwn i?	-	(Nac) oeddet / oeddech
Oeddet ti?	-	(Nac) oeddwn
Oedd e(o) / hi?	-	(Nac) oedd
Oedden ni?	-	(Nac) oedden / oeddech
Oeddech chi?	-	(Nac) oedden
Oedden nhw?	-	(Nac) oedden

The direct question is easy to form - but take care with your replies. As with the Imperfect ('was') Tense, we use the verb itself to say 'Yes / No'

Oeddet ti'n bwyta? - **Oeddwn!**  
- **Were you eating?** - **Yes (I was)!**

Oeddet ti **wedi** bwyta? - **Oeddwn!**  
- **Had you eaten?** - **Yes (I had)!**

Oeddwn i **wedi** cytuno i ddod? - Oeddet!  
- **Had** I agreed to come? - Yes!

Oedd y plant **wedi** gorffen chwarae? - Oedden!  
- **Had** the children finished playing? - Yes!

Oeddech chi **wedi** penderfynu? - Nac oeddwn!  
- **Had** you decided? - No!

#### 5. We can form questions using interrogatives such as 'Pwy?', 'Beth?', 'Sut?', 'Faint?', 'Pam?' and 'Pryd?' of course

It is a **very minor** point but after 'Pwy?', 'Beth?' and 'Faint?' there is no 'r' at the beginning of the verb

**Pwy** oedd wedi . . . ?  
**Beth** oedd wedi . . . ?  
**Faint** oeddet ti wedi . . . ?

The original 'r' is kept after other interrogatives

**Pryd** roeddet ti wedi . . . ?  
**Sut** roedd hi wedi . . . ?  
**Pam** roedden nhw wedi . . . ?

Pwy oedd **wedi** marw?  
- Who **had** died?

Beth oedd **wedi** digwydd i ti ar ôl gadael yr ysgol?  
- What **had** happened to you after leaving school?

Sut roedd e **wedi** cwmpo?  
- How **had** he fallen?

Pam roeddet ti **wedi** gwrthod?  
- Why **had** you refused?

Faint oedd hi **wedi** (ei) wneud?  
- How much **had** she done?

6. **cyn hynny** - **before that / before then**

Beth roeddet ti wedi 'i wneud **cyn hynny**?  
- What had you done **before that**?

Oedden nhw **wedi** cwblhau'r gwaith **cyn hynny**? - Oedden!  
- **Had** they completed the work **before then**? - Yes!

Roedd y plant yn chwarae yn y parc ar ôl te. Oedden nhw **wedi** bod yn yr ysgol **cyn hynny**? - Oedden.  
- The children were playing in the park after tea. **Had** they been in school **before that**? - Yes.

**RHAN 2**

1. The negative forms pose no problems - again, substitute '**wedi**' for the '**yn**' used in the Imperfect (was) Tense

Doeddwn i ddim  
Doeddet ti ddim  
Doeddech chi ddim  
Doedd e(o) ddim

Doedden ni ddim  
Doeddech chi ddim  
Doedden nhw ddim

Doedd hi ddim **yn** darllen y 'Times'.  
- She **wasn't reading** the 'Times'.

Doedd hi ddim **wedi** darllen y 'Times'.  
- She **hadn't read** the 'Times'.

Doeddwn i ddim **yn ystyried** hynny.  
- I wasn't **considering** that.  
Doeddwn i ddim **wedi ystyried** hynny.  
- I **hadn't considered** that.

Doedd e ddim **yn chwarae** dros Gymru.  
- He wasn't **playing** for Wales.  
Doedd e ddim **wedi chwarae** dros Gymru.  
- He **hadn't played** for Wales.

Doedden nhw ddim **yn awgrymu** hynny o gwbl.  
- They weren't **suggesting** that at all.  
Doedden nhw ddim **wedi awgrymu** hynny o gwbl.  
- They **hadn't suggested** that at all.

## 2. hynny - that / then

When used on its own - it conveys 'that' (i.e. that fact)

'Dw i'n gwybod **hynny**.  
- I know **that (fact)**.

Doeddwn i ddim wedi ystyried **hynny**.  
- I hadn't considered **that (fact)**.

In certain phrases it can convey 'that' or 'then'

cyn <b>hynny</b>	- before <b>that (time) / then</b>
ar ôl <b>hynny</b>	- after <b>that (time) / then</b>
erbyn <b>hynny</b>	- by <b>that (time) / then</b>
tan <b>hynny</b>	- until <b>that (time) / then</b>

### 3. wedi bod

This is widely used - and it changes the meaning of the sentence slightly:

Roedd hi **wedi golchi**'r car.

- She **had washed** the car.

Roedd hi **wedi bod** yn golchi'r car.

- She **had been** washing the car.

Roeddwn i **wedi golchi**'r car.

- I **had washed** the car.

Roeddwn i **wedi bod** yn golchi'r car.

- I **had been** washing the car.

Roedden nhw **wedi ystyried** hynny.

- They **had considered** that.

Roedden nhw **wedi bod** yn ystyried hynny.

- They **had been** considering that.

Oedd hi **wedi torri**'r lawnt?

- **Had** she **cut** the lawn?

Oedd hi **wedi bod** yn torri'r lawnt?

- **Had** she **been** cutting the lawn?

Doeddech chi ddim **wedi meddwl** symud.

- You **hadn't thought of** moving.

Doeddech chi ddim **wedi bod** yn meddwl symud.

- You **hadn't been** thinking of moving.

### 4. Dwy sgwrs

Anwen: Roedd Jane wedi torri'r lawnt cyn cinio.

Ben: Oedd, ac roedd hi wedi casglu'r sbwriel.

Anwen: Rwyt ti'n lwcus achos roedd Mari wedi aros yn y gwely.

Ben: Beth roedd hi wedi('i) wneud?

Anwen: Roedd hi wedi yfed coffi, wedi ysmygu ac wedi darllen y papurau drwy'r bore.

Elin: Pam dwyt ti ddim yn gwerthu'r tŷ?  
Gareth: Doeddwn i ddim wedi ystyried hynny o gwbl.  
Elin: Roedd det ti wedi awgrymu dy fod ti eisiau symud i Gaerdydd.  
Gareth: Oeddwn - roeddwn i wedi meddwl prynu byngalo yno unwaith -  
ond 'dw i'n hapus iawn yma ym Mhontypridd. Mae tîm rygbi da  
yno.

