

GWERS 96

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NOD: Gwahanol ffyrdd o ddefnyddio 'cael' (different ways of using 'cael')
a dysgu sut i ddweud 'to owe'

Geirfa

bob	-	every	ar y ffordd i	-	on the way to
neb	-	nobody	dim byd	-	anything, nothing
rhywbeth	-	something, anything			
losin	-	sweets	caws	-	cheese
annwyd	-	cold	chwedegau	-	sixties
mil(oedd)	-	thousand(s)	punt f	-	pound
punnoedd	-	pounds	punnau	-	pounds
arian	-	money	pres N.W.	-	money
rhywbeth	-	something, anything	gŵydd	-	goose
			lawnt	-	lawn
pont	-	bridge	dillad	-	clothes
geni	-	to be born	magu	-	to raise
addysgu	-	to educate	trwsio	-	to repair

RHAN 1

1. The verb 'cael' is used in at least three different ways in Welsh

(a) To convey 'to have', 'to receive', 'to get'

Mae hi'n cael cinio am un o'r gloch.
- She **has** lunch at one o'clock.

Gawsoch chi wyliau da?
- **Did you have** a good holiday?

Rydw i **wedi cael** annwyd.

- I've **had** a cold.

'Dw i'n **cael** tost i frecwast bob bore.

- I **have** toast for breakfast every morning.

Fe **gafodd** Bob ddamwain ar y ffordd i'r gwaith.

- Bob **had** an accident on the way to work.

Maen nhw wedi **cael** car newydd.

- They have **had** a new car.

Roedden ni'n arfer **cael** gŵydd i ginio Nadolig.

- We used **to have** a goose for Christmas dinner.

Gewch chi amser i dorri'r lawnt?

- Will you **have** time to cut the lawn?

2. Used as an auxillary with another verb to form the Passive Pattern

Fe ges i fy ngeni . . .

- **I was** born

Mae e **wedi cael** ei werthu . . .

- It **has been** sold

Ble **cawsoch chi** eich addysgu?

- Where **were you** educated?

Fe ges i fy ngeni yn y Gogledd.

- I **was born** in the North.

Mae'r tŷ wedi cael ei drwsio.

- The house **has been repaired.**

Fe gafodd y bont **ei chodi** yn y chwedgau.

- The bridge **was built** in the sixties.

Ble **cawson nhw eu magu?**

- Where **were they brought up?**

3. Used as an auxillary - immediately next to another verb - to convey 'to be allowed to'

Dydyn nhw ddim yn **cael mynd** i'r parti.

- They are not **allowed to go** to the party.

Ydy Tom yn **cael cysgu** yma heno?
- Is Tom **allowed to sleep** here tonight?

Ydyn nhw'n **cael mynd** i'r parti?
- Are they **allowed to go** to the party?

Dydy hi ddim yn **cael bwyta** caws.
- She isn't **allowed to eat** cheese.

You've been using the **short Future** form of 'cael' in this way from the beginning of the course

Ga' i wisgo fy nillad newydd?
- **May I (Am I allowed to) wear** my new clothes?

Gaiff y plant **ddod** i'r parti?
- **May** the children **come** to the party?

Gawn ni brynu losin?
- **May we (are we allowed to) buy** sweets?

RHAN 2

1. 'To owe' is conveyed idiomatically in Welsh. To form a positive statement, we use 'Mae'/'Roedd' followed immediately by the 'ar' pattern.

Mae ar Tom	-	Tom owes
Mae ar yr athro	-	The teacher owes
Roedd ar y dyn	-	The man owed
Roedd ar fy mrawd	-	My brother owed

2. Do you remember the personal forms of 'ar'?

1. arna(f) i	1. arnon ni
2. arnat ti	2. arnoch chi
3. ar Tom / Mair	3. arnyn nhw
arno fe (fo)	
arni hi	

3. Notice the word order in Welsh. Whatever is owed comes **before** the person to whom it is owed.

(a) Present Tense - Positive

Mae arna' i ddwy bunt i Bob.

- **I owe** Bob two pounds.

- **I owe** two pounds to Bob.

Mae arnoch chi arian i ni.

- **You owe** us money.

- **You owe** money to us.

Mae arnyn nhw filoedd o bunnau i'r banc.

- **They owe** the bank thousands of pounds.

- **They owe** thousands of pounds to the bank.

(b) Present Tense - Negative

To form the **negative**, change 'Mae' to 'Does' and add 'ddim' after the 'ar' pattern

Mae arna' i - I owe

Does arna' i ddim - I don't owe

Mae arnon ni - We owe

Does arnon ni ddim - We don't owe

Does arna' i ddim arian i neb.

- **I don't owe** anyone (any) money.

- **I don't owe** (any) money to anyone.

Does ar Cennard ddim arian i fi.

- **Cennard doesn't owe** me money.

- **Cennard doesn't owe** money to me.

Does arnon ni ddim byd i neb.

- **We don't owe** anyone anything.

- **We don't owe** anything to anyone.

(c) Present Tense - Questions

Change 'Mae' to 'Oes?'

Oes arnyn nhw arian i'r garej? - Oes.
- **Do they owe** the garage money? - Yes.
- **Do they owe** money to the garage?

Oes arna' i rywbeth i ti? - Nac oes.
- **Do I owe** you anything (something)? - No.
- **Do I owe** anything (something) to you?

4. (a) Past Tense - Positive

Change 'Mae' to Roedd'

Mae arna' i - I **owe**
Roedd arna' i - I **owed**

Roedd arna' i dair punt iddo fe.
- I **owed** him three pounds.
- I **owed** three pounds to him.

Roedd ar fy ffrind bum punt i fi.
- **My friend owed** me five pounds.
- **My friend owed** five pounds to me.

(b) Past Tense - Negative

To form the **negative**, change 'Roedd' to 'Doedd' and add 'ddim' after the 'ar' pattern

Doedd arna' i ddim arian iddyn nhw.
- I **didn't owe** them (any) money.
- I **didn't owe** (any) money to them.

Doedd ar Basil ddim byd i fi.
- **Basil didn't owe** me anything.
- **Basil didn't owe** anything to me.

(c) Past Tense - Questions

Change 'Roedd' to 'Oedd?'

Oedd arnoch chi rywbeth iddyn nhw? - Oedd.
- **Did you owe** them something (anything)? - Yes.
- **Did you owe** anything to them?

Oedd ar Tom arian i chi? - Nac oedd.
- **Did Tom owe** you money? - No.
- **Did Tom owe** (any) money to you?

5. The word which follows this 'ar' pattern undergoes a Soft Mutation

Mae arna' i **bum** punt i John.
Does arni hi **ddim** arian i fi.
Roedd arnon ni **filoedd** o bunnau i'r banc.

6. In English, there are two different ways of expressing the indirect object (the person to whom the money etc is owed)

1. I owe money **to John**.
2. I owe **John** money.

There is only one way of conveying this Welsh and that is by using 'i...'

Mae arna' i arian **i John**.
- I owe money **to John**.
- I owe **John** money.

You've seen this kind of thing before in such patterns as

... give **John** a present
... send **John** a letter.

Remember we don't **owe / give / send** poor old John! We **owe / give / send** various things **to John**.

7. Because we use 'i' in the Welsh pattern we need to remember the personal forms

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. i fi | 1. i ni |
| 2. i ti | 2. i chi |
| 3. i John/Mair
iddo fe (fo)
iddi hi | 3. iddyn nhw |

Mae arnon ni arian **iddyn nhw**.

- We owe money **to them**.

- We owe **them** money.

Oes arnat ti arian **iddi hi**?

- Do you owe money **to her**?

- Do you owe **her** money?

8. It is vitally important that the 'ar' pattern follows the verb **immediately** to convey the verb **'to owe'**

When we separate them - we convey something quite different

Mae arna' i arian - **I owe** money.

Mae annwyd arna' i - **I have** a cold.

