

## GWERS 98

### CYFLWNYDD: BASIL DAVIES

**NOD:** Defnyddio'r ffurfiau goddefol (Using the Passive - conveying actions which are imposed on people / things.)

#### Geirfa

geni	-	to be born	magu	-	to raise, bring up
addysgu	-	to educate	dal	-	to catch
gyrru	-	to drive	cosbi (am)-	to punish (for)	
gweld	-	to see	dewis	-	to choose, select
chwarae	-	to play	anafu	-	to injure
claddu	-	to bury	lladd	-	to kill
saethu	-	to shoot	llofruddio	-	to murder, to assassinate
adeiladu	-	to build	codi	-	to raise, build
peintio	-	to paint			
agor	-	to open			
pum degau	-fifties	chwedegau	-	sixties	
saith degau	-seventies	wythdegau	-	eighties	
hewl f	-	road (S.W.)	ffordd f	-	road
Arlywydd	-	President	damwain f	-	accident
dyn	-	man	ysgol f	-	school
ysgol ramadeg	-grammar	ysgol	gyfun-	comprehensive	
		school		school	
pont f	-	bridge	rhyfel	-	war
maer	-	mayor	ardal	-	locality, area
neuadd f	-	hall			
y Barri	-	Barry	Pont Hafren	-	The Severn Bridge
y Rhyl	-	Rhyl	yr India	-	India
yn gyflym	-fast		rhy gyflym	-	too fast
pan	-	when	gan	-	by (a person)
mewn	-	in a (an)			
i'r tîm	-	for the team	dros Gymru	-	for Wales, on behalf of Wales
yn ystod	-	during	drwy	-	through

## RHAN 1

1. The **passive** voice is conveyed by using '**was**' in English - but it is important to recognise a sentence as being **passive** and not an **active** one.

### (a) Active sentences

I was <b>seeing</b>	(Roeddwn i'n gweld )
I was <b>catching</b>	(Roeddwn i'n dal)
I was <b>punishing</b>	(Roeddwn i'n cosbi)

i.e. 'I' undertook the action of the verb - 'I' did the **seeing / catching / punishing**

### (b) Passive sentences

I was <b>seen</b>
I was <b>caught</b>
I was <b>punished</b>

i.e. The action of the verb is done **to me**. - i.e. The **seeing / catching / punishing** was done **to me**.

So take care - the verb '**was**' appears in both active and passive sentences in English

I **was** seeing  
I **was** seen

But in Welsh we use different verbs. In a **passive** sentence we '**receive**' the action of the verb.

**Roeddwn i'n gweld** (I was seeing)  
**Fe ges i fy ngweld** (I was seen)

2. In order to convey a **passive** action in Welsh, the pattern is formed based on the verb '**cael**' ('to have', 'to receive')

If the action takes place in the **past**, then we need **Past Tense** forms of '**cael**'

3. The 'T' form is:

**Fe / Mi ges i**

This is followed by the possessive '**fy**' (which is followed by a **Nasal Mutation**)

Fe / Mi ges i **fy**...

geni	Fe ges i fy <b>ngeni</b>	- I was born
magu	Mi ges i fy magu	- I was raised
dal	Fe ges i fy <b>nal</b>	- I was caught
cosbi	Mi ges i fy <b>nghosbi</b>	- I was punished
gweld	Fe ges i fy <b>ngweld</b>	- I was seen

**Fe / Mi ges i fy ngeni** yn Llanelli.

- **I was born** in Llanelli.

**Fe ges i fy ngeni** ym 1950.

- **I was born** in 1950.

**Mi ges i fy magu** ym Mangor yn ystod y rhyfel.

- **I was brought up** in Bangor during the war.

**Fe ges i fy addysgu** yn Ysgol Gymraeg Rhydfelen.

- **I was educated** in (at) Rhydfelen Welsh School.

**Mi ges i fy nal** yn gyrru'n gyflym yn Aberystwyth.

- **I was caught** driving fast in Aberystwyth.

**Fe ges i fy nghosbi** am yrru'n rhy gyflym drwy'r dref.

- **I was punished** for driving too fast through the town.

4. The '**you**' ('chi') form of '**cael**' is

**Fe / Mi gawsoch chi**

This is followed by 'eich'

**Fe / Mi gawsoch chi eich . . .**

**Fe / Mi gawsoch chi eich geni** yn Llundain.

- **You were born** in London.

**Fe gawsoch chi eich dewis** i chwarae dros Gymru.

- **You were chosen (selected)** to play for Wales.

5. The '**you**' (**ti**) form of '**cael**' is

**Fe / Mi gest ti**

This is followed by 'dy' (which causes a Soft Mutation)

**Fe / Mi gest ti dy . . .**

**Fe / Mi gest ti dy ddewis** i'r tîm.

- **You were chosen** for the team.

**Fe gest ti dy ddal** yn gyrru'n rhy gyflym.

- **You were caught** driving too fast.

6. There is no mutation after '**Pryd?**', '**Ble?**', '**Sut?**' and '**Pam?**'

**Pryd cawsoch chi eich dewis?**

- **When were you chosen?**

**Pryd cawsoch chi eich dal?**

- **When were you caught?**

Ble **cawsoch chi eich geni?**

- Where **were you born?**

Sut **cawsoch chi eich anafu?**

- How **were you injured?**

Pam **cawsoch chi eich cosbi?**

- Why **were you punished?**

Pryd **cest ti dy anafu?**

- When **were you injured?**

Ble **cest ti dy fagu?**

- Where **were you raised?**

Sut **cest ti dy ddal?**

- How **were you caught?**

Pam **cest ti dy gosbi?**

- Why **were you punished?**

## RHAN 2

1. The 3rd person singular form of 'cael' is

**Fe / Mi gafodd....**

2. The masculine form is followed by 'ei' (which causes a Soft Mutation)

**Fe / Mi gafodd e (o) **ei** ...**

**Fe / Mi gafodd Bob **ei**...**

Remember the Soft Mutation after the masculine 'ei'

**Fe / Mi gafodd John ei **gladdu**** (claddu)

**Fe / Mi gafodd e (o)'i **ladd**** (lladd)

**Fe / Mi gafodd y dyn ei **eni**** (geni)

**Fe / Mi gafodd e (o)'i **fagu**** (magu)

**Fe / Mi gafodd e (o)'i **lofruddio**** (llofruddio)

**Fe / Mi gafodd e (o)'i **ddewis**** (dewis)

**Fe gafodd John ei eni** ym 1960 yn Y Drenwydd.

- **John was born** in 1960 in Newtown.

**Mi gafodd Lloyd George ei gladdu** yn Llanystumdwy.

- **Lloyd George was buried** in Llanystumdwy.

**Fe gafodd Kennedy ei lofruddio** pan oedd e'n Arlywydd.

- **Kennedy was assassinated** when he was President.

**Fe gafodd e'i saethu** gan Lee Harvey Oswald.

- **He was shot** by Lee Harvey Oswald.

**Mi gafodd y dyn ei anafu** mewn damwain.

- **The man was injured** in an accident.

**Ble cafodd John Kennedy ei ladd?**

- Where **was John Kennedy killed?**

**Sut cafodd e'i ladd?**

- How **was he killed?**

3. Notice - we can say in a certain year in two ways:

in 1976 - **ym mil** naw saith chwech      in 2002 - **yn nwy** fil a dau  
**yn un** naw saith chwech                              **yn nau** dim dim dau

4. The feminine form is followed by 'ei' (which causes an Aspirate Mutation)

Fe / Mi gafodd hi **ei**...

Fe / Mi gafodd Mair **ei**...

Remember the Aspirate Mutation after the feminine 'ei'. Only 3 consonants are affected

**c** > **ch**   **p** > **ph**   **t** > **th**

Fe / Mi gafodd Mair ei **chladdu**                      (claddu)

Fe / Mi gafodd y bont ei **chodi**                      (codi)

Fe / Mi gafodd yr ysgol ei **pheintio**              (peintio)

### Other consonants aren't affected

Fe / Mi gafodd hi ei lladd.  
Fe / Mi gafodd Siân ei geni.  
Fe / Mi gafodd hi ei dewis.

**Fe gafodd Mair ei geni** ym 1976 ym Merthyr Tudful.  
- **Mair was born** in 1976 in Merthyr Tudful.

**Fe gafodd hi ei chladdu** yn y Rhyl.  
- **She was buried** in Rhyl.

**Mi gafodd Mrs Gandhi ei llofruddio** yn yr India.  
- **Mrs Gandhi was assassinated** in India.

**Mi gafodd y neuadd ei chodi** yn y saithdegau.  
- **The hall was built** in the 70's.

**Mi gafodd fy chwaer ei haddysgu** mewn ysgol ramadeg.  
- **My sister was educated** in a grammar school.

**Fe gafodd y ferch ei lladd** mewn damwain ar y ffordd.  
- **The girl was killed** in an accident on the road.

**Mi gafodd y bont ei hadeiladu** dros Afon Hafren yn y chwedegau.  
- **The bridge was built** over the River Severn in the 60's.

**Fe gafodd yr ystafell ei pheintio** yr wythnos ddiwethaf.  
- **The room was painted** last week.

**Mi gafodd yr ysgol ei hagor** yn y triddegau.  
- **The school was opened** in the 30's.

Ble **cafodd hi ei lladd**?  
- **Where was she killed**?

Pryd **cafodd yr ystafell ei pheintio**?  
- **When was the room painted**?

Pryd **cafodd y bont ei chodi**?  
- **When was the bridge built (raised)**?

5. 'codi' can be used to convey '**to build**' as well as '**to raise**' and '**to lift**'

Pryd cafodd y bont **ei chodi**?  
- When was the bridge **built (raised)**?

Mi gafodd y neuadd **ei chodi** yn y saithdegau.  
- The hall was **built** in the 70's.

Pryd cafodd y castell **ei godi**?  
- When was the castle **built**?

6. When a word beginning with a **VOWEL** follows the **feminine 'ei'** - it 'grows' an '**h**' in front of the vowel.

Fe gafodd y bont ei **hadeiladu** ym 1983.  
Mi gafodd Mair ei **haddysgu** yn y Barri.  
Fe gafodd y neuadd ei **hagor** gan y Maer.

7. Sgwrs

Nigel: 'Dych chi ddim yn edrych yn hapus. Beth sy'n bod?  
Basil: Fe ges i fy stopio gan yr heddlu.  
Nigel: Ble cawsoch chi eich stopio?  
Basil: Fe ges i fy stopio ar y ffordd allan o Gaerdydd y prynhawn 'ma.  
Nigel: Pam cawsoch chi eich stopio?  
Basil: Fe ges i fy stopio am yrru'n gyflym mewn ardal pedwar deg milltir yr awr. Ond rydych chi'n edrych yn hapus iawn. Pam?  
Nigel: Fe glywais i'r newyddion ar y radio. Fe ges i fy newis i chwarae rygbi dros Gymru eto.  
Basil: Llongyfarchiadau!

8. Three examples of Passive verbs

<u>geni</u>	<u>addysgu</u>	<u>cicio</u>
Fe/Mi ges i <b>fy ngeni</b>	Fe ges i fy addysgu	Mi ges i fy <b>nghicio</b>
Fe/Mi gest ti <b>dy eni</b>	Fe gest ti dy addysgu	Mi gest ti <b>dy gicio</b>
Fe/Mi gawsoch chi eich geni	Fe gawsoch chi eich addysgu	Mi gawsoch chi eich cicio
Fe/Mi gafodd e(o) <b>ei eni</b>	Fe gafodd e (o) ei addysgu	Mi gafodd e(o) <b>ei gicio</b>
Fe/Mi gafodd hi ei geni	Fe gafodd hi <b>ei haddysgu</b> .	Mi gafodd hi <b>ei chicio</b>