

GWERS 98

CYFLWYNYDD: 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,
adeiladu	-	to build			to assassinate
peintio	-	to paint	codi	-	to raise, build
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	dros Gymru	-	for Wales,
		team			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 seeing	(Roeddwn i'n gweld)
I was catching	(Roeddwn i'n dal)
I was punishing	(Roeddwn i'n cosbi)

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

(b) Passive sentences

I was **seen**
I was **caught**
I was **punished**

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 ngeni	- I was born
magu	Mi ges i fy magu	- I was raised
dal	Fe ges i fy nal	- I was caught
cosbi	Mi ges i fy nghosbi	- I was punished
gweld	Fe ges i fy ngweld	- 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 Drenewydd.

- 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 **chl**addu (claddu)

Fe / Mi gafodd y bont ei **ch**odi (codi)

Fe / Mi gafodd yr ysgol ei **ph**eintio (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 tridegau.
- **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

geni

Fe/Mi ges i **fy ngeni**

Fe/Mi gest ti **dy eni**

Fe/Mi gawsoch chi eich **geni**

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

Fe/Mi gafodd hi ei **geni**

addysgu

Fe ges i fy **addysgu**

Fe gest ti **dy addysgu**

Fe gawsoch chi eich **addysgu**

Fe gafodd e (o) **ei addysgu**

Fe gafodd hi **ei haddysgu**.

cicio

Mi ges i fy **nghicio**

Mi gest ti **dy gicio**

Mi gawsoch chi eich **cicio**

Mi gafodd e(o) **ei gicio**

Mi gafodd hi **ei chicio**