Uned 7

Disgrifio Pethau

Unit 7 - Describing Things

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1. **Amser Presennol 'Bod'** ***Present Tense of the Verb 'Bod' (is/are)***

Yn + ansoddair - Yn + adjective

When adjectives are used on their own in a sentence, e.g. not describing a noun (bachgen **da,** cath **bert**), they are preceded by 'yn'. This 'yn' triggers a soft mutation. Examples of this are when describing the weather.

Mae hi'n **w**lyb	*(It's wet)*
Mae hi'n **g**ymylog	*(It's cloudy)*
Mae hi'n **dd**iflas yn Llambed	*(It's miserable in Lampeter)*
Mae hi'n heulog yn Aberystwyth heddiw	*(It's sunny in Aberystwyth today)*

We also use this pattern when we describe people in the present tense (is / are) .

Rwyt ti'n **b**ert	*(You are pretty)*
Mae e'n **o**lygus	*(He is handsome)*
Maen nhw'n **d**al	*(They are tall)*
Dyn ni ddim yn **g**yfoethog	*(We aren't rich)*
Dw i'n **g**ryf	*(I'm strong)*
Mae'r dyn yn **g**as	*(The man is nasty)*
Dw i ddim yn **dd**oeth	*(I'm not wise)*

2. **Rhestr o ansoddeiriau - List of adjectives**

If we use more than one adjective, **each one** is preceded by '**yn**':

Mae Dafydd yn **f**yr ac yn **d**ew	*(Dafydd is short and fat)*
Mae Delyth yn **d**al, yn **b**ert ac yn **o**lau	*(Delyth is tall, pretty and fair)*
Roedd e'n **g**ryf ac yn **g**as	*(He was strong and nasty)*
Dych chi'n **dd**oeth ac yn **d**enau ac yn **o**lygus	(You are wise, slim and handsome)

3. **Negyddol - Negative**

The same rules apply in negative sentences:

Dw i ddim yn **dd**iddorol (*I'm not interesting)*

Dyw hi ddim yn **b**ert *(She's not pretty)*

Dyn nhw ddim yn ifanc *(They aren't young)*

Dydy Dylan Thomas ddim yn **f**yw *(Dylan Thomas isn't alive)*

Dyw hi ddim yn **d**al a dyw hi ddim yn **d**enau *(She isn't tall and she isn't thin)*

Maen nhw'n **b**rysur ond dyn nhw ddim yn **g**yfoethog *(They are busy but they aren't rich)*

4. **Cwestiynau - *Questions***

The same applies in questions in the present tense:

Ydy e'n **f**yr? *(Is he short?)*
Ydy Mair yn bert? *(Is Mair pretty?)*

Ydyn nhw'n olau? *(Are they fair?)*

Wyt ti'n **g**ryf ac yn **dd**ewr? *(Are you strong and brave?)*

5. **Amser Amherffaith 'Bod' - *The Imperfect Tense of 'Bod'***

The same use of the word 'yn' is made in the imperfect tense (was/were):

Roeddwn i'n **d**rist *I was sad*

Roedd Rhys yn **g**ynnar *Rhys was early*

Roeddet ti'n **b**ert *You were pretty*

Roedd e'n **f**oel *He was bald*

Roedd hi'n niwlog yn Abertawe ddoe *It was misty in Swansea yesterday*

Roedd Aneurin Bevan yn **dd**oeth *(Aneurin Bevan was wise)*

Roeddech c hi'n **d**awel *You were quiet*

Roedden nhw'n **d**enau	*They were thin*

6. Negative sentences in the imperfect tense take the same pattern:

Doedd Rhys ddim yn **g**ynnar	*Rhys wasn't early*
Doedd hi ddim yn **d**ew	*She wasn't fat*
Doedd Steffan ddim yn **d**al	*Steffan wasn't tall*
Doedden nhw ddim yn **dd**rwg	*They weren't bad*

7. Question in the imperfect tense also follow this pattern

Oedd? - Was/ were?

Oedd Tom yn **d**al?	Oedd	*Was Tom tall?*	*Yes, he was*
Oedd e'n **dd**rud?	Nac oedd	*Was it expensive?*	*No, it wasn't*
Oedd Bethan yn **b**ert?	Oedd	*Was Bethan pretty?*	*Yes, she was*
Oedd hi'n **f**yr?	Nac oedd	*Was she short?*	*No, she wasn't*
Oedden nhw'n **d**rist?	Nac oedden	*Were they sad?*	*No, we weren't*

8. **A / AC**

We have already mentioned '**a**' is used in front of a consonant and '**ac**' in front of a vowel. We also place 'ac' in front of the personal forms of the verb **'bod'** which begin with the letters **'r'** and **'m' -**

ac mae

ac roedd

ac rwyf

ac rwyt

ac maen nhw, etc.

Mae Rhian yn **d**al ac mae hi'n ifanc *Rhian is tall and she is young*
Roedd Richard Burton yn **o**lygus ac roedd e'n **g**yfoethog

Richard Burton was handsome and he was rich

9. **Goleddfu Ansoddeiriau** ***Adjective Modifiers***

The adjective modifiers are placed before the adjective, except '**iawn' meaning very, which is placed after the adjective.**

The most common adjective modifiers are:

iawn	*very*
eitha	*quite, fairly*
mor	*so*
rhy	*too*
digon	*enough, quite, rather*
braidd	*rather*

mor and **rhy** - trigger a soft mutation

Mae'r dyn yn **gr**yf iawn	*The man is very strong*
Ydy hi'n **b**ert iawn?	*Is she very pretty?*
Roedd y car yn eitha' drud	*The car was quite expensive*
Oedd hi'n eitha' **t**enau?	*Was she quite thin?*
Roedd Hitler mor **g**as	*Hitler was so nasty*
Roedden nhw mor **d**awel	*They were so quiet*
Maen nhw'n rhy **d**ost	*They are too ill*
Ydy e'n rhy **d**ew?	*Is he too fat?*

Mae'r fasged yn ddigon trwm	*The basket is fairly heavy*
Oedden nhw'n ddigon hapus?	*Were they fairly happy?*

Mae'r bont braidd yn **w**an	*The bridge is rather weak*
Oedd y rhaglen braidd yn **dd**iflas?	*Was the programme rather miserable?*

10. **Hefyd** ***Too/Also***

Hefyd is also commonly used in every day langauage.

Mae Dafydd yn **d**al ac yn **g**ryf hefyd	*Dafydd is tall and he is strong too*
Mae hi'n bwrw glaw ac mae hi'n oer hefyd	*It is raining and it is also cold*