

Adolygiad - 20/01/2017

“Having” Children

Last time, we were talking about our families. In particular, we were talking about our children. Recall that the words for children are:

Mab	- son,	Meibion	- sons,
Merch	- daughter,	Merched	- daughters,
Plentyn	- child,	Plant	- children.

Welsh has no verb “to have” (e.e., “I have a new car”). Instead, we use the prepositions “**gan**” or “**gyda**” (“with”) to indicate possession (e.e., “There is a son with me” or “There is a daughter with us”). The forms that we want are:

Mae gen i ...	- I have ... (NW)
Mae ... gyda fi	- I have ... (SW)
Mae gynnon ni ...	- We have ... (NW)
Mae ... gyda ni	- We have ... (SW)

Note that the “**gen i**” and “**gynnon ni**” forms that are heard throughout North Wales cause a “soft mutation” (i.e., a letter change”) in the following word. Don’t worry too much about this (yet!). Look for the letter change in some of the following examples:

Mae gen i <u>f</u>ab	- I have a son.
Mae merch <u>g</u>gyda fi	- I have a daughter.
Mae gynnon ni <u>b</u>lant	- We have children.
Mae meibion <u>m</u>gyda ni	- We have sons.

In quick speech in South Wales, it is not uncommon for “**gyda**” to become just “**da**”. Therefore, we might hear sentences such as:

Mae merch <u>da</u> fi.	- I have a daughter.
Mae meibion <u>da</u> ni.	- We have sons.

Tasg: Say that you have the following children.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I have a son. | 2. I have a daughter. |
| 3. I have a child. | 4. We have sons. |
| 5. We have daughters. | 6. We have children. |
| 7. I have a son and a daughter. | 8. I have a daughter and a son. |

Asking For Children's Names

It is fairly simple to ask the “**enw**” (“name”) of a child or “**enwau**” (“names”) of children. The question is:

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Be ‘dy enw’ch plentyn chi? | - What’s your child’s name? (NW) |
| Beth yw enw’ch mab chi? | - What is your son’s name? (SW) |
| Be ‘dy enwau’ch merched chi? | - What are your daughters’ names? (NW) |
| Beth yw enwau’ch plant chi? | - What are your children’s names? (SW) |

Tasg: **Be ‘dy enwau’ch plant chi?** / What are your children’s names?

Yr Amser / The Time

In the last lesson, we looked at telling the time. When want to know the time, we can ask:

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Faint o’r gloch ydy hi? | - What time is it? (NW) |
| Faint o’r gloch yw hi? | - What time is it? (SW) |

Telling the time in Welsh is a little bit of a problem. This is because we use an old “base 20” counting system when reading the clock. The hours are as follows:

Saesneg	Cymraeg
One o'clock	Un o'r gloch
Two o'clock	Dau o'r gloch
Three o'clock	Tri o'r gloch
Four o'clock	Pedwar o'r gloch
Five o'clock	Pump o'r gloch
Six o'clock	Chwech o'r gloch
Seven o'clock	Saith o'r gloch
Eight o'clock	Wyth o'r gloch
Nine o'clock	Naw o'r gloch
Ten o'clock	Deg o'r gloch
Eleven o'clock	Un ar ddeg o'r gloch
Twelve o'clock	Deuddeg o'r gloch

We also have the phrases:

hanner dydd	- noon
hanner nos	- midnight

We can talk about the half- and quarter-hours too. The key words here are:

Chwarter wedi	- Quarter past
Hanner wedi	- Half past
Chwarter i¹	- Quarter to

¹ The “i” in “**Chwarter i**” causes one of those strange letter changes. Don’t worry too much about it (yet!).

Here are some examples of times at the quarter and half hours:

Naw o'r gloch	- nine o'clock
Chwarter wedi naw o'r gloch	- quarter past nine o'clock
Hanner wedi naw o'r gloch.	- half past nine o'clock.
Chwarter i ddeg o'r gloch	- quarter to ten o'clock.
Deg o'r gloch	- ten o'clock

If we don't want to be specific about the time, there are a couple words that can help us. These include:

<u>Tua</u> deg o'r gloch	- <u>about</u> ten o'clock
<u>bron</u> deg o'r gloch.	- <u>nearly</u> ten o'clock
<u>newydd droi</u> deg o'r gloch.	- <u>just turned</u> ten o'clock
<u>toc wedi</u> deg o'r gloch.	- <u>just after</u> ten o'clock.

Tasg: Say when you do the following things.

1. Wake up in the morning.
2. Eat breakfast.
3. Leave for work/school
4. Eat lunch.
5. Leave work/school
6. Arrive home.
7. Eat supper
8. Watch your favourite show
9. Have a late night snack.
10. Go to bed.