

# Adolygiad - 27/01/2017

## “Where” Are You Going?

**Lle dach chi'n mynd?**

- Where are you going? (NW)

**Ble dych chi'n mynd?**

- Where are you going? (SW)

Some places to go shopping are:

**Dw i'n mynd i ...**

siop y cigydd  
siop y cemist  
'r groser  
'r siop ddillad  
'r caffï  
'r siop ddodrefn  
'r siop esgidiau  
'r archfarchnad  
'r ganolfan siopa  
'r siop lyfrau

- I'm going to the butcher's shop.  
- I'm going to the drug store.  
- I'm going to the grocer's.  
- I'm going to the clothing store.  
- I'm going to the cafe.  
- I'm going to the furniture store.  
- I'm going to the shoe store.  
- I'm going to the supermarket.  
- I'm going to the shopping centre.  
- I'm going to the book store.

## “Why” Are You Going?

**Pam dach chi'n mynd?**

- Why are you going? (NW)

**Pam dych chi'n mynd?**

- Why are you going? (SW)

Some reasons to go to the stores are:

**Dw i'n mynd i ...**

weld (thing)  
gael (thing)  
brynu (thing)

- I'm going to see (thing).  
- I'm going to get/have (thing).  
- I'm going to buy (thing).

## “With Whom” Are You Going?

Efo pwy dach chi'n mynd?  
Gyda pwy dych chi'n mynd?

- With whom are you going? (NW)  
- With whom are you going? (SW)

Some people with whom to go are:

Dw i'n mynd ... efo (person)  
gyda (person)

- I'm going with (person). (NW)  
- I'm going with (person). (SW)

## “When” Are You Going?

Pryd dach chi'n mynd?  
Pryd dych chi'n mynd?

- When are you going? (NW)  
- When are you going? (SW)

Some times that we might go are:

Dw i'n mynd ... ym mis Ionawr  
ym mis Chwefror  
ym mis Mawrth  
ym mis Ebrill  
ym mis Mai  
ym mis Mehefin  
ym mis Gorffennaf  
ym mis Awst  
ym mis Medi  
ym mis Hydref  
ym mis Tachwedd  
ym mis Rhagfyr

- I'm going in January.  
- I'm going in February.  
- I'm going in March.  
- I'm going in April.  
- I'm going in May.  
- I'm going in June.  
- I'm going in July.  
- I'm going in August.  
- I'm going in September.  
- I'm going in October.  
- I'm going in November.  
- I'm going in December.

### ***Tasg:***

It's story time. Go round the table building up a four-part story. Each person, in turn, should add:

1. Lle dach chi'n mynd? / Ble dych chi'n mynd?
2. Pam dach chi'n mynd? / Pam dych chi'n mynd?
3. Efo pwy dach chi'n mynd? / Gyda pwy dych chi'n mynd?
4. Pryd dach chi'n mynd? / Pryd dych chi'n mynd?

## Enwau / Nouns

Nouns in Welsh come in two “flavours”. Like French, Welsh has masculine nouns and feminine nouns. Sometimes the gender of the noun is obvious. For example, “**mab**” (“son”) is a masculine noun while “**merch**” (“daughter”) is a feminine noun. However, many nouns are not so obvious. For example, “**ci**” (“dog”) is a masculine noun while “**cath**” (“cat”) is a feminine noun. There are even some nouns that have a different gender depending where you go in Wales. For example, “**tafarn**” (“pub”) is masculine in some places and feminine in others. When learning nouns, we must also learn the gender.

One place where the gender of the noun makes a difference is in counting. There are different words for 2, 3, and 4 depending on the gender of the noun. These are:

Saesneg	Enw Gyrywaidd Masculine Noun	Enw Benywaidd Feminine Noun
two	dau	dwy
three	tri	tair
four	pedwar	pedair

For example, let’s count dogs and cats. “**Ci**” (“dog”) is a masculine noun while “**cath**” (“cat”) is a feminine noun.

ci	- one dog,	cath	- one cat,
dau gi	- two dogs,	dwy gath	- two cats,
tri ci	- three dogs,	tair cath	- three cats,
pedwar ci	- four dogs,	pedair cath	- four cats,
pump ci	- five dogs,	pump cath	- five cats.

Notice that both “**dau**” and “**dwy**” cause one of those funny letter changes (called a “mutation”). We’ll see more about this in the future.

**Tasg:** Say that you have the following number of things. Watch for the gender of the noun.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Two tables (“ <b>bwrdd</b> ” - M),   | 2. Three cars (“ <b>car</b> ” - M),    |
| 3. Four songs (“ <b>cân</b> ” - F),     | 4. Two games (“ <b>gêm</b> ” - F),     |
| 5. Three birds (“ <b>aderyn</b> ” - M), | 6. Four houses (“ <b>tŷ</b> ” - M)     |
| 7. Two chairs (“ <b>cadair</b> ” - F),  | 8. Three trees (“ <b>coeden</b> ” - F) |
| 9. Four books (“ <b>llyfr</b> ” - M),   | 10. Two ideas (“ <b>syniad</b> ” - M)  |
| 11. Three hands (“ <b>llaw</b> - F),    | 12. Four stars (“ <b>seren</b> ” - F). |

## Sawl Blant / How Many Children

We can use our “**gan**” or “**da**” pattern with numbers to say how many children we have. Remember that “boy” (“**mab**”) and “child” (“**plentyn**”) are masculine nouns while “girl” (“**merch**”) is a feminine noun. Here are some examples:

Mae gen i <u>ddau</u> fab a dwy ferch	- I have two boys and two girls.
Mae mab a pedair merch ‘da fi.	- I have a boy and four girls.
Mae gynnon ni <u>dri</u> mab a pedair merch.	- We have three boys and four girls.
Mae pedwar mab a tair merch ‘da ni.	- We have four boys and three girls.

Of course, if we have no children, we can always say:

<b>Does gen i ddim plant.</b>	- I don’t have any children. (NW)
<b>Does dim plant ‘da fi.</b>	- I don’t have any children. (SW)

**Tasg:** Say that you have the following children:

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A boy and three girls,    | 2. Two boys and a girl,       |
| 3. Three boys and two girls, | 4. Four boys and two girls,   |
| 5. Four girls,               | 6. Two children,              |
| 7. No children,              | 8. Three boys,                |
| 9. A boy and a girl,         | 10. Two girls and a boy       |
| 11. A girl and a boy,        | 12. Four girls and four boys. |