Welsh (solutions)
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Below are given some sentences in the Welsh language along with their translations in English. Using these sentences, complete the assignments below. Remember to show your work.

1. Mae e’n siarad Cymraeg.  
2. Oes cyfrifiadur gyda ti?  
3. Mae hi wedi clywed yr araith.  
4. Dw i’n dysgu Sbaeneg  
5. Mae car newydd gyda hi.  
6. Wyt ti wedi clywed y newyddion?  
7. Mae Owain ar siarad.  
8. Wyt ti’n astudio ffiseg.  
9. Yw e’n bywta caws?  
10. Dw i heb siarad.

Assignment 1: Translate the following sentences into Welsh:

1. Are you learning Welsh? 
   a. Wyt ti’n dysgu Cymraeg?  
2. He has not studied Spanish. 
   a. Mae e heb astudio Sbaeneg.  
3. She is listening to the news. 
   a. Mae hi’n clywed y newyddion.

Assignment 2: How are verb tenses expressed in Welsh?

In the given sentences, verb tenses are expressed not through endings on the verbs but through words called “tense markers” placed before the verb. Each of the given Welsh sentences has the following word order: Auxiliary Pronoun Tense Verb Object. The auxiliary verb and pronoun express the person and gender of the subject. The forms are:

Dw i— 1st person singular  
Wyt ti – 2nd person singular  
Mae e – 3rd person singular masculine  
Mae hi – 3rd person singular feminine

The auxiliary also has a special form in the third person for questions – yw.

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1 The Welsh language is a member of the Celtic branch of the Indo-European family. It is spoken by about 744,000 people in the United Kingdom and 25,000 in Argentina.
The tense markers are ‘n – present progressive (“I am doing”), wedi – perfect tense (“I have done”), ar – future tense (“I am about to do”), heb – negation of wedi (“I have not done”)

**Assignment 3 (Extra credit):** What do you think the word “gyda” might mean?

The word *gyda* literally means “with.” Thus, the sentence *Mae car newydd gyda hi* literally means “There exists a new car with her.” In this case, the auxiliary verb *mae* literally means “it exists.” In this meaning, it has a special form used in questions – *oes*. This type of construction to express “have” is fairly common among the world’s languages.