

- e.g. The castle is **big**. - Mae'r castell **yn fawr**.
The film is **interesting**. - Mae'r ffilm **yn ddiddorol**.
We were **hot**. - Roedden ni'n **boeth**.

4. We can qualify our adjectives by placing '**rhy**' (*too*), '**gweddol**' (*quite / fairly*), '**eitha**' (*quite / fairly*) or '**lled**' (*quite / fairly*) between '**yn**' and the adjective. '**Gweddol**' will undergo a Soft Mutation after '**yn**' but '**rhy**' and '**lled**' will not (as **rh** and **ll**).

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- (i) Notice the Soft Mutation after '**mor**' and '**cyn**'. See *S.M. rule 27*.
Note also that we do not place '**yn**' in front of either '**mor**' or '**cyn**'.

e.g. mae hi mor dal â fi
mae hi cyn daled â fi

- (ii) Notice the Soft Mutation after '**yn**'. See *S.M. rule 28*.

e.g. mae hi'n dalach na fi
mae rum yn gryfach na gwin

- (iii) Notice the Soft Mutation after '**y**' in the Superlative degree when it refers to a feminine noun. See *S.M. rule 29*.

John oedd y tala
Ann oedd y dala

- (iv) Notice the Aspirate Mutation after both '**â**' and '**na**'.
See *A.M. rules 8 and 9*.

e.g. mor dal **â ch**oeden / cyn daled **â ch**oeden - as tall as a tree
yn gochach **na than** - redder than fire

- (v) You'll notice a change of spelling in some adjectives when endings are added to them.

w > y

e.g. trwm (heavy)
cyn drymed â yn drymach na y tryma

- (vi) Some consonants harden

d > t g > c b > p

e.g. drud (expensive)
cyn ddruted â yn ddrutach na y druta

rhad (cheap)
cyn rhated â yn rhatach na y rhata

Also: gwlyb > gwlypach (wetter)

good
da

as good as
cystal â

better than
yn e f

the best

e.g. mor fynyddig â Chymru - as mountainous as Wales
 yn dalach na choeden - taller than a tree

- (e) Sentences containing either the Comparative and Equative degree follow the normal sentence pattern, with the verb at the beginning of the sentence.

e.g. Mae'r llyfrgell mor bell (cyn belled) â'r orsaf.
 - The library is as far as the station.
 Ydy tŷ Tom cymaint â thy Bill?
 - Is Tom's house as big as Bill's house?

Roedd Tom yn dalach na Bill.
 - Tom is taller than Bill.
 Mae'r ferch yn dewach na'r bachgen.
 - The girl is fatter than the boy.

But when we use the Superlative degree of the adjective we must use the **emphatic** pattern - i.e. the verb doesn't come at the beginning of the sentence.

e.g. Efrog Newydd ydy'r pella.
 - New York is the farthest.
 Castell Windsor ydy'r mwya ym Mhrydain? - Ie/Ia
 - Windsor Castle is the largest in Britain? - Yes
 Muhammed Ali oedd y gorau.
 - Muhammed Ali was the best.

Note that the verb will always be in the third person singular:

e.g. Fi ydy'r gorau. - I am the best.
 Chi ydy'r tala. - You are the tallest.
 Nhw ydy'r gwaetha. - They are the worst.
 Nhw oedd y gwaetha. - They were the worst.

In English we cannot use the Superlative degree when comparing only 2 things. We must use the Comparative degree.

e.g. Tom and Paul. Tom is **the taller**. (not 'tallest')

This rule doesn't apply in Welsh.

e.g. Tom a Paul. Tom ydy'r **tala**.