<u>Auxiliary (Helper) Verbs – Gwil, Mydnas & Gallos</u> Questions and Answers

We have previously looked at using personal pronouns with the third person singular of Gwil, Mydnas and Gallos for example;

Me a wra Me a vydn Me a yll

These forms are a good way to use helper verbs without the requirement to learn the full paradigm of the verb, as the third person singular is used for all personal pronouns in this form.

These work fine for making a statement using personal pronouns with the helper verbs, but if you wish ask or answer a question, how do you do that.

To ask a question you need to know the personal forms of the verbs as follows;

Gwil – to do
Gwrav vy (Gwrama) (I)
Gwreta (Gwredh) (You singular)
Gwra ev (he)
Gwra hy (she)
Gwren ny (we)
Gwewgh why (You plural or polite)
Gwrowns y (they)

Ouestion form

Remember "a" creates a second mutation

A wrav vy?

A wreta?

A wra ev?

A wra hy?

A wren ny?

A wrewgh why?

A wrowns y?

Mydnas – to wish or to want
Mydnaf vy (I)
Mydnyth ta (menta) (you singular)
Mydn ev (he)
Mydn hy (she)
Mydnyn ny (we)
Mydnowgh why (you pl or pol)
Mydnons y (they)

Question form

A vydnaf vy?

A vydnyth ta?

A vydn ev?

A vydn hy?

A vydnyn ny?

A vydnowgh why?

A vydnons y?

Gallos – to be able

Gallaf vy (I)

Gylta (Gyllyth ta) (you singular)

Gyll ev (he)

Gyll hy (she)

Gyllyn ny (we)

Gyllowgh why (you pl or pol)

Gyllons y (they)

Question form

A allaf vy? (I)

A ylta? (you singular)

A yll ev? (he)

A yll hy? (she)

A yllyn ny? (We)

A yllowgh why? (You pl or pol)

A yllons y (they)

It is important to remember that when answering a question you must answer in the correct person e.g. Can you? – yes, I can;

A ylta? – Gallaf, me a yll

If however you wish to make a statement using the paradigm it is necessary to place a "Y" (Yth before a vowel) particle before the verb.

The "Y" particle causes a 5th state mutation (see below)

So:

Gwrav to Y whrav Mydnaf to Y fydnaf Gallaf to Y hallaf

This applies to all the verbs in the paradigm

The negative particle "na" and negative answer particle "ny" also cause a 2nd state mutation;

Na wrav v y Na vydnaf vy Ny allaf vy

Often the question form will be used in a shorter format, for example you may see "a yllyth?" Rather than "a yllyth ta?". This is normal as "a yllyth" can only be "a yllyth ta" so leaving off the "ta" can only mean the same thing.

Some examples;

Q. A yllyth ta marhogeth avorrow? – Can you ride tomorrow?

A. Ny allaf vy marhogeth avorrow – No I can't ride tomorrow

Q. A vydnyth ta mos dhe'n dre – Will you go to town?

A. Ny vydnaf vy mos dhe'n dre – I will not go to town

Q. A wren ny redya an lyver nowyth? – Will you (plural) read the new book

A. Ny wrowgh why redya an lyver nowyth – We will not read the new book

A ylta? – Gallaf, me a yll

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