

Welsh for Beginners

Practical Learning with SynapseLingo

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- Full audio version of this book
- Audio pronunciation guides

- Interactive exercises
- Additional vocabulary practice
- Progress tracking

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Lesson 1

Lesson 1: Learn Welsh Fast: English ‘have’ with *cael*

*Brought to you by SynapseLingo, this fun English – Welsh mini-lesson teaches the verb ‘have’ and its Welsh equivalents like *cael*, *Mae gen i*, and *mae ganddo fe*. We’ll map English ‘have’ forms (*I have*, *you have*, *he has*, *she has*, *it has*, *we have*, *you have*, *they have*) to real Welsh patterns for possession and getting/experiencing. Keywords: learn Welsh, English Welsh, verb have, *cael* meaning, *Mae gen i*, *mae gennym ni*, *mae gyda chi*, *mae ganddyn nhw*. Get the context, the jokes, and quick drills to remember it in conversation.*

SynapseLingo Welcome

Hey you, croeso – welcome! This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo. For extras and transcripts, visit www.synapse-lingo.com.

Today you'll master English 'have' with Welsh *cael* and the natural possession patterns: *Mae gen i*, *Mae gen ti*, *mae ganddo fe*, *mae ganddi hi*, *mae ganddo fo*, *mae gennym ni*, *mae gyda chi*, *mae ganddyn nhw*. Buckle up – this will be quick, funny, and sticky like a toffee on your tongue.

Forms at a Glance

Let's map every English form once, then we'll play. Repeat after me for rhythm!

- Base idea: have/get/do an event → *cael* (e.g., 'have lunch' = *cael cinio*).
- I have → *Mae gen i*.
- You have (singular) → *Mae gen ti*.
- He has → *mae ganddo fe*.
- She has → *mae ganddi hi*.
- It has → *mae ganddo fo*.
- We have → *mae gennym ni*.
- You have (plural/formal) → *mae gyda chi*.
- They have → *mae ganddyn nhw*.
- English checklist spoken out loud: I have, you have, he has, she has, it has, we have, you have, they have. Nailed it.

Dialogue: Coffee Shop Chaos

Time for a funny scene – listen first, then we'll unpack.

- You: I have the time today – coffee?
- You (proud whisper): Mae gen i amser heddiw.
- Friend: Do you have a pen to write our order?
- You: Yup – Mae gen ti beiro... oh wait, that means YOU have it! Do I?
- Barista (gesturing to a poster): The café mae ganddo fo Wi-Fi and extra sockets.
- Another friend bursts in: Relax, mae gennym ni docynnau disgownt! (We have discount tickets!)
- You (to your group): Perfect – mae gyda chi y map, right? (You have the map?)
- Group (pointing at a couple): And yes, mae ganddyn nhw y sedd orau – (they have the best seat) – next to the cake case.
- Narrator: Meanwhile, the donut? Of course she has it – mae ganddi hi y donut olaf. Classic.

Mini Drill: Echo After Me

Say it out loud like a champ – short, clear echoes.

- Mae gen i amser heddiw. (I have time today.)
- Mae gen ti ffôn newydd. (You have a new phone.)
- mae ganddo fe gar. (He has a car.)

- mae ganddi hi lyfr. (She has a book.)
- mae ganddo fo fatris newydd. (It has new batteries.)
- mae gennym ni docynnau. (We have tickets.)
- mae gyda chi fap. (You have a map.)
- mae ganddyn nhw amser heddiw. (They have time today.)
- Event vibe with the base verb: We have lunch at noon
→ Rydyn ni'n cael cinio am hanner dydd.

Culture \ Usage Tip

Tiny grammar superpower incoming.

In Welsh, simple ownership – 'I have a book' – uses patterns with 'gan/gen/gyda', like Mae gen i lyfr. But 'have' as an experience or getting something uses cael: 'have lunch' → cael cinio, 'have help' → cael help. Think: 'I have' (own it) = Mae gen i; 'I have coffee' (as in consume/get) = cael coffi. Your brain now has – sorry, mae ganddo fo – a tidy Welsh drawer for 'have'.

Speed Quiz

Rapid-fire! Say the Welsh before I do.

- I have → ... Mae gen i.
- You have (singular) → ... Mae gen ti.
- He has → ... mae ganddo fe.
- She has → ... mae ganddi hi.

- It has → ... mae ganddo fo.
- We have → ... mae gennym ni.
- You have (plural) → ... mae gyda chi.
- They have → ... mae ganddyn nhw.
- Bonus: Base verb 'have/get' → ... cael.

Challenge: Two Truths and a Snack

Make two true statements and one silly one – then swap the silly. Ready?

- Say: 'I have a pen.' → Mae gen i beiro.
- Say: 'We have tickets.' → mae gennym ni docynnau.
- Say something silly like: 'It has wings.' → mae ganddo fo adenydd.
- Now fix the silly line with reality – maybe 'They have the keys.' → mae ganddyn nhw yr allwedd.
- Extra twist: Have a coffee (experience) → cael coffi; She has the map (possession) → mae ganddi hi y map.

Outro: You've Got This

High-five – your brain officially 'has' Welsh patterns.

Thanks for listening! Keep practicing: I have, you have, he has, she has, it has, we have, you have, they have – plus cael for experiences. This episode was brought to you by SynapseLingo – grab more lessons and resources at www.synapse-lingo.com. Diolch, and see you next time!

Lesson 2

Lesson 2: English – Welsh To Be: be = bod

Brought to you by SynapseLingo, this fun English – Welsh podcast helps you learn the verb to be in Cymraeg fast. We cover be → bod, I am → dw i, you are → rwyt ti/Rydych chi, he is → mae e, she is → mae hi, it is → mae, we are → rydyn ni, they are → maen nhw. Perfect for learners searching “learn Welsh”, “English Welsh to be”, and “Cymraeg present tense,” with clear examples you can say out loud. Get context, culture, and quick drills to make these forms stick.

Welcome – Croeso

This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo – your friendly guide to languages. For more tips, freebies, and practice, visit www.synapse-lingo.com.

Hey you, yes you – grab your tea! Today you’ll nail English – Welsh ‘to be’ so cleanly that your future self sends you a high-five from tomorrow.

Your goal today

By the end, you'll say the whole squad of 'to be' without breaking a sweat. Ready?

- Base verb: be = bod.
- I am = dw i (example: dw i'n barod).
- You are (singular, informal) = rwyti (example: rwyti'n wych).
- He is = mae e (example: mae e'n hapus).
- She is = mae hi (example: mae hi'n hapus).
- It is / neutral 'is' starter = mae (example: mae hi'n oer).
- We are = rydyn ni (example: rydyn ni'n dysgu Cymraeg).
- You are (plural/formal) = Rydych chi (example: Rydych chi'n barod).
- They are = maen nhw (example: maen nhw'n hapus).

Quick forms drill

Repeat after me – short, punchy, confident. Smile, it helps memory!

- be → bod.
- I am → dw i. You are (sg.) → rwyti.
- He is → mae e. She is → mae hi.
- It is → mae.

- We are → rydyn ni.
- You are (pl./formal) → Rydych chi.
- They are → maen nhw.
- Mini combo: dw i yn y siop; rwyti yn y parc; mae e gartref; mae hi yn hapus; mae hi'n heulog; rydyn ni yn barod; Rydych chi yn wych; maen nhw yn brysur.

Dialogue – Cafe comedy

Listen in and shadow the lines. If anyone stares, tell them it's a bilingual performance.

- A: Coffee line check – who's ready?
- B: dw i yn barod! (I am ready!)
- A: Great. And you?
- C: rwyti yn cael y bisgedi... kidding – Rydych chi i gyd yn cael un! (You are all getting one!)
- A: Where's Tom? B: mae e ar y ffordd. (He is on the way.)
- A: And Anna? C: mae hi yn y siop gacen. (She is at the cake shop.)
- B: Weather report: mae hi'n braff! (It is fine!)
- A: Team status? All: rydyn ni yn hapus! (We are happy!)
- Coach (popping in): Rydych chi yn dîm gorau'r byd! (You are the world's best team!)
- Crowd outside: maen nhw yn galw am gacen! (They are calling for cake!)

Culture tip: anthem and weather

Tiny culture nugget for big memory wins.

In Welsh, everyday facts often start with mae: think anthem vibes – ‘Mae hen wlad fy nhadau’ – and classic weather lines like ‘Mae hi’n bwrw glaw’ (it is raining). If you remember that mae starts statements and bod is the base ‘be,’ you’ll glide through conversations.

Speed quiz

Say the Welsh before I do. Ready... go!

- be → ? Answer: bod.
- I am → ? Answer: dw i.
- you are (singular, informal) → ? Answer: rwyt ti.
- he is → ? Answer: mae e.
- she is → ? Answer: mae hi.
- it is → ? Answer: mae.
- we are → ? Answer: rydyn ni.
- you are (plural/formal) → ? Answer: Rydych chi.
- they are → ? Answer: maen nhw.

Speak-out challenge

Your turn – build short lines out loud. Big voice, bigger smile.

- Say: I am learning Welsh → dw i yn dysgu Cymraeg.

- Tell a friend: you are kind → rwyt ti yn garedig.
- Report: he is here → mae e yma.
- Report: she is happy → mae hi yn hapus.
- Weather: it is cold → mae hi'n oer.
- Group: we are ready → rydyn ni yn barod.
- Address a class: you are amazing → Rydych chi yn anhygoel.
- Point to your friends: they are from Wales → maen nhw o Gymru.
- Bonus clause with the base verb: I want to be calm → Dw i eisiau bod yn dawel.

Outro – You've got this

High five – you powered through the core of Welsh ‘to be’.

Thanks for listening! Keep practicing these lines daily, play the episode again for shadowing, and try mixing your own sentences with bod, dw i, rwyt ti, mae e, mae hi, mae, rydyn ni, Rydych chi, and maen nhw. This show is brought to you by SynapseLingo – grab more lessons, drills, and freebies at www.synapse-lingo.com. You’re doing great – see you next time!

Lesson 3

Lesson 3: English – Welsh: Learn ‘go’ = mynd fast

Boost your English – Welsh learning with a fun podcast on the verb ‘go’ – mynd. We’ll nail everyday forms like you go ti’n mynd, he goes mae e’n mynd, she goes mae hi’n mynd, we go rydyn ni’n mynd, you (plural) go rydych chi’n mynd, they go maen nhw’n mynd, plus the lifesaver ‘it’s okay’ mae’n iawn. Perfect for learners who want natural speech, clear patterns, and laughs while you learn Welsh vocabulary and present tense.

Welcome to SynapseLingo

Hey you! This show is brought to you by SynapseLingo – your fun path to languages.

Visit www.synapse-lingo.com for more goodies. Today you’ll master the Welsh verb for ‘go’ – mynd. Buckle up, smile, and let’s roll!

Your learning goal today

By the end, you can say who goes where – fast and confidently.

- Main target: go = mynd.
- You go = ti'n mynd.
- He goes = mae e'n mynd.
- She goes = mae hi'n mynd.
- We go = rydyn ni'n mynd.
- You (plural) go = rydych chi'n mynd.
- They go = maen nhw'n mynd.
- And when plans change, it's okay = mae'n iawn.

Funny mini dialogue

Let's act it out – say the Welsh out loud with me.

- You: Ready to go? Friend: Totally – mae'n iawn, my shoelace is cooperating.
- You (to one friend): You go first – ti'n mynd.
- Narrator: Look, he goes for snacks – mae e'n mynd; she goes for maps – mae hi'n mynd.
- You (to the team): We go together – rydyn ni'n mynd!
- Guide (to the crowd): You all go through this door – rydych chi'n mynd.
- Meanwhile, the others? They go the scenic route – maen nhw'n mynd slowly because selfies.

Beat-and-repeat drill

Clap, breathe, and echo me – rhythm makes it stick.

- Say ‘go’ three times: mynd – mynd – mynd.
- You go: ti’n mynd.
- He goes: mae e’n mynd.
- She goes: mae hi’n mynd.
- We go: rydyn ni’n mynd.
- You (plural) go: rydych chi’n mynd.
- They go: maen nhw’n mynd.
- If your tongue trips, smile and say: mae’n iawn.

Culture tip: Welsh on the move

Here’s a tiny tip to sound savvy.

Use mynd for ‘go’ in general; for ‘walk’ you’ll often hear cerdded, and ‘come’ is dod. At festivals and hikes in Wales, friends rally with rydyn ni’n mynd; if someone’s late, a calm mae’n iawn keeps the mood cheerful.

Quick quiz

Answer out loud – fast and fearless!

- How do you say ‘she goes’ in Welsh? Answer: mae hi’n mynd.
- Say ‘you (plural) go’ to a group. Answer: rydych chi’n mynd.