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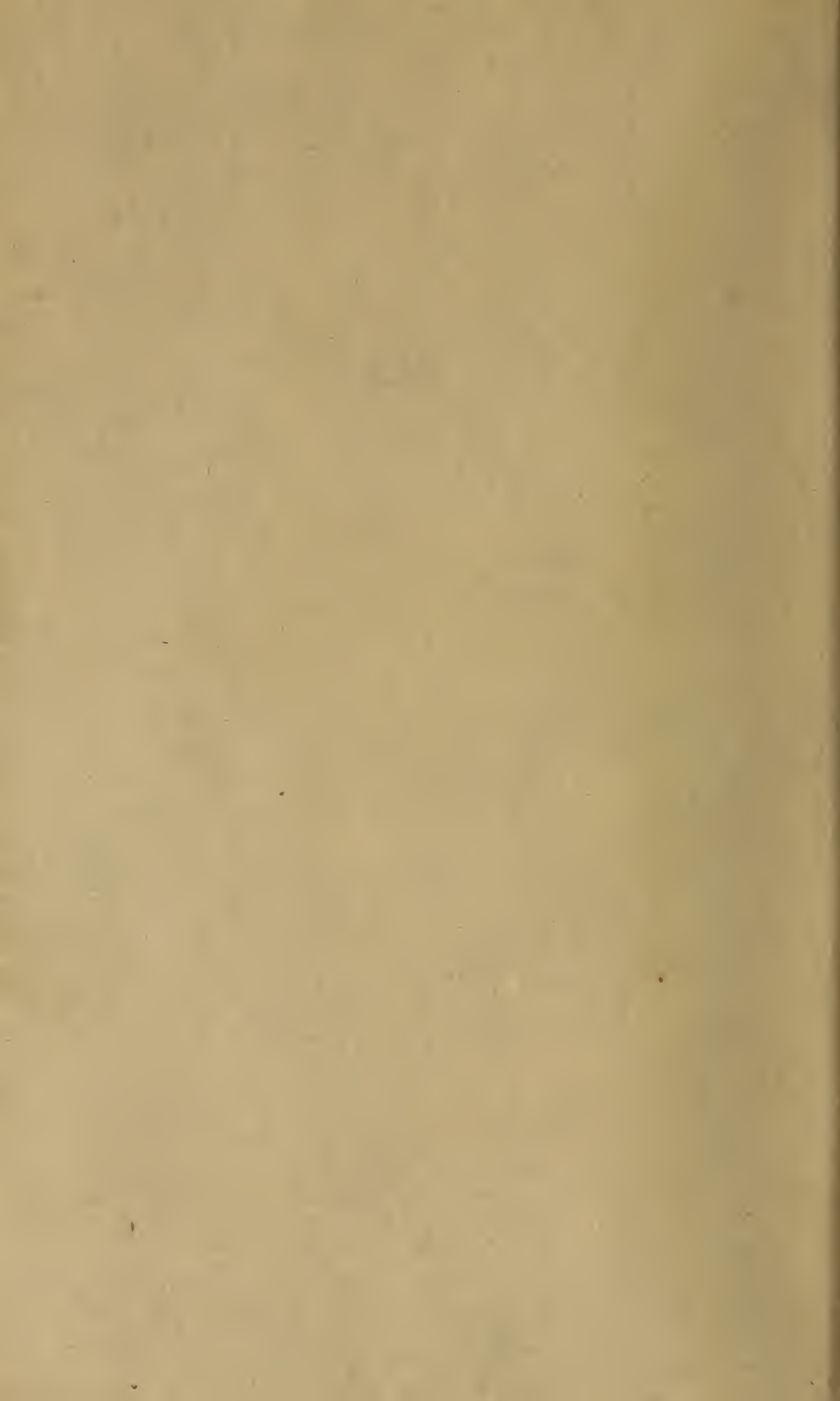
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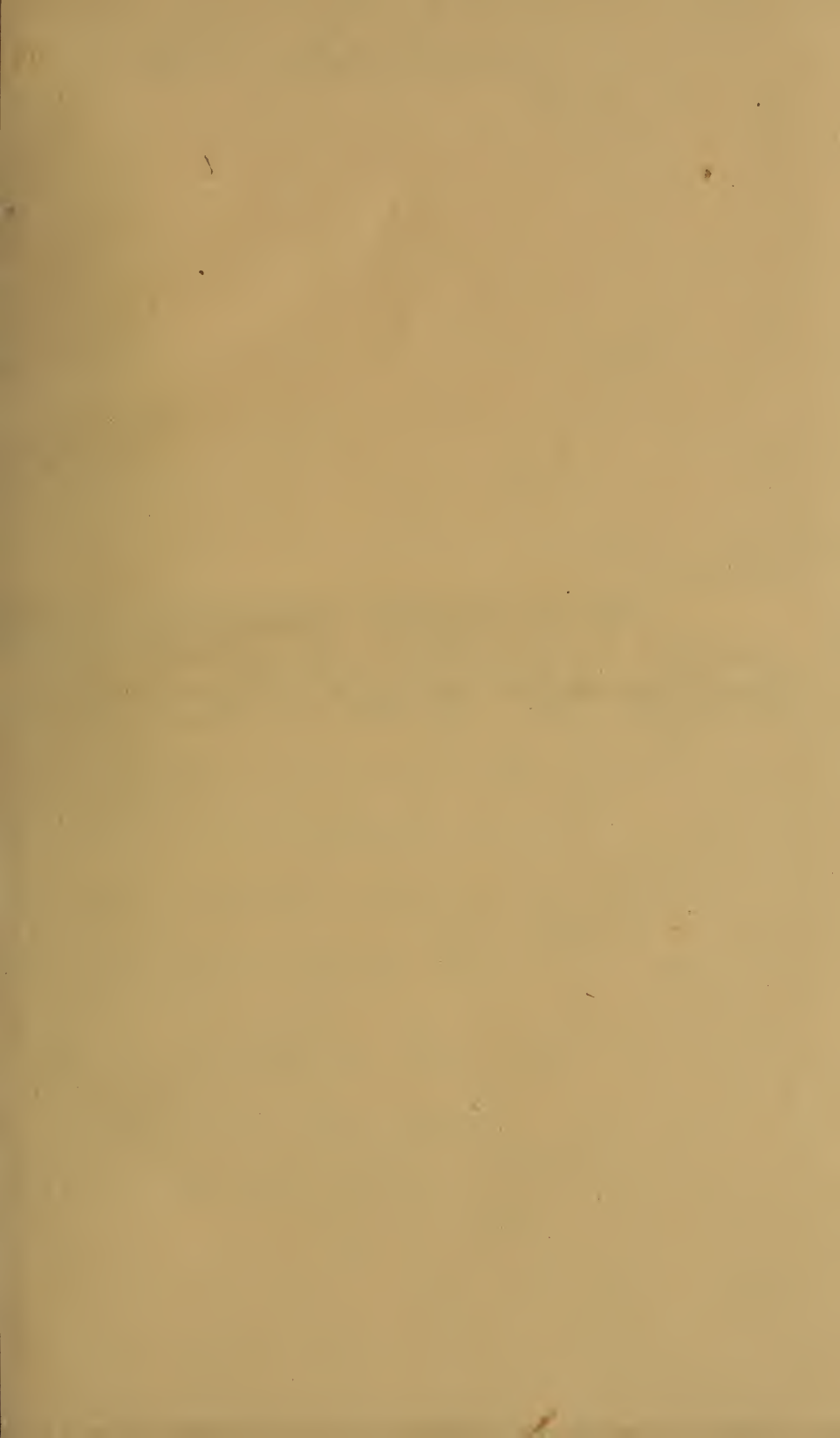


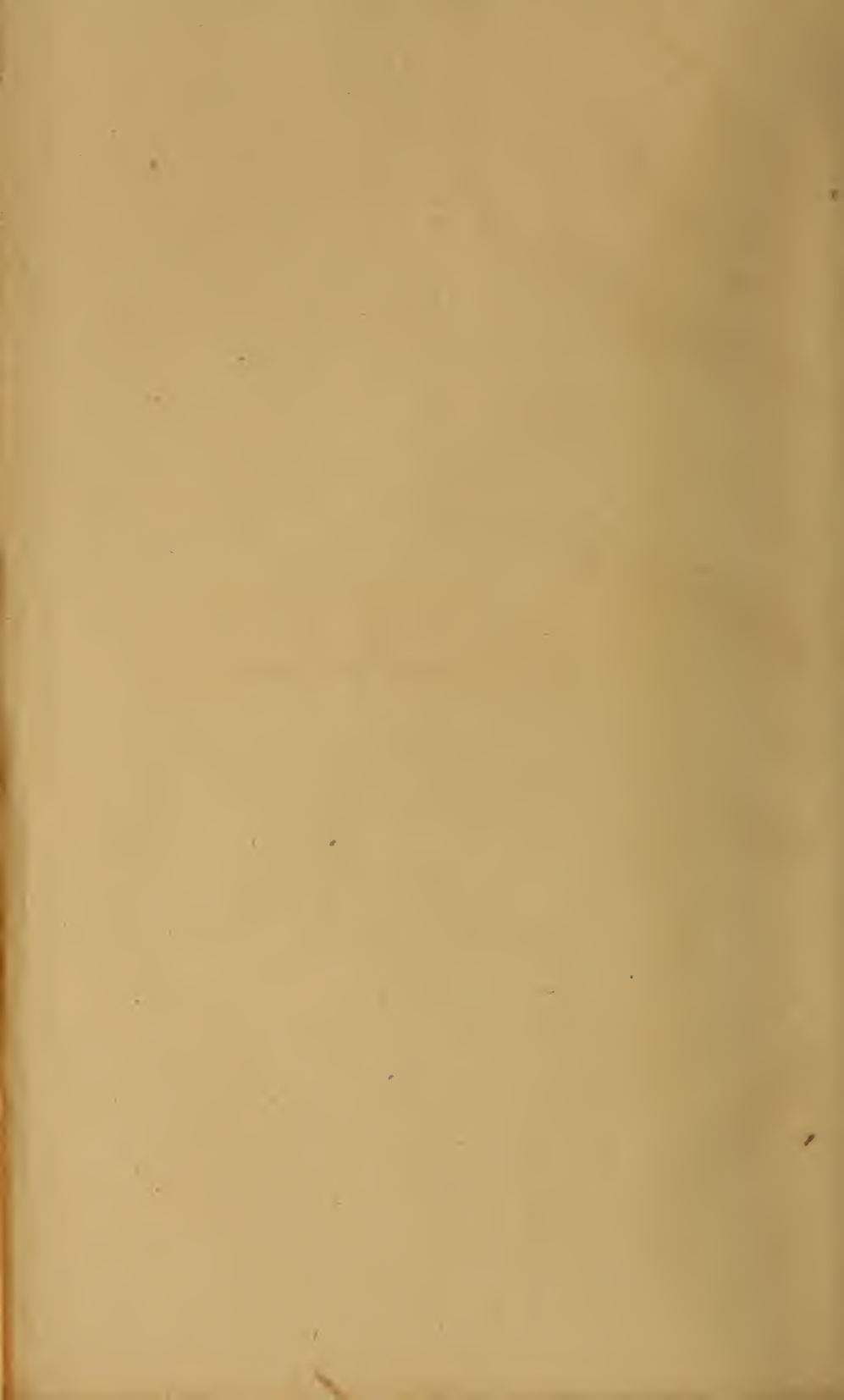
Evan Davies Jones.











Thos. Rowland

1847.

coltura y Beirdd. Talesin ab Iolo

- Historical + Critical remarks on the British Tongue - Thos. Thoms
- A Brief Analysis of Welsh Orthography - Thos Edwards (Cardiff)
- Part of English-Welsh Dictionary - do.

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S. R.

Treatise regarding the antiquity
and origin of the bardic
alphabet



TRAETHAWD

AR

HYNAFIAETH AC AWDURDODAETH

COELBREN Y BEIRDD,

YR HWNN

A ENNILLODD ARIANDLWS A GWOBR EISTEDDFOD
Y FENNI, 1838.

GANN TALIESIN WILLIAMS,

[AB IOLO.]

Llanymddyfri :

ARGRAPHWYD A CHYHOEDDWYD GANN WILLIAM REES,

AR WERTH HEFYD

GANN H. HUGHES, 15, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, D. WILLIAMS, 44, HOLYWELL
STREET, STRAND, LLUNDAIN; E. PARRY, CAERLLEON; WHITE, MER-
THYR TYDFIL; J. H. MORGAN, Y FENNI; A CPANN BRIF
LYFRWERTHWYR Y DWYWSOGAETH.

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RHAGY MADRODD.

PANN YR adgyfodir, fal o'r bedd, unrhyw wrthddrych ag oedd wedi myned bron yn llwyr ar anghof, dros oesoedd, disgwylir am fwy o dystiolaethau i sefydlu ei hanfod, a'i dras, na pheir buassai ond wedi newydd ddychwelyd, yn ei benllwydni, iddei hen gartref, tra yr oedd un neu ddau o'i gyfoedion fyth ar dir y byw, i alw, trwy ymbwyll, ar gof, dyddiau chwareugar eu cyfieuengetyd: felly anhep-corol yw rhoddi, yn awr, amlygiadau mwy lliosog gerr bron yn wlad, parth Hynafiaeth Coelbren y Beirdd, na pheir buassai wedi bod yn wybodus i'n Dysgedigion yn *niweddar*. Yr ystyriaeth hynn a barodd immi lanw y Traethawd canlyniadol a *chymmaint* o dystiolaethau.

Lle mae y gair *Coelbren* yn arferedig gennyf am *Beith-y-nen*, neu lyfr *Gwydd* cyflawn, gwelir ef yn *wrrywaidd*; ond, yn fenywaidd, pann yn lle EGWYDDOR y Coelbren. Penderfynais ar y gwahaniaeth hynn, ar ol rhywfaint o amheuaeth.

Gwelir fod rhai o'r casgladau tystiolaethol drwy'r Traethawd yn aneglur, mewn manau; canlynais, beth bynnag, yr

awdurdodau gerr fy mronn. Os bernir fy mod yn am-ddiffyn hen IOLO MORGANWG yn lled danbaid, cofier ei fod ef, *yn awr*, yn analluog i ateb drosto'i hunan, yn y fuchedd honn.

Herwydd *meithder* yr ymchwil am dystiolaethau digonol, ynghyd a rhai fisoedd o waniechyd, ni ddechreuais ysgrifennu y Traethawd ymma i maes, nes ychydig wythnosau yn ol; digwydd na welir, gann hynny, argoelion brys ynddo.

GWYDDON.

Awst 31, 1838.



TR A E T H A W D.

FAL pob peth pwysfawr arall, o darddiad *tra hen*, mae dechreuad *gwirioneddol* Llythyrennau Gwybodaeth, fe allai, yn anghyrraeddwy i dreiddiadau yr ymegniaeth ddynol, gann yr oesoedd meithion a lithrassant heibio, a'r cyfnewidiadau, y symmudiadau ym mhlith preswylwyr y ddaear, a'r difrodau trymmion ar Lênyddiaeth trwy bedryfan byd, a gymmerassant le oddiar pann y dychymmygwyd gyntaf y fath elfennau ardderchog, trwy gyfryngau pa rhai y mynegwyd, yn gadarnaf, addasrwydd dyn i'r rhagorfraint a briodolir iddo gann dystiolaeth Ddwyfol, sef, bod yn ffurfiedig "ar lun a delw Duw."

Pei dichonadwy fyddai treiddio, yn ddigon goleudrem, trwy y caddug dudew ym mha un y mae digwyddiadau cynoesoedd bodoldeb îs haul yn orchguddiedig, ymddangossai, ond odid, nad ydyw y ddyfais ogoneddus honno yn *hollol* gyfyngedig i unrhyw wlad neu genedl *neillduol*; ond, yn hyttrach, fod gann amryw ddyinion, o wahanol bobloedd ac amseroedd, hawl, mwy neu lai, (rhai, fe allai, yn gydraddol,) iddi; herwydd y gallassent dderchafu eu hymegnioedd i'r unrhyw ddychymmyg, heb i'r naill na'r lleill wybod fod neb arall wedi cyrraedd ucheldyb disgleirnavs o'r cyffelyb.

Mae traddodiadau y Cymmry, fal rhai pob gwlad ddysgedig arall, parth y cyfryw feddyldraidd, mor amgylchynedig gann niwl hen amser, fal nas gellir, gydag un sicrwydd, eu hymddiosg o'u hofergeledd cyssylltiadol.

Y mae y gweddillion o gynwybodaeth yr hen Gymry, a gair etto (er bronn yn ddiarwybod i'n cenedl, herwydd eu hesgeulusdod truenus) yn arosedig yn ein plith, sef, hen Drioedd Cerdd, Trioedd Barddas, Trioedd Braint a Defod, hen Ddwnedau neu Ramadegau, &c. &c. yn priodoli *adnabyddiaeth ar Llythyrennau* i fynegiadau gwrthiol, fal pei tybient y fath Gelfyddyd FREINIOL yn oruwch-ddynol, heb ryw gynnorthwy datguddiadol.

Cesglir, oddiwrth y tynniadau canlyniadol, synniadau ein cyndeidiau ar y penn hwnn; ac ymma, iawn immi hyspysu y rhoddaf, yn awr, fal ar *bob tro arall*, yn y Traethawd hwn, sylwadau awduron, hen neu ddiweddar, eraill, *gair a llythyren*, yn llwyr gyttunol â'r ysgrifau a'r cyhoeddiadau dann fy ngolwg.

Llymma rai o'r tynniadau crybwylledig:—

“Einigan Gawr a weles dair colofn goleuni ag arnynt holl wybodau a fuant erioed ag a fyddant fyth yn ddangosedig ynddynt, ag efe a gymmeres dair gwydden gerdin ag a ddodes arnynt luniau ag arwyddion bob gwybodau yn goffiadwy, ag ai dangoses hwynt, a'r rhai au gwelasant a ddodasant gamddeall a geubwyll arnynt, ag a ddsygasant dwyll wybodau a Dodi Duw ar y Gwiall lle nid oedd namyn ei enw arnynt, ag Einigan yn gweled hynny mawr y bu chwithrwydd iddo, a chan amgerth ei alar torri'r tair gwydden ag ni chaffad eraill yn gyfiawn eu gwybodau, a chwithed hynny gantho oni holltes gan yr amgerth, ag a'i anadl gweddio Duw er cael cyfiawn wybodau ymhlith Dynion ynghnawd, a chyfiawn ddeall er iawn ymbwyll ag wynt. ag ymhenn undydd a blwyddyn gwedi marw Einigan y Gweles Menw ap y Teirgwaedd dair Gwialen yn tyfu o enau Einigan ag arnynt yn gyflwyn gwybodau Deg llythyren ar modd y trefnawr ynddynt bob gwybodau Iaith ag ymadrawdd ag ar Iaith ag ymadrawdd bob gwybodau darnodedig arnynt. yna cymeryd y gwiall a dysgu'r gwybodau oddiarnynt, y cwbl ond enw Duw, ag ar hynny dodi cyfrinach rhag dodi geubwyll ar yr ENW, ag o hynny cyfrinach Barddas Beirdd Ynys Prydain, a Duw a ddodes ei nawdd ar hynn o gyfrinach ag a roes i Fenw ddeall traphwyll yn hynn o'i nawdd ar wybodau, ar deall hynny a elwir Awen o Dduw, a gwynn ei fyd fyth ai caffo. Amen poed felly bydded.”

Wrth ddarllain yr uchod, gelwir i gof yr hanes Ysgrythyrol am rhoddiad y Deg Gorchymmyn i Moses. Enwir, hefyd, ym mhlith y cyfryw, “Main Gwyddon Ganhebon, lle (yn ol Trioedd Ynys Prydain, rhif 97,) y darllenid arnynt holl gelfyddydau a gwybodau byd.”

Gellir feddwl, nid yn oed oddiwrth chwedl Einigan Gawr, ond, hefyd, oddiwrth adroddiadau eglur amryw o'r Trioedd, fod y Cymry, yn nechreud eu gwybodaeth, wedi ymarferyd arwydd-luniau (*hieroglyphics*) yn eu cofadwriaethau.

Dernyn o hen Ddwned, dann yr enw “Cyfymbwyll Maccwy a'i Athraw:”—

“Adolwyn pa fodd y cafwyd deall gyntaf ar lythyr parth Llun a llafar?”

“Ys ef hynny Duw pan nad oedd mewn na byw na bod namyn ef ei hun, a ddatgenes ei enw ag yn gytrym a'r gair yn floedd gorfoledd pob byw a bod yn gwbledig a melusaf a glywid erioed ar gerdd y llafar hynny, ag yn gytrym ar llafar goleuni, ag yn y goleuni Llun ar enw yn dri llais drillafar, yn gydlef gyfennyd, ag yn y gweled dri llun, a lliw a llun goleuni ydoedd, ag yn un ar llafar a lliw a llun y llafar hwnnw oeddynt y tair llythyren gyntaf, ag o gysswllt eu tri llafar y lluniwyd pob llafarau eraill ar lythyr, sef a glywes y llafar Menw hen ab y Tairgwaedd, ag a wnaeth lun llafar Enw Duw gyntaf, ag eraill a wedant taw Einigan Gawr a wnaeth Lythyr gyntaf, a llun enw Duw oedd hynny pan y cafas ef ei hynan yn fyw ag yn bod yn gytrym gyfergyd ar llafar.”

Cyfaddefir fod yr hanes uchod yn amlygu dychymmyg ysplennydd; dychymmyg cymmaint uwchlaw un peth ag a briodolir i'r Rhufeiniaid a'r Groegiaid ag yw yr haul yn rhagorach na gwreichionen.

Cynn ymestyn ym mlaen at wrthddrych neillduol y Traethawd, sef Awdurdodaeth ac Heneiddrwydd y Llythyrennau a roddir dann yr enw “Coelbren y Beirdd,” (yn lle *Egwyddor* Coelbren y Beirdd,) cynnygaf rhai synniadau ar yr amheuaeth cynnyddiadol yn ein plith i'r *Egwyddor* honno, a'i hystyried fal yr *hen* un arferedig gann ein cyndeidiau; ac yn enwedig i'r gwrthwynebiadau a glywir mor gyffredin i'r gred goleddedig gann rhai o'n dysgedigion diweddar, sef, mai honno oedd yr *hen* *Egwyddor* a arferwyd gynt gann y Cymry ar *wydd*, yn eu dull o gadw argofiant torredig a darlleniadol, ar y fath ddefnyddiau, o'u dysgeidiaeth.

Ond wrth gymmeryd y gorchwyl hwnn mewn llaw, teimlaf yn fawr ddwysder yr ymgais i sefydlu heneiddrwydd y Coelbren; nid am y canfyddaf unrhyw anhawsder ar ffordd y prawf, canys y mae'r llwybr yn hollol ddirhwyrstr o fy mlaen, ond am y gwelaf yn ddigon eglur fod Gwyr Llên y Dywysogaeth i gyd, oddieithr *un* neu *ddau*,—

“Braidd *dau*, lle bu gynnau gant,”

ie, canmil, yn haeru, âg unfryd, na fu y fath arferiad coffadwriaethol *erioed* yn ein gwlad; ac, ym mhellach, mai dechreuad sôn am y Coelbren oedd ffug-ddyfais Iolo Morganwg yn unig.

Rhaid immi gyfaddef, i'r tyb cyffredin hwnn gael rhywfaint o wynebolrwydd, pann y daeth yn wybodus i'r wlad na dderbynwyd dim ar y Testun dadleuol hwnn, oddieithr dau neu dri chynnyg, eithaf efrydd, i Eisteddfod ardderchog Caerdydd, er i honno gael ei chynnal yn yr ardal neillduol ym mha un, yn ol tystiolaeth hen Iolo ei hunan, ac, yn gyttunol âg ef, y Dr. Owain Pughe, y bu yr *Egwyddor* dann sylw yn arferedig ar Goelbren yn ddiweddaraf; ac er, hefyd, i wobr annogaethol gael ei chynnyg, er mwyn bywiogi cystadleuaeth ar y pryd:—ond, beth am hynny? Ni ellir, yn un modd, mwylhau y cyfryw gysgodau arwynebol, a darddassant o ddigwyddiadau, neu, fe allai, amgylchiadau *neillduol*, i unrhyw amheuaeth sylweddol; er fod y dysgedig Ioan Tegid wedi cyfrif hynny yn sail ddigonol i ymwrthod ar unwaith â'r Coelbren a'i Egwyddor.

Gwir yw, ein bod yn ddyledus i ymegniaeth cadarnfryd a diffin Iolo Morganwg, am achub o gudd rhai o ganrifau amser, Hanes y Coelbren a'i berthynassau; ac mai ei lygad cywirdrem ef a sylwodd gyntaf, ys oesoedd, ar gyfeiriadau tryfrith y Beirdd, ac hen awduron eraill, o'i blegyd; er y gallassent eraill, tebygwn, eu gweled *hefyd* yn ddigon hawdd. Ond ym mhellach na hyn, ni theilyngodd ef, ar y penn hwnn, na pharch nac anair. Yr oedd ef yn gwybod yn dda fod cred y wlad yn tadogu y son cyntaf am y cyfryw beth ar ei ddychymmyg ef yn unig; ond, er fod dysgedigion yn foddlon iawn i edrych ar ei *ffugiad* (yn ol eu haeriad nhwy) fal peth llwyr ddi-niwed, ac yn awyddus i briodoli clod iddo am ddyfais gywrair yn addasiad llythyrennau yr Egwyddor honn i ansodd-drefn *gwydd*, neu brenn; etto, nid oedd y fath ganmoliaeth pludd yn delëu, yn y mesur lleiaf, ei wrthneu anorchfygol i'r cyfryw gamgyhuddiad, nac ychwaith yn brawychu, dros darawriad ammrant, ei fryd diwrthgil yn ei ymlyniad wrth y Gwir.

Y mae rhai, gwir yw, wedi sylwi fod y gair GWYDD yn ymddangos yn lled fynych yng nghyfansoddiadau y Beirdd; ac, o ganlyniad, yn eu hawydd i wneuthur, yn ol yr hen ddiareb, “naill ai cadno neu lwyn o rhedyn” o hynny, maent wedi breuddwydio am bob ystyr i'r cyfryw air, ond yr *un iawn*. Yn ol esboniadau camsynniadol amryw awduron, dywedir ei fod yn arwyddocau *Tynged*, *Swyngyfaredd*, *Serddewiniaeth*, *Hudolaeth*, &c.; ac yn gydlais â hynn, dymma y Saeson yn penyrru ym mlaen, gann ymddadwrdd am *Destiny*, *Lots*, *Enchantment*, *Divination*, &c.; ond nid rhyfedd eu hanwybodaeth *nhw*y am hen ddefodau y Cymmry, eithr am ein *dysgedigion* (ac wyf yn arfer y gair gyda pharch diragrith) yn y dywysogaeth, i ba rhai y mae yn llwyr adnabyddus y cyfan a sydd yn ddywededig am Goelbren y Beirdd, gann ei amddiffynniaid, y mae yn syndod mawr i myfi na ddarfu iddynt, ar rhyw awr ddedwydd neu'r gilydd, geisio cyssoni geiriau o'r fath â'r defnydd a wnaethpwyd o'r Coelbren a'i berthynassau. Pei gwnaethent hynny, cawsent bob ymadrodd o'r cyffelyb ar unwaith yn ddigon dealladwy; ond nid *heb* hynny.

Yn wir, fe weddai yn fawr i'r Cymmry amddiffyn eu hawl gyfiou i enwogrwydd uchel, drwy'r hen oesoedd, am wybodaethau derchafedig, pann yr oedd gwledydd eraill yn ymddifad o ddysgeidiaeth. Dylent, gydag ymegniaeth *prydawn* ac awyddus, chwilio i maes gweddillion eu llenyddiaeth, a'u derchu i'r amlwg anwadadwy, gann fod y Saeson, ac estroniaid eraill, yn eithaf parod, yn eu heiddugedd, i garn-sarnu, i'r cudd annhreiddiadwy, y gweddillion arosedig o'n cynddysg, heb iddynt hwy (y Cymmry), fal hunain-ddirmygiaid, weiddi “hawddammor i'r gorchwyl!”

Daeth Iolo Morganwg ym mlaen, yn ei wladgarwch, i amlygu i'r Cymmry Coelbren y Beirdd, a'i hen Egwyddor; ond pann y clywsant yr ymadroddion tarfiadol,—*pillwydd*, *ebillion*, *peithynen*, *saer cerdd*, *naddu cerdd*, *torri gwawd*, *bwyall*, &c., meddylasant, yn ddychryn-fawr, am ddihenydd Brenin Ffraingc; a ffoassant, a'u dwylo am eu pennau, oddiwrth yr hen fardd a'i ermyg goelbrennog ofnadwy!

Yn awr, gann fod Gwron yr hen ddefod yn llwch yn ei fedd, a rhadferthwch wedi ail seirioli gwedd ein hathrawon, gobeithiaf y gwrandewir, yn ymbwyllgar, o leiaf, os nid yn argyhoeddiadol, ar y tystiolaethau, y crybwylliaid, a'r synniadau a gynnygaf o rhann yr *hen* Goelbren.

Ond, ym mlaenaf, crybwyllaf am rhai o'r amheuon a ddygir yn erbyn yr Egwyddor honn, gann gynnyg synniadau atebol iddynt.

I. Ni chlywyd son am y fath Egwyddor, nes i Iolo Morganwg ei gossod o flaen y Cymmry.

Synniad.—Yr oedd yr arferiad wedi myned mor llwyr i lawr, ys oesoedd cynn hynny, fal nad oedd cof gwlad am dano; ac yr oedd cymmaint ddifrod wedi gorddiwes hen lyfrau ysgrifenedig y Cymmry, fal na ddiangodd ond gweddil fechan o honynt; a'r gyfran honno fal dann gudd, mewn mannau a chasgliadau anhyspys i'r wlad.

II. Ni wyddys yn iawn ym mha le y cafodd Iolo Morganwg hanes awdurdodol am Goelbren y Beirdd. Dymunir, gann hynny, wybod ym mha fannau y gellir ei gweled.

Syn.—Cafodd Iolo Morganwg hanes Coelbren y Beirdd ym mhlith hen ysgrifau Beirdd Cadair Tir Iarll; a'r rhai hynny wedi eu tynnu i maes o *hen* lyfrau Plâs y Fann, Monachlogydd Castell Nedd, Margam, &c. a rhai Castell Rhaglan, gann Lewys Morganwg, Meyrig Dafydd, ac eraill; ac wedi eu hadysgrifennu gann Llywelyn Sion o Langewydd, Edward Dafydd o Fargam, a John Bradford, (Ieuan Tir Iarll,) ac eraill.

III. Ym mha le y gwelir y cynysgrifau, y tynniadau, a'r adysgrifau hynny?

Atteb.—Llosgwyd Llyfrgell ardderchog Rhaglan yn y gwrthryfel a fu rhwng Siarls I. a Chromwel; aeth ysgrifau Lewys Morganwg, er a wyddys, ar goll, a gwasgarwyd ysgrifau Llywelyn Sion, a Sion Bradford, dros y wlad, a chollwyd llawer o honynt.

IV. O lyfrau pa rhai, ynte, y tynnodd Iolo Morganwg yr hanes honn, ac ym mha le y mae y cyfryw lyfrau?

Atteb.—O lyfrau Llywelyn Sion, a Ieuan Tir Iarll; ond, fal y rhagddywedais, mae llawer o honynt yn llwyr golledig. Mae rhai o ysgrifyfrau Llywelyn Sion ym meddiant Taliesin ab Iolo; un llyfr mawr yn Llanharan; un arall gann y Meddyg Johnson o'r Bontfaen; ac eraill mewn amryw fannau gwahanol. Benthycodd Ieuan Tir Iarll lawer o'i lyfrau, ychydig flynyddau cynn ei farw, i Owain Myfyr, pa rhai ni ddychwelwyd. Mae un o honynt (prydyddiaeth) gann Ab Iolo ar fenthyg; yr oedd un arall, yn niweddar, gann Mr. J. Williams, Argraphydd, Abertawe; ac yr wy'n clywed fod eraill yn y Gogledd.

V. Gellir gweled llyfrau Llywelyn Sion, a Ieuan Tir Iarll, a gynnwysant hanes Coelbren y Beirdd?

Atteb.—Ofnir nad ellir. Dichon nad ydynt yn llwyr golledig; eithr eu bod mewn mannau ag ydynt yn awr yn anwybodus inni.

Syn.—Yr oedd dau ysgrif (fal yr ymddengys, oddiwrth nodau cwrr dalen Iolo Morganwg,) o Gyfrinach y Beirdd iddeu gweled, nes yn lled ddiweddar; un gann Ieuan Tir Iarll, a'r llall yn Llanharan; ond y maent wedi diflannu. Yr oedd y ddau yn llaw Llywelyn Sion.

Os gwrthwynebir heneiddrwydd cynnwysiaidau yr ysgriflyfrau Cymmraeg ag sydd yn arosedig yn ein plith, am nad ydynt y cyfryw *ysgrifau* yn *hen* hefyd, rhaid inni, nid yn unig fal cenedl, ymwrthod â'n hawl i unrhyw addysg *hen* iawn, ond dal yn ychwaneg dann wrthneu *hynafiaeth* gwybodaethau cenedloedd eraill; canys nid yw y cyfryw yn ddisgynnedig inni, ond trwy aneirif adysgrifau, o oes i oes, wedi i'r *cynysgrifau* fyned yn llwyr ar goll. Dann yr amheuaeth hynn, beth a ddelai o hawl y Cynfeirdd a'r Gogynfeirdd i'r cyfansoddiadau a gair dann eu henwau, heb son am lawer o bethau eraill; canys pell iawn ar ol amseroedd yr awdwyr hynny yw'r ysgrifau *henaf* o'u gwaith.

VI. Pwy a welodd dynniadau Iolo Morganwg o ysgriflyfrau Llywelyn Sion, a Ieuan Tir Iarll?

Atteb.—Y maent iddeu gweled; ac ni rhoddir ymma, yn un mann, rhanniadau o'r cyfryw, nad ellir eu gwirioneddu trwy gydmariaeth. Canniatteir, *hyderaf*, i'r Beirniad dysgedig edrych drostynt, a'u dangos i ddysgedigion eraill, pei dymunai.

VII. Pam na chadwyd hanes Coelbren y Beirdd yn unrhyw ardal arall, namyn Cadair Tir Iarll?

Atteb.—Yr oedd Essyllwg, yn ol cyfaddefiad y Rhufeiniaid, yn fwy ymarweddol nag un ardal arall o'r Ynys, yn y cynoesoedd; ac eglur yw, iddi gynnal ym mlaen ei rhagorfreiniau, o oes i oes. Llafar-ddull Essyllwg a ganfyddir yn y Mabinogion, yr *holl* Drioedd, Cyfreithiau Hywel, (a ysgrifenydd gann Blegywryd, pen-cyfeistedd Llandaf,) Brut y Tywysogion, (Caradoc Llancarfan,) ac, yn wir, yn agos y cyfan o'n hen Ddysgeidiaeth Rhyddieithol;—(gweler Myf.

Arch. Cyf. III.) a pheî gellid *iawn* ddarllain y Cynfeirdd, cyfaddefit yr un peth parth eu cyfansoddiadau nhwy. Ac fy marn ddiysgog i yw—y dëellid, hefyd, mai Deheudir Cymru yw sefyllfa llawer mwy o'r llefydd a enwir ganddynt, nag a feddylir yng nghyffredin.

Syn.—Cymmysgwyd Derwyddiaeth yn gynnar, yn y Gogledd, â daliadau neillduol y Gwyddelod, pa genedl oeddynt, yn ddiarbed, a'u hymgyrch ar y wlad honno. Ond nid felly yn Essyllwg, gann y cesglir yn dra eglur, iddei thrigolion, nid yn unig ar ol cyfnod cyntaf eu cred, ymgysylltu â'u Cristnogaeth mwy o ddaliadau Derwyddol na'r Cymmry amgen, ond iddynt hefyd gynnal yn helaethach ac yn burach hen freiniau a defodau Barddas, a gwybodau eraill. Profir hymn, hyderaf, gann y tystiolaethau a rhoddir ym mlaenrhediadol.

Yn awr, yr wyf yn rhydd i gyfaddef nad ellir derbyn yr atebion a'r synniadau uchod yn ddigonol i *sicrhau* Awdurdodaeth ac Hen-eiddrwydd Coelbren y Beirdd, heb dystiolaethau *lliosog* o gyfansoddiadau dysgedigion Cymru, yn olynol, ai Prydyddiaeth ai Rhyddiaith, o amser ein Cynfeirdd hyd yn awr; ond ar ol dangos y cyfryw dystiolaethau, bernir, hyderaf, eu bod yn gefnogaethol iddynt. Yr ystyriaeth ymma a essayd ger ein bronn amheuaeth arall, a'r *gadarnaf* ym mhell o'r cyfan; sef,

VIII. Pa gyfeiriadau awdurdodol a welodd Iolo Morganwg, yng nghyfansoddiadau yr hen Feirdd, ac eraill, at y cyfryw arferiad, i arwain ei feddwl i gredu yn ei wirionedd?

Atteb.—Gann mor dryfrith ydynt, nid oes gennyf ond annog y Cymmry i agor ein hen awduron, yn enwedig y Beirdd, ac yna, yn ol beddlith Syr Christopher Wren, "Edrychent o amgylch." Dymma honniad *hy*, onittê? ac y mae yn llawn bryd immi fyned ym mlaen i gyfiawnhau fy nghred.

LLYWELYN SION, O LANGEWYDD, A'I
GYFARWYDDYD.

Gann maî darluniadau a chyfarwyddyd Llywelyn Sion ydynt y rhai cynnwysedig yn yr unig Draethawd *hyfforddiadol* ar Goelbren y Beirdd, ag sydd hefyd, *gyda hynny*, yn rhoddi yr Egwyddor, sylwaf rhywfaint ar awdurdodaeth yr Ysgrifennydd clodfawr hwnnw:—

Yr oedd Llywelyn Sion yn un o ddysgyblion Tomas Llywelyn o Rhegoes, a Meyrig Dafydd o Lanisan, ac yn fardd bywiogddawn, ucheldyb, fal y dëllir oddiwrth ei gyfansoddiadau lliosog a gawn yn arosedig mewn amryw hen gasgladau. Yr oedd ef, hefyd, yn Hynafiaethydd ymdreiddgar a llwyddiannus; ac ymbwysaf ar amryw bethau mewn hen ysgrifau am wirionedd yr honniad hynn.

Yr oedd ef yn ennill ei fywioliaeth, mewn messur, wrth ei wybodaeth, gann ei fod yn adysgrifennu yr hen ysgrifau Cymmraeg, ac yn gwerthu ei adysgrifau i foneddigion y wlad;—a da iawn oedd iddo wneuthur hynny, gann iddo achub, felly, o draflwnge coll, o ddinystyrsgubell difrod ac anrhaith, ac o ddiddymmiad y tân yssawl, llawer o gynnwysiadau yr hen gasgladau ag oeddynt yn agos ym mhob hen lyfrgell yn ei amser. Gwae ni, am nad ydynt yn awr!

Yr oedd ef wedi crynhoi iddei feddiant llawer o lyfrau Llawdden, Iorwerth Fynglwyd, Lewys Morganwg, Meyrig Dafydd, ac eraill o Feirdd Cadair Tir Iarll; ac yr oedd ef, yn ychwaneg, wedi gwneuthur tynniadau helaethion o lyfrgelloedd Rhaglan, y Fann, ac eraill, fal y cesglir oddiwrth Gyfrinach y Beirdd. Oddiwrth y Cywyddau a fu rhyngtho â'r Bardd Sion Mowddwy, dëllir ei fod ef yn un o îs-swyddogion Cyfreithlys Morganwg, sef *Gostegydd*, (*Crier*,) ac, herwydd ei swydd, yng nghyd â'i gydnabyddiaeth â mawrion y wlad, yr oedd ef yn dderbyniadol iddeu tai, ac, yn ganlyniadol, yn rhydd i foddhau ei awydd lenyddol i raddau helaeth. Yr oedd ef yn adnabyddus i Syr Edward Mansell, o Fargam, pa un, tuag 1575, a ysgrifenoedd Hanes ganmoladwy o oresgynniad Morganwg gann y Normeiniaid. Mae Syr Edward yn crybwyll am dano, wrth yr enw "Lewelyn John," fal ysgrifennydd ymdrechgar a pharchus. Ymddengys fod Syr Edward ei hunan yn gasgledydd dysgedig a diwyd o hen ysgrifau Cymmraeg. Oddiwrth englynion o'i eiddo, gwelir i Llywelyn Sion rhoddi ei lyfrau, pann yn hen iawn, iddei ddysgybl ieuangc, Edward Dafydd o Fargam. Y mae ef, ar ddiwedd ei gasgliad llafurus, yn Llyfr Hir Llanharan, yn dywedyd fal hynn,—“Fy llaw i, Llywelyn Sion, o Langewydd, hyd ymma, Tach. y 27, 1613;”

ac mae llaw Edward Dafydd yn canlyn. Efe a fu farw, medd un awdurdod, yn 1615, medd un arall, ac fe allai yn iawn, yn 1617, tua chant oed.

Herwydd y gorfod oedd ar Gadair Tir Iarll i gadw argofiant am hen Freiniau, Defodau, a Gwybodau yng nghyffredin, eithr Barddas yn neillduol, yr oedd Beirdd y Gadair honno, ar bob cyfnod Gorsedd, yn rhwymedig i ddangos Coelbren, ym mhlith pethau perthynol i hen arferiadau eraill; a thrwy hynny, gallessid gweled Coelbren, medd Llywelyn Sion, ym meddiant rhyw rhai o Feirdd a Boneddigion Morganwg; ond y mae ef yn tystiolaethu fod yr arfer ganmoladwy o gadw y fath lyfr ar fethiant yn ei amser, ac yn cerbyddu yn llym, y Beirdd, am eu hesgeulusdod. Y mae ef, ym mhellach, yn dywedyd fod Coelbren y Beirdd yn *arferedig* trwy'r dalaith tua chan mlynedd cynn ei amser.

Y mae yn syndod gann rhai nad oes gennym hanes gann neb am Goelbren y Beirdd, ag sydd yn henach nag amser y Frenhines Elizabeth; ac y maent yn cyfrif hynny yn amheuaeth pwysfawr iddei heneidrwydd. Ond gofynnaf, Pa mor *aml* y rhoddwyd cyfarwyddyd arbennig, cynn yr oes honno, i wneuthur *inc*, *papur*, *ysgrifell*, (*pen*) &c. ? Nid oedd cyfarwyddiadau i wneuthur pethau cyffredin yn cael eu rhoddi yn *aml*, nes rhai oesoedd wedi hynny. Pei buassai y Saesneg fal y Gymmraeg, yn iaith megys ar lwybr difiant, o'r pryd hynny hyd yn awr, ni fyddai ond ychydig iawn o gyfarwyddiadau celfyddydol y iaith honno ar lyfr-gof gennym yn yr oes wyddfodol.

Heblaw y rhwymedigaeth ag oedd ar y Beirdd i gynnal ar gof a chadw hen Ddefodau y Cymmry, mae Llywelyn Sion yn dywedyd i'r Beirdd orfod dychwelyd at y Coelbren, fal yr unig ddull dichonadwy iddynt, dann galedi, o gofnodi eu dysgeidiaeth. Y mae ef yn cyfeirio at ormes y Saeson yn amseroedd trallodau y Tywysogion, ond yn neillduol at gaethiwed y Beirdd, yn amser (yn ol ei eiriau ef) "Rhyfel Bargod Owain Glynn Dwr," gan ddywedyd i lywodraeth Lloegr wahardd Dysg ym mhlith y Cymmry, a chadw oddiwrthynt *bapur* a defnyddiau coffadwriaethol eraill. Yn wir y mae holl Feirdd yr oes honno, ac yn hir wedi hynny, yn son, yn ddiarbed, am y Coelbren, yn agos fal unig gyfrwng gwybodaeth. Mae hanesyddion Saesneg hefyd yn cyfaddef llawer o gyfyngderau ar y pryd hynny.

Ysgwaetheroedd! mae gormod o le i gredu i'r holl alanastra a difrod a ennwyd erioed, a llawer mwy, gyfarfod, o oes i oes, â'r Cymmry a'u dysgeidiaeth; ond mae'r cyfan wedi myned heibio, a'r Creawdr wedi barnu rhwng y gormesydd a'r gormesiedig. Bydded cyfundeb mwyach!

LLYMMA HANES GYFARWYDDIADOL

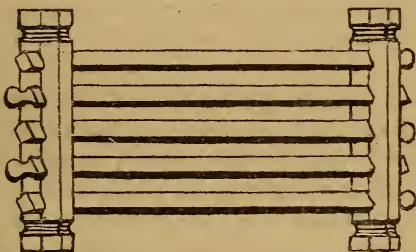
COELBREN Y BEIRDD,

YNGHYD A DULL EI EGWYDDOR,

Tynnedig o lawysgrif Iolo Morganwg, a honno yn *hollol* yn ol un Llywelyn Sion, fal yr ymddengys:—

“COELBREN Y BEIRDD, HERWYDD LLYFR
LLYWELYN SION.”

“Yr hen Gymry, au prydyddion, au doethion o wyr wrth lyfr a nattaynt dorri llythyrfaeth ar goed, achaws nid oedd yn eu hamser nhwy or dechreu wybodaeth nag am bapyr nag am blagawd, a llyma ddangos y modd y gwnaent eu llyfrau, ac wyneblun dull a modd,—



“Cyntaf o beth a wneir yw'r pillwydd sef y Cyffon Cyrfin, pob cyff yn ddau hanner fal hyn*”

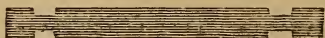


sef rhif o dyllau yn y cyff, a hannerau'r tyllau yn y naill hanner, ag yn y llall yr hannerau eraill, sef pan y dodder y ddau hanner ynghyd y bydd rhill o dyllau cyfain yn rhestr o'r naill ben i'r llall ynghanol

* Dealled y Darllenydd treiddgar fod yr holl Ddarluniadau rhoddedig ymma o Goelbren y Beirdd, a'i adrannau, yn fwy o faintioli, ac yn llai garw, parth agwedd, na'r rhai tynnedig gann Iolo Morganwg oddiwrth awdurdodaeth Llywelyn Sion. Yn ei lyfr ef y mae y ddau uchod fal hyn:—



y cyff neu'r Pill, a chyff arall or un rhyw a maint a fydd. gwedi hynny gwydd eraill a elwir ebillwydd* ac ebillwydd, a phob un fal hynn,



mynegler y naill ben ar llall fal ai llawlunier yma, a gosod pill cae-edig a chlymedig am fynyglau rhif a fynner o ebillwydd am y naill pen ag am y llall, ag fal hynny eu cyrfinaw ynghyd pillwyd ag ebillion ar ddull clwyd, ar ebillion bob un yn troi cylch amgylch gerfydd eu mynyglau yn y pillwydd sef y cyffon. Ar yr ebillion y torrir y llythyrau a chyllell gyfallwy ar bob ochor or pedwar i bob ebill, a gwedi darllen un ochr, troi ail ochr i fynydd, gwedi hynny y trydydd ochr, ag ar ol hynny pedwerydd ochr, a darllen pob ochr fal ai trother i fynydd.

“rhaid yw rhathu y cornelau ar hyd pob un o'r ebillion hyd y mynyglau, fal nad elo doriad llythyr ar un wyneb yn un neu yn gytrwch a llythyrau'r wyneb arall, ag fal hynny pob wyneb o'r pedwar.

“Modd arall y sydd ar gyrfinaw Coelbren y Beirdd, nid amgen, gwneuthur y pillwydd sef y cyffon yn gyfain yn lle eu bod yn han-nerau, a rhestr o dyllau ar hyd y canol, au tyllu ag ebill dân, a gwneuthur yr ebillion yn golynog un pen ag arall, au gosod gerfydd eu colynau yn y pillwydd, a deupen pob un or pillwydd hefyd yn golynawg, ar colynau'n myned i dyllau trawsbillwydd tros lathau† a wneur ar hynn o ddull

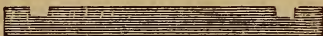


pob twll yn myned am golyn cyff yn dynn. ag fal hynny cyfrwym-aw'n gadarn y cwbl yn gyrfin ar ddull clwyd, a chofio hawsder tro ag attro i bob un o'r ebillion pennau'r ebillion a fyddant hyd cymmal Bawd drwy'r cyffon y naill pen yn garn troi ar llall yn le torri nod rhif yr ebill; colynau'r cyffon hefyd a fyddant yr un hyd drwy dyllau'r trawsbillwydd cyfrwym ag ychydig fynyglæth iddynt, a rhwymaw pob mwnwgl ag edau neu lilyn cwyruid fal nas gollyng-ont golynau'r pillwydd or tyllau, a rhwymo'r mwnwgl onis bo rhef

* Dygwydd nad *Ebill* neu *Ebillion* a ddylai'r cyntaf fod ond yr wyf yn canlyn yr ysgrif. † Y ddau yn yr ysgrif.

na'r colyn yn y rhwyllau, a phob colyn cyff yn dra thyn yn ei rhwyll, fal nad elo yngollwng nag ar ysgwyd. y pillwydd cyfrwym a elwir troslathau, ar pillwydd hefyd a elwir yn gyffon hydlat neu hydldd, au colynau yn myned yn y cyffon trosladd. mynygler lle'r llinyn ar bob colyn or pillwydd hydldd. a rhwymo'n yn erbyn y troslathau, fal nad elont yngollwng. nag yn waglog. a chadarn a diwagl fydd y ffordd honn ag yn hynn gwell na'r un a wneler a chyffon dau hanner, eithr nid cyhawsed dattod ag attod yr un cyfanbill ar un dauhan-erbill.

“Modd cyfrwym arall y sydd ar y cyffon hydldd a throsladd, nid amgen na thorri llwnc naill hanner ar bob pen yr hydlat ar cyfrwym llwnc ar bob pen troslath fal hynn



a'r llwngc ymhob un hyd hanner y prenn, a dodir cyffon trosladd llwnc yn llwnc a'r rhai hydldd yn dynnon, ac ar draws y cyffwnc rhwymyn dynn a llinyn cwyradd, neu a thant telyn neu grwth, a theg a chadarn y ffordd honn.

“Eraill a wnant ebillion, ac a wnant dwll main ag ebill dan* yn neupen pob un o'r ebillion au dodir gerfydd y tyllau hynnu ar llinyn neu ar dant cryf, a rhai a farnant y ffordd honn yn oreu or cwbl, sef y gellir rholo'r ebillion yn ffagell a chlymu a'r llinyn cyfrill, a hawsaf er dwyn gydag un y ffordd honn an† nad rhaid dattod arni er ffagellu. rhaid cwlm cadarn ar bob pen y Tant fal nad elo drwy dyllau'r ebillion. a dylit hyd ddigon yn y llinyn fal y symmutter ac y trother yr ebillion yn hawdd iddeu darllen, a mal y bo digon o hyd yn y llinyn i glymmu'r beithynen yn un ffagell gron lle bo raid ac achos. eisioes afrwyddaf ei darllen y ffordd honn, a rhwyddaf dattod ag attod or holl ffyrdd ydyw.

“Rhwyddach dattod ac attod a gyfriller a phillwydd dauhannerog na'r un a gyfriller a phillwydd cyfain. eisioes anghadarn a gwaglog ydyw.

“Afrwyddach dattod ag attod a fo cyfrill ynghyffon cyfain, eithr cadarnaf yw, etto trymmaf er dwyn gydag un, eisioes goreu lle ydd ysgrifener ac inc ar ebillion llydain.

“Arfer gan rai ebillwydd llydain teneuon llathraid, a llythyru ag inc a cholynau pedroglaid i'r ebillwydd, a thyllau llinyn drwyddynt, mal y rhettont yr ebillwydd ar y llinyn ynghyd neu ar led fal y bo achos.

* *Dan*, ymma, yn lle *Dân*, fe allai.

† *An*, yn yr ysgrif.

“Arfer a modd arall ar ebillwydd llydain eu gwneuth* yn wyneb-grwn fal hyn yn y trythor traws



a thynni r ymylau yn deneuon heb adael o drwch min amcan trwch noblyn, neu ychydig bach mwy. Mae hynn yn ysgafnhau, eithr mwy angnghyno'r* tynniad ynghyd. am nas gorweddant yr ebillwydd yn gedyrn y naill ar y llail.

“Arfer ambell un ebillwydd deuled sef eu moddi fal y gellir deuled neu ddeulinell llythyrau torr ar bob wyneb o'r traws drythor fal hynn



ac ar hyd ganol pob wyneb rhigol deuled torr llythyr, neu fal hynn



fferdd orchestol gynnilgamp honn trafaelus ei gwneuthur a gwell iddei darllain na'r un ag ebillwydd pedryfal. a lle ysgrifener ag inc ag nid a chyllell, nid rhaid rhigoli canolwyneb yr ebill; rhai a wnaethant yr ebillwydd fal hynn herwydd trosdor



a mwy lled yr, lla* meddant yr ochrau fal hynn ac o hynny hwy a mwy'r llythyrau, heb fwyhau trymder peithynen. eithr cymmaint gwell ag y tal* trafael.

“Rhaf a fynyglant yr ebillwydd fal y galler eu rhoi* mewn cyrfin billwydd, a chyda hynny a wnant dyllau ymhennau'r ebillwydd mal y galler llinyn drwyddynt er hawsder dwyn gydag un. sef eu dwyn ar linyrn yn ffagell yn lle dwyn ynghyrfyn pillwydd, gwybydded pob un ei achos ai amcan ai Awen.

* Mannau aneglur.

“Gofaler i'r pillwydd gaead yn gadarn ac yn ogynglyn am fyn-
gglau'r ebillwydd, yn cadw y cwbl yn gyfrill ynghyd.

“Rhill y gelwir y maint a gyrfinir ynghyd, o'r ebillwydd, mynychaf
pedwar ar hugain, a rhai a gyrfinant chwech ar hugaint, eraill saith
ar hugaint, sef y tri naw, ac mewn peithynen cynnifer rhill ag y
bo gofyn.

“Trythor hyd pillwydd



“Trythor traws

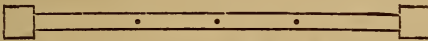


neu hyn



“Y pillwydd dau hanner a glymmir yn dynon ynghyd a llinynon o
dannau crwth neu delyn, sef cadarnaf ydynt. rhai ai rhwymant a
llinynon sidan neu a rhibanau sidan. a dwyn pob llyfrau mewn cwd
sidan gwyrrdd.

“Modd arall ar lyfr yw Rhôl, a honno a wneir a phren crwn, a
fynyglwr yn fain yr hyd y bo achos yn y canol, a deupen iddo
ynghyssefin refder y pren, hyd cymmal bawd, neu led bawd, fal hynn



a thrithwll drwy'r meinder a thrwyddynt ddodi llinyn i ddiogelu
plagawd neu bapyr a ddoder yn ddail i droi am y rholl* gynnifer.
dalen ac a fynner, neu a fo achos, ac ynghyd a'r dail yn uchaf arnynt
ddalen sidan. hwy na'r dail papyr i droi am y cwbl yn orwisg am yr
ysgrifen iddei gadw yn lan ag yn ddinam. a ffordd honn a gad ar
ddeall ag arfer gwedi cael gwybod am blagawd, a gwedi hynny
gwybod am bapyr.

“Gwedi Rhôl fe ddychymygwyd y llyfrau y sydd yn awr ar arfer.
yn amser Lles ap Coel y Brenin Bedydd cyntaf yn Ynys Prydain.
Eisoës y Beirdd ar prydyddion a gadwant ar gof ac arfer yr hen
gymmygedau ar Lyfrau, er cof a chadw pob hen gelfyddyd herwydd
Cenedl y Cymry. ag gwybod a ddichoner ar un peth neu fodd, lle
nas gellid ar arall o beth a modd gan anesgoroldeb dynghediw, ag
nis dylit coll ar un rhith gwybodau daionus.

* Rhôl ond odid.

“Llymma'r modd herwydd llun a gwedd y torrer Llythyrau Coelbren y Beirdd, sef a chyllell-finllem au torrer, a thorriad croyw ewinawg.

“Un llythyr ar bumtheg o brif lythyrau a fuant o'r dechreuad er cyn cadw ar gof gwybodau a'r rhai hynny a fuant ar addysg ac arfer gan yr hên Gymry o Brydyddion a Beirdd a dysgedigion Llythyr eraill, a llyma nhwy.

U N D S

A V I O L W T F < C ↑ > N K M Y

“Gwedi hynny dychymygydd eraill nid amgen

V Y E neu H K D H L neu H

“Gwedi hynny dychymygydd eraill, ag y cwblhawyd y Goelbren yn ddeunaw ar hugain llythyr, gwarantedig o bwyll ac awdurdod gorseddau, a Beirdd a dysgedigion, a llyma'r cwbl o hynny.

“Deuddeg llythyr goslef y sydd nid amgen

Λ Λ J Y I O ϕ ϕ V V Y Z Y

“Chwech Cydsain ar hugain y sydd nid amgen. deuddeg Cysefniaid mal ai dangoswyd or blaen, a phedair llythyr ar ddeg adlawiaid.

“Sef y Cysefniaid,

↳ neu o fodd arall, ʒ, W neu W, ʒ neu ʒ, F neu F,
 <, C, ↑, neu T, >, H, neu N, K, M, neu R, Y,
 neu S.

“Sef adlawiaid y rhain, nid amgen,

V, neu H, X, X, K, X, X, neu K, ʒ, ʒ, neu
 ʒ, D, D, N, D, H, neu H, C, neu K.

“Ac fal hynn yn Rill herwydd yr hen gelfyddyd ar ddosparth ar Lythyrâu.

Λ, Λ, J, J, I, O, O, Λ. Λ, X, Y, Y.—V. V.
 X, W. T, E neu N. X.—C. K, X, C, X neu K neu
 K. T. T. T. D, Δ, H. H, H. Y. V.—Y neu S—
 h, G.

“Gwedi dyfod y ffydd ynghrist y Saint ar Meneich a gymmysg-
 asant Goelbren arall amrafael yn amgenu ar Goelbren y Beirdd, a
 hi a dynwyd o'r Lladin. a llyma'r llun a'r agwedd y sydd arni, nid
 amgen

Δ neu A, B neu b, C neu K, D neu d, E neu E
 neu E neu E neu E, F neu F, G, H neu h, I, h
 neu l, M neu H, N, O, P, R neu T neu K, Y
 neu S, T neu T, V neu H neu U, W neu W, Y
 neu Y, Y.

“ag unarhugain ydynt. ag ugain herwydd eraill sef gadael ym
 maes Y.

“A gwedi caffael honn yr hen awduron a gymysgynt yn eu coel-
 brennau beth o'r naill a pheth o'r llall or ddwy goelbren uchod a
 ddarddangoswyd, sef Coelbren y Beirdd a Choelbren y Meneich, mal
 y byddai'n oreu ganddynt ac y byddai ar bwyll ac Awen ganddynt.

“Gwedi cael celfyddyd plagawd fe ddaeth aball ar lythyru coed.
 eisoes y Beirdd a'r Prydyddion a gadwaint yr hen gelfyddyd ar
 wÿdd, a hyd yn ddiweddar o amseroedd nid oedd un o gant o'r
 prydyddion dosparthus nas medraint y Goelbren au gwneuthur au
 dwylaw eu hunain mal y gofyn prif ddefod y Beirdd, sef Tripheth y
 dylai Bardd eu gwneuthur ai ddwylaw ei hunan, ei Goelbren ei

Rôl, ai Blagod. Llawer heb law'r Prydyddion a fedraint y Goelbren hyd yng nghof rhai sy'n fyw yn awr. a llawer un yr amser a fu nid pell yn ol a gadwaint eu cyfrifon Teulu ar wÿdd yn dorredig a Chyllell."

Ymddengys yr adysgrif rhagflaeniadol yn llwyr fal ag y mae y Cyfarwyddyd yn llaw Iolo Morganwg, *gwall-ofalon* a chyfan; ac eglur yw fod dau neu dri o'r cyfryw yn gynnwysedig ynddo. Yr wyf, ambëll waith, wedi rhoddi croes dann, yn fy nhyb i, y manau beius, megys, angnghyno yn lle anghryno, rholl yn lle rhôl, &c. Yr wyf hefyd, lle mae bai wedi ei ddiwyllio uwch benn, neu dano, yn dynwared y cyfan dann olwg.

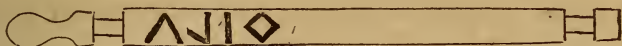
Y mae amryw *ddarnau* yn fy meddiant, yn rhoddi hyfforddiant parth *Coelbren y Beirdd*, ond eu bod, gann mwyaf, yn ddiennw. Arfer gyffredin gann ein hen awduron oedd cyfrannu addysg yn null *Hawl ac Atteb*; ac fal hynn yr wyf yn cael yn fynych y darnau rhagddywededig. Wrth un o honynt mae enw *Sion Cent* yn gyssylltedig; (blodeuodd rhwng 1360 a 1420;) ac wrth un arall *Ceraint Fardd Glas*, (tua 860 yn ei flodau.)

Cyfaddefedig yw, i *Geraint* ysgrifennu Gramadeg Cymmraeg; a dywedir mai ei waith ef, yn ychwanegedig, a rhoddyd, oesoedd wedi hynny, dann enwau *Einion Offeiriad* ac *Edeyrn Dafawd Aur*. Yr oedd Gramadeg Ceraint ei hunan yn Rhaglan, cynn i ryferthwy felldigedig Gwrthryfel rhoddi y cyfan yno i'r Tân. Gwae ni! na losgessid ellyllon y ddwy blaid, yn lle'r llyfrau gwerthfawr. Dyna'r difrod a achlysuodd, mor alaethus, wâd-fref gwrthwynebwy'r ein cynddysg,—yn Gymmry afryw, gymmaint ag yn Saeson eiddigus.

Llymma Gyfarwyddyd amrafael, tynnedig o un o'r darnau crybwylledig.

"Cymmer goed bychain pedryolltynghylch hyd cyfelin, ai hochri'n deg ag yn gywir ag yn llyfn yn y pedwar ochr, au trwch ynghylch pedryfed modfedd neu ychydig bach drosbenn hynny yn gydfaint lled a thrwch sef amcan ar hyd heiddyn ymhob ffordd yn rhefder y pren. a gwedi gwneuthur yn barod hyd hynny rhâth ychydig ar yr ymylau sef conglau'r coed hyd yn lled degfed neu ddeuddegfed modfedd, a hynny fal pan dorrer y llythyrau ar un o'r ochreu nad ymddangoasant arnynt un ochr arall. eithr yn yr ymyl rathedig yn unig. gwedi hynny mynygla'r coed hynn o fewn i ddau hyd heiddyn at y pen yn grynion a thrwch ewin neu ddalen gawl yn ddyfnach

nac wyneb y pren, a thrwsio'r neillben yn drefnus ag yn binc fal y bo hardd ei olwg ag esmwyth dan fys iddei droi. ag yna parod fydd y pren. ag ef a elwir ebill a'r lluosawg arnynt a elwir ebillion. ac fal y gwelir yma y fydd yr olwg arno.



ag ar hynn o bren neu ebill y torri'r llythyrau a chyllell yn rynnau bychain trwch dalen neu gawnen fechan a chyflod a chawnen fain o wair a thorri pob rhynt yn deg ag yn loyw o dorriad, a gwedi torri ar un ochr torr ar y nesaf, ag felly ar y pedwar ochr, a gofalu na thorrot yn ddyfnach na'r rathfa ar yr ymylau, gwedi torri ar y pedwar ochr dos at bren arall, ag o ebill i ebill yny bot wedi torri'r cyfan or gerdd neu'r araith a fo'n damcan. gwedi hynny cymmer bedwar prenn at y pillwydd sef pillwydd y gelwir y coed hynny, ag o honynt y gwna'i gyrfn ymha yn y rhestrir yn drefnus ag yn ddiogel yr ebillion llythyredig. a llyma luniau y pillwydd



sef ymhob un y gwneir rhestr o ryntau bychain hanner cylch. yn ogymaint a hanner mynyglau yr ebillion, a gofalu bod rhynt y naill bren o'r pillwydd yn gywair gyferyd ai gymmar yn y llall. a phan gwblheir dau yna eu doddi ynghydygsswllt ag wedi hynny dodir ebillion gerfydd eu mynyglau yn y pillwydd, ag yna rhwymaw'r ddau billwydden am y mynyglau a wneir ar bob pen iddynt ag edau gref o sidan neu a man dannau telyn neu grwth. neu a gwifellpres* meinion, neu a manewynau llwdn hydd. gwedi hynn gwna'r ddau billwydden eraill yn yr un modd a dod ynddynt yr ebillion gerfydd eu mynyglau pen arall iddynt. a rhwymaw arnynt fal y gwnaed ar pen arall. yna bydd gadarn a threfnus yr holl ebillion pob un yn ei le yn gywair, ag o bydd achos herwydd hyd y gerdd neu'r araith gwna garfen arall, canys ni wedd parth cyweithasder fod dros o bedwar i ddeg ar hugain o ebillion yn yr un garfen, achos hynny y gwna ddwy neu dair neu'r maint a fo achos wrthynt. gwedi cwblhau'r garfen yn gywair hi a elwir *Peithynen*. a phob un or ebillwydd a droant* ynddi ynhawdd. sef pan y darllener un ochr or ebill, ei throi fal y ceir yr ochr arall iddei darllein ag fal hynny am y pedwar ochr,

a throi gyda'r haul neu at y llaw ddehau, a gwedi darllain un ebill myned at y nesaf is ei llaw, ag felly o'r naill i'r llall onid eir dros y cyfan. a chofio bod y pen trwsiedig addurnwaith at y llaw ddeheu fal y gellir a honno droi pob un o honynt yn hawdd, ag y deliaidd. eraill a ddodant yr ebillion bob yn ail pen y bys un at y llaw ddeau ar llall at y llaw chwith. werstragwers a bydded hynn fal y bo goreu gan ai gwnelo.

"Y mae'n gofyn cylllell lem i dorri'r rhynton yn glaerloywon, a llaw gelfydd deliaidd.

"Lled pob hanneryn or pillwydd a fydd dau hyd heiddyn neu rhyw faint lai a thrwch pob un pedryfed modfedd, ag nid cyweithas bod mwy nag a wedais ym maint y coed deunydd fal na bont ry drymion, ac anghyweithas eu dwyn au darllaw (darllofi.)

"Gofaler bod pob rhynt yn gywair ei agwedd y gorfynyddion ar bob llythyryn yn gywir ei safiad heb oleddu at na'r naill llaw na'r llall, a bod y goleddfon yn lleddfu'n gywair herwydd y dylent yn ol y bo ffurf y llythyren.

"Ar y pen hynny or ebill a fo drwy'r garfen y pillwydd y tu chwith y gwneir rhynt ei rif ac felly ar bob un ei rif. fal y bo hawdd gosod pob ebill yn ei gyfle heb orfod ei ddarllain ag eraill o'i flaen ag ar ei ol, a'r rhifoedd hynn a wneir mewn dwy ffordd, un yw cynnifer rhynt ag y bo rhif yr ebill yn y beithynen, ail yw a'r llythyren rif y bo achos.

"Gofala bod pob llythyryn parth ei rynt yn o gymmhraff. os amgen anhardd y byddant i'r olwg.

"Goreu o bob coed i weithio peithynen yw planhigwydd deri ieu-einc cyfref ag y bo digon o faint yn yr ebillion gwedi holli'r pren yn bedwar a naddu oddiar bob pedryfed y rhisg ar gwynnin yn gwbl, au sychu'n dda cyn au cwblhäer ag au llythyrer. a goreu am* torri'r coed yw'r gwyl Fair.

"Goreu coed am hawsder naddu a rhyntu yw coed cyll pedryollt, a neu goed helig pedryollt, au sychu'n dda cyn au llythyrer, a goreu ar bob helyg y merhelig. Eithr yr hen Brydyddion a geisynt goed cerdin gan eu barnu'n goed cyferddawl* am nad yw pryfed yn eu bwytta nag yn eu llygru. ag nad oes na gwag yspryd nag un ellyll drwg a drig lle bo cerdin, ag nas oes na swyn na chyfaredd a all ymafael a cherdin na'u drygu na'r neb a'u dycco, ag nad oes un gwenwyn marwol a eill gyffwrdd ag hwynt.

* *Amser*, ond odid, a feddylir ymma. Mae y sillaf *am* fal hynn ar ddiwedd llinell, a'r gair heb ei gwblhau yn y nesaf.

“A'r ffordd honn ar lythyrau yw hen ffordd y Cymru cyn dyfod Estroiaid i Ynys Prydain. eithr gwedi caffael gwybodaeth o'r ffydd ynghrist, fe ddaeth ysgrifennu ar groen ar ddeall ynghymru, fal ag y mae yn awr, a gwedi cael hynny ar wybod. fe wnaethpwyd RHÔL ag ar honno y doded y croen ysgrifenedig ai throi ai rhwymaw am dani, a llyma ddull y rhôl a hi a wneir o bren a fynner eithr cerdin y bernit yn oreu am y cyferddonau a gaid ar y pren hynny



ag am feinder y rhôl tu fewn i'r pennau y dodid y crwyn llythyrog cynnifer croen ag a elai am y rôl, au troi au rhwymaw am dani. gwedi caffael papr ef ai arferwyd yn lle crwyn fal y mae ynawr. a chyweithasaf o bob ffordd ar lyfr ag ysgrifen yw rhôl parth hawsder a diogelder ei chadw ai dwyn. eithr nid mawr ai harferir ynawr namyn yn arddangos yngorsedd a chadair gan a ofynner iddo gadw rhol dosparth y gelfyddyd wrth gerdd ag ar achau a breiniau gwlad.”

Nid yw yr ail hyfforddiant ymma, parth defnydd a gwneuthuriad Coelbren, yn rhoddi lluniau ac agwedd yr hen Egwyddor neu lythyrennau, fal yr un blaenorol; am hynny, nid ydyw mor awdurdodol a gwerthfawr; etto i gyd, gwelir ei fod yn cynnwys arwyddion tu-fewnlol o'i heneiddrwydd. Mae llafarsain Essyllwg trwyddo; ac y mae yn ymhelaethu ar rhai bethau, er yn fyrr ar eraill. Gwannach defnyddiau a thorriadau a enwir, hefyd, ynddo, nag yn yr un o'r blaen.

Mae yr un Ysgrif, sef “Cyfymbwyll rhwng Dysgybl (weithiau Maccwy) a'i Athraw,” yn ychwanegu ychydig ym mlaen, ar y *Rhôl* fal hyn,—

“Dysg.—Pwy a wnaeth rôl gyntaf ar lythyr?”

“Athr.—Bendigeidfran fab Llyr Llediaith a ddysgawdd y ffordd honno yn Rhufain ag ai dug gydac ef i Brydain lle yi dysges ef hi i'r Cymry a'r modd y trinid crwyn mynnod a geifr mal y gellid ysgrifen o lythyr arnynt. a'r ffordd a aeth ar arfer hyd nad oedd namyn y Beirdd yn ymarfer megis o graffymachub ar hen ffordd o ddodi llythyrennau ar goed, er cof a chadw ar hen wybodau Cenedl y Cymry ag o hynny ydd aethpwyd iddei galw hi Coelbren y Beirdd ai ceidw ar gof drwy naddu yi cerddi au coelion cof ar goed herwydd yr hen gelfyddyd. a hynny er cadw cof coeliadwy ar brif wybodau cenedl y Cymry.”

Gwelir fod y synniadau uchod yn taflu golau amlygiadol ar yr hen gelfyddyd o dorri ar goed ; ac yn eglurhau iawn darddiad ac ystyr yr enw, Coelbren y BEIRDD.

Mae Llywelyn Sion yn dywedyd nad oedd yr hen Feirdd a Dysgedigion, i gyd, yn torri llythyrennau egwyddor y Coelbren yn gyflwyrwedd, gann fod rhai o honynt yn rhoddi ambell un yn amrafaelfodd.

Mae yr amrywiaeth hynn, beth bynnag, yn cadarnhau ei heneiddrwydd, yn hytrach nag amgen; canys y mae aml engreiffitiau nad oedd awduron *cyfoesawl* yn arfer unrhyw egwyddor arall yn hollol gyffelyb, a gadael heibio amrafaeliadau *gwahanol* oesoedd.

Canfyddir fod yr Egwyddor ganlyniadol yn cynnwys llawer o'r amrywiaethau crybwylledig.

“COELBREN Y BEIRDD,

HERWYDD DOSPARTH LLAWDDEN.

	∧	A		◁	G		Ɔ	R
	A	Â	⌘	⌘	NG		K	RH
	V	B		H	H		S	S
	U	V		I	I		↑	T
Ɔ	U	M		L	L		↗	TH
	<	C		LL	LL		⌘	NH
∫	K	CH		M	M	U	V	U
⌘	⌘	NGH		N	N		W	W
	>	D		◊	O		Y	Y
	▷	DD		◊	Ô		Y	Û
	⌘	E		∟	P		Y	Y
	⌘	Ê		∟	PH			
	K	F		M	MH			

Rhai a ddodasant

B a b yn lle l.
 K yn lle c.
 N yn lle k.
 S yn lle y.
 H yn lle h hefyd H a h
 M yn lle W.
 P yn lle N neu H.
 P a H yn lle M.
 R yn lle y.
 W yn lle V.
 W yn lle V w.
 K ag F yn lle F.

ð yn lle D.
 þ yn lle þ hefyd Þ
 mal ei Þ Λ D i ferch.
 V yn lle y.
 D yn lle >.
 Þ yn lle D lle bai ↑
 yn wreiddiol, mal pei
 dywedyd ei Þ Λ D
 i fab.
 R yn lle N.
 T yn lle ↑.
 N yn lle F.

“Eithr goreu o'r cyfan yw'r hen goelbren fal y dodwys Wilym Tew hi yn ei lyfr cerdd dafawd, a hawsaf ei thorri ar goed; a lleiaf ei gwaith.

“Rhai a ddodasant K heb V gyda hi, a bai yw hynny, canys pwys C H y sydd i'r K. ag nid mwy, am hynny dylit doddi C V Λ H T, ag nid K A H T.

“Llyma foddion eraill ar Goelbrenni fal y gwelais i hwynt gan Meurig Dafydd.*

X B C D E F G H I K L M N O P R S T U W V Y
 a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p r s t u w v y”

See Runic.

* Eglur yw mai synniadau Llywelyn Sion ydynt y rhai a welir tua gwaelod y Goelbren uchod, oddieithr y geiriau “See Runic,” pa rhai, yn ddiarnneu, ydynt eiddo Iolo Morganwg. Yr oedd Llywelyn Sion yn ieuangach gwr na Meurig Dafydd; ond yn y rhann gyntaf o'i einioes, yn dra chyfeillgar âg ef.

COELBREN Y BEIRDD.

HERWYDD

DOSPARTH IOLO MORGANWG.

(*Tynnedig o'i naith Saesneg ef dann yr enw, "History of the Bards."*)

"The Welsh Bards have, from time to time immemorial amongst them a remarkable method of writing, inscribing, or engraving on slender billets of wood. The following is their Alphabet, with an explanation of it; it is retained now only by the very few that remain of the genuine successors of the Antient British Bards, who have, of late ages, existed unknown to the world, and who are able to give very respectable accounts of their Predecessors; but, being unknown, they have, consequently, never been consulted by the too many Historians of the Antient British Bards that have lately appeared, who, unavoidably, know very little of their History."

Bards' Alphabet. Modern Welsh Alph.

VOWELS.	1	Λ	A, à, short	A, short, as in the English words, bad, sad, can, man, &c.
		Λ	A, â, long	A, long, and something broad, in the <i>Silurian</i> and <i>Venedotian</i> dialects, as in calm, balm, &c. English.—In the Dimetian Dialect it is very broad as in—hall, call, &c.
	2	∨	E, è, short	E, short, as in the English—pen, den, bed, fed, &c.
		∨	E, ê, long	E, long, as in clean, bead, heal, &c.
	3	I	I, i,	I, as <i>ee</i> in the English—Queen, seen, feel, feed,—or <i>i</i> in machine, &c.
	4	◇	O, ò, short	O, short, as in God, nod, rock, sock, &c.
		◇	O, ô, long	O, long, as in—bone, stone, hole, stole, abode.
		∇	W, w̄, short	OO, short, as in good, wood, stood, &c., and as <i>u</i> in bull, full, pull, &c.
		∇	W, w̄, long	OO, long, as in fool, cool moon, rood, brood.
		Y	Y, ȳ, short	Y, Greek Y, V, short, or French <i>u</i> ; <i>i</i> , in <i>this</i> is something like it.
	Y	Y, ȳ, long	Y, the same. As the French— <i>mûr</i> , &c.	
	Y	Y, ȳ,	As U, in bud, gun, burr, sun, mud, dull, &c.	
LABIALS.	5	L	B, b,	B, common.
		Ɔ	F, f,	B, soft, the same as <i>v</i> in vain, brave, &c. No radical.
		Ɔ	M, mutata	M, the mutata of B.
	6	W	M, radical	M, radical, varying in form from the foregoing, for etymological reasons.
	7	P	P, p,	P, common.
	8	F	Ff, f,*	PH, or F, as in—Philip, fill. The aspirate state of P.
	P	Mh,	MH, liquid state of P. No radical.	

* Tradition says that the original Alphabet consisted of only sixteen characters, which are those distinguished by the Arabic numerals.

Bards' Alphabet.	Modern Welsh Alph.	
GUTTURALS.	9 <	C, c, K, or C, in can, call. Never as in City, &c.
	K	Ch, ch, X, χ, Greek. Guttural aspiration of C. No radical.
	X	Ngh, ngh, Naso-guttural aspiration; or a kind of liquid state of C, or K. No radical.
10	<	G, g, G, common, as in—God, good, &c. Never as in George.
	Ϸ	Ng, ng, Liquid state of G. No radical.
11	↑	T, t, T, common.
	↑	Th, th, TH, the aspirate state of T. No radical. Hard as in faith, &c.
	↑	Nh, nh, Liquid, or nasal state of T. No radical.
12	>	D, d, D, common.
	▷	Dd, dd, Soft state of D, or as the English <i>th</i> , in Father, bathe, &c.
	▷	N, mutata N, common; but in this form, for etymological reasons, as the liquid, or mutata of D.
13	∩	N, radical N, radical, common.
	∩	Ll, aspirate L, aspirated, as in the Spanish, or nearly so.
14	∩	L, l, liquid L, common, liquid state. No radical.
	∩	Rh, rh, R, in its usual aspirated state, as it is, perhaps in all languages when radical.
15	∩	R, r, soft R, soft, as the last R, in rare, &c. No radical.
	∩	S, ss, S, common.
ASPI- RATES	∩	H, h, H, common, aspiration of vowels.
	∩	Wh or chw Pronounced in the Silurian dialect, as <i>wh</i> , in the English words—what, where, why;

but in the Venedotian dialect, it is always guttural, and pronounced, as if to these English we should add the Greek χ, and pronounce χwhy χwhat χwhere, &c. There is no word in the Silurian *radically* guttural.

Yn gymwys ar ol y Ddosparth ddiweddaf, mae yr hen Bencerdd, fal pei buasai ei enaid glew yn ymarfogi yn erbyn gwrthwynebwy amgylchynniadol, yn cyfeirio at un o'r Cyhoeddiadau cyfnodol Seisnig, ac yn rhoddi y tynniad canlyn-iadol o hono; gann ei farnu (ac yn gyfawn) fal dywediad tueddol i feithrin *ym-bwyll* ym meddyliau Dysgedigion ag oeddynt wedi penderfynu, mor fyrbwyll, yn erbyn gwir hanfodoledd Coelbren y Beirdd; a hyuny trwy ddiffyg iawn wy-bodaeth ar y pwngc.

“We deprecate the rudeness of self conceit that can *brave* CONVICTION, as well as that determined spirit of discovery that can *surmount every* obstacle.

Crit. Review, Nov. 1804, of the Oxford Homer.

(I.)

DOSPARTH GYFERBYNIADOL AR EGWYDDORAU
GWAHANOL,

(*Tynniedig etto o'r un gwaith gann Iolo Morganwg, ond sylwer fod
yr ymadroddion ymma yn gyfeithiedig.*)

Egwyddor Gyffredin.	1. Coelbren y Beirdd yn ol trefn yr Egwyddor Rhufeinig.	2. Coelbren y Meneich.	3. Egwyddor Beddfeini Llan-Ulltud-fawr, &c.
A	Λ Δ	Α Π	Α Δ Α α
B	β	Β β	Β β β
C	<	ϸ < K	ϸ ϸ
D	>	Δ Δ	Δ
E	∨ ≪	Α Ε Ε Α	Ε Ε Θ
FF	ƒ	ƒ ƒ	ƒ
G	ϸ	ϸ	ϸ 3
H	h	h h	h h
I	i	i	i
L	ℓ	ℓ ℓ	ℓ ℓ ℓ
M	w	m h	π h m m
N	n	n h	n n n n
O	o	o	o
P	p	p p	p p p
R	ƒ ϻ ∇	r h	ƒ r r r r r
S	ƒ s	ƒ s	ƒ s
T	↑ T	↑ T	τ T τ
W	v	v u u	u u
Ŵ	v u	w w u	v
Y	y	y y	χ (X)

(II.)

DOSPARTH GYFERBYNIADOL AR EGWYDDORAU
GWAHANOL,

(*Tynniedig etto o'r un gwaith gann Iolo Morganwg, ond sylwer fod yr ymadroddion ymma yn gyfeithiedig.*)

4. GALLICUM VETUS, Ex Mabillon De Re Diplomata.	5. RUNIC.		6. ETRUSCAN.	Egwyddor Gyfredin.
	Oddiwrth Olaus Wormius.	"O Gori's Inscriptions."	O "Gori's Inscriptions." Ni chafwyd yr Egwyddor honn yn gyflawn hyd yn hynn.	
AA	Λ	⋈ ⋈	Α Ϙ	A
B D	Β	β β		B
CK	Υ	ϸ ϸ	< ϸ	C
Δ	ρ	Δ Γ		D
Ε	ϣ	ϣ ϣ	Ε Ε	E
Ε	ϣ	ϣ ϣ	ϣ ϣ	FF
ϸ	ϣ	ϣ ϣ		G
HH h	⋈	⋈ ⋈	⋈	H
I	ϣ	I I	I ϣ	I
Λ	Γ	Λ ϣ	L ϣ L	L
MM	ϣ	ϣ ϣ	⋈ ϣ	M
HN	Υ	⋈ ϣ	⋈ ϣ	N
Ο	ϣ	ϣ ϣ	ϣ ϣ	O
ΓΠ	Β	ρ ϣ	Γ Γ	P
R	R	R ϣ	Δ ϣ	R
SZY	ϣ	ϣ ϣ	ϣ ϣ ϣ	S
TT	↑	↑ T	↑ T ϣ	T
VV	⋈	ϣ ϣ		W
X	⋈	ϣ ϣ		Y

Rhif I. yw Coelbren y Beirdd yn ol trefn yr Egwyddor Rhufeinig. Gan fod yr Egwyddor honno mor wybodus i bawb, hawdd, herwydd hynny, fyddai cynmharu y rhai eraill gyda hi.* Ni rhoddwyd toddiadau a chyfnewidiadau y prif lythyrennau, (sef y rhai cyssefin) ymma, gann nad ydyw'r cyfryw ond rhai diweddarach na'r lleill; gwaith sicr yw na's gellir eu cyfnodi ym mhellach yn ol na'r 10fed, neu, fe allai, y 12fed ganrif. Llythyrau llymdro (*angular*) yw'r cyfan o'r rhai a welir yn hen egwyddor y Coelbren, gann nad ellir, gydag unrhyw rhwyddineb na chywreirwydd, dorri'n amgen ar goed. Mae rhai, er syndod, yn cyfrif hynn yn ddigon o ammheuaeth i heneiddrwydd yr egwyddor.† Onid trwy hir arferiad y lluniwyd y llythyrennau mor atebol i ddefnydd coed? Gyda'r ystyriaeth hynn, (a seiliedig ydyw ar graig gwirionedd) yr un mann fyddai gwadu gwirfod yr Argraphwasg, gann fod honno, o ddiwygiad i ddiwygiad, yn awr wedi ei gwneuthur bron yn berffaith.

Oddiwrth y Dosparthiadau cyferbyniadol, rhoddedig eisioes, ac iddeu rhoddi, gwelir, ar un golwg, fod llythyrennau Coelbren y Beirdd yn tarddu o'r rhai Rhufeinaidd a Groegaidd, a'r rhai hynny, y mae'n debyg, oddiwrth dystiolaethau dysgedigion pennaf ein hoes, yn ddeilliedig oddiwrth lythyrennau cynddysg y byd.

Yr oedd *torri ar goed* yn gelfyddyd arferedig gann genhedloedd henaf llênnyddiaeth. Mae aml grybwylliadau at yr arfer honn iddeu gweled yn yr HEN DESTAMENT; ac i fyfyrdod Pwyll, eglur yw, oddiwrth gweddillion y cyfryw ddefod hyd heddyw yn eu plith, iddi fod yn arferedig gann y Saeson, rhyw oesoedd; pa un ai fal modd o gadw cof llythyrennol o'u gwybodaeth, neu fal trefn o gyfrifon a chofladau, yn niffyg llênnyddiaeth, anhawdd fyddai, yn awr, rhoddi barn gyfiawn; herwydd, gyda chyflwyr gyfnewidiad eu hiaith, collasant eu holl draddodiadau gwladol, ynghyd â'u gwybodaeth, os meddiassant hynny erioed. Yn wir, nid oes argoelion iddynt feddu dysgeidiaeth pann y daethant gyntaf i'r Ynys honn, na dros amser wedi hynny.

Rhif II. yw Coelbren y Meneich; a sylwir nad ydyw yn amrafaelau, *yn fawr*, oddiwrth Coelbren y Beirdd. Mae hi, beth bynnag, yn agosach i'r egwyddor Rhufeinig na honno.

Mae yr egwyddor honn, hefyd, yn hollol addassedig i goed, gann fod ei llythyrennau yn *llymdro*. Pei gwnelir eu troadau yn *grynnion*, ni fyddai ond ychydig bach o wahaniaeth rhyngddynt a'r rhai Rhu-

* Nid oedd yr Egwyddor Gyffredin yn ysgrif lolo Morganwg na Gwyddon; ond ychwanegwyd hi gann yr Argraphydd, er egluro y Ddosparth.

feinig. Darfu i'r Cymmry, *yn hir* wedi derbyn Cristionogaeth, lynu yn dynn wrth eu hen ddefodau, cynn belled ag y gallasant, heb ddychwelyd i Dderwyddiaeth. Yn wir, gwyddys iddynt wrthsefyll llawer o ddefodau Eglwys Rhufain; am ba achos y gyrrwyd arnynt yn gynnar, Esgobion estronawl; canys, wedi ychydig o'r rhai cyntaf, anaml y cair enw Cymmraeg yn eu plith. Yr oedd y Meneich Cymreig yn roesawgar iawn i'r hen Feirdd, ac yn eu derbyn, yn eu henaint, i ymborth eu noddfa. Y duedd hynny, yn ddiammau, a achlyssurodd Coelbren y Meneich. Ond gann nad oeddynt, tebygir, yn arfer yr egwyddor honno, ond ar achosion neillduol, cyfnewidiwyd hi, yn gynnar, ar *feini*, i—

Rhif III. Egwyddor Fynachol arall, a'i dechreuad yn y bummed ganrif, os nid yn gynt. Ymddengys yr egwyddor honn ar amryw o hen feddfeini Llanulltud Fawr, a manau eraill, megys Llangrallo, Y Merthyr Mawr, Llandochau, Penn-Arth, &c.

Fal nas gallessid, yn gywrain, dorri yn *gryndro* ar goed, nid hawdd fuassai, hefyd, torri yn *llymdro* ar feini; gann hynny, cyfnewidiwyd llunwedd llythyrennau egwyddor y Meneich i agwedd yr egwyddor honn.

Gosodwyd Ulltud Farchawg yn Benrhaith ar Fangor a sefydlodd Garmon Sant yng Nghaerworgorn, (wedi hynny Llanulltud Fawr) tua'r flwyddyn 430. Canlynodd Samson ef i'r swydd, tua diwedd y ganrhif honno; ag efe a gododd Grwysfaen i enw ei Rhagflaenor, a chrwysfeini eraill er cof am ddau dywysog (dann enw) o'r dalaith, ag oeddynt wedi anrhegu y Fangor. Mae enw Samson yn dorredig ar y crwysau hynn, er mynegu ei amcanion. Mae Usher, Stillingfleet, ac eraill o'n hynafiaethyddion godidoccaf, yn cyttuno parth ei sefyllfa, a'r amser y blodeuodd Ulltud; maent hefyd yn enwi Samson.

Rhif IV. yw'r hen egwyddor Galaeg (neu Ffrengig) yn ol hen feddfeini. Mae honn yn ddigon tebyg i'r Etruscan a'r Pelasgic i beri cred ei bod yn tarddu o honynt.

Rhif VI. yw'r hen Etruscan, yn ol Main-ysgrifau Gori. Egwyddor arferedig ym moreuddydd llênnyddiaeth yw honn; ond ni chafwyd hi, hyd ymma, yn gyflawn. Mae rhai yn barnu nad oedd y Rhufeiniaid, yr amser y daethant i'r Ynys honn, yn deall na iaith nag egwyddor yr Etrusciaid.

COELBREN Y BEIRDD,

HERWYDD

DOSPARTH GYFARWYDDIADOL GWYDDON,

(Ysgrifennydd y Traethawd hwnn.)

LLAFARIAID.	1	Λ	A	a	byrr,—fal yn kann, glann, tal, mal, carr, gwarr.
		Λ	A	â	hir,—fal yn cân, glân, tâl, mâl, câr, gwâr.
	2	∨	E	e	byrr,—fal yn gwenn, penn, llenn, herr.
		∨	E	ê	hir,—fal yn gwên, sêr, llên, hên.
	3	I	I	i	Fal yng nghyffredin.
	4	◊	O	o	byrr.—fal yn—honn, ffonn, tonn, corr, morr.
		◊	O	ô	hir,—fal yn sôn, Iêr, tôn, côr, môr.
		∨	W	w	byrr,—fal yn crwnn, hwnn, pwnn, cwrr, twrr, swrth.
		∨	W	ŵ	hir,—fal yn cwn, brwd, cwd, gwr twr, swn.
		Y	Y	y, u	byrr,—fal yn byrr, hynn, gwynn, (u) Iesu, Cun, Duw.
GWEFUSOLION.		Y	Y	ÿ, u	hir,— fal yn Gwÿr, Gwÿn, Dÿn, (u) <i>weithiau</i> yn y geiriau uchod, ac eraill, ac ym mhob mann mewn geiriau, <i>ond</i> yn y sill ddiweddaf.
		Y	Ƴ	Ƴ	Fal yn—yr, yn, y, fy.
	5	L	B	b	Fal B, yn Saesneg, a ieithoedd eraill.
		F	F	f, v	Fal yn ΛΛE .—Cyfnewidiad, hefyd, B i F, ac M i F, fal ΛΛΓD , ∨I EΛΓD ; WΛΓK , ∨I EΛΓK .
		∨	M	m	Cyfnewidiad B i M, fal ΛΛΓD , EY ∨ΛΓD .
	6	W	M	m	Gwreiddiol, fal yn Mam.
	7	∨	P	p	Gwreiddiol, fal yn Penn.
	8	F	Ff	ff	Fal ff gwreiddiol, yn ffordd; cyfnewidiad, hefyd, P i Ph, trwy gymmysg arfer.
		N	Ph	ph	Cyfnewidiad P i Ph, yn <i>nechreuel</i> .
		∨	Mh	mh	Cyfnewidiad P i Mh, fal ∨∨H , EY ∨∨H .

CEGOLION.	9	<	C	c	Gwreiddiol fal C yn Cawr, fal y seinia k yn Saethneg.
		K	Ch	ch	Cyfnewidiad C i Ch, fal <AM, JIKAM. Nid gwreiddiol yn yr hen Wenhwyseg, eithr gwreiddiol yn y Wyndodeg.
		X	Ngh	ngh	Cyfnewidiad C i Ngh, fal, <AM, EYXAM.
DEINTOLION.	10	<	G	g	Gwreiddiol, fal G yn Garth, Gogoniant.
		X	Ng	ng	Cyfnewidiad G i Ng, fal <AM, EYXAM.
	11	↑	T	t	Gwreiddiol, fal T yn Tad.
DEINTOLION.		↑	Th	th	Cyfnewidiad T i Th, fal ↑AD, JI↑AD.
		↑	Nh	nh	Cyfnewidiad T i Nh, fal ↑OD↑, EY↑OD↑.
	12	>	D	d	Gwreiddiol, fal D yn Duw.
DEINTOLION.		>	Dd	dd	Cyfnewidiad D i Dd, fal >AV, JIDAV.
		>			Cyfnewidiad D i N, fal >OD↑, EY>OD↑.
	13	N	N	n	Gwreiddiol, fal N yn Noeth, sef NOJ↑.
TAFLODIAID.	14	L	Ll	ll	Gwreiddiol, fal Ll, yn Llaw. Mae sain Ll, dywedir, yn neillduol i'r Iaith Gymraeg. Dichon fod ychydig o neshâd i'r cyfryw yn yr Ll, neu Lh Yspaenaid.
		L	L	l	Nid gwreiddiol, cyfnewidiad Ll i L, fal LAV, JILAV.
	15	Rh	Rh	rh	Anadliad gwreiddiol R.
ANADLAI.		R	R	r	Cyfnewidiad pludd Rh i R, fal R, JIR.
	Hys. 16	S	S	s	Gwreiddiol a digyfnewid, fal yn Sêr.
		H	H	h	Nid gwreiddiol, <i>fe allai</i> , o'r dechreu; eithr felly ys oesoedd, yn y geiriau, Hardd, hwyr, &c. Nid gwreiddiol, yn ddiaw, pann yn arferedig i anadlu llafariad.
	Wh	Wh	wh	Nid gwreiddiol, er yn lled agos i hyny, yn yr hen Wenhwyseg, fal y gwelir yng Nghyfreithiau Hywel Dda, gann y Dr. Wotton, ac mewn amryw hen Ysgrifau, fal yn y geiriau, hwant, hwith, whaer, yn lle y geiriau, yn ol y Wyndodeg, chwant, chwith, chwaer, &c.	

Nghyfreithiau Hywel Dda, gann y Dr. Wotton, ac mewn amryw hen Ysgrifau, fal yn y geiriau, hwant, hwith, whaer, yn lle y geiriau, yn ol y Wyndodeg, chwant, chwith, chwaer, &c.

Oddiwrth amryw eiriau neillduol yn y Iaith Saesneg, gellir feddwl fod yr arfer o dorri gwybodaeth ar goed yn gelfyddyd ym mhlith y Saeson ar rhyw bryd. Dywedir fod y gair *Book* yn tarddu oddiwrth y gair Saxonaidd am ffawydd, herwydd yr arfer o dorri llythyrennau a chadw cof ar ddefnyddiau o'r prenn hynny; ac, yn wir, prenn cwyraidd da yw hwnnw at yr achos, ac y mae fe, hefyd, yn sefyll yn dda heb gammu. Mae y gair *billet* yn cael ei arferyd am dammaid o *brenn*, ac hefyd am *lythyr* bychan: yr oedd yr ystyriaethau gwahanol ymma yn cael eu rhoddi i'r gair *staff*, (oddiwrth yr hen air Saxonaidd *staf*.)

Yr oedd y gair *write* yn cael ei arferyd gan y Saeson, yn nechreuol, i arwyddocau "torri ar goed," ac yn yr ystyr hynn y mae yn aros hyd yn awr yn y geiriau *Shipwright*, *Millwright*, *Cartwright*, *Wheelwright*, &c.

Mae y gair Saesneg, *Paper*, yn tarddu oddiwrth y gair "*papyrus*, lliosog, *papyri*," enwau ar ddalen neu ddail a sydd yn tyfu yn y dwyrain, ar pa rhai yr oeddynt, gynt, yn ysgrifennu. Er fod y defnydd a elwir yn awr yn "bapyr" yn beth gwahanol iawn ei ansawdd, etto, mae enw y ddalen rhag-ddywededig yn cael ei rhoi iddo. Felly, mewn celfyddydau eraill, cedwir y cynn-enwau ym mlaen ar defnyddiau llwyr wahanol, os yn arferedig i'r unrhyw ddibennion.

Fal hynn, mewn cyffelybiaeth, y cynnalwyd enwau ym mlaen, gann y Cymmry, ar bethau perthynol iddeu dull o gofnodi gwybodaeth. *Gwydd* oedd eu defnydd cyntaf, herwydd hynny rhoddwyd yr enwau *Egwyddor*, a *Gwyddor*, iddeu llythyrennau, ac ar hynny seiliwyd llawer iawn o eiriau perthynassol, megys,—

Gwyddoniaid, hen ddysgawdwyr y Cymmry cynn y *Derwyddon*.

Gwyddawd a Gorwyddawd, dysgeidiaeth, celfyddyd.

Gwyddon a Gwydon, gwr dysgedig.

Cyfarwyddyd, hyfforddiant.

Egwyddorion, cynneddfau, addysg.

Tynhwyddyd, cyfystyr a chyfarwyddyd.

Cywydd, o'r gair cydwydd, sef Peithynen.

Cyfarwydd, dyn cyfarwydd, h. y. dyn gwybodus ar wydd.

Dedwydd, gwr dedwydd, gwr rhagorfreiniol.

Gwynwyddigion, gwyr o wybodaeth sanctaidd neu fendigaid.

Arwydd, ymddangosiad ar wydd.

Mae Thomas ab Ifan, o Dre-bryn, (awdurdod da) yn dywedyd mai oddiwrth *celwydd* y deillia *celfydd* a *chelfyddyd*. Ystyr y gair *celwydd*, *ymma*, yw gwybodaeth cyfrinachol; felly, nid yw unrhyw

gelfyddyd yn wybodus i'r cyffredinolion. Mae hefyd y gair *celwydd*, yn ei ystyr *arferol*, yn arwyddo, dann rheolau "Naw gloes ymadrodd" (*Rhetorick*) y Cymmry, diffyg gwirionedd, trwy gelu gwydd cyfiawn dystiolaeth.

Anhawdd fyddai, yn wastad, gwahanu rhwng y geiriau a derfynant gyda'r gair Gwŷdd, a'r lleill a derfynant gyda Gŷydd. Mae y rhai cyntaf a therfyniadau talgrynnion, yn ol cyfiawn sain, a'r rhai diweddfaf yn lleddfon; ond gwyddys fod llawer o gyfnewidiadau wedi cymmeryd lle yn ein hiaith parth hynny. Hyd yn niweddar *iawn*, oedd y sillaf diweddfaf o'r gair *dedwydd* yn cael ei seinio yn dalgron, ond yn awr (a hynny yn feius) yn lleddf; ac mae eraill o'r cyffelyb derfyniadau wedi myned dann yr unrhyw gyfnewid; gann hynny, ni ellir, heb ymchwil gwreiddiol, gofalus, ymrannu yn gywir rhyngddynt.

Mae y gair *Cywydd* yn dywedyd llawer o blaid Coelbren y Beirdd. Yr oedd y gair hwnn, ar y cyntaf, yn cael ei roddi i'r mesur mwyaf arferedig gann y Cynfeirdd yn eu cyfansoddiadau cyffredin, ac yn cael yr enw, herwydd yr arfer o dorri y cyfryw ar *Wydd*; ond rhoddwyd y gair ymma i fesur llawer diweddarach wedi hynny.

Mae y geiriau *Egwyddor*, a *Gwyddor*, fyth yn fwy banllef ar yr achos, gann y gwyddys mai yr enwau cyntaf ydynt a roddwyd i llythrennau y Gymmraeg, ac eu bod yn arferedig felly hyd yn awr.

TYNNIADAU O HEN DDWNEDAU ATHRIOEDD,

Er dangos cywirsail Coelbren y Beirdd, a rhai defodau eraill.

"CYFYMBWYLL MACCWY A'I ATHRAW,"

(Rhywbeth yn debyg i rai synniadau rhoddedig eisioes.)

"Maccwy.—Adolwyn poeddynt a gadwassant Gof a Gwybodau Barddas gyntaf ag a ddodaint addysg ar ddoethineb?"

"Athraw.—Y Gwyddoniaid;—nid amgen na doethion Cenedl y Cymry a gadwassant Gof Cerdd dafod ar Wybodau a Doethineb Barddas, ag a ddodaint addysg arnynt ag nid oedd na baint na thrwydded ar Wybodau y Gwyddoniaid namyn y byddai syberwyd nag ychwaith Dosparth na Chadair.

"M.—Adolwyn ar ba beth y gwnaed llythyr gyntaf a phydoedd y modd?"

"A.—Ar wydd ai gwnaethpwyd gyntaf a naddu Coed yn ebillion pedrystlys ag ar bob ystlys torri rhinniau bychain a chynnifer rhint

y bai achos lluniaw llythyr. Gwedi hynny ar garreg Ysledan a chrafu llythyr arni a chethren ddu neu gallestren a lle gwnaed ar wydd Coelbren ai gelwid ac o hynny galw Rhilleu y llythyrennau yn Goelbrai ar garreg a lythyrenid ei galw Coelfain.

“Modd arall y gwnaed llythyr ar wydd yn amgen na rhinniau, sef hynny a du neu arall o liw a fai parottaf. A hynn a fu gan arfer Cenedl y Cymry er oesoedd cyn cof. A gwedi ynnill yr Ynys honn gan wyr Rhufain y dygasant yma lysewyn a elwir plagawd sef oedd hwnnw Elestron a gaid o wlad Assia a gwlad y Ganon ag ysgrifennu ar honno a gwedi hynny cafwyd Celfyddyd ar grwyn lloi a chwyn geifr a chwyn defaid ag o honynt gwneuthur plagawd a goreu ar bob darllaw ydyw mewn llyfrau. Eisioes Beirdd Ynys Prydain a gadwant ar gof a chyfarwyddyd y modd y gwneid yr hen lyfrau er gwared y Gymraeg rhag anneall y syrthiai arni pai amgen. Ag achos arall sef y gellir Gwydd a main lle ag amser nis gellir plagawd ag am hynny nid na Gorsedd na chadair gyfiawn lle nas dangoser yr hen ddefodau ar hen wybodau wrth ddeall a chelfyddyd. Am hynny y dylit gwydd ymhob Gorsedd a chadair a chyda hynn Rhol Blagawd sef y dylit arddangos ar bob gwybodau llythyr yng Ngorsedd a chadair Beirdd Ynys Prydain a lle na bo gwydd Main llythraid.”

TYNNIADAU O HEN DRIOEDD.

TRIOEDD BRAINT A DEFOD, TRIOEDD CERDD,
TRIOEDD BARDDAS, &c.

(Dangossir yr awdurdodau, os gofynnir.)

“Tri pheth y dylai Bardd eu gwneuthur ai ddwyllaw ei hunan—ei Goelbren ei Rhol ai Blagawd.

“Tair phrif-orsedd Beirdd Ynys Prydain—gorsedd Bryn *Gwyddon* yn Nghaerlleon ar Wysg a gorsedd moel Efwr, a gorsedd Beiscawen.
(Modd arall.)

“Tair Gorsedd Gyfangerdd Ynys Prydain, Gorsedd Beiscawen yn Nyfnwal, a Gorsedd Caer Caradawc yn Lloegr, a Gorsedd Bryn *Gwyddon* yng Nghymru.

“Tri chof Beirdd Ynys Prydain; Can, Llafar Gorsedd, a *Gorwyddawd*, sef Coelbren neu lythyr.

“Tri defnydd Cyfystawd *Gorwyddawd*, *Gwydd* Main a Phlagawd, sef hynny Croeneu.

“Tri *Gwynwyddigion* Beirdd bedydd Ynys Prydain Dewi Teilaw a Phadarn.

“Tri choel Cerddor Tafod—Coel Cerdd, Coel *Gwyddor*, a choel ymbwyll.

“Tri chof y sydd—Cof Ceudawd, Cof Cerdd, a chof *Gorwyddawd*, sef llythyr.

“Tri Deifnogion *Gorwyddawd*—Awen gynhenid, Cymmhwylly hy-waith ac eisiwed Angen.

“Tri chof llith a *gwyddor*, Coelfain, Coelbren a chwyrach (cwrach—*parchment*.)

“Tri chof Beirdd Ynys Prydain, Cof llafar Gorsedd, Cof Can gyfallwy a chof *Coelbren*.”

Gellid gwneuthur tynniadau mwy helaeth o lawer o'r Trioedd, i amddiffyn heneidd-dra Coelbren y Beirdd; ond gann nad yw y cyfryw gyfansoddiadau yn aml iddeu gweled, ac, yn enwedig, herwydd fod yr *hen* ysgrifau o honynt wedi diflannu bronni i gyd, mwy boddlongar i'r cyffredin fyddai rhoi engreifftiau o gyfansoddiadau ein Beirdd, hen a diweddar, gann fod y cyfryw fyth iddeu gweled mewn llawer o hen ysgrifau dros y wlad.

Sylwer, mai defod *neillduol* y Beirdd oedd torri ar Goelbren, wedi i'r arfer fyned i lawr ym mhlith dysgedigion eraill, ac mai o'r neillduoldeb hynn y tarddodd yr enw priodol, Coelbren y *Beirdd*. Nid rhyfedd, gann hynny, eu bod *nhwy* yn cyfeirio yn fynychach o lawer nag eraill at y ddefod *gysssefin* honn o gofnodi gwybodaeth mewn modd darlleniadol a dealladwy.

Heblaw y geiriau a roddais, yn tarddu o'r gair *Gwydd*, ar ystyr-iaethau gwybodaeth a'i pherthynasau, mae llawer iawn o eiriau eraill yn deilliaw o'r pethau angenrheidiol i'r gelfyddyd o wneuthur llyfr prenn, a'r ddefod *gysssefin* o dorri gwybodaeth arno. Yn gyssylltiedig, herwydd hynny, a'r gelfyddyd ymma, ni gawn yn arferedig gann y Beirdd y geiriau a'r ymadroddion canlyniadol:—

Bwyall.—Ol bwyall Llawdden; bwyall Rhys Goch Eryri, &c.

Naddu Cerdd, naddu Gwawd, naddu Mawl, naddu Iaith, naddu Cof. Mae ysgrifennydd neu gyfansoddwr, yn cael ei alw yn *Saer*, fal Saer Cywydd, saer Iaith, saer Cyfarwyddyd, saer Cof, saer Can, saer Cerdd, saer Mawl.

Mae y gair **TORRI**, hefyd, yn cael ei arferyd yn *lle ysgrifennu*.

“*Torri ei enw*” yw yr ymadrodd cyffredin trwy Gymmru am “ysgrifennu ei enw.” “Ni ddysgais i erioed dorri'm enw,” yw dywed-iaid a glywir hyd y dydd heddyw gann lawer un annysgedig.

TYNNIADAU O'R BEIRDD.

GWYDD, GORWYDDAWD.

“ Wyf llogell cerdd wyf lle ynydd (llëenydd)
 Caraf y *gorwydd* a gorail clyd” (clydd—rhyglydd.)
 Taliesin—Buarth Beirdd, Myv. Arch. Cyf. I. tu dal. 27.

“ Trwy ieith ag elfydd
 Rhithwch rhieddawg *wydd.*”
 Yr un.—Kad Goddeu, 29.

“ Gorwythawg Cywydd
 Aches feilon *wydd.*” Yr un, 30.

“ Talhayarn y sydd—mwyaf y Sywedydd
 Pwy amgyffrawd *Gwydd*—o aches ammod dydd.”
 Angar Cyvyndawd, 36.

“ Gwydion ap Don—
 A rithwys *gorwyddawd* ar y plagawd.”
 Kadeir Keridwen, 66.

“ Llew a Gwydion
 Wy a rithwys *gwydd* Elfydd ac *Elestron.*”
 Kerdd am Veib Llyr, &c. 67.

“ Gwawd mwy mefl gogyffrawd
 Aches gwyd (gwydd) Gwydion
 Gogwn i nebawd.” Angar Cyvyndawd, 36.

“ O ffyrfioli tri o draethaut berffaith
 Oe gwyded (*gwydded*) ieith oe gwydaur” (*gwyddawr.*)
 Cynddelw, Canu i Dduw, 247.

“ Boed emendigeit i'r *gwydd.*”
 Ymryson Gwyddneu, &c. 165.

PEITHYNU, (TORRI AR BEITHYNEN,) PEITHYNIAD, &c.

“ Pan doethan deon o dineidin parth
Deetholwyd pob doeth wlat
Ynghyfryssed a Lloegyr lluyd amhad
Naw ugain am un a *beithynad*.”

Taliesin, Myv. Arch. Cyf. 1. 86.

“ Dilwfr ut dilut vut veityad
Dilyw glyw glewdraws gynniuyad
Difwys *beith* odwys *beithyniad* glud glwys
Argoedwys argleidrad.”

Cynddelw i Owain Cyfeiliawg, 221.

SAER.

“ Wyf cerddoliad wyf ceiniad claer
Wyf Dwr wyf Dryw
Wyf *saer* wyf syw.”

Buarth Beirdd, 27.

Ni welir y tynniadau islaw yn canlyn eu gilydd, yn olynol, yn gyttunol â blaenrediad amser ; eithr yn hyttrach, yn ol y drefn ag a'u casglwyd.

GWYDD.

“ Dyn wyf heb ei ail dan *wydd*
A goleuder y gwledydd
Am hir feithrin ffolineb
Y fi'n wir yn fwya o neb,
Nid oes i'm dydd, dan *wydd* doeth,
Wr a aned mor anoeth’

Ieuan Gethin ap Ieuan ap Lleision, (1420,) iddei hunan.

“ Hwn fydd ar *wydd* i'w hannerch.”

D. G. (Daf. ap Gwilym,) tudal 14.

“ Madog ab Gruffydd *wydd*-daer
Medru aur glod mydrau'r gler.”

Yr un, 224.

“Dyn mal gwas yn dwyn mawl *gwydd*
Dano 'ddwyf er dan Ddafydd.”

Ior. Fynglwyd.

“Aed dy fawl, ydwyd filwr,
Ar *wydd* hyd mae dydd a dwr.”

Ieuan du'r Bilwg.

“O Lwydarth hael doi'r a'th *wydd*,
O aml iawnder Maelienydd.”

Hwmffre Hywel i Sion Llwyd o Rhiwaedog.

“Ti ddywedaist *wydd* odiaeth.”

Edm. Prys.

“Dywed weithiau dad ieithydd
Dy feddwl am da foddawl *wydd*
A'u amcanu canu'r côr
A *gwydd* rhugl gywydd rhagor.”

Wm. Cynwal.

“Ag yn rydd gwaeth yw *gwydd* gwawd.”

Ed. Prys.

“Pedwar mesur pur parawd
Ar hugain sydd mewn *gwydd* gwawd.”

Wm. Cynwal.

“Praw ynfyd pa fyd a fo
Bath nas mydr beth nis medro
Ag ar y gwaith, gwir yw *gwydd*
Er cur oer i ceir arwydd.*”

Yr un.

“Beirdd yw gwawd beraidd i'w *gwydd*
Berw lawn a bair lawenydd.”

Ed. Prys.

“Llyfr myfyrdawd gwawd yw *gwydd*
Llinyn a phwyll awenydd.”

Yr un.

“Os ydwyd, dangos wawdydd
Ar dy gerdd *dorriad* y *gwydd*.”

Yr un.

“Ag weithian gwann yw y *gwydd*
Rhussio'r wyd rhysur wawdydd.”

Yr un.

* *Arwydd* ymma yn dalgron.

“ Edrych wawdoedd, drych ydynt
Burwydd a gwaith y Beirdd gynt.” Ed. Prys.

“ Dysg dithau dasg y doethion
A'r un hâd a'r Awen honn
Dyna lle câd awenydd,
Dyna *goed* o enwog *wydd*.” Yr un.

“ A phob un a phawb ei *wydd*
Gydag elw a geidw ei gilydd.” Yr un.

“ Diwyd wr wyd, dod ar *wydd*
O deg awen dy gywydd.”
Ior. Fynglwyd i Risiart ap Rhys, ei Athraw.

“ Nid oes un dwys awenydd
Itti'n frawd ar glwm gwawd *gwydd*.” Ed. Prys.

“ Ei fin a gaed o fewn *gwydd*
Adail gwiw ei awdl gywydd.”
Syr Owain ap Gwilym. ym Marwnad G. Hiraethog.

“ Goreu bwnc gwr o bencerdd
A *naddai goed* yn *wydd* cerdd.”
Watkin Powell, ym Marwnad Rhys Dafydd Llwyd.

“ Llauer arfer a orfydd
Llun ei gorph yn darllain *gwydd*.”
Gwilym Tew.

“ Caned Bardd i ddyn harddlun
Gywydd o'i *henwydd* ei hun.”
D. G. i Gruff. Grug.

“ Ni wnai Brydydd na brawdwr
Roi *gwydd* gwell ar gywydd gwr.”
Sion Tudur, Marwnad Sion Brwynog.

“ Gwnn na bydd gair *gwydd* goreu gwad—gan Fun
Gyfur eigr unllun a gwr anllad.”
Iorwerth Hen, i ferch.

“Gan gymmwysed gweled *gwydd*
Gwead ei awdl a'i gywydd.”

Sion Phelpod, Md. Hyw. Daf. ap Ieu. ap Rhys.

“Arwain i Owain a wnaf
Ar eiriau mydr ir araf
Peunydd nid NADDIAD GWYDD GWERN
Pen *saerwawd* Paunes irwen.”

Iolo Goch i Owain Glyndwr, yn dechreu “Myfyrio bum am farwn.”

“Od oes brydydd *wydd* ddi wysg
O Gymmro glân di gamrwysg.”

Sion Cent. Gogan y Prydyddion Celwyddog.

“Ymswynais pan welais *wydd*
Y geuog hyll ei gywydd.”—etto,

“Faeth ei gywydd *braswydd* brych.”

Meyrig Dafydd i Llywelyn Sion. Ymryson am blas y Fann.

COED.

“O myn wawd orddawd arddof

Aed i'r *coed* i *dorri* cof.” D. G. i Ruff. Grug.

“Dug awen braff digon brau
Didlawd ar goed ei odlau.”

Lewys Mon, Marwnad Daf. ap Edmwnd.

“Ag ungair yn ogangerdd
Ni roe ar *goed* air o'i gerdd.”

Rhisiart ap Rhys, Marwnad ei dad.

“Pan glywyf hiraethwyf hoed
Pensaergerdd pain is IRGOED.”

Llywelyn Moel y Pantri.

“Y beiwr taer heb air teg
O chwennyech ganu chwaneg

O *goed* ir gweued arall
Gwnaed gwnaed a gwellhaed y llall.”

Wm. Llŷn, i Owain Gwynedd y Bardd.

“Goreu bwnc gwr o Bencerdd
A *naddai* GOED yn wydd cerdd.”

Watk. Powel, yn Marwd. Rhys Daf. Llwyd.

GWYDD.

“Prydyddiaeth parod wyddost,
Pob arch cerdd pawb ar eich cost,
Gwydd gongl gywydd ag englyn,
Gwiwdal teg ag awdl wyt ynn.”

Daf. Llwyd Mathew, i Hopkin Twm Philip.

“Cynnal ar droed *goed* a *gwydd*
Gwybodau pob gwybedydd.”

Meredydd ap Rhosser, i Syr Walter, Ficar Bryn Buga.

“Y pennillion mwynion man
Ni thrigant er gwarant GWYDD
Awr o gwbl ar gybydd.”

Ieuan ap Hywel Swardwal.

“Wrth ddarllain *Coelfain* celfydd
Gair *nawgloes* ar gronigl WYDD.”

Sion Tudur, i'r Fenhines Elizabeth.

“Iolo Benn Bardd hardd yw hi
A NADDODD Awen iddi
Gruffudd aeth o Hiraethawg
A rhodd i Degeingl yr hawg,
MORGANWG wen, mawrgain WYDD
A ddifai roed i Ddafydd,
A Môn a fydd yma'n fau,
A mwy ynnill i minnau.”

Gruff. Llwyd ap Ieuan, i Ynys Fon; “Yr Ynys o Rieni, &c.”

“*Naddai* gerdd yn *wydd* gwirddysg
NADDIAD per pob doethder dysg.”

Meyrig Dafydd, Marwd, Lewys Morganwg.

“ O bü ar wyl o büer WYDD
I bâb gwiw bob i gywydd.”

Ior. Fyng. i Abad Margam.

SAER.

“ Haws yw cael lle bo gwael *gwydd*
Saerni dwfn SAER na defnydd.”

D. G. i Gruff. Grug.

“ SAER *odl* am y sir ydoedd
Saer un nerth a Serion oedd.”

Dafydd Benwyn, Marwnad Rhys Iorw.

“ *Pensaer* ein iaith mewn gwaith gwawd,
Paun cadarn pennaig Ceudawd.”

Lewis Morganwg, Marwnad Ior. Fyng.

“ SAER yr holl fesurau *Rhol*.”

Gruff. Hafren, Marwnad Sion Philip.

“ Er galw ar Forys aur Gowlaid—fesur,
A fu wiw *saer* Toddaid, &c.”

Morys Dwyfech, Marwnad Morys Gethin.

“ Son fawr am ei senn a fydd,
SAER cael mesurau *celwydd*,*
Naddu gwir yn wir ni wnai,
Naddu ffug ni ddiffygiai.”

Gruff. Hiraethog, yng Nghywydd Tegeingl.

“ ————— Rhys —————
Fab Dafydd SAER *cywydd* certh.”

Lln. Moel y Pantri, i Rhys Goch Eryri.

“ SAER *cerdd dafawd*.”

Sion ap Hywel ap Lln. Frych, Marwnad Tudur Aled.

* Talgron.

“ Ethryw Pensaer yr Ieithoedd,
Eithr pei byw, athraw pawb oedd;”
Iolo Goch, Marwnad D. G.

“ Paun sir Fon ai pensaer fu.”
Sion Tudur, Marwnad Sion Brwynog.

“ Sion gwrdd awdl Sion gerdd diddlawd,
SAER gwyh ar fesurau gwawd,
SAER gwawd fesurog ydoedd,
SAER da, &c.”

Yr un.

“ SAER yr holl fesurau 'rhawg.”
Lewys Daron, Marwnad Tud. Aled.

“ Oer yw i'n rann waghâu,
Oer am SAER y mesurau.”
Richd. Philib, Marwnad Thos. Penllyn, Bardd Rhiwaedog.

BWYALL,

(*Yr offeryn a pha un yr oeddynt yn torri coed cerdd.*)

“ BWYALL arian a bioedd,
Brau vlivaid ar doddaid oedd.”
Llyw. M. y Pantri, i Gruff. Llwyd.

“ BWYALL gerdd pan ballai gant
Byth NADDAI beth ni wyddant.”
Lewys Mon, Marwnad Rhys Nanmor.

“ Bu BWYALL brenn Bardd anghymmen
Yn naddu can i Wenllian.
Rhys Goch, a Riccert ap Einion ap Callwyn.

“ BWYALL Ruffydd Nudd ai Naddiad—ydoedd,
Mi adwaen ei sgythriad.
Gruff. Llwyd.

“Ef a ddug hynaf o ddau.
Bwyll da BWYALL y *Deau*,
A BWYALL aur bu wr llonn
Morganwg muriau gwynnion.”

Ior. Fynglwyd, Marwnad Wm. Egwad.

“*Naddai* gerdd newydd ei gwaith,
Naddiad hyppynt newyddwaith.
Ei FWYALL wenn a fu llath
Ar gadwynfyr *goed* iawnfath.”

Syr Owain ap Gwilym, Marwd. G. Hiraethog.

“Adwaen waith da iawn yn ol
BWYALL Brwynog bwyll breiniol,
Da *naddai* ef ai FWYALL
Dri enaid cerdd—dyrnod call.”

Sion Tudur, Marwnad Sion Brwynog.

“A BWYALL *aur* y Mab Llwyd
Dyledog ei dal ydwyd.”

Deio Ddu o Benn y Deiniol, i Rys ap Sion o Lynn Nedd.

“Ni welir mwy ol BWYALL
Flodau SAER ar *gerddgaer* gall.”

Rhys Goch Eryri, Marwnad Gruff. Llwyd.

NADDU, (GWEITHIO COED,) NEDDAIR,

(*Yr offeryn a pha un yr oeddynt yn gweithio, dyochri, a thorri ar, cbillion.*)

“Naddodd mor awenyddol,
Ni wyr neb ei ryw'n ei ôl.”

L. Mon, Marwnad Dd. ap Edmund.

“Dull *rhy hen* un a dwyll rhai,
Yn newyddach y *naddai*.”

Yr un.

“NADDAI ar *wydd* gywydd gwr
Air ei fawl i Ryfelwr,”

NADDAI i ferch newydd fawl,
Ai NEDDAIR awenyddawl.

Dafydd Llwyd Matthew, Marw. Lln. ap How. ap Ieu. ap Gronw.

“ Awenyddiaeth i NADDU
Awen ber o'i enau bu.”

Hywel ap Rheinallt, Marwnad Dd. Nanmor.

“ I Neuadd Dduw yno ydd aeth
I NADDU Awenyddiaeth.”

Dd. Alaw, Marwnad Lewys Mon.

“ NADDU am awenyddiaeth
A *choetta'r* wyf uwch y traeth.”

Sion Brwynog, i Syr Rhys ap Gruffydd o'r Penrhynn.

“ Os ei eurwawd mesurawl,
Sy i'w roi 'm mysg *Seiri* mawl,
Adwaen byth ond iawn baham,
O bell ôl *Bwyall* William,
NADDIAD yn wastad a wnai,
Awenyddol y *naddai*,
NADDU'r awdl yn dda'r ydoedd,
Nadd ysgwir yn y ddysg oedd,
Rhwymyn garw rhoi mewn gweryd,
Rhuddyn y gerdd honn i gyd.”

Sion Philip, Marwnad Wm. Llŷn.

“ Nudd hyd Ferwig NADDWAUD fwriaf,
Nid yw seithig nod a saethaf.”

Lewys ab Edward, i Birs Mostyn o Dalacre.

LLYFR PREN.

“*Bardd o Forganwg a ddangosws ei Beithynen mewn Eisteddfod, a Rhys Cain yno, a gant ir Englyn hwn,*”

ENGLYN I LLYFR PREN.

“Yscebwd mewn cwd, nid min call—a’i mawl,
Llyfr moliant Bardd cibddall,
Anhawdd yw ei iawn ddeall,
Fe wna i ddyn a fo’n ddall.”

“Rhys Cain a’i cant i Lyfr pren a ddangoses Bardd o Forganwg mewn Eisteddfod.”—O Lyfr Ieuan Bradford. Mi a’i gwelais hefyd yn un o lyfrau J. Jones o’r Gelli Lyfdy, yn Hafod Uchdrud.

IOLO MORGANWG.

Gwelir, oddiwrth y tystiolaethau rhoddedig, fod llawer o Feirdd gorau Gwynedd, yn gystal a rhai Essyllwg, yn cyfeirio yn ANWADADWY at Goelbren y Beirdd; ond eglur yw nad oedd Rhys Cain wedi clywed erioed am y cyfryw beth.

Y prawf diweddaf a rhoddaf o heneidd-dra y Coelbren yw Cywydd o waith Gutto’r Glynn, yn cyfeirio, yn agos trwyddo draw, at yr hen fodd o lythyrennu ar *wydd*, neu *goed*, ac i’r pethau perthynol i hynny.

Yr oedd Gutto’r Glynn yn Fardd teulu i Syr William Herbert, Iarll Penfro; a bu gydag ef dros hir flynyddau, yng nghestyll Caerdydd a Rhaglan, a diau, efe a welodd holl Hynafiaethau y ddau le enwog hynny; ac yn eu plith—“Cyfymbwyll Maccwy a’i Athraw” yr Hen Geraint Fardd Glas *fendigaid*—Dwnedau “Ieuan ap y Diwlith” o rhyfedd enw, “Einion Offeiriad,” ac “Edeyrn Dafawd aur,” ynghyd a chasgliadau cynnwysfawr o’r hen Drioëdd; trwy hymny, ag yntau yn wr ucheldawn, aeth yn Fardd Trwyddedog Braint a Defod; ac ymddengys hynny yn dra eglur yn ei Gywydd rhagorol. Blodeuodd rhwng 1450 a 1480.

“CYWYDD,

A wnaeth Gutto’r Glynn i Ddafydd Llwyd o Gydeuain, a wnaeth Eisteddfod Beirdd yn ei Dy ei hunan, Anno 1465.”

Dafydd mae’r Beirdd yn dyfod	Dyfal mae’r Beirdd yn d’ofyn
Dawr glêr oll ith dai ar glod	Dafydd Llwyd di faddau llynn
Dafydd fab Dafydd fy Iôn	Degle’r mab carediglwyd
Da a ranwyd orwyr Einion	Tra fych cymmanfa tref wyd

Ty Ddewi fry yn dy frôf
 Ne sin yn yssu ynof
 Ynys y Saint ne sain Siam
 Ne ysbytty'n eos batam
 Pererindod pob rhandir
 Pab Rhufain Cydewain dir
 Croes naid cywiriaid Ceri
 Cydewen Nudd ceidw ni
 Cadell ail i'n cadw oll wyd
 Dyrnllaw y gwr cadarnllwyd
 Ni chiliaist ni ochelud
 I arbed traul o'r Byd trud
 I roi da ir ai diwael
 A dal ty y dulwyd hael
 Pe brenin pe yr ynys
 O daw i'th wlad aed i'th lys
 Pob clerwr pob rhodiwr hyf
 Pobl attaf pawb ai lettyf
 Pob gwan hyd ym *Morganwg*
 Pob ffwl megys pawb y ffwg
 Pob genau pawb a ganawdd
 Byth yt y llyma beth hawdd
 Po amlaf fo *cerdd dafawd*
 Anhawsa fydd cael *gwydd gwawd*
 Ac e oedd ar gywydd ym
Goed talm pes *gattai* Wilym
 Mae *deufin* i'r mau dafawd
 I *dorri gwydd* sef *deri gwawd*
Naddu mae'r *awenyddion*
 Ei *gwawd* fry o *goed* y fron
 Fal na ellir heb hiroed
 Gael *defnydd cywydd* o'r *coed*
 Aeth y *gwydd* i'th *gywyddau*
 A'r ffridd ni wedd ei pharhau

Dau a chywyddau i chwi
 Drwy fydr yn ymdrafodi
 SWRDWAL waic SAER *dilesgerdd*
 Bun *bwrw coed* bon a brig *cerdd*
 LLAWDDEN ar FWYALL iddaw
 Ni ad *wydd* deunydd lle daw
 Ehengwaith yw ei hangerdd
 Lladd *coed* mae'n llai o *wydd cerdd*
 Ychydig o *goed* brig bronn
 Yn ei hol yn wehilion
Naddu cerdd newyddu coed
 Nid ar *wangyll na dreingoes*
 Dechre gwawd DIOCHRI *gwydd*
 Etto 'ddwyf itti Ddafydd
 Ymhen CATTERWEN *teiriaith*
 Mae lle'm roi MWYALL ar waith
 O derfydd *coedydd ceudawd*
 Dafydd ti yw *gwydd y gwawd*
 Goreu *deunydd* Ddafydd wyd
Gwydd Awdl ne gywydd ydwyd
 Ti yw *coed deunydd ty cerdd*
 Ti yw trefn iawngfefn ungerdd
 Trawst ein iaith trostai ei Nen
 A chanbost o'r wychion-ben
 Post union o Einion ym
 A chalon wych o Wilym
 Catterwen Ceri wen wyl
 Coed nen Cydewain anwyl
 Tre tad nid rhaid dy oedi
 A bwrdd tal y Beirdd wyt ti
 Ifor y dref ar ford rydd
 Nid Ifor ond enw Dafydd
 Yn hyfryd ynglan hafren
 Anhyfryd byd heb dy Benn.

GUTTO'R GLYNN a'i Cant.

Mae, deallaf oddiwrth yr ysgrif o fy mlaen, y Cywydd hwnn yn Llyfr Hir Llangadwaladr, yn ysgol y Cymmry, yn Llundain, Rhif. 33, tu dal. 8.

Mae Gutto yn cynnal Llafardull Morganwg drwy'r cywydd; ac y mae yn enwi, yn gyfarwydd, dau o Drwyddedogion Braint godid-

occaf Cadair Tir Iarll; ac yn ymson am danynt yn iaith ddefodol y Gadair honno. Yr oedd Swrdwal (Hywel, ond odid, a feddylir,) a Llawdden, yn rhai o'i gyfoedion.

Yr wyf wedi rhoi llawer iawn o dynniadau o'n Dysgedigion, er amlygu eu gwybodaeth am Goelbren y Beirdd; ond *nid* y ddegfed rhann o'r hynn a gesglais gyda'r cyfryw amcan; canys annoeth fu-assai cruglwytho fy Nhraethawd a'r cyfan. Os cyssylltir y troellymadroddion a ganfyddir, *mor aml*, ynddynt, a Choelbren y Beirdd, gwelir y synniadau cynnwysedig yn cydfyned a phwyll, ar lwybr carennydd, wrth ochr yr ymadroddion Seisnig,—“A fine *style* of writing; to *raise* the song; to *polish* the numbers; to tune the vocal *shell*; to *string* the lay; to sing a *stave*, &c.”—dywediadau a ddëllir yn ddigon pellioddiwrth ystyriaethau gwreiddiol eu geiriau:—os amgen, dyna lawer o'n awenyddion mwyaf goleuddawn, o'r Cynfeirdd i lawr, yn myned yn fynych, yn wrthodedigion synwyr,—yn efryddion dychymmyg.

Hynn yw Tyb,

Ar Air a Chydwybod,

GWYDDON,

“Yn enw Duw a phob Daioni.”

[TALIESIN WILLIAMS, Merthyr Tydfil.]

HISTORICAL and CRITICAL
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ON THE
BRITISH TONGUE
AND ITS
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WITH OTHER
LANGUAGES

Founded on its STATE in the

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By THOMAS LLEWELYN LL.D.

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ERRATUM.

Page 62. Line 11, for *πεπληκ* read *πεπληκ.*

To his ROYAL HIGHNESS

G E O R G E

PRINCE of WALES.

S I R,

BY patronizing a design to support the necessitous orphans of ancient Britons, for whom the law has made no provision in London, your ROYAL HIGHNESS has already shewn your regard to the principality. From this very early instance of a readiness to do them good, the natives of that country will infer a disposition in future to countenance every attempt for their advantage worthy of encouragement. Presuming upon this disposition so flattering to my views, I have ventured
to

to solicit the patronage of the PRINCE of WALES for the following remarks, and more especially for the language on which they are founded. The great condescension and readiness, with which the ambitious wishes of the author in behalf of his work have been gratified, is hereby most respectfully acknowledged: But for the same readiness to favor and patronize the British tongue, your ROYAL HIGHNESS may depend upon the applause and benedictions of thousands.

I am SIR

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

most obedient devoted and

faithful humble Servant

Thomas Llewelyn.

HISTORICAL and CRITICAL
R E M A R K S
ON THE
BRITISH TONGUE, &c.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

THE British tongue is a language daily spoke by thousands and by hundreds of thousands in the principality of Wales. It is a language in which a considerable number of books have been composed and published. The Reverend Mr. Moses Williams, a Gentleman to whom his country is many
B way

ways indebted, printed above fifty years ago a catalogue of books *, published relative to Wales and mostly in the Welsh tongue; which catalogue contains the names and sometimes brief accounts of near two hundred books of different sizes. Since the printing of the above catalogue, several other books, both original compositions and translations have been published in the same language. Reading among the lower class of people is become much more common and general in that country now than formerly. Since the year 1737, two hundred and twenty thousand persons and upwards, we are informed §, have been taught to read in one particular sort of schools, called circulating Welsh charity schools; first set up by the late Reverend and truly pious Mr. Griffith Jones; and since his

* For the perusal of this curious and uncommon catalogue, I am obliged to my communicative friend Richard Morris, Esq; the very worthy President of the Cymrhodorion Society.

§ Welsh Piety for the year 1768.

death,

death, supported by the voluntary contributions of well disposed persons. To those who are duly informed of this state and use of the language, remarks upon it need no apology.

As little occasion does there seem to be of any apology for founding these remarks in some measure on the British translation of the scriptures. It was thought necessary to fix upon some state of the language for a proper foundation; and none seemed more fit for this purpose than the state of it in the Welsh bible. The bible is the common book of christians: it appears in the language of every Protestant country: in Wales especially it is a principal book, the most known and the most read of any: and it has the best claim to be reckoned the standard for the language. To this, other publications being mostly of a later date accommodate themselves; and hence their style derives its manner and coloring. Tho' in general the supplies of this book have not been adequate to the

wants or demands of the people, yet at present they are in the way of procuring pretty ample provision. A quarto impression with a short commentary, consisting of about ten thousand copies is now printing by subscription at Carmarthen: and at the same time, another edition in octavo containing twenty thousand books, is carrying on at London, under the patronage of the society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE following remarks are not of a fort; they are therefore divided in the ensuing treatise, and thrown into two separate and distinct parts.

Part the first takes up the British tongue in its present state, and surveys its general complection and features, as it appears in the Welsh bible. With a view to the claims of the language to self-sufficiency and purity, it examines the terms or words of it in the gross; and enquires whether they are original and native or foreign and borrowed. It traces its connection

nection and intercourse with other languages ; and considers what it has gained or suffered by their means.

The second part enters more thoroughly into the genius and constitution of the Welsh tongue ; it resolves and analysis its several parts and materials ; examines its peculiar nature and properties ; and enquires how far it is regular and after the manner of the English and other languages ; or wherein it remarkably varies and differs from others whether ancient or modern ; and with all the conciseness of which the author was master consistent with clearness, it points out the advantages or disadvantages of the British, for composition and for ease and strength of expression.

A long disuse of the language had well nigh totally disqualified the writer, and rendered him almost quite inferior to such an attempt. He was most sensibly affected with the prospect of the difficulties in the second part, and thereby like to have been deterred intirely from taking it in hand. If in the execution

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tion of it attempted notwithstanding, any material mistakes are committed, it is hoped that this consideration will be admitted as some extenuation of his defects; and that his well meant endeavour, tho' it may be deficient and in some instances erroneous, will yet be acceptable in the main, and of real service to his country.

OBSERVATIONS on languages are commonly dry and abstruse, or else run in rough and uneasy channels. It is too seldom that they contain much of what is new and worth knowing; and seldomer still that they afford any thing very entertaining. But remarks on the British tongue cannot be expected to go in a known and beaten track; and they must at least have the character of novelty to recommend them. The attempt is undoubtedly new, and it is believed that the subject is capable of throwing some new light on the nature of languages in general.

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The author has wished to be able to handle the subject in such a manner as might yield information without being tedious, not only to his countrymen, but to those also who are unacquainted with the language on which these remarks are founded. How far he has succeeded in the attempt and accomplished his wishes, must be left to others in due time to determine.

THE fate of languages like that of several eminent persons has been a good deal unfortunate. Living they are neglected and slighted; but dead they are commended and decorated with all the ornaments of learning and eloquence. The English the living language of Great Britain &c, spoken daily by millions, has yet been less studied in Britain than the Greek tongue which is spoken by nobody: and the British another living language of thousands in this land has yet been as little or less cultivated here

here than the Arabic. English writers of the first character have remonstrated against such a conduct in behalf of the English tongue; and have recommended to their countrymen the cultivation and thorough knowledge of their own language. In the same manner I could wish to recommend to every inhabitant of Wales, the right understanding of his Mother tongue. While it is yet alive, and in daily use, let it be studied and cultivated: and should it ever be its fate to be reckoned among the dead, may it then meet with the usual treatment and honors of dead languages.

PART THE FIRST.

Effect of other languages on the
British tongue.

C H A P. I.

Ancient state and extent of the
British language.

WE are informed by the venerable Bede *, that in his time five different languages were used in common by the several inhabitants of this island: these five were the English, the British, the Scotch, the Pictish and the Latin. This was about a thousand years ago. For a long while this number has been reduced to three, the Welsh, the Erse and the English; or rather, if the two first

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* Eccles. Hist. beginning.

be only different dialects of one and the same language, the present number will be two, the British and the English—the last, though the youngest, is at this day by far the most general and extensive—the other, though now confined within narrower limits, is yet much the most ancient; and was very probably in former days more general and extensive than the English is now, or perhaps any other modern European tongue.

Two thousand years ago the state of languages, in these western parts of the world, seems to have been much more simple and uniform than at present. The British alone was used through England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland; and as should seem likely, it was the general, the common language of great part of the continent besides. It seems to have been the language of the ancient Celtæ, as well as of the ancient Britons: and these Celtæ under different denominations spread themselves over several countries of Europe. We find them in France, in Italy
and

and in Spain under the different names of Belgæ, Galli, Celtæ and Celtiberi. In Germany, and more easterly and northerly, they went under the appellations of Cimbri, Cimmerii &c. And we read of some of their settlements as far as Greece and Asia minor*.

If ever the British tongue thus generally prevailed, in such different climes, and in such distant countries; it is scarce possible, that it should have been every where quite uniform and alike. It must have been diversified and broke into numberless varieties and dialects. But what these dialects were, or what their peculiarities, we know not.

As Britain itself in those days was divided into a multitude of little states and principalities; the language of its inhabitants could not have been entirely similar and uniform. Subjects of different kingdoms and provinces, especially when they have but little correspondence with each other, will have different dialects and

C 2. varieties

* Histoire des Celtes par Pelloutier.

varieties of speech. We find this frequently to happen in different counties, in no distant parts of the same country, and under the same government.

If the ancient inhabitants of this island had ever any considerable intercourse with Phœnicians, Carthaginians, or other foreigners of a speech quite different from their own; they would then in all probability adopt some foreign words or expressions, and incorporate them with their own stock. But of this also we have no full and certain account. And supposing such an event to have happened; words thus adopted, at a period so distant, could not now be distinguished from the native and original terms of the language.

Those times are too obscure—too remote for our reach. In hundreds of instances, they leave us uncertain and dissatisfied in our inquiries; we must therefore descend lower down, and to much later times, ere we arrive at the due distance, or fix ourselves in the proper station, whence we may be able to distinguish;

guish; whether there be any thing exotic and adventitious in the composition of this tongue; and which of its words are natives or which are foreign.

In descending for this purpose so low as the time of the reformation, and in considering the state of this subject as it stands in the Welsh Bible; we shall take the language at a considerable disadvantage. The Welsh Bible is not an original composition but a translation; and translations can hardly be expected as pure and unmixed as original compositions. It is also the translation of a book of a peculiar kind, where the same liberty must not be taken as in translating books of a different sort. It is further a translation undertaken and accomplished with fewer helps and under more disadvantages than most other versions of the same book*. Due and proper allowances therefore should be made for these circumstances, while we attend to this subject, and examine

* Historical account of the British versions and editions of the Bible.

amine how far the language of this version may have been affected by intermixtures from other tongues.

The languages which may be supposed to have had any effect in this case must be—Either the original languages of the Old and New Testament, whence the translation was made—Or the languages which at different times have prevailed in this country, and must have affected the language of its original inhabitants. Each of these will be found to have had some share in this matter.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

Effect of the Hebrew language.

TOGETHER with the Greek, the Latin, the English, and perhaps all other translations of the Old Testament; the British version seems in certain cases to have acquired something of a Hebrew phraseology and turn of expression.

Yn y dydd y bwytaï di o hono, *gan farw y byddi farw*, in the Welsh Bible, Gen. ii. 17. and in the day thou eatest thereof, *dying thou shalt die*, in the margin to the same passage in English, are expressions which sound well, and convey a strong and full meaning in both languages. They are not however in the style of British legislation, nor of the laws of Howel Dda; and so in a great many other similar instances where the Hebrew idiom and manner is preserved in our translation,

It has further adopted and retained multitudes of single words from the Hebrew language. Besides long catalogues, and almost whole books in the Old Testament, containing little more than the Hebrew proper names of different persons and families; it retains Cerub, Eden, Jehova, Sabbath, and many others, which are mere Hebrew words untranslated, only disguised by being clothed in common letters. But these Hebrew terms and turns of expression ought not to be esteemed as defects in this translation, at least not as peculiar to it, seeing they are to be met with in every version of the Old Testament; and even to a considerable extent in the original Greek of the New. And it might have been deemed an idle affectation in our translators to have attempted avoiding them.

Excepting terms of this cast, and perhaps some few others, such as Aber, Caer, Sach &c. we have, as far as I can find, hardly any words in the British tongue of clear Hebrew complexion and affinity.

Supposing

there is a similitude of sound in certain letters of both alphabets ; that they are alike in some peculiarities of construction, especially, in the change incident to several letters in the beginning of words. If any thing farther is intended hereby, it will be more, I believe, than can be warranted and supported by a fair comparison of the two languages.

CHAP.

C H A P. III.

Effect of the Greek tongue.

THE British version, together with the Latin, the English, and most other translations of scripture, has adopted and retained, with little variation, several words from the Greek tongue. These it derives from the septuagint version of the Old Testament and from the original language of the New. Hence Bible itself, the general title for the whole book, and Apocrypha for a principal division of it—Hence Genesis and Exodus, Chronicles and Psalms, and the names of many other particular books of the Old Testament—Hence a great many words of various sorts throughout that part of scripture, and it may be yet more in the New Testament—Hence Angel, Apostol, Efengl, Eglwys, and multitudes of other terms peculiar to sacred and theological subjects; and these words of

Greek extraction and affinity will be found to be much more numerous than those of Hebrew origin, in every version of the Bible for these western parts of the world.

WHATEVER tongue may have been the primitive and original language of the human race; the Greek seems to have been the most general and diffusive of any, and to have had the most universal effect upon other languages. It seems to have been the parent language of sciences and of arts, at least to have been the principal vehicle of their communication and conveyance through the world. And we find in the Bible, in treatises upon almost every subject, and also in several occupations and employments of life, abundance of words evidently borrowed from this tongue. These are in general technical terms or words peculiar to arts and particular professions. Those used in the Bible are principally of a peculiar nature and signification, and like the pro-
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per terms of arts or sciences ought to be retained through the various versions of scripture, and indeed through every treatise on those subjects to which such terms relate.

Besides these appropriated words, if I may so call them, liberally furnished by the Greek tongue, for the preservation and improvement of arts and of knowlege; there are others of Greek features and completion, of a still more general and extensive nature, which are found to be interspersed in great numbers through many or most of the languages of Europe.

The Grecians are said to have been the ancestors of the Romans, and the Greek tongue the parent of the Latin; and the Latin has been generally ready to acknowledge its obligation, and to claim the Greek for its mother tongue.

French authors, in behalf of their nation, have claimed affinity with the Greeks, and from that language have derived

derived a considerable part of their own.

The English also has been deduced from the same source. Through the Saxon, its more immediate ancestor, it has been traced up to the Teutonic or Gothic —languages used in the neighbourhood of the Greek, and of the same complection and kindred*.

Others have put in the like claim in behalf of the Celtic or British, which they affirm to be equally if not more nearly related to the Greek: and upon a comparison of both tongues together, several instances appear of a striking resemblance, not to say of sameness. Pezron has published a pretty large catalogue of words of this make; such as, *ang*, *awyr*, air; *βρον*, *bron*, breast; *γεν*, *chin*; *ὕδωρ*, *dwr*, water &c †.

These and other Greek and British words are so much alike that they coincide in sound and in signification, and are evident

* Clark on ancient weights and money.

† Antiquities of nations, book the third.

evident proofs of a very ancient affinity between these two tongues. How and when such a relation commenced may not now appear.

It is easy to say the Britons borrowed these terms from the Greeks; but it is not so easy to shew the correspondence between the two nations, by means of which such a loan might be negotiated in Greece, and the goods imported to this island— Besides this, the above words are the most unlikely of any to have ever been borrowed. Persons the fondest for borrowing never borrow their legs or arms; nor is it probable, that they should ever borrow the words by which these things are signified.

Every language and people must have them from the beginning. They cannot do without them any more than they can subsist without air or water, or live destitute of the most essential parts and members of their own bodies. It must seem therefore most reasonable to conclude,

clude, not that one of these tongues is derived from the other, but that they are both kindred languages, and proceed from one common origin.

Besides Hebrew and Greek terms communicated by the two original languages of scripture; the British language and the British version of the Bible have several words in common with those foreign tongues, which at different times have prevailed in this island. The first of this class, and that which has had the most general and extensive influence, is the Latin.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Effect of the Latin tongue.

THE Romans, as history informs us, were the first invaders and foreign oppressors of this country. The Latin tongue was their language, and, with their arms, was extended over a considerable part of the terraqueous globe. It was used in Britain for some centuries, if not by the natives, yet by foreign legions and colonists, when Britain made a part of the Roman empire. When that huge and unweildy body crumbled to pieces, when the power of that people was broke and abolished, their language maintained its ground, and spread even yet farther. The Latin tongue became the general language of the church of Rome, and of the public exercises of religion in every country where that church was established. It became the language

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of schools, of senates, and of courts of law. It became the language of the learned in most countries in Europe, and the vehicle of all sorts of knowledge for hundreds of years. It became, in a sense, also the language of the unlearned, of numbers who understood not a word of it, wherein they were required to transact with God and with men the most important of their concerns. It is not at all surprising therefore, that this language should have formed a considerable part of almost every European tongue; that it should have become a principal ingredient in the composition of the French, of the Italian, and of other languages on the continent, and likewise intermix itself with those used in the different parts of this island.

It has intermixed itself with the English, and constitutes a main part, perhaps the most expressive and substantial part of that tongue. It has also undoubtedly affected the Welsh tongue, and introduced into the Welsh Bible words, which would never have appeared in it, had it not been
for

for the connections between this country and the Roman empire or the church of Rome.

From the Latin it has borrowed the name of distinction for the principal division of the Bible into Old and New Testament. To this tongue it stands indebted for Actau and Numeri, names of particular books in each of these Testaments; and from the same source it has derived Appelio, Condemno, Ffurfafen, Tabernacl, Teml, and such like.

The distinction made above with regard to words of Greek complexion will equally apply to words of Latin features and affinity. Some of them are evidently derivatives; but they are appropriated terms peculiar to such and such subjects; and must be made use of whenever we treat on those subjects to which they belong. Others are of a more general nature and application, stand for things the most essential to man, and the most common in nature, and are utterly incompatible with all ideas of lending and bor-

rowing; and however they may resemble words of other languages both in sound and in sense, yet they can never be thought to have been derived or borrowed from them, by such as duly attend to this matter. Yet of this class are numbers of those terms, usually reckoned derivatives from the Latin. Thus *Corph* and *Corpus*, *Braich* and *Brachium*, *Dant* and *Dens*, the corresponding words in each tongue for *Body*, for an *Arm*, and for a *Tooth*, are evidently similar terms, and must have proceeded from the same spring; but they cannot be supposed to have been borrowed by one tongue from the other, any more than the things they signify can be thought to have been borrowed by one people from the other.

SOME curious persons have pretended to give us the exact proportion between the original words of the Welsh language and those words which it has borrowed from other tongues. Dr E.

Bernard

Bernard tells us*, that one half of the words in Dr Davies's dictionary are of Latin origin. Mr E. Llwyd on the other hand says †, that the number of Latin words in this estimate is fixed too high; and that the true proportion between them and others in that dictionary is nearly the proportion of one to seven.—The difference is considerable, but

Non est nostri tantas componere lites.

I shall only take the liberty to observe, that Dr Bernard was undoubtedly a learned man, but no Cambrobrition: probably no master of the Welsh tongue; and judged only by resemblance and by a random estimate. He wrote his letter to Dr Hicke in 1689. In 1693, according to the *Biographia Britannica* and A. Wood, he married a beautiful young lady descended from some of the princes of Wales; after which he perhaps thought otherwise

* Letter to Dr Hicke at the end of *Islandic grammar*, quarto edition.

† *Nicholson's Engl. Hist, Library*, page 29.

otherwise of this matter; and though he *published* no formal recantation, the above letter was suppressed, and not suffered to be reprinted with the Islandic grammar on the republication of it in Hicckes's works.

Mr E. Llwyd may have been equally learned, and a Briton. He was a perfect master of his native tongue, and took the pains to reckon up all the words in Davies's dictionary. He makes them to amount to about ten thousand, of which about fifteen hundred, somewhat less than a seventh part, he owns, might be like the Latin. But without aiming at mathematical exactness, in a subject so vague and uncertain, if we compare together a single chapter or paragraph of the Welsh and of the Latin Bible, we may see reason to suspect that even E. Llwyd's estimate is fixed full high. In the first chapter of Genesis in Welsh, I question whether there be a dozen words of evident Latin resemblance, or half a dozen in the first Psalm.

C H A P. V.

Effect of the English language.

THE English or the Saxon is another tongue by which the British language, and the British version of the scriptures, may be supposed to have been affected.

Next to the Romans, the Saxons invaded this country, and oppressed and plundered its original inhabitants. If we may depend on the account commonly given of their arrival here, they came into this island at first as friends and auxiliaries. They were invited over, not to stay a few weeks, like a party of Hessians or Hanoverians, but to remain for a time, like and instead of Roman legions, for continued protection and defence. Coming hither at first in this manner, we may suppose that, for a while, they would intermix with the natives and accommodate themselves to their manners and customs.

toms. How long any friendly intercourse subsisted, and particularly what effect such an intercourse might have upon the language of either people, cannot at present be ascertained.

When the Saxons, instead of auxiliaries, became the enemies of the Britons — even after they had plundered the natives of the greatest and best part of their country; all correspondence between the two nations doth not seem to have been wholly and constantly cut off. In the time of the heptarchy we find the Britons assisting some of the Saxon kings against others of the same race. When England became a monarchy, its subjects and its sovereigns appear to have visited the principality on several occasions. And still more, the two nations have now been one kingdom near five hundred years; a period considerably longer than that in which the Romans remained in this country.

In all this time it may seem impossible but the language of each must have been affected.

affected. Not only the names of persons, of places and of some peculiar subjects would become common to both people ; but several other words and modes of expression would be adopted by one from the other, and added to its own stock. Accordingly we find in each language several words of this sort; though they are not near so numerous as those which both have in common with the Latin; and it may be difficult to determine, in particular instances, to which of the two such common words did originally belong.

DR BERNARD, as referred to above, gives them all the honor of an English extraction, and assures us that they make a fourth part of the words in Dr Davies's dictionary. Mr Llwyd again took the pains to reckon them, and on the contrary deposes, that they make only about one in fifty of the words in that book; instead of five and twenty hundred, which make a quarter part of its number of ten
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thousand, they hardly amount to two hundred; and even this reduced number he will not allow to be all of English parentage and descent, only like the English, of doubtful pedigree and birth, some from one language and the rest from the other.

This is a very great difference, and shews the uncertainty of the subject as well as the tendency and disposition of the writers. It is rather an affair of curiosity than of importance; it does not seem capable of much precision, nor to be of weight enough to require it: general and probable conjectures may be as much as can be expected; and even these conjectures will be different according to the different state of the language, with a view to which they may be particularly formed.

Take the language of Wales as used in conversation, especially on the borders, and you will find it to be part Welsh and part English, abounding with English words under a Welsh form. But take the
 same

same language as used by some authors, particularly as used in the Bible, and you will find it to make a very different appearance. Words of resemblance in the Welsh and English will be but few; some there are, but not near the quantity which might have been expected; they are to be found in the greatest number in the first edition of the New Testament; we there meet with several words of plain English or Saxon derivation; as, from the English *courteous*, that translation had *cwrtais* for *addfwyn*; from *unprofitable* it had *amproffitiol*, instead of *anfuddiol*; instead of *Grawn win*, it had *grabs* for *grapes*; and instead of *goruchwilwr*, *steward*.

These have been corrected in subsequent impressions; and there may be still room for some farther amendment, and to strike out *cwmfforddus*, *concwerwr*, *happus*, words of clear Saxon complexion and features; and to give in lieu thereof *cyssurus*, *gorchfygwr*, *dedwydd*, terms of equivalent signification, but of more genuine British complexion, and more consonant with the rest

of the language. Should this be done, English derivatives will stand very rare in that book, much thinner than such as are plainly analogous to the Latin, which will appear the more surprising; when we reflect on the length of time in which the English has been the general language of this country, considerably more than one thousand years; when we reflect that England and Wales have been one kingdom near half of that period; and when we reflect also on the number of English words continually used by the inhabitants of Wales, especially on the borders. But,

ROMANS and Saxons have not been the only foreigners who invaded this country, or deprived its inhabitants of their rights and liberties. Danes followed the example which others had set them; they disturbed and harassed the Saxons, scarce warm in their seats, and long infested and plundered every part of the kingdom. And after them the Normans invaded and oppressed the English and settled themselves

selves in their possessions. As to the languages of these foreigners, it does not appear that the Danish tongue had any great effect on any of those used in this island. But the Norman language had an effect which was very extensive and lasting.

In Normandy, duke William and his subjects made use of the French tongue; when he became conqueror and king of England, we are told by some of his historians, that he attempted to learn the language of this country; and when he found that he could not master it, he wanted to destroy it, and to introduce and establish the French in its place. Though in this attempt he did not succeed intirely to his wishes, yet he brought his native tongue to be much in use. He dictated his laws and ordinances in that language; he commanded his English subjects to learn and not fail to make use of it on several occasions. In consequence of this probably, charters pleadings and statutes of this realm have been drawn up in the
French

French tongue; and this has had a considerable effect on the English language, and given it in many instances a French or Gallic air and complexion: but it does not appear to have had any effect on the language of Wales. A party of Normans, it is said, seized upon Glamorganshire soon after the conquest; and some of the descendants of this party may remain there to this day: but I know of no traces of their tongue in any part of that county; and the Welsh Bible seems to be intirely free from every taint or mixture of this kind.

SUCH in general has been the effect of foreign tongues on the British, and on the style and language of the Welsh Bible. It has admitted some words from the Hebrew and Greek tongues, and these seem to have been necessary and unavoidable, and did not proceed from any peculiar scantiness or penury of the language. All other translations have done the same,
and

and even the originals themselves have acted upon the same principle. For there are Greek terms intermixed with the Hebrew of the Old Testament, and some Latin among the Greek of the New. It has admitted some words also from the Latin and the English, neighbour languages, which have long prevailed in this island. It has made a more frequent and more plentiful use of the former; but it has admitted the latter very seldom and with a sparing hand. But,

There is another respect in which it has been affected by one or both the languages last mentioned: that is, its alphabet or letters have, as far as appears, been always nearly the same with the Latin or English; I do not mean as to the sound of the letters, but as to their form or character.

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

Effect of the Latin alphabet?

WHEN letters or alphabetical writing were first introduced among the ancient Britons, or what characters they used in the beginning, doth not appear.

Cæsar tells us*, that in and before his time Greek letters or characters were used by the Gauls, the nearest neighbours of the Britons, with whom they had maintained long and frequent intercourse.

Another author says†, that the same letters were used in Britain, and that the Druids in particular were well acquainted with the Greek tongue.

Under the word alphabet, in Rostrenen's French and Celtic dictionary, is printed a compleat set of characters taken from old inscriptions, found in Bretagne in France,

* Bell. Gall. lib. 6. c. 14.

† Elingii Hist. Græc. Ling. pag. 257.

France, and called by the author "the alphabet of the ancient Armoric Bretons." Though these inscriptions are undoubtedly posterior to the introduction of christianity, being found on chalices, crosses, and such like monuments; they may yet exhibit an alphabet of a more early date, possibly the alphabet once generally used by the ancient inhabitants of Gaul and Britain.

However that be, when the Britons became subject to the Romans, they adopted the Latin characters or alphabet, as appears from inscriptions and legends of money then coined in this country.

The oldest British manuscripts extant appear in what is called the Saxon or the Anglo-Saxon character *. And printed
books

* Archai. Britan. pages 7, and 225.

The Anglo-Saxon character is supposed by some to have been that used by the Saxons while in Germany, and brought with them to this island: but by others, who think the Saxons had no knowledge of letters before they came over to Britain,

books in that language have in general made use of the English types and characters of the times: in the sixteenth century they appear in what is called the black letter; and since then in the more common English or Roman.

BUT the Latin or English alphabet does not cleverly bend and accommodate itself to the temper and genius of the British tongue. It is sometimes redundant, affording two or three characters for one sound; all which except one are rejected by the Welsh. In other instances it is as deficient, and obliges us to join two or three characters to express one simple British sound. Several attempts have therefore

this character has been supposed to have been the alphabet of the Britons, and from them adopted by the Saxons; but on a very slight examination we shall find it no distinct alphabet, but the same with the Latin, only varied a little in about six or eight letters.

fore been made to reform this alphabet, and to match it better to the Welsh tongue.

In order to understand the nature of these attempts, I will here lay before the reader the following table, exhibiting at one view the several alphabets which appear to have been used at different times by the different inhabitants of this island.

To bring the following alphabets within the compass of one page, the j and the q, two Latin and English letters, are omitted.

The last letter in the fourth column is a make-shift of the printer for a strange character of which he had no type. So is the Greek diphthong ε in the same column a little higher up. The same is to be understood also of the same characters where they occur in the body of the book. The Saxon types likewise are but indifferent, and seem to require some such apology.

a	a	a	a	a	a	Sound
b	b	b	bh	b	b	Eng. v
c	c	c	ch	c	c	peculiar
d	δ	d	ch	x	x	tb in the
e	e	dd	d	d	δ	Eng. v.
f	f	e	dh	e	e	
g	g	f	e	f	f	
h	h	ff	—	g	g	ng in King
i	i	g	g	gh	g	
k	k	ng	gh	gh	g	
l	l	—	gh	h	h	
m	m	h	h	i	i	
n	n	i	h	k	k	
o	o	—	l	l	l	
p	p	ll	lh	l	λ	peculiar
r	r	m	m	lh	m	
s	s	—	mh	m	—	
t	t	n	n	n	n	
u	u	—	nh	—	—	
v	v	o	o	o	o	
w	w	p	p	p	p	Greek φ
x	x	ph	ph	r	r	
y	y	r	r	rh	ρ	
z	z	rh	rh	s	r	
		s	s	sh	—	
		t	t	t	τ	tb in thro'
		th	th	th	τ	
		u	u	v	v	
		w	g	u	u	
		—	—	—	—	
		y	y	y	y	
		—	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	
		—	z, zh	z, zh	z, zh	

The several alphabets in this table are plainly of a family, and derive from one common head. The first column contains the Latin or if you will the English, which is exactly the same—The second contains the Saxon differing only in a few characters —The third exhibits the common British or Welsh—In the fourth row are the improvements of the third proposed by Dr Rhys—And in the fifth and sixth, two other amendments of the same proposed and recommended by Mr E. Llwyd; the first given by himself in the second and the two hundred and twenty-fifth pages of the *Archaologia Britannica*; and the other deduced from his preface—A seventh column is added, giving the sound of some particular letters; where nothing is set down, the sound nearly coincides with that of the English or Latin.

One attempt to reform the common Welsh alphabet was made by Dr John David Rhys, a learned physician in the sixteenth century, and author of *Linguae*

Cymraeae

Cymraecæ Institutiones Accuratæ printed in 1592. This author rejects the *f*, the *ff* and the *w* of the common alphabet. He rejects also all doubling of the same letter, as *dd* and *ll*; and instead of the *w* he substitutes a character like the Greek diphthong *ε*, and gives a character nearly of this form *γ* for a sound somewhat resembling the *y*.

To compensate for the rejection of the double consonants, and to express more fully the different sounds of the letters, he adds an *h* to each consonant; thus, *bh*, *ch*, *dh*, *gh* &c. through all the consonants in the alphabet, the *s* only excepted.

To exemplify and recommend this scheme, the author wrote a Welsh address to his countrymen on his own plan, and prefixed it to the above book. But I do not find that he has ever been followed by any one person: and the address itself has, I apprehend, been less read, as the language of it seems so awkward

ward and disguised, that it is neither pleasant nor easy to read it.

This attempt not succeeding: Mr E. Llwyd projected another method to new-model the alphabet of this language; and published it in his *Archaologia Britannica*, page the second; and again more fully, page two hundred and twenty-five.

This learned and laborious writer banishes the c and calls back the k. He substitutes the Greek χ for the ch, and the Greek λ for the double l. He gives us the English v for the single f, and assigns to this last the sound of the double f. Instead of the g, or rather besides it, he introduces the Saxon \mathfrak{g} , and other Saxon characters, as δ , \mathfrak{f} , \mathfrak{p} , \mathfrak{r} , τ and \mathfrak{y} , for dd, ff, rh, s, th and y, the corresponding sounds in the common alphabet. He expresses the ng sometimes by \mathfrak{g} , and sometimes by the same character inverted \mathfrak{g} ; and at times he adds an h to l, r, s, t and z; as lh, rh, sh, th and zh; and thus makes a medley contradictory alphabet consisting of English, Saxon and
Greek.

Greek characters: with all which it is necessary to be acquainted before you can read his dedication AT Y KYMRV prefixed to his book. This address like J. D. Rhys's dedication has been, I believe, hardly ever imitated, and perhaps but seldom read; the language of it is so greatly altered and disfigured; and besides this, the author himself is not steady and uniform to his own plan. In the two pages of the *Archæologia Britannica* twice referred to already, he gives us one sort of alphabet; and he uses another very different in the above mentioned dedication.

I know of no other projects for this sort of reformation, only the learned Dr Davies used and recommended the use of γ, one of J. D. Rhys's characters, but even his recommendation and example has not been able to bring it into general practice: and all attempts to change letters once introduced, though in many instances wrong and defective, have yet been generally ineffectual. Even Roman emperors,

emperors, who would fain have introduced only one or two new characters into the Latin alphabet, found they had not authority enough to make them current. So powerful, so prevalent is custom though ever so wrong,

Penes quem est jus & norma loquendi.

The Welsh must therefore endeavor to make themselves easy as to this matter, and continue to make use of the types and characters of the times. The translators and editors of the British Bible took these as they found them, though they were not in all respects so well adapted to their purpose. Thus the New Testament of 1567 appeared in the black letter, the common English type or character of that period; and it made use of every letter of the English alphabet. It admitted even in common words the k, the q, and the v; as in *llynku* instead of *llyngcu*; *quilidd* instead of *cywilydd*; and *cyvod* for *cyfod*; which letters together

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ther with the j, the x, and the z, should be used as they say, only in exotic or foreign words ; and have therefore since that time been discontinued, and other characters introduced in their stead. But observations relative to this article will fall in our way more naturally under the second part of this subject, to which it may be now full time to proceed.

PART

PART THE SECOND.

Peculiar genius and regulations
of the British Tongue.

LANGUAGES as spoken are very fleeting and transitory things. They are mere aerial beings, created by the breath of man's mouth, and no sooner created than they cease to exist and perish for ever. Writing forms a body for these spiritual, momentary beings; it makes them objects of sight and substance, and gives them stability and duration. Their original appearance in this new created state was, most probably, very rude and irregular; like the first writings of a beginner, or the epistles of an ignorant peasant, awkward figures

and bad or false language. Human art and application improved upon these rough sketches and essays ; and time and opportunity reduced them to order, and made letters and languages become the subjects of laws and of government.

But such good fortune has not happened alike to every tongue. Hitherto no bodies at all have been created for the words of various languages. They have never yet been reduced by writing to a firm and permanent state ; and where they have been thus reduced and settled, they have met with very different degrees of regulation and improvement. The fortune of the British tongue, in this respect, it is my intention to consider in this second part.

This in general is the subject of grammar ; but a professed grammar is not here intended. Grammars for this language have been published already by Dr. Davis, Mr. Gambol, Mr. Richards and others ; to which I would refer such as desire more particular information this way. That
the

the reader however may have a clearer idea of the nature and structure of this tongue, it will be necessary to descend to some grammatical distinctions.

The distinction into three parts respecting letters, words and sentences, seems to be the most comprehensive, and the most natural division of grammar. Letters are the first, the raw materials or elements of a language—Words consisting of one or more of these elements are again only its materials in a second and more advanced state—And a combination of these last, regularly and properly disposed, constitutes a period or sentence. As under these several divisions, the Welsh tongue has some remarkable peculiarities ; I shall attend to each of them in the following chapters, and in the order just mentioned.

CHAP.

C H A P. I.

Peculiar genius of the British alphabet.

THIS alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters—seven vowels and twenty-one consonants.

The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, w and y. The five first are vowels both in Welsh and in English ; the two last are in English usually reckoned consonants, but improperly : The y in English has exactly the sound of the i, and is as much a vowel ; and the double u is as much so as the single u ; or rather as it consists of two u's, it is not a single, but a double vowel or diphthong.

The consonants are, b, c, ch, d, dd, f, ff, g, ng, h, l, ll, m, n, p, ph, r, rh*, s, t
and

* Rh is not set down as a distinct letter in the grammars of Dr. Davis and Mr. Richards ; but they

and th. The remaining English characters j, k, q, v, x and z are used only for foreign words:

Should any think that this subject is low, little and disparaging to criticism, let them duly attend to what follows, and I am much mistaken or they will be of a different opinion. I have nothing material and peculiar to observe here of the vowels ; what follows therefore respects the consonants and them only.

The distinction of them into single and double is unknown to the Welsh. Through the manifold defect of the common alphabet, they have plenty of double characters, but properly speaking, no double sounds ; none compounded like the Greek ψ or the English x, and capable of being resolved into two separate and distinct sounds. Though the
letters

they both have it in their dictionaries, where the single r has no place ; which shews that on their own scheme, it ought to have had a place in their alphabets.

letters are double, the sound is simple and only one.

The consonants might be divided in the Welsh as in other languages into mutes and half vowels or liquids; but such a division would be attended with no great advantage.

A better division would be into labials, palatines and linguals or dentals, so denominated from the organs of speech, by which they are sounded. Labials pronounced by the lips are six, b, f, ff, m, p and ph; or rather five, as the ff and ph are only one and the same sound. Palatines pronounced by the palate or throat, are also five, c, ch, g, ng and h. The linguals or dentals sounded between the tongue and the teeth are ten, d, dd, l, ll, n, r, rh, s, t and th. This distinction is the more important, as letters of the same organ are often changed into one another in several languages, and in none more remarkably than in the Welsh.

But the principal and most useful division of these consonants would be
into

into *initials* and *non-initials*; or into such as begin radical British words, and such as begin none of them.

Non-initials are seven, dd, f, ng, l, ph, r and th, and they have this remarkable property; they will not stand at the head of any word of the language in its original state; they are not to be found in their order in any British dictionary; and all the words of that tongue must be sought for under some of the other letters*.

The initial consonants are fourteen, and must again be divided into *mutable* and *immutable*.

Immutable are five, ch, ff, h, n and f; they are in the main very steady and invariable; place them once in their proper station, and they will maintain their ground and give way to none.

The other nine, b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, rh and t are very properly called mutables, being at least most of them exceed-

I ing

* Some few words may be found under f and l, but they are not reckoned radical British words.

ing variable and unsteady, frequently shifting their situation, and proteus-like assuming various shapes and appearances, some two, some three, and some four different forms.

In the changes and variations of these mutables, lies a great part of the art and mystery of this very peculiar tongue, the most curious perhaps, and the most delicate for its structure of any language in the world.

This may seem a strange expression : I should yet be very easy as to any charge of partiality or exaggeration on the account of it, if I could make the reader a perfect master of this subject ; its peculiarity must render it difficult ; I will however attempt to explain the *nature* and *use* of it ; and to this purpose I will transcribe from Dr. Davies's grammar the following scheme, which exhibits in one view the several changes of these letters.

		F O R M A				
		1 Primaria recta feu radicalis	2 Mollis	3 Liquida	4 Aspirata	
Declinatio.	1	C P T	Car Pen Tad	Gar Ben Dad	Nghar Mhen Nhad	Char Phen Thad
	2	B D G	Bara Duw Gwr	Fara Dduw wr	Mara Nuw Ngwr	
	3	Ll M Rh	Llaw Mam Rhad	Law Fam Rad		

The learned author of the above table composed his British grammar in the Latin tongue ; and to explain the nature of his scheme, he uses Latin words and takes up the idea of declensions well known in that language. He divides his table into three declensions, and each declension into a certain number of forms or cases. The mutable letters are here ranged in one column ; they are thrown a little out of their alphabetical order, that they might be more conveniently

sorted and reduced to three declensions or classes.

The first declension consists of words beginning with c, p, or t, and appearing like nouns of so many terminations, under four different forms ; or to keep closer to the idea of declensions, in four several cases : *Car, Gar, Ngbar, Cbar, &c.*

Declension the second consists of words beginning with b, d, or g, (making the second form of the first declension) and appearing like triptotes, under three forms or cases : *Bara, Fara, Mara, &c.*

The third declension again consists of words beginning with three letters, ll, m, or rh, and appearing like diptotes, only in two cases or forms : *Llaw, Law : Mam, Fam, &c.*

In every declension the word in its first form is in its absolute state, and begins with its primary or radical letter. From this state of the word every other form is deduced. The change is made *universally* into consonants of the same organ, but of a softer sound : *ec, eg, eng, &c.*

The

The second form is common to all the declensions ; and its characteristic is *Mollis* that is, the radical letter softened : *Tad*, *Dad* : *Duw*, *Dduw*, &c. The third form extends only to the two first declensions ; its denomination is *Liquida* implying a further degree of softness, or fluidity in the sound of its initials : *Car*, *Gar*, *Ngbar**, &c. The fourth form is peculiar to the first declension ; and its characteristic is *Aspirata*, that is, the radical initial aspirated or pronounced with an *h* : *Pen*, *Pben* : *Tad*, *Thad*, &c.

Further helps to illustrate this matter might be derived from the Greek tongue. In that language, letters of the same organ of speech are frequently changed into one another. The formation of Greek verbs is in a great measure founded on this principle ; and their characteristics are varied in a manner not unfamiliar to these mutations of British consonants. This,
like

* The motion of the sound in this procession is easy and regular, but the expression of it by *ngb* is not so happy. The same may be said of some other characters used in these mutations.

like the former illustration, will appear more evident by a table representing the corresponding changes in each language. I shall here retain the examples of the preceding scheme, and place directly underneath each word the resembling parts of Greek verbs, and shall leave blanks where there are no corresponding changes.

Car Πλε-κω	Gar πιπλε-γμαί	Nghar	Char πιπλε-κα
Pen κερυ-πτω	Ben κερυ-βην	Mhen κεκρυ-μμαί	Phen κεκρυ-φα
Tad αυ-τω τρεχω	Dad	Nhad	Thad ηνυς-θην θρεξω
Bara λει-βω	Fara	Mara λελει-μαί	
Duw αι-δω	Dduw	Nuw	
Gwr. λι-γω	Wr	Ngwr	
Llaw ψα-λλω	Law ψα λω		
Mam μα-μω	Fam		
Rhad σπει-ρω	Rad		

The above scheme exhibits several variations of letters in each language formed alike, and upon the same principle. The Greek part indeed does not appear half as full as the British. One reason of that seems to proceed from a deficiency in the Greek alphabet ; which has a smaller number of simple sounds than the Welsh : no *ng* or separate *h* among its palatines ; no *f* i. e. *v* among its labials ; nor the sound of *dd* amongst its dentals or linguals. For this cause, no changes in that tongue can correspond with *Fam* or *Fara*, with *Dduw* or with *Ngbar*.

Blanks in the Greek part of the preceding table, may also partly spring from another quarter. Transformations of letters in that tongue are not quite uniform, but frequently depart from the natural order. Only the two first conjugations seem to be perfectly regular. No others keep to letters of the same organ. τ, δ, θ, &c characteristics of the third and other conjugations do not, like the Welsh
change

change within their own class; but take up with preterites from the palatines or labials, consonants of a different tribe and order from their own. So fond is that tongue of letters of these classes, that no others appear in any of its preterites, except it may be a *delta* or *theta*, which by contraction or some other extraordinary method, become characteristics of a few preterites in the middle voice.

To illustrate this subject yet further, recourse might be had to the oriental languages. In the Hebrew alphabet are six mutable consonants, called *Litteræ Begadkephat*, having each of them a double sound, one soft and the other hard. For instance פרי signifying *fruit* is sounded in different positions, *Pri* or *Pbri*, with just the same variation as *Pen* and *Pben*, in the preceding tables: In the same manner תורה the Hebrew word for *Law* is pronounced *Torab* or *Thorab*, like the British *Tad* and *Thad*. And so is בן a *son* like *Bara* and *Fara*, sounded sometimes *Ben*, and at other times *Fen* or rather *Ven*. But these mutations are much more limited

limited in this language than they are in the Welsh : changeable letters in Hebrew are only six ; whereas in the British they are nine : in the Hebrew also, the change of these letters is only double ; whereas here they assume three or four different forms.

THE *use* as well as the nature of these mutations should be considered. They are of very general and extensive application. By dividing the first table into declensions and cases, its learned author did not mean to restrain the use of them to nouns and participles, or to such words as are the sole objects of declensions in Latin or Greek. Nor is it intended by comparing them in the second scheme to the characteristics of verbs, to limit their usage to such words as are the particular subjects of conjugations. They are of still more extensive application and utility ; being applicable to nouns, to verbs and to words of every other part of speech.

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In general, they seem to have a two-fold tendency, one respecting the sound, the other respecting the signification of words.

The first and most obvious use of them is to distinguish the sound, to ease the pronunciation, and to render it smooth and harmonious. Two or more letters of the same organ and of the same sound joined together in a word are lost in pronunciation: they may harden or strengthen a sound, but if they are ever so many they can do no more, and must remain idle and indistinct. Some letters will not be sociable and succeed others; or if they must follow, they will do it with reluctance and difficulty, and give a harsh and discordant sound; vary these letters and dispose of them otherwise, and you will put an end to this disagreeable jarring, and make them concur in promoting a general sweetness and melody. For these purposes these changes are often introduced: no other reason need, no other reason can be assigned for several of them.

But

But their chief and principal use is to distinguish words, to shew their various relations and connections, and to fix and ascertain their proper meaning. That is the use of declensions, of conjugations and of other inflections of words in every language, and that seems to be the most important use of these changes of consonants in the British tongue. After a manner peculiar to themselves, they point out the number, gender &c, not of the substantive, for example, where the change happens, but of a pronoun, of an adjective or of some other word belonging to it; they form a main part of the syntax or construction of this language; and often contribute to render its words more distinct and emphatical.

I would fain hope what has been said may have brought the reader to be in some measure acquainted with this subject. If it has not proved sufficient for this end, I despair of being able to afford him that satisfaction, if it be a satisfac-

tion, and shall forbear giving him any further trouble this way.

WHATEVER it may have proved to the reader, it was a subject of importance to those who were concerned in the publications of the Welsh Bible, and they seem in general to have understood it well. The author of the first table had a considerable hand in the last translation of that book; and the principal conductors of most of its impressions have taken much pains to render their respective editions exact and accurate in this respect.

Too little attention however was shewn to this subject in the earliest impression of the New Testament. We find there *fy garedigion, ym plith* and *yn ty fy tad*, in the first declension, instead of *fy ngharedigion, ym mblith* and *yn nby fy nbad*. And in the second declension we find *fy bara, yn duw* and *yn golwg*, instead of *fy mara, yn nurw* and *yngolwg*. It has been since conducted with more regularity and exactness. I cannot but ascribe much of this

this to the care and accuracy of the very learned Dr. Davies, to whom the language of his country is perhaps more indebted than to any other person whatsoever. Some of the earlier impressions in some few particulars have yet varied from his plan. They give *fyng byffammòd* Gen. vi. 18. and *fynghoffadwriaeth* Exod. iii. 15. which according to the above scheme should have been *fy ngbyffammòd* and *fy nghoffadwriaeth*. Our latest and best correctors, I refer particularly to Mr. Morris and Mr. Williams, have kept more closely to the plan, and acted more upon the principles of that very able and accurate critic : they have directed their attention not only to initials, but likewise to middle and final letters ; and have thus given the language a further degree of ease and smoothness, rejecting the harsher consonants and substituting others of a softer sound in their place.

In *benw*, *gorchguddio* and *temptio*, they have rejected the h, the g and the p, and given us *enw*, *gorchuddio* and *temptio*. For

ascwrn

afcwrn, *yspryd*, *datcuddiad* and *yntbi*, they have printed *afgwrn*, *ysbryd*, *dadguddiad* and *ynddi*: turning the c, p, t and th into the softer sounds of g, b, d and dd. In the end of words, they have changed *dec* into *deg*, *oblegit* into *oblegid*, &c according to the real spirit and genius of the language; which for the most part prefers the smoother and softer sounds to such as are more sharp and harsh.

I cannot but approve and upon the whole commend the general management of this affair. I heartily concur in maintaining the utility and necessity of most of the above changes; and if I call in question the propriety of any of them, it shall be done with a temper and conduct entirely consistent with a due respect for those who are of a different opinion.

My first difficulty respects the number of mutables in Dr. Davies's table: I wish the list had been otherwise settled, and that the r in particular had never been admitted. It seems to have very little
right

right to the character of a mutable consonant. There is a sensible difference between the sound of the c and g, and of all the other examples produced as instances of this variation; but between the pronunciation of rh and of the simple r, or between the sound of *rhad* and *rad* there does not seem to be any material difference.

Strike out the r and the third declension will appear simple and plain, and stand clear of every difficulty; but so much cannot be said of the other two.

The second declension is more simple than the first and attended with the least difficulty. It labors however under one mistake, and may be liable to some other objections. Words beginning with a g are represented as turning their radical g into a w in the second form; but this is not accurately represented. The g there is not changed into another letter but is wholly excluded, and the w remains just where it did: and so would any other letter which might happen immediately

mediately to follow the *g*. *Gardd* makes *ardd* and *glin* makes *lin* &c. In the other examples of this declension, the transition from the first to the second state appears easy and natural; but that to the third form is not so clear and evident; the words seem somewhat disguised, further removed from their original state and of more difficult investigation.

These objections may be made to the first declension with yet greater force and propriety. From the first to the second state, the transition is easy and plain; so is the transition to the fourth case; but the change into the third form seems rather difficult and queer. *C* changes into *ngb*, *p* into *mb*, and *t* into *nb*, characters not in the alphabet and of an awkward make. They are displeasing to the eye, if not to the ear, and they obscure both the origin and meaning of a word. *Yng ngbaer*, *ym mbabell* and *yn nby*, derived from *caer*, *pabell* and *ty*, appear very much disguised and not easy to be traced home to their proper source.

It

It may be said, that what is awkward here proceeds from the defect of the alphabet and its want of proper characters—that these mutations do not obscure or disguise more than the changes, and probably not near so much, as the changes of characteristics in Greek verbs—and even, that however they may disfigure or disguise, they are yet necessary and unavoidable, and must therefore be endured.

The defect of the alphabet I have acknowledged already : disguise and obscurities arising from the changes of Greek characteristics must also be admitted : and where such transformations are necessary and unavoidable, I will assent to the continuance of *mb*, *nb*, *ng* and even of *ngh*, the queereſt figure of the whole corps. But I would not bear with them any further ; and I could wiſh particularly with regard to the two laſt, that whenever they come together, one of them might be obliterated, and the other ſuffered to remain alone. But,

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Some

Some scripture instances of these changes are not at all necessary and might, as well if not better, have been omitted. *Saith murech*, Gen. xli. 20. *Pym-nyn*, Gen. xlvii. 2. &c, are of this sort ; variations unnecessary and unusual : and the words are more plain, as well as more common in another form : *saith burwch* and *pymp dyn*. So also 1 Pet. i. 2. *Duw Dad* exhibits a needless mutation, and would have been as plain and sounded better *Duw y Tad*.

In other cases, changes are omitted, where they might and I think ought to have been introduced. Gen. i. 8. we read *ail dydd*, and so uniformly wherever it appears : good judges of the language tell me it is right : but my ear, the custom of the country as far as I can remember it, and the analogy of the language, all assure me that it is not right, and that it ought to have been *ail Ddydd*. *Dydd* is the absolute state of the word or its nominative case, if I may so call it : but that is not the state which follows the word *ail* in other instances.

instances. We never say *ail person* or *ail gwaith*, but *ail berson* and *ail waith*; and for the same reason, we should not say *ail dydd* but *ail ddydd*.

One thing more I would just mention under this article, that in pursuance to this scheme of changes and upon the same principles; the conjunction *ac* should, when followed by a vowel, be alter'd into *ag*; and the initial radical guttural *ch*, if not wholly omitted, might yet be made a mutable and its harsh sound frequently avoided. There seems to be the more reason for so doing, as this letter, I mean the initial and radical *ch*, is seldom or never pronounced in some parts of the country. They never say *chwaer* or *chwertbin*, but *bwaer* or *bwertbin*, throwing away the *c* and retaining only the *h*.

It will be said, these are minutiae, little matters and hardly worth notice. I own it, and at the same time I will say in return; the ease, the harmony, the perspicuity, the elegance and the spirit

of languages are frequently much affected by little things ; and if I may be indulged the comparifon, like the peace of families, or even the fate of kingdoms, often depend upon — trifles.

C H A P. II.

Nature and peculiarities of parts of speech
in the British tongue.

OF letters, the preceding materials are formed words, the materials again of language in a second and more advanced state. Words may be considered either with regard to their meaning, or else with regard to their make and form; the last of which--the form of words--is the subject of this part, by far the most copious and most laboured part of grammar.

The most natural and the most general division of words is, like that of letters, into *mutable* and *immutable*; or as this has been used to be expressed into *declinable* and *indeclinable*. This distinction is rather slighted by English grammarians, as not applicable to their language, which properly speaking has no declensions. But
the

the idea of declensions strictly so called is not, at least ought not to be the idea here affixed to declinable and indeclinable. The idea is the same with that of mutable and immutable; and it is applicable to all languages, and constitutes the first and most obvious distinction of words.

Look into any book, no matter whether the language of it be understood or not, it is sufficient if its letters are known and its words distinguished from one another; and you will presently see some of its words every where uniform and alike; of exactly the same members and magnitude; or consisting of the same number of syllables, and of the very same letters: others you will see changeable and differing from themselves; sometimes shorter and sometimes longer; consisting in different places of different letters and of more or fewer syllables.

INDECLINABLE or immutable words, which are also the most simple and the least numerous, include according to the most

most common grammar, *adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections.*

The last mentioned (odly enough called interjection) seems the most natural and inartificial part of speech, if it may be called a part of it, and is not rather a peculiar sort of language by itself. Its words seem the rudest and most imperfect of all words, being nothing more than an *ah*, or an *oh*, or some such sudden exclamation. They are invariable to a peculiar degree, being much the same in all languages, and in all ages of the world. They are a part of language little affected even by the general confusion of tongues; and whatever changes may happen to languages in future, this part of them will remain alike and the same; as long as the feelings, as long as the sighs and groans of the philosopher and of the savage, or of men in every age, condition and country, will remain alike and the same. This part of man's language seems little different from that of the animals below him. It is a
 simple

simple effort of nature to relieve itself in certain cases. It forms but a very small number of words in any dictionary, and is the class of which grammarians have had the least to say.

Next to the interjection, the most simple and the least artificial of the invariable parts of speech, are the conjunction and the preposition. These consist generally of a single letter or monosyllable ; and in some instances, they may amount to words of two syllables. As of themselves they convey no idea or meaning, they therefore never appear alone, but always in company and in attendance upon some other words : and they are employed to connect or to separate these ; or like harbingers and ushers to go before and introduce them. Both together they constitute but a small part of the words of any language ; and usually good grammars or dictionaries here and contain them all.

The adverb, reputed another indeclinable part of speech, is yet not so steady and invariable

invariable as the former : neither is it as simple and inartificial as the conjunction or preposition. In some instances it is short and uncomplicated. *Δις*, *bis* and *twice* ; *hic*, *here* and *γμα* are little diminutive words, of a size and appearance suitable to their condition and servile character. But in other instances adverbs are words of bulk and dignity. They assume, especially in English, an air of peculiar importance, appearing sometimes rather bigger and more substantial than almost any other words of the language. *Surprizingly*, *superlatively* and *surreptitiously*, may serve as examples of this kind.

In the British tongue, adverbs are of a more humble and more simple form, and also much fewer than in the English. Adverbs of number, in the strict and proper sense, I think we have not. Those of time, of place and some others we have, but not in such plenty as in other languages ; and their place is supplied by other words or modes of expression, of

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which

which in fact and in all languages adverbs are only substitutes. Sometimes a substantive and preposition means just the same as an adverb. To judge the world righteously is expressed, Acts xvii. 31, by *in righteousness* in English, and in Welsh by *meewn Cyfiawnder*. But more commonly, this is expressed by a preposition and the adjective without any substantive. Soberly, righteously and godly, Tit. ii. 12; we render *yn sobr, yn gyfiawn ag yn dduwiol*; that is literally, *in sober, in righteous and in godly*; very awkward I acknowledge and nonsensical in English; but not at all so in the British where they stand, but full as proper and as expressive, as soberly, righteously and godly; or as *at most*; and as *from everlasting to everlasting*, is in English.

MUTABLE words, or parts of speech vary even in their division—some distinguishing them into three parts * viz.
Names,

* Brightland's Grammar.

Names, Qualities and Affirmations—some dividing them into four †, *Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs* and *Participles*—others into five †, *Article, Pronouns, Substantives, Adjectives* and *Verbs*. The last seems the most natural and the most suitable to my fancy and plan; and I shall therefore follow it in what I have further to say on this part of the subject.

Here again the two first are very un-complicated and few in number. The article is only a y, a single letter which in some cases takes to itself an r. The pronoun also is very simple, consisting of one or two syllables at most. The personal pronouns are likewise few and by nature herself limited to three. They are however very variable and irregular perhaps in most languages, and seem to have nothing peculiar in the British tongue, except it be that in each person, they are rather in greater plenty and more redundant than in the English, the Latin,

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or

† Lilly's Grammar.

† Louth's Grammar.

or the Greek. From the air which they assume, one would often think them of the greatest consequence : but their diminutive size takes off much of their importance, and their denomination of *pro-nouns* humbles and lessens them still more ; according to which, words of this class like the adverb, are mere substitutes and only stand in the room of others.

The substantive, the adjective and the verb--the three remaining sorts of words--are by much the most important and the most numerous parts of speech. They are the most artificial and complicated of any, and liable to a prodigious variety of changes and vicissitudes. Substantives and adjectives are declinable by cases, numbers and genders : adjectives appear different also according to their different degrees of comparison : and verbs vary by their voices, their moods and their tenses, and by their numbers and persons. But I don't mean here to run through the several variations of these sorts of words, any more than I intend to give a compleat list of their

their number ; one of which is the business of a dictionary, and the other the particular province of a professed grammar. I shall rather take these three principal parts of speech together and consider them in two views, equally applicable to them all.

Wherever we find them, they will appear upon examination to be—either *simple* or *compound*—either *derived* or *under-derived*—either in their original and primitive, or else in their varied and improved state. Words simple and underived, or words in their first and primitive state, I look upon as the first and original words of a language, as the capital stock with which it set out at the beginning, or as the prime materials put into its hands, if I may so express myself, to manufacture and improve. The others, the compound and derived, or words in their varied and improved state, I consider as the acquired stock of a language, as the fruits of its own labour and industry, which it
has

has manufactured and prepared for its own use.

Simple and uncompounded substantives in their nominative case and singular number ; adjectives of like make, in the same state and perhaps of the masculine gender, and in the positive degree ; and such verbs in the first person singular of the present tense, indicative mood and active voice, give us the *primitives* or underived words of a language in their first state. All inflections and variations from these primitives, whether by formation or composition, whether by declensions, conjugations or comparisons give us the *derivatives* and more labored words of the same tongue. Of these two classes ; the first, that is the primitives are the least in size and in number ; they are likewise the dictionary words or the roots in every language ; the others, the derivatives are more bulky and in greater plenty. If we may judge by the proportion between the nominative case
singular

singular and other cases of the same substantive; more especially, if we judge by the proportion between the first person of the verb and the other parts of it; we shall find the derivatives to be the most numerous to a prodigious degree. They would swell to a most amazing number, and no dictionary could contain a tenth part of them; but a great many of them are so regular and plain, that they never need, and seldom do appear in any.

In preparing and using these derivatives consists the principal difference of languages, and the vast advantage of some above others.

The common solution or analysis of words into so many, no matter how many parts of speech, may be equally applicable to every language under the sun. The underived and primitive words of several tongues may also greatly resemble one another and be nearly the same, as proceeding from the same stock, perhaps from the original language of man. But a
 most

most wide and amazing difference will be found in their derivatives. Some languages, if I may so speak, treat their original stock like a spendthrift, or like the slothful servant, take no pains to improve it : they ever use these materials in their first condition, or in their stunted and dwarfish state : while others have labored and manufactured them, compounded and decomposed them so as surprizingly to vary, to increase and multiply their first and original quantity.

The Latin and Greek tongues seem to have distinguished themselves the most in this respect. If we examine any composition in either of these languages, grammars and dictionaries excepted, we shall find but few words in their simple and primitive state ; hardly any monosyllables among the substantives, adjectives or verbs ; and if they are thus constituted in their original form, as soon as they pass from this state, they become polysyllables, words of bulk and substance,

stance, which look well and seem to add weight and dignity to a sentence or period.

The English on the other hand seems to have done very little this way. With all its tendency and disposition to manufactures and improvement, it has neglected the manufacture and improvement of its own words. It has gone upon the idle lazy principle of borrowing and importing ; and rather than take the pains to work and labour its own materials, it has chose to become debtor to the French, to the Latin, to the Greek or to any other language, which would trust it with terms ready made and at second hand. To this day it uses its own native words much in their original state, or rather in a less and more diminutive form. Near two thirds perhaps of the words of this language in its present condition are monosyllables. Exclude from it all foreign derivatives, and then these *little stunted dwarfish* things will appear in a much more disproportionate number. “ Whole lines in a large

book will be found like a string of beads, made up of words all of one and the same size."

Its derivatives as well as its primitives are frequently of this sort. Adjectives admit of no variety, except that of comparison : and the variations of substantives and verbs often add nothing to their substance and magnitude. Love for instance, is a substantive and only one syllable in both numbers. Love also is a verb and almost the same in every person. Change the singular into the plural, and join ever so many substantives and persons together, yet the word remains still as unimportant and as simple as ever. Of this fact *man men, tooth teeth, way and ways*, and hundreds of others are sufficient proof. Most of the varieties of cases and comparisons, of tenses and moods abounding in some other languages, are here answered by little servile words called helpers. The most substantial, I had almost said the only substantial grammatical variation in the whole
 extent

extent of the English tongue, is the present active participle.

THE Welsh language has in this respect considerably the advantage of the English ; and two circumstances in particular have gained it this advantage.

In the first place, it has more varieties and more substantial grammatical derivatives under each of those parts of speech which we are now considering. Substantives singular become plural several ways, and in some cases even two syllables may be thus added to a word ; as *dyn dynion*, man men, *tyst tystion*, witness witnesses, &c. . Adjectives take up these plural additions as well as substantives ; as *gwyn gwynion*, white ; *trwm trymion*, heavy : they have other means of becoming plural besides : they have also a variation in their genders, *gwyn, gwen* : and they have even what may be called a fourth degree of comparison expressive of equality ; as *glan, glanach, glanaf, glaned* ; *clean, cleaner, cleanest, as clean.*

Verbs in general, especially in the active voice, vary their persons and numbers, their tenses and moods by distinct and particular terminations, and have no need of a large troop of petty auxiliaries or supporters, such as *can, may, could, should, shall, will, &c, &c.* without which an English verb cannot stand, or stands for nothing : and they have yet further amongst them a species of reciprocal verbs or verbs transitive on themselves, like the *hithpael* of the Hebrew.

The second circumstance, giving the Welsh an advantage over the English in this matter, is the greater liberty it has taken to manufacture its own materials to compound its words and to form a set of derivatives different from the above ; and the same as have hitherto alone claimed the name of derivatives. Some of these are double, treble and yet more complicated shoots from single stocks ; and they grow and thrive in great plenty on almost every British part of speech : others of them are formed from the con-
currence

currence and united efforts of two or three primitives joined together; which in either case become compleat and distinct words, by adding the particular terminations of verbs, adjectives or substantives. While the English has gone about borrowing of the French, of the Latin or Greek; the Welsh has been creating and forming words of its own: and there seems to have been a special tendency in this language thus to increase and multiply. By this means it has acquired a considerable superiority in this respect, and is in possession of several verbs and other words, to which I know of none corresponding in the English tongue, as *dyddbau*, *bwyrbau*, &c, &c.

There are derivatives of this sort manufactured in Britain by its original inhabitants, which in my opinion are not only superior to any thing English in the same way, but are at least equal to any productions of the same kind in ancient Rome or Greece. Instances will be here expected to make good such an assertion.

tion. I shall content myself with giving two or three instead of many. The first shall be what I may call a double derivative from one single root—the second a compound formed from two substantives—and the other a derivative, formed from three single and distinct words.

Arglwyddiaeth and *arglwyddiaethu* are British goods of the first sort, home made and derived from *arglwydd*. *Dominium* and *dominor* from *dominus*; *Κυριότης* and *Κυριεῖω* from *Κυριος* are the corresponding words of Latin and Greek workmanship in the same way. I would likewise fain add their English correspondents: from the monosyllable *lord*, I can derive *lordship* a substantive of two syllables, but I can proceed no further; if there is a verb, it is of the same diminutive form with the primitive. Here the industry and inventive genius of the English fails, but the skill and artifice of the British is at least equal to that of Rome and Greece.

Again,

Again, *croeshoelio* is a British verb, formed by the union of two substantives *croes* cross and *hoel* nail. It is expressive of the manner in which the Son of God was put to death ; and it expresses it stronger and more emphatically than any words used in this case by the English, the Greek or the Latin. The English word *to crucify*, according to the genius and analogy of the language, may signify to make or to be made a cross, as well as to die upon it. The Greek term *σταυρω* is no more than *staking* or fastening to a pole. The Latin *crucifigo*, more expressive here than either of the former (as the punishment was Roman) yet means no more than fastening to a cross, which may be done various ways. But the Welsh determines the manner of it, and conveys the particular and striking idea of fixing to the cross with nails.

Further, *cydymgyngborant*, Isaiah xlv. 21, is another British compound derivative, formed of *cyd*, *ym* and *cyngbor*, three distinct words, two prepositions and one substantive.

stantive. It conveys an idea in that passage, which neither Hebrew, Greek nor Latin express without using two different words; and to express the same idea in English, no less than *five* different and distinct words are used.

In both the above respects therefore, that is, in the changes and variations of nouns and verbs, and in the more general formation of other derivatives, the British tongue has greatly the advantage over the English.

I must however acknowledge with regard to derivatives of the first sort, particularly the inflections of verbs; that the British is not so full and perfect as the Greek and Latin. Active participles I think it has none. *Caredig* sometimes so called, is rather an adjective or participial chiefly signifying passively, and never retaining like a true active participle the transitive nature of the verb. It also wants the present tense in the active voice: and for the passive voice, it has but few distinct tenses and terminations.

Like

*The termination edig (as in colledig) corresponds exactly
the English ed in to, loved, hated, lost) and
Latin ed (quiescens, miser, perit, etc.) - PA.*

Like the Latin and Greek (both of which are here considerably defective) it supplies the place of these terminations and tenses by the passive participle and the substantive verb, used with a pronoun after the particular manner of impersonals : or else it supplies this deficiency after a manner peculiar to itself, by the verb substantive put impersonally, and the other verb put substantively, and preceded by a possessive pronoun and preposition : *yr ydys yn fy ngharu*, I am loved, &c.

With regard to the other set of derivatives I would suggest a few thoughts and then finish this article. Words of this class are undoubtedly the proper subjects of our regulation and criticism : much more so than the original and primitive words of a language. To object to primitives is like objecting to natural and constitutional bodily imperfections. But objecting to derivatives is objecting to things of our own making, which if they are wrong, must be so partly through

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our own fault. But the misfortune is, here are no rules to direct our conduct ; or if there be, they are *leges non scriptæ*, such as have hardly ever appeared in any grammatical code or system of laws. The English never wanted them, and therefore may never have thought of them. But others, especially the Greeks, wanted them and must have made use of some regulator, though perhaps unknown to themselves as well as to us. They had simple derivatives, beginning their variations with three or four syllables, such as *τετυφομαι, τυφθησομαι, &c* ; prefix to these a preposition of two syllables ; and then add a termination of as many more, and their size would become monstrous indeed—they would be truly *sesquipedalia verba*, almost literally words of a foot and a half long. We have no British words of such prodigious length, but we have such as are long enough, which upon an increase of termination are in common discourse contracted by custom in their radical part,

and

and which in like circumstances should, in my opinion, be abridged by authors in the same manner.

From *tragywydd* for instance we form *tragywyddol*, and again from thence *tragywyddoldeb*, derivatives, especially the last seemingly full long for increase and for pronunciation ; but in fact, as far as I can recollect they are never pronounced as here written ; they are pronounced *tragwyddol* and *tragwyddoldeb*, the first y of the radical excluded, and the words themselves shortened one syllable. They are then easy to pronounce and to manage, and they had best always be so written.

The like conduct would not perhaps be improper for long substantives, which take an addition of two syllables to become plural ; as *gorchymmin* which regularly in the plural is *gorchymminion*, a word of five syllables, but I believe always pronounced as if only four and as if written *gorchymynion*. In these cases a

distinct character † has been recommended for the first y; which character was to be a vowel, to be pronounced and yet like the Hebrew sheva, make no syllable: but probably the easiest and most effectual way would be to exclude it entirely: for we may change the spelling and accommodate it to common pronunciation, when we have no authority to coin a new letter and make it current.

I have no other regulations at present to wish, with regard to these derivatives; except it be—that such of them as are compounded of two or more words might always retain, as much as possible, the features of each parent; in which respect some of them may be a little deficient, as Gen. ii. 21, *drym-gwsg*, rather *drawm-gwsg*: and likewise—that all of them, whether compounded or not, might be formed, as near as may be,

to

† The character is the last in the fourth column of the table of alphabets, in page 44 of these sheets.

to resemble other words of the language in the same part of speech, in order to be more easily governed by the same laws. Thus I would wish *bedyddiwr*, *rhagritbiwr*, &c would cast off the *i* of the penult, and become *bedyddwr*, *rhagritbwr*, &c ; that together with *breuddwydwr*, *llafurwr*, &c they might with more ease and regularity change into the plural *bedyddwyr*, *rhagritbwyr*, *llafurwyr*, &c.

C H A P. III.

Nature and peculiar construction of sentences in the British tongue.

HITHERTO we have considered words as single and unconnected : but they are not to be met with in that state, except in grammars or dictionaries. In other books they are brought, as I may say to one place, disposed in a particular manner and joined together by certain bands, according to rule and in due form of law. To regulate this matter is the business of syntax, the third and last part of grammar.

The first use of syntax *συNTAXIS* perhaps was military ; and from marshalling men and drawing up an army, was transferred to signify the disposing and regulation of words in a sentence. If this account of its origin be true, the primary
idea

idea here will be that of *ranking*, and the first work of syntax will be to settle the order and precedence of the different parts of speech, according as they stand in competition for place.

Parts of speech in apposition as they are called, that is two or more words signifying one and the same thing, will in all languages be considered as upon a par, and rank and take place indifferently as may best suit their ease and convenience.

What are called genitive cases, or words under government, like good and dutiful subjects will keep behind and follow their superiors. In Welsh however, they receive no increase of bulk as in the Latin ; they want no preposition to attend them after the manner of the English ; nor do they take off a piece of the preceding word in imitation of the Hebrew : Let them immediately follow their leaders as *meibion dynion*, and they are as easily and as certainly understood,

understood, as *fili hominum*, sons of men
or בני אדם.

When substantives and adjectives become competitors for rank, the English in general declare against the substantive and give precedence to the adjective, as *wise men* ; the Welsh on the other hand, for the most part and more naturally give the first and chief place to the substantive, as dynion *doethion*, men wise.

As to other different and contending parts of speech, the English very naturally make the substantive and nominative case mostly to precede the verb ; but in British as in Latin and Greek and other languages, this matter is in a great measure indifferent : the verb again in its turn generally goes before what is called the accusative case ; and other words lead or follow, as the sound shall direct, or as an author pleases, to whom great latitude is here allowed.

BESIDES

BESIDES ranking, a further and more common idea of syntax is concord, which consists in a certain agreement between the three principal parts of speech, supposed to be settled either by nature herself, or else by the authoritative decisions and statute law of grammarians. This requires substantives and adjectives to agree in their respective variations of number, case and gender : it requires the nominative case and the verb to agree in number and person : and it directs the relative to accord with its antecedent in number and gender. These are the general rules and laws of concord, and they are supposed to be universal and applicable to every language. But there are few laws and ordinances of men which deserve universal obedience ; and fewer still which have never been transgressed.

In the British tongue the first law of concord is frequently neglected. As in the Hebrew so here, plural adjectives particularly numerals are connected with their substantives in the singular number,

as *dau ddyn*, two man; *wyth enaid*, eight soul &c. Not that this discord if I may so call it, is the invariable custom of the language: it has three different methods for this purpose, either of which may be indifferently followed: we say *saith merch*, seven daughter; *saith merched*, seven daughters; or *saith o ferched*, of daughters seven. But so common and seemingly so regular is the first method, that I could almost blame the translators of the bible for deviating from this practice, in some instances which they have given us of a substantive plural with a plural adjective, as Exod. ii. 16; where we have *saith merched*, seven daughters; which for my own part I will acknowledge, I should have been better pleased with, if it had been *saith merch*, that is seven daughter. Again, as the plural adjective will sometimes have a substantive singular, so on the contrary a substantive plural will not unfrequently put up with an adjective of the singular number,

as *gwyr mawr*, not *mawrion*; *arglwyddi caled*, not *caledion*.

The second law of concord has more regard paid to it in the British tongue. Verbs generally agree, as to number with the nominative case of the substantive; but yet not without several exceptions. When a substantive singular is joined to a plural adjective, in that case the verb will be plural and agree with the adjective rather than with the substantive; so Gen. xli. 26, *y saith dywysen deg ydynt not sydd saith mlynedd*; the seven good ear are, not *is* seven year. This example is the reverse of another not uncommon deviation from the present rule; wherein the verb substantive and several other verbs in the singular number are connected with nominative cases in the plural, *yr oedd tarannau*, Exod. xix. 16; *bydded goleuadau*, Gen. i. 14, that is, there *was* thunders &c, &c.

So far I can approve, and will take upon me to justify the conduct of a bold language, which disdains the controul of

grammatical statute laws, where the common law of custom, its original and rightful sovereign has left it free. The language of the sons of science and of liberty in ancient Greece acted in the same manner. Neuters plural in that tongue had their verbs generally of the singular number : and *ἔστι τῶν* *there is persons* is current, is sterling Greek and to be found in the best authors. In both languages this liberty is taken principally with the substantive verb and its cognates or relatives. Perhaps it would have been best to have stopped here, and not have extended this practice to some instances which might be produced ; such as *y llwynnau a syrthiodd*, Psalm xvi. 6, the lines *is* fallen, rather undoubtedly *are* fallen *a syrthiasant*.

Can di amblantadwy nid esgorodd, Isai. liv. 1, introduced as an example of a nominative case in the second person joined to a verb of the third person is, I think, first misunderstood and then of course wrong placed ; it rather belongs to the
third

third rule of concord, or the agreement between the relative and the antecedent.

This rule requires the relative to agree with the antecedent in number and gender—some grammarians add—in person. The rule itself is not very material in this tongue as the relative is often, Dr. Davies says, is most frequently suppressed *. In the above passage of the prophet however, the relative *yr hon* is expressed in italics, as not in the Hebrew. And I had much rather make this relative to be of the third person, and consequently the regular nominative case to the verb *esgorodd*, than consider this relative as in the second person, and so introduce a species of concord or rather discord, which the peculiarities of no language seem sufficient to vindicate or excuse. In the English and other translations of the above cited passage, the verb is taken up in the second person; thou that *didst*
not

* Antiq. Ling. Britan. Rudimenta, pag. 171.

not travail with child : but it is not so in the original, the literal translation of that is, thou who *did* not travail &c, corresponding exactly with the British version ; and all the irregularity is—a relative which may be of any person is regularly connected with a verb in the third person, and somewhat irregularly refers to an antecedent in the second.

To these peculiarities of construction in parts of sentences commonly preceding the verb, might be added others in parts which usually follow it. We have no difference of cases or final terminations of words ; and therefore no government by verbs of accusative, dative or other cases, as in Latin or Greek. What is remarkable and worthy of notice here is the frequent use of certain prepositions, particularly of the preposition *in* after several verbs in the construction of sentences. They twain shall be one flesh, Matt. xix. 5, according to the Greek is— they shall be *in* one flesh. The sentence
and

and the form of its construction is borrowed from Gen. ii. 24, and is a literal translation of the Hebrew. A construction exactly similar to this appears in the same passage of Genesis in the Welsh; but there it is natural and not borrowed; it is no imitation of the Hebrew, but an original British construction, where it is much more familiar and more common than in the Hebrew itself.

After the verb substantive and other verbs, we introduce the preposition *yn* to precede nouns substantive in cases where nothing like it appears in the original. Gen. i. v, *Duw a alwodd y goleuni yn ddydd, a'r tywyllwch a alwodd efe yn nos*; God called the light *in* day, and the darkness he called *in* night, &c. *Yn* is also frequently used, like the *en* of the Greeks, before the infinitive mood without any pattern for it in the Hebrew; Gen. i. 6, *bydded y ffurfafen yn gwabanu rhwng y dyfroedd*; let the firmament be *in* divide or dividing between the waters, &c. And further without any precedent from the Hebrew, the Greek,

or perhaps any other language, it is very often introduced before adjectives alone; Gen. ii. 25, *yr oeddynt ill dau yn noethion*; and they were both *in* naked, &c. These instances of construction must seem strange, especially to persons not much acquainted with languages; but such as are conversant in these matters well know, that the peculiarities of all languages appear awkward when literally translated into others, but are nevertheless essential and necessary to themselves, and the omission of them constitutes a species of false syntax: witness *edrych wyneb-pryd* James i. 23, in the Welsh bible; which in my opinion is an instance of wrong construction, and should have been *edrych* or *wyneb-pryd*. But,

FURTHER to enlarge on these particulars would carry me beyond my plan; what has been said may be sufficient to give some idea of the nature and peculiarities of the British tongue, and of their effect on the stile and language of the
Welsh

Welsh bible ; which was the professed intention of this second part.

Of kin to these are two other circumstances of some influence, which I shall therefore briefly mention before I put a period to these remarks. One is the particular circumstance of dialect ; and the second is the general nature of British compositions, previous to the version of the bible into Welsh. Among the Latins, Livy is said to have his *pata-vinity*, and Xenophon among the Greeks to be both *attic* and *bomeric* : and not only these writers, but every author will discover in his compositions, both the particular dialect of his native place, and also the general cast and course of his reading.

The persons concerned in the Welsh versions and impressions of the bible have been for the most part inhabitants or natives of North Wales. The language of that part of the principality differs in some respects from the language of the South. It forms a particular dialect, and something of this dialect

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seems

seems to have been introduced by our translators into their versions. *Yrwan* for *yr awrbon*, 1 Pet. i. 8, of the first translation; *twynn* and *twymno* for *twym* and *twymo* in many places of the present version; and some others in every version are of this kind and after the manner of North Wales.

The second circumstance must have been still more operative and influential. Printed books in the Welsh tongue, as I have observed already, are mostly of a date subsequent to the British translation of scripture, and therefore cannot be supposed to have had here any great effect. But there were manuscript compositions among the Britons prior to that era; and these were principally poetical, the works of their much favored and very venerable bards. As by the perusal of these, I suppose our translators to have formed their stile, and fixed what I may call their particular manner; something of this sort must not only appear in their translation, but also in the subsequent turn, and in the general cha-

character of the language since. Hence perhaps several of the peculiarities already mentioned; and it may be some others not reducible to any particular class. Hence I would derive *gwypon*t for *gwybyddont*; *pum-nyn* for *pump-dyn*; *oni ddelo* for *byd oni ddelo*; and *mae Abel* for *pa le y mae Abel dy fraewd* &c. These words and sentences look like the expressions of Poets, they are contracted and deficient in their make or construction, and seem as if diminished on purpose to make them answer the particular nature and measure of poetic compositions.

There are some other words and modes of expression, of which I should have been glad to have given an account: such as *ffun* for spirit, *berlod* for a lad, *gofwyo* for to visit, &c. But I will freely acknowledge, I have not acquaintance enough with the language to determine, whether they are poetical terms, or whether they are words of a particular dialect in present use, or else such as

were once familiar and common, but are now antiquated. I will therefore here finish these remarks, and refer to some abler hand the continuance of what has been overlooked and omitted, as well as the correction of whatever has been said amiss.

C O N C L U S I O N.

IN the preceding observations, I have attempted to give such as are conversant with languages and strangers to the British, some idea of its nature and peculiarities. A more intimate acquaintance and a further study of this subject, I would fain recommend to my countrymen, particularly to those among them who are persons of leisure and learning; and I would venture to insure them in that case both profit and pleasure.

Their mother tongue was very probably once the most general and extensive
of

of any in Europe. In a long course of many ages, it may have been affected by some intermixtures from other languages: but it yet retains more of its ancient character, more of its original independence, and purity than perhaps any other tongue in present use. In its letters, in its make and construction, it is artificial and curious to a peculiar degree. In its different parts and sorts of words, it is sounding expressive and substantial. It has a particular aptitude to vary and to multiply; and from a few simple primitives to branch out and to form derivatives of good mein, of easy and strong signification, and in great plenty. And in its disposition and construction of words in a sentence, it has a liberty and variety unknown to many others. This character of it is founded on its state in a translation, where it must have labored under considerable difficulties; an original composition by the authors of that translation, would very probably have set it off to greater advantage. Yet even thus examined and considered,

considered, it appears highly deserving the attention and study, particularly of the inhabitants of the principality.

This subject may deserve their regard, not only as curious, but as capable of throwing light on some particulars of the history and antiquities of this country. I will take the liberty to suggest one instance or inference of this kind; and then grant the reader his full and final discharge. From the genius and character of the language therefore, I would infer the state and character of the more ancient inhabitants of Britain.

Their language was artificial, was labored and in a more advanced degree of improvement. I can't help looking upon it as a most venerable, as a most ancient monument of British genius and of British art—more ancient and more indubitable than their coins or their castles—and more truly and more peculiarly Welsh than even their mountains. The original, the plain and the simple language of primitives may have
been

been the immediate gift and donation of Heaven: the bold and figurative language of tropes and metaphors may be the effect of the genius and fire of Indians or Savages: but the regular the labored language of derivatives looks like the effect of the skill and industry of those who use them. Had we no other monument of Grecian history and art than the mechanism if I may so call it, or than the labored and artificial character of their language, that alone would be deemed a sufficient evidence of their being a knowing and improved people. From the same consideration I see no reason why we should not draw the like Conclusion with regard to the former inhabitants of this island.

In times past they have been represented as Barbarians and Savages, as ignorant and destitute of almost every improvement and convenience of life; but such a representation seems to have been as untrue as it was unfriendly.

The

The peculiar the improved character of their tongue is, to say the least of it, a strong presumption—that the ancient Celtæ, and in particular the ancient inhabitants of Britain were not in the lowest, but in a more improved state of civilization and knowlege. Let Britons of the present day therefore study and be well acquainted with this most ancient and most undoubted monument of the art and skill of their ancestors. Should such a conduct be in any measure the effect of these remarks—I shall think myself happy in having prepared them—and look upon every attending trouble as abundantly compensated.

F I N I S.

Lately published by the same Author,

An Historical Account of the British or
Welsh Versions and Editions of the Bible.

Besides giving an account of the several translations and impressions of the Scriptures, the above history considers the measures proposed for discontinuing the Welsh language, and for introducing the English in its stead—it examines particularly the scheme of withholding for this purpose from the inhabitants of the principality, the free use of the bible and the public exercises of religion in their native tongue—it shews such a scheme to be entirely unprotestant and unchristian—to be very improper and ineffectual to answer the end proposed—and further, that the end itself, if accomplished would be of no great public benefit to either country, as England has already all the advantageous intercourse with Wales in the way of trade, which it could have, if the English tongue was the only language used in every part of the principality.

A

BRIEF ANALYSIS

OF

WELSH ORTHOGRAPHY.

BY THOMAS EDWARDS,

(Caerfallwch.)

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following sketch of some of the elementary characteristics of the Welsh Language was intended as an introduction to my Dictionary; which, after some years application, is now completed. Not being sufficiently encouraged to risk a publication of that work without incurring a loss to myself, I am reluctantly compelled to relinquish the design.

I shall take this opportunity of stating what gave rise to its production. In consequence of the new discoveries made of late years in the arts and sciences, new terms of necessity have been adopted and introduced into all the lexicons of living languages, *excepting* the Welsh. Seeing no one stepping forward to supply our deficiency, I was led into the pleasing attempt: and, although taken up at first as a matter of amusement, I found our venerable language so full of comprehensive beauties, that I was unintentionally enticed to extend my undertaking, until I brought my labour to a close. How far I have been successful in its execution must be left to the judgment of others.

At the earnest request of many of my particular friends, and with a view of creating a spirit of enquiry among those who are desirous of promoting our ancient language, I have submitted this short preliminary subject to the public.

Caerfallwch.

London, January, 1847.

ANALYSIS.

ON LANGUAGE IN GENERAL.

LANGUAGE, or HUMAN SPEECH, is the utterance of vocal sounds, by which the conceptions of the mind are communicated: it is acquired by imitation, and rendered intelligible only by usage. Looking at the philosophy of language, we find that it consists of three distinct branches, *viz.* words, looks, and tones. The language of the eyes frequently supplies the place of that of the tongue: the deaf and dumb use the language of signs. It is evident that nature has endowed beasts and birds of various descriptions with the power of imparting information to their fellows; which may be called the inarticulate language of irrational animals. Whether language be the necessary consequence of society, or a primitive tongue revealed to man by that Being who gave him existence, is with some persons a matter of controversy.

We know nothing of the origin of language, beyond the brief account we have in the Scriptures. We there find recorded a direct communication from God to the progenitors of the human race, conveyed in *words* which they well understood: otherwise it would have been an act of injustice to charge them with crime, and to punish them for the violation of that which they did not comprehend. To investigate the subject would exceed our limits, and be foreign to our purpose. But when we regard that perfection which characterizes all the works of the Great Creator, it would be inconsistent to suppose that Adam and Eve had not the power of communicating their ideas. And according to the *literal* interpretation of the historical narration in the Scriptures, the colloquy and arrangement of parties about the forbidden fruit, &c. it does appear that language was *the immediate gift of God*: and we might further add, that the primitive speech of mankind, if not the language of heaven, was a language familiar to "the angels who kept not their first estate."

Before the creation of Eve, "the Lord God brought to Adam every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, to see what he would call them; and whatever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof." In this case it is evident Adam was a free agent, and at liberty to adopt any appellation he pleased: but giving names to animals forms no part of

a language, which, by articulate sounds, conveys the mind of one individual to another. We may here observe that names are to distinguish things, and have no meaning except as conventional sounds. For, had Adam called a snake, an *eel*; a sheep, a *lion*; a bear, a *cow*; a mouse, an *elephant*; a wren, an *ostrich*; we should have the same idea of the animals as we have at present under different names.

“A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”

Some authors affirm, that the names of animals and other objects are descriptive terms of some characteristic property or quality they possess; but such a supposition is not founded on fact; for the meaning of all words must be determined by their actual use. For instance, there is nothing in the word *march*, or *horse*, that would convey the idea of strength: *gwenol*, or *swallow*, to denote fleetness: *oen*, or *lamb*, to indicate innocence: *dyn*, or *man*, to signify a human being: nor is there any meaning in any word in any language, except such as custom has sanctioned. Every language therefore is subservient to the human mind.

Concluding as we do that the original speech of man was revealed from heaven, it must have been very precise and simple; precision of ideas would produce simplicity of terms. Natural causes would gradually augment the vocabulary of the first age of the world: man, guided by his intellectual powers, would invent words suitable to the exigencies of social life; thus, a variety of languages, different in composition and sound, would be produced. As population increased, some of necessity would branch from their original stock to different parts of the world; where new objects, new pursuits, and new discoveries, would require the invention of new names, which, by usage, would form a distinct language, intelligible only to those who became familiar with it. It is from these circumstances that we have such a variety of terms of equal value for the same objects; terms imposed by different tribes, at different periods, and in different localities. There appears no kind of affinity in sound, between *iar*, and *hen*; *ci*, and *dog*; *pen*, and *head*; *tân*, and *fire*; *dant*, and *tooth*; yet the meaning is the same. We must therefore conclude that they are derived from different sources.

Whatever the confusion of tongues may have been at Babel, it is evident, from the tenth of Genesis, that the dispersion of Noah's family to different parts of the earth happened previous to that event; and that different dialects were spoken before the deluge, which occurred about 1656 years after the creation. During so long a period, a great variety of dialects would of necessity be formed. Cain forsook the family of Adam, and dwelt in the land of Nod, where his progeny so much increased, that he built a *city*, and called it *Enoch*, after the name of his son. Arts and sciences were cultivated in the early ages of the world; the descendants of Cain discovered the arts of architecture, metallurgy, and music, which would require a great number of new phrases, and add to the stock of words they already possessed. We read that the sons of Gomer were in possession of their own territories, “every one after his tongue and after their families,” before the building of Babel was contemplated: and that Shem and his sons spoke a different dialect from that of Ham's family: (*Gen. x. 20, 31*).

Nimrod's ambitious mind, aspiring to surpass all others in notoriety and

grandeur, proposed to perpetuate his name by erecting a city, and a tower whose top would reach the heavens. In so vast an undertaking, it is not likely that the projector could find a sufficient number of experienced workmen without applying to other tribes, speaking different dialects, and having different names for the same kind of things, which would naturally lead to controversy and strife about words. And not understanding one another's language, their plans and operations would be frustrated: consequently, they could not proceed with their audacious design: for "they left off to build the city, therefore is the name of it called Babel," which signifies *confusion*.

With regard to the expression, "the whole earth was of one language and one speech," we have Scripture authority to prove that there were other dialects in existence at the time when this was spoken: and I look upon the phraseology to mean nothing more than what we might say in our days, that *England is of one language, and of one speech*. At the same time there are but few counties in England that have not their peculiar provincialisms, which a native of London could scarcely understand, although it is called English.

As to the phrase, "the people is one, and they have all one language," many are of opinion it means to convey the idea, that they were of one mind, one counsel, and one sentiment about building; and their mutual exhortation in the words, "let us make a brick," "let us build a city," "let us make a name," would show at least an unanimity of purpose. But whether this be the true meaning or not, we are sure that, comparatively speaking, only a small portion of the human race was engaged in the architectural enterprise; and the confusion of tongues could not affect those branches of Noah's descendants who had already retired to other parts of the globe.

Philologists have taken great pains in the vain attempt to trace the original speech of man; and many an interesting hypothesis has been advanced in the enquiry. Some people infer, that as the Hebrew Scriptures are the most ancient writings extant, the Hebrew is the oldest language: that however is merely an opinion. If it were the Hebrew, it could not have originated from Heber, the progenitor of the Hebrews: for he was not born until the sixty-seventh year after the flood. Looking at the genius and the remarkable regularity of the Welsh Language, its comprehensive powers, its adaptation to poetry, its dignified gravity, its capability of representing every object of imagination and of passion, with its simplicity and accuracy of structure, and taking into consideration that many Welsh words are to be found in almost all the known languages of the world, and easily recognized as identical in sound and signification—we have as much reason to claim the Welsh as the original, as any of the languages of antiquity. Whatever the original speech of man was, is a matter of conjecture; and to us, can be of no consequence: for the best language is that by which a man can convey his thoughts to another with the greatest perspicuity and ease.

WRITTEN LANGUAGE is the medium of communicating the thoughts of one individual to another, without the organs of speech. It is represented by visible characters called letters, which are conventional symbols, or

marks of distinct elementary sounds of the human voice ; and also the elements of syllables and words. The form or shape of the letters is perfectly arbitrary. Different nations adopt different characters for the same sound : for instance, the letters *a*, *e*, and *k*, of the English, are sounded like *e*, *i*, and *c*, of the Welsh.

“ Athroniaeth llythyrenau—ysgrifen
Dysg ryfedd yw 'n ddiau ;
Ynddi cawn i'n llawn wellâu,
Dduwdod y celfyddydau.”

WELSH ORTHOGRAPHY.

WE have no mute characters in our orthography ; for in whatever situation the letters are placed in the composition of words, they have but one invariable sound, which simplifies the language much.

To an Englishman, the Welsh Language on paper has a most uncouth appearance, from the number of consonants or double letters, such as *dd*, *ll*, *ch*, *ngh*, *ng*, *rh*, *ff*, &c. But it must be remarked—these double letters represent only one sound. In the Bardic Alphabet, called “*Coelbren y Beirdd*,” there were appropriate characters to distinguish them. When the Roman Alphabet was introduced, its types being found inadequate to represent many of the ancient vocal sounds of the Welsh, several attempts were made to establish a proper system of orthography. In the time of Henry VIII., W. Salisbury and H. Llwyd began to use the letter *d* with a dot underneath to represent *dd*, and *l* with a dot underneath for *ll*. Dr. Griffith Roberts and Roger Smith adopted the same plan. In the reign of Elizabeth, Dr. John David Rhys, Dr. David Powell, and others, adopted *dh* and *th*, which were discontinued by the injudicious Dr. Davies, who substituted the *dd*, *ll*, *ch*, *ngh*, and all the irrelevant letters now in use ; and by doing so, he has done more to disfigure and obscure the language, and throw it into disrepute, than all his predecessors : and I am sorry to say, the injury is now beyond the power of being rectified.

Owing to the want of a fixed orthography, and the indiscriminate use of the vowels, our ancient MSS. are very defective, and have caused much confusion ; for the analysis and meaning of many words can be ascertained only by their use and bearing in composition : consequently, any quotation from old writings ought not to be our guide for imitation.

It is to be regretted that the few honest endeavours which have been made of late years to correct and improve our language have met with so little encouragement. My intention was to adopt Dr. Pughe's orthography, which I consider a decided improvement ; but finding the current opinion against me, it was reluctantly relinquished.

Some people have a kind of superstitious attachment to the very wording and syllabication of the Scriptures, and deprecate any attempt to alter their words, lest it should disturb our authorized version of the sacred volume. Bible orthography ought to be as free from defects as any other book; but we cannot consider Bible etymology as the standard of our language, when we have in it such words as *temtasiwn*, *anmhosibl*, *apostol*, *testament*, *portrëadu*, *condemnio*, *serio*, *swper*, *actau*, *tabernacl*, *damnedig-aeth*, *brwmstan*, *appwyntiaw*, *dirwest*, *gras*, *pentecost*, *doctoriaid*, &c. &c. The Bible was held sacred, and in as great veneration ages ago, as it is at present; and had no emendation been made, we should now have the version of those days, which was thus written:—"Gwyn ei fydd y gwyr ny rodiawdd yn eisteddfa yr ai gwatworus." "Mi anfonaf dan i Iehwda hwn a ystraul lysodd Caersalem." "A phan welawdd ef y dyrfa, ef a escenawdd ir monyth, a gwedi iddaw eistedd y ddaeth eu ddescipulon attaw." "Llyma synwyr euogyl Ieuan ebostol herfydd ydyall ar synhwyr arodes duw yr neb ae troes o ladin ygkymraeg."¹

It will be discovered in the body of the work, that I have made considerable etymological alterations, which I believe sound judgment will approve and vindicate.

English terms in chemistry, geology, anatomy, and other sciences, have derived their nomenclatures from the Greek; but in the attempt to compose new words, to fill what I considered a chasm in Welsh literature, my source and authority were the roots of our own language, which are so simple, pure, and copious, as to render it perfectly unnecessary to have recourse to any other. My chief endeavour was to concentrate the sense in terms consisting of few syllables, and those of a soft flowing character; and at the same time, the etymology being manifestly clear, without the aid of additional words to explain the meaning. For instance, my word for *microscope* is *mwyadyr*; from the comparative *mwy*, greater or larger; *ad*, enhansive; and *yr*, a termination applied to instruments. By referring to our English dictionaries, I find *microscope* thus explained:—"An optical instrument contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen." Here are twenty one words used to expound one; whereas the combination of ideas respecting it exists in one word, *mwyadyr*.

The word which I have adopted for *telegraph* is *pellebyr*; from *pell*, distance; *eb*, to impart or communicate; and the termination *yr*. Our neighbours explain the word thus:—"An instrument that answers the end of writing, by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals." *Telescope*, *pellwelyr*; from *pell*, distance; *gwel*, sight, or that which is seen; and *yr*:—"A long glass by which distant objects are seen." *Committee*, *pwyllogor*; from *pwyllog*, deliberation; and *cor*, assembly, company: thus explained in English:—"A body of persons selected to examine or manage any matter." *Broker*, *rhyngfaelydd*; from *rhwng*, between; *mael*, traffic; and *ydd*, a termination of the masculine gender:—"One who does business for others; a go-between." Numerous examples might be added to illustrate the principle on which new words are founded; but as they will be found incorporated in the work, these few must suffice.

¹ "Y efynno Duw a fydd," (a fydd Duw a fydd). That which God wills, will be. Motto from "Debrett's Peerage."

The pedantic attempts which have been lately made to destroy our venerable language, by dividing and subdividing its roots to the simple composition of alphabetical letters, and by applying a particular meaning to each letter, are quite fallacious : and any one who would take the trouble of bringing the matter to a test, will find it not only void of foundation, but perfectly ridiculous. At the same time it must be admitted that some of the vowels have a peculiar import.

Our vowel sounds are seven ; namely *a, e, i, o, u, w, y* : five of which are also words, which we shall notice hereafter. The vowels in the English language are represented by *seven* characters, but they give existence to more than fifty varieties of sounds.

THE MUTATION OF LETTERS.

For the purpose of promoting the harmony of the language, there are certain substitutions or changes in the letters composing the roots, which are called mutations : that is, particular radical letters are modified, or changed into others, under certain forms of construction. For instance, *tad*, father ; dy *dad*, thy father ; fy *nhad*, my father ; ei *thad*, her father. Thus, the *t* is changed into *d, nh*, and *th*. The first change, *d*, is called the soft sound ; the second, *nh*, the aspirate ; the third, *th*, the light. No Welsh word commences a sentence with an inflected consonant ; for the rules of inflection require to be governed by a preceding word. Popular practice has violated this rule, and gives an instance of the *m* taking the soft sound of *f*, in the pronoun *my*, my : *fy* mab anwyl, my dear son ; *fy* ngharedig gyfaill, my beloved friend.

The mutable consonants are nine : viz. *c, p, t, b, d, g, ll, m, rh*. The three first, *c, p, t*, undergo three modifications each ; that is, they take a soft, an aspirate, and a light sound. The *b, d, g*, assume a soft and an aspirate sound. The *ll, m, rh*, have each one mutation ; from being aspirates they become soft.

Thus the radicals *c, p, t*, by being softened, sound respectively like *g, b, d* ; by being aspirated, they sound as *ngh, mh, nh* ; and the light sounds are like *ch, ph, and th*.

The letters *b, d, g*, by being softened, assume sounds like *f, dd, and g*, mute : and by being aspirated, they sound as *m, n, and ng*.

The letters *ll, m, rh*, by losing their inherent aspirate character, take the sound of *l, f, and r*.

The rules for the permutation of the mutable consonants, as laid down by my worthy friend the late Dr. Pughe, are in substance as follows.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE SOFT SOUND.

The initials of verbs take the soft sound, when preceded by other words:—

Gad imi <i>rodeg</i> : let me run	radix	<i>rhedeg.</i>
Ni allaf <i>fynd</i> : I cannot go	—	<i>myned.</i>
Mi <i>gerddais</i> yno : I walked there	—	<i>cerdded.</i>
Rhaid imi <i>dalw</i> : I must pay	—	<i>talw.</i>

The soft initials occur after interjections :—

Och ! <i>ddyn</i> drwg : Oh ! wicked man	radix	<i>dyn.</i>
Ow ! <i>druan</i> anwyl : Ah ! poor dear	—	<i>truan.</i>
Gwae <i>berchen</i> cyfoeth : Woe the possessor of wealth	—	<i>perchen.</i>
O ! <i>galon</i> galed : O ! hard heart	—	<i>calon.</i>

Initials become soft after all the personal and relative pronouns :—

Mi <i>lunaf</i> : I will form	radix	<i>llunio.</i>
Ti <i>frenin</i> : thou king	—	<i>brenin.</i>
Dy <i>dad</i> : thy father	—	<i>tad.</i>
Ei <i>ben</i> : his head	—	<i>pen.</i>
Pwy <i>laddodd</i> y ci ? who killed the dog ?	—	<i>lladdodd.</i>
Pwy <i>welodd</i> e ? whom did he see ?	—	<i>gwelodd.</i>
Pa <i>bryd</i> y bu hyn ? what time was this ?	—	<i>pryd.</i>
Pa <i>ddyn</i> bynag : what person soever	—	<i>dyn.</i>

Nouns become soft when preceded by adjectives : a mode seldom used :—

Da <i>fachgen</i> : good boy	radix	<i>bachgen.</i>
Anwyl <i>dad</i> : dear father	—	<i>tad.</i>
Caredig <i>gyfaill</i> : beloved friend	—	<i>cyfaill.</i>
Hull <i>ddyn</i> : ugly man	—	<i>dyn.</i>

Soft initials are assumed after the adverb *pan*, when :—

Pan <i>ddaeth</i> efe : when he came	radix	<i>daeth.</i>
Pan <i>fydd</i> nos : when night will be	—	<i>bydd.</i>
Pan <i>bregethai</i> : when he would preach	—	<i>pregeth.</i>
Pan <i>lenwid</i> y crwc : when the pail was filled	—	<i>llenwi.</i>

Adjectives become soft after feminine nouns :—

Gwraig <i>ddrwg</i> : a bad wife	radix	<i>drwg.</i>
Merch <i>landeg</i> : a comely woman	—	<i>glandeg.</i>
Gwydd <i>fras</i> : a fat goose	—	<i>bras.</i>
Geneth <i>gas</i> : a detestable girl	—	<i>cas.</i>

Initials become soft after the duals, *dan*, *dwy*, two :—

Dau <i>gi</i> : two dogs	radix	<i>ci.</i>
Dau <i>droed</i> : two feet	—	<i>troed.</i>
Dwy (fem.) <i>glust</i> : two ears	—	<i>clust.</i>
Dwy (fem.) <i>llaw</i> : two hands	—	<i>llaw.</i>

* after the adv *a* whether expressed or understood, as
in *a lunaf*, or *mi lunaf*.

The soft initials come after all prepositions, except *yn*, in ; and *tua*, towards :—

O <i>dy i dy</i> : from house to house	radix	<i>ty</i> .
Ar <i>ben bryn</i> : on the top of a hill	—	<i>pen</i> .
Tros <i>gof</i> : beyond recollection	—	<i>cof</i> .
Heb <i>ddŷall</i> : without knowledge	—	<i>dŷall</i> .

Feminine nouns assume the soft sound after the article *y*, the :—

Y <i>ddae</i> ar : the earth	radix	<i>dae</i> ar.
Y <i>felin</i> : the mill	—	<i>melin</i> .
Y <i>fran</i> : the crow	—	<i>bran</i> .
Y <i>gaine</i> : the branch	—	<i>caine</i> .

The object becomes soft after the participle sign *yn*, is :—

Mae <i>hyn yn ddoeth</i> : this is wise	radix	<i>doeth</i> .
Mae <i>e yn gryf</i> : he is strong	—	<i>cryf</i> .
Hyn <i>sydd yn felus</i> : this is sweet	—	<i>melus</i> .
Mae 'r <i>dyn yn barchus</i> : the man is respectable	—	<i>parchus</i> .

All words have soft initials after the disjunctive *neu*, or :—

Dwr <i>neu laeth</i> : water or milk	radix	<i>llaeth</i> .
Llaeth <i>neu ddwr</i> : milk or water	—	<i>dwr</i> .
Dyn <i>neu ddynes</i> : man or woman	—	<i>dynes</i> .
Pen <i>neu droed</i> : head or foot	—	<i>troed</i> .

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE ASPIRATE SOUND.

This sound is governed by the possessive pronoun *my*, or *fy*, *my* :—

Fy <i>nghefn</i> : my back	radix	<i>cefn</i> .
Fy <i>mhlant</i> : my children	—	<i>plant</i> .
Fy <i>nhroed</i> : my foot	—	<i>troed</i> .
Fy <i>mwyd</i> : my food	—	<i>bwyd</i> .

The aspirate is assumed after the preposition *yn*, in :—

Yn <i>niwedd amser</i> : in the end of time	radix	<i>diwedd</i> .
Yn <i>Mangor</i> : in Bangor	—	<i>Bangor</i> .
Yn <i>my loan</i> : in John's house	—	<i>ty</i> .
Yn <i>ngyharchar</i> : in prison	—	<i>carchar</i> .

All vowel initials take the aspirate *h* before them, after *ei*, (fem.) her ; *ei*n, our ; *eu*, their :—

Ei <i>hachos</i> : her cause	radix	<i>achos</i> .
Ein <i>heiniocs</i> : our life	—	<i>ciniocs</i> .
Ein <i>hiaith</i> : our language	—	<i>iaith</i> .
Eu <i>helw</i> : their possession	—	<i>clw</i> .

Note. The aspirate sound extends no further than

C. P. J. & B. R.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE LIGHT SOUND.

This sound is assumed after the possessive pronoun *ei*, her :—

Ei <i>chath</i> : her cat	radix	cath.
Ei <i>phen</i> : her head	—	pen.
Ei <i>thad</i> : her father	—	tâd.
Ei <i>cheffyl</i> : her horse	—	ceffyl.

It takes the light sound after the adverb *tra*, over, beyond :—

Tra <i>thost</i> : over severe	radix	tost.
Tra <i>phell</i> : over far	—	pell.
Tra <i>chelfydd</i> : beyond skilful	—	celfydd.
Tra <i>chethin</i> : beyond hideous	—	cethin.

This sound becomes light after the conjunctions *a*, and ; and the preposition *â*, with ; *oni*, unless.

Bara <i>a chaws</i> : bread and cheese	radix	caws.
Buwch <i>â chorn</i> : cow with a horn	—	corn.
Oni <i>phaid efe</i> : unless he ceases	—	paid.
Oni <i>thewi di</i> : if thou art not silent	—	tewi.

The light sound follows the negative adverbs *ni*, *na*, not :—

Ni <i>chredaf</i> : I will not believe	radix	credu.
Ni <i>theimlodd</i> : he felt not	—	teimlo.
Na <i>phecha</i> : sin not	—	pechu.
Na <i>phrysur</i> : do not hurry	—	prysur.

The light sound occurs after the numerals *tri*, three ; and *chwe'*, six ;—

Tri <i>chorff</i> : three bodies	radix	corff.
Tri <i>phlentyn</i> : three children	—	plentyn.
Chwe' <i>throed</i> : six feet	—	troed.
Chwe' <i>thy</i> : six houses	—	ty.

In South Wales this last example is deviated from. They say *chwech cosyn*, six cheeses ; *chwech troed*, six feet, &c.

We shall now proceed to notice more particularly, the mutation and power of letters, together with the prefixes and affixes which constitute important features in varying the sense of primitive words, and also shew their frequent misapplication.

Note. The light sound extends no further than C, P :

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MODIFICATION AND POWER OF LETTERS; AND ALSO, SHEWING THE USE OF PREFIXES AND AFFIXES, AS UNITED TO WORDS.

A.

This letter is susceptible of four changes:—*viz.* *e*, *ai*, *ei*, and *y*. It is inflected into *e* to form plurals.

<i>Asgwrn</i> , bone : pl. <i>esgyrn</i> .	<i>Dafad</i> , a sheep : pl. <i>defaid</i> .	<i>Bachgen</i> , boy : pl. <i>bechgyn</i> .
<i>Aden</i> , wing : pl. <i>edyn</i> .	<i>Dafn</i> , drop : pl. <i>defni</i> .	<i>Cawell</i> , hamper : pl. <i>cewyll</i> .
<i>Alarch</i> , swan : pl. <i>elyrch</i> .	<i>Pabell</i> , tent : pl. <i>pebyll</i> .	<i>Mantell</i> , mantle : pl. <i>mentyll</i> .
<i>Aseth</i> , spar : pl. <i>esyth</i> .	<i>Sail</i> , foundation : pl. <i>seiliau</i> .	<i>Manag</i> , glove : pl. <i>menyg</i> .

It changes into *e*, to form singulars, from plurals:—

Haidd, barley : sing. *heidden*.
Plant, children : sing. *plentyn*.
Adar, birds : sing. *aderyn*.
Gwraidd, roots : sing. *gwreiddyn*.

It changes to *e*, in the construction of words:—

<i>Eurych</i> , goldsmith,	from <i>aur</i> .	<i>Gweithio</i> , to work,	from <i>gwaith</i> .
<i>Meithder</i> , extensiveness,	— <i>maith</i> .	<i>Bugeiliad</i> , herdsman,	— <i>bugail</i> .
<i>Neddyf</i> , adze,	— <i>nadd</i> .	<i>Treisio</i> , to violate,	— <i>trais</i> .

It changes to *ai*, to form plurals:—

Bran, crow : pl. *brain*.
Dafad, a sheep : pl. *defaid*.
Gofant, smith : pl. *gofaint*.
Draen, thorn : pl. *drain*.

It changes to *ei* to form plurals:—

Bardd, bard : pl. *beirdd*.
March, horse : pl. *meirch*.
Iar, hen : pl. *ieir*.
Sarff, serpent : pl. *seirff*.

It changes to *ei*, in plural compounds:—

Gwas, servant man : pl. *gweision*.
Sant, saint : pl. *seintiau*.
Bras, fat : pl. *breision*.
Cam, crooked : pl. *ceimion*.

It changes to *y*, but not frequently:—

Alarch, swan : pl. *elyrch*.
Myharan, ram : pl. *myberyn*.
Cadarn, mighty : pl. *cedyrn*.
Arad, plough : pl. *eryd*.

A, is occasionally used as a prefix to enhance the force of words:—

<i>Achân</i> , a hymn,	roots	<i>cân</i> .
<i>Achâs</i> , hateful,	—	<i>câs</i> .
<i>Addysg</i> , instruction,	—	<i>dysg</i> .
<i>Aban</i> , din, uproar,	—	<i>ban</i> .

Capital 'A' here, in 'A' part, going back to 'A' word?

1/2 1/2 1/2 a a allan
1/2 3 3 -
See 2^o p 105

A, is a verb, which signifies *going*, or *will go* :—

Mi *a* : I will go.

E *a* yno : he will go there.

A ei di? *going*, wilt thou? or, wilt thou go?

A c i Fangor? *going* is he to Bangor?

A, is a preposition, *with* :—

Lladd *a* ffon : to kill with a stick.

Dyn *a* choes dew : a man with a thick leg.

E aeth gyd *a* mi : he went along with me.

Brân *a* phig goch : a crow with a red beak.

A, is a pronoun, *that, what, who, which* :—

A fu, *a* fydd : that which was, will be.

A fyno glod, bid farw : he that would have fame, let him die.

A rodder i dlawd : what is given to the poor.

Ti *a* garaswn : thou whom I loved :

Gwyr *a* ddygyrchynt : men who were assembling.

Tri pheth *a* ddylai bardd eu cynnal : three things which a bard ought to maintain.

A, is a conjunction, and used before words beginning with consonants :—

Bys *a* bawd : finger and thumb.

Buwch *a* llo : cow and calf.

Hwn *a* hwnw : this and that.

Bryn *a* phant : hill and dale.

A, is an interrogative agent :—

A wyddost ti? dost thou know?

A oes caws yn y ty? is there cheese in the house?

A glywaist ti? hast thou heard?

A, as a verb termination, gives the import of *gathering* or *collecting*.

Gwlana, to gather wool.

Pysgota, to fish.

Hela, (hel) to hunt.

Lladrata, to steal.

A, as a prefix, has an augmentative quality in words beginning with *t* :—

<i>A</i> thrist, very pensive	from	trist.
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<i>A</i> thrw, very heavy	—	trwm.
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<i>A</i> threch, overpowering	—	trech.
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<i>A</i> thru, very pitiful	—	tru.
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Ab, is a corruption of *mab*, a son.

Ioan *ab* Ifan : John son of Evan.

Hugh *ab* Dafydd : Hugh son of David.

Ac, is a conjunction, and used before words beginning with vowels :—

Dafad *ac* oen : sheep and lamb.

Yma *ac* acw : here and there.

Ac eto : and yet.

Owen *ac* Uchtryd : Owen and Uchtryd.

Ach, is a comparative degree of adjectives, like the English *er* in better, higher, &c ;—

Hwyach, longer. //
Byrach, shorter.
Hynach, older. //
Glanach, cleaner.

Ach, is a noun termination :—

Bustach, ox.
Ceinach, a hare.
Monach, a monk.
Cyfeillach, fellowship.

Ach, is an adjective, *near, hard by, close upon* ; *achlaw*, near at hand. It is likely that *ech* is a different form of the same word.

Ad, and *âd*, are noun terminations, like the English *ing, ment, and tion*.

<i>Gwyrad</i> , deviation.	<i>Mwynad</i> , fruition.
<i>Molad</i> , commendation.	<i>Gwellad</i> , amendment.
<i>Gwëad</i> , a weaving.	<i>Cyfiawnad</i> , justification.
<i>Lletyad</i> , a lodging.	<i>Cryfad</i> , a strengthening.

Ad, a prefix equivalent to *aîl*, answering to the English *re*, in recall, return.

<i>Adeni</i> , to regenerate.	<i>Adbawr</i> , rechewing.
<i>Adethol</i> , rechoose.	<i>Adfarn</i> , repeal.
<i>Adblan</i> , replanting.	<i>Adlais</i> , echo.
<i>Adlun</i> , a copy.	<i>Adladd</i> , a second crop.

On referring to our dictionaries, I find this prefix very inappropriately applied :—for instance,

<i>Adaddaw</i> , to promise.	<i>Adfyw</i> , lifeless.
<i>Adfwl</i> , splayed bull.	<i>Adffurf</i> , formless.
<i>Adfarch</i> , a gelding.	<i>Adyl</i> , the breath.
<i>Adfail</i> , decay, ruin.	<i>Adrywiad</i> , degeneration.
<i>Adfirain</i> , unseemly.	<i>Adwerth</i> , undervalue.
<i>Adfudd</i> , damage, loss.	<i>Adwisg</i> , disarray.
<i>Adfflasus</i> , insipid.	<i>Adfuddiol</i> , unprofitable.

According to the established elements of our language, and by all the principles of Welsh philology, the words just quoted are evidently wrong ; instead of *ad*, the prefix ought to be *dad* ; which see. We may here remark that *addaw*, is to promise ; *adaddaw*, therefore must be, to repromise, or a second promise. If *adfwl* is a Welsh word, *bwf*, the male of bovine animals, is also Welsh. If *adyl* means breath, *anadyl* must be void, or destitute of breath ; the latter no doubt should be *enadyl*—see *en*.

Add, a particle, somewhat of an enhansive nature.

Addfwyn, meek, gentle.
Addfain, slender.
Addfed, ripe, mature.
Addawl, worship.

Adwy, in a strict sense, is the termination of active participles, imperfect tense, but generally applied to adjectives; it implies, *that may be*; *capable of*; *liable to*; like the English affix, *able*.

Cymhelladwy, compellable.
Trefnadwy, capable of arrangement.
Credadwy, that may be believed.
Gwerthadwy, saleable, vendable.

Ae, inflected to *ei*.

Gwaedd, *gweiddi*, to cry out.
Maeth, *meithrin*, nurture.
Maen, *meini*, stones.
Saer, *seiri*, artificers.
Blaen, *bleiniaid*, a leader.

Ae, varied to *eu*.

Gwaen, *gweunydd*, meadows.
Gwnaeth, *gwneuthant*, they made.
Traeth, *treothydd*, shores.

Aeg, is a termination to denote language: *eg*, is also used for the same purpose.

Cymraeg, the Welsh language.
Hebraeg, the Hebrew language.
Gwyddeleg, the Irish tongue.
Galeg, the Gaulish tongue.

Aeth, a noun termination, signifying *the state of*; *science*, or *art*. See *Iaeth*.

Marwolaeth, the state of being dead.
Mabolaeth, filial state; childhood.
Caniadaeth, the art of singing.
Llysieuath, the science of botany.

Af, denotes the superlative degree in the comparison of adjectives, like the English *est*, in longest, wisest.

Hwyaf, longest.
Doethaf, wisest.
Byraf, shortest.
Glanaf, cleanest.

Af, as a prefix, has a negative quality, like the English *un*, *ir*, *not*.

Aflawen, not merry.
Afreidiol, not necessary.
Afreolus, irregular.
Afriach, unhealthy.

Af, a verb termination of the future tense, first person singular.

Caraf, I shall or will love.
Talaf, I shall or will pay.
Deuaf, I shall or will come.
Canaf, I shall or will sing.

Ag, signifies *aperture* or *opening*.

*Ag*en, cleft, rift
*Ag*or, an opening, aperture
*Ag*os (ag—os), proximate

It shews its influence in *gwâg*, *brâg*, *rhag*, *nag*, &c.

Ai, is an interrogative agent of an adverbial power : *is it*.

Ai môr sy'n rhuo : is it the sea that roars ?
Ai dyn yw hwna : is that a man ?
Ai ffon sy genit : is it a stick thou hast ?
Ai gwir a ddywedant : is it true what they say ?

Ai, a noun termination, implying, *that causes*; *an agent*; it is mostly applied to tools or instruments.

<i>Carai</i> (<i>car</i> , near ; <i>ai</i> , the agent), a lace	<i>Cyfartalai</i> , gauge
<i>Ysgai</i> , a cleaver	<i>Cludai</i> , a coach
<i>Buddai</i> , a churn	<i>Ulai</i> , that causes humidity : hydrogen
<i>Berai</i> , turnspit	<i>Meddalai</i> , what softens, or meliorates
<i>Arwyddai</i> , ensign	<i>Nofai</i> , a floating agent
<i>Catai</i> , a cutter	<i>Cecrai</i> , one who causes brawls
<i>Clepai</i> , clapper	<i>Lladai</i> , agent of grace ; a herald
<i>Cymhellai</i> , a spur	

Ai, a verb termination, third person (he or she) indicative, imperfect tense, equivalent to the English *ed*.

Gorphenai, he finished
Cyflawnai, he completed
Eisteddai, he sat
Atebai, she answered

Ai, a conjunction : *either, or*. *Naill ai hwn ai hwnw* ; either this or that.

Ai, mutable to *ei*, to form plurals, &c. : in reality, it only changes the *a* into *e*.

<i>Pais</i> , pl. <i>peisiau</i> , coats	<i>Bai</i> , pl. <i>beiau</i> , faults
<i>Clais</i> , pl. <i>cleisiau</i> , bruises	<i>Ail</i> , <i>eilio</i> , to second
<i>Craig</i> , pl. <i>creigiau</i> , rocks	<i>Aidd</i> , <i>eiddgar</i> , zealous
<i>Sail</i> , pl. <i>seiliau</i> , foundations	<i>Llai</i> , <i>lleiaf</i> , least

Aid, a plural termination. See *Iaid*.

Defaid, sing. *dafad*, a sheep
Pryfaid, sing. *pryfad*, a vermin
Hwyaid, sing. *hwyaden*, a duck

Aid, an adjective termination.

Euraid, golden, gilt. See *Aidd*.
Milaid, of an animal nature

Aidd, an adjective termination, signifying, *the nature of*; *pertaining to*; *resembling*; *tending to*. It gives a kind of diminished force to the substantive, like the English *ish* and *ly*, in boyish, lovely.

Plentynaidd, boyish
Mochynaidd, hoggish
Gweddaiidd, orderly

Heli*aidd*, of a briny quality
 Pera*idd*, somewhat delicious
 Haiarna*idd*, of the nature of iron

Ain, a termination, exhibiting *presence*, or *cognizance of* ; *full of*.

Mil*ain*, of a brutish nature
 Pryd*ain*, full of beauty
 Mir*ain*, comely, fair
 Dwyra*in*, dawning of light ; oriental

Ain, as a substantive, means *a source* ; *essence*. Hence, *ainen*, fountain (*Llydaweg*) : *enain*, essence : *gorenain*, quintessence.

Al, a prefix occasionally used. It is of the same import as *very*, *great*, and *high*, of the English.

Alaf, (*gaf*, *gafael*, possession) wealth, treasure
 Alarm (*garm*, a shout) great shout : alarm
 Alfrys, extreme haste
 Alis, (*is*, below) extreme depth : hell
 Alun, (*un*, one) the chief one
 Alcan, very white ; tin
 Almes, great delicacy
 Alp, high mountain
 Alcoli (*cawl*) alkali
 Alcun (*cun*, leader) sovereign, chief

All, signifies, *other*, or *another*, *out*, *off*. It is used as a prefix to words.

Alltud, (<i>tud</i> , land) foreigner, alien	Allan, out, without
Allfro, foreign country	Allieg, allegory
Allair, (<i>gair</i>) paraphrase	Alldwf (<i>twf</i> , <i>tyfu</i>) exotic

Am, is extensively used as a prefix. It is equivalent to the English *amb*, *amphi*, *peri*, *circum* ; *about*, *encompassing*.

Amdir, surrounding land	Amarwain, to lead about
Amgylchu, to encompass	Amdeithydd, an itinerant
Amdori, to amputate	Amgarn, a ferrel, or ferrule
Amddifad, surrounded with destitution	Amdremu, to gaze about
Amglawdd, circumvallation	

Am, a conjunction, *for*, *because* :—

Am hyny : for that
 Am swllt : for a shilling
 Am iddo ofyn : because he asked
 Am fy mod yn ddig : because I am angry

An, a noun termination, of the masculine and feminine genders.

Crwyma*n*, a reaping hook : from *crwn*, bowed, bent
 Crwba*n*, a tortoise : from *crwb*, a bulge or heap
 Puta*n*, a prostitute : from *pud*, or *pyd*, a snare, danger ; abyss
 Lleba*n*, a lank silly fellow
 Cusa*n*, a kiss : *cus*, from *cu*, approximation
 Gwyla*n*, a gull : from *gwyl*, shy, timid
 Myhara*n*, a ram ; male sheep

An, as an affix, conveys the idea of *littleness* : *bychan*, little ; *dynan*, a little man.

Trefa*n*, a small hamlet

An, as a prefix, is equivalent to the English *dis*, *un*, *im*, *in*, *ir*, and *mis*; which imply a *negative*; *privative*; *void*; *destitute*. The prefixes *af*, and *di*, are of the same import. For the sake of harmony, one prefix is adopted in preference to the other; and also, when the initials of certain words cannot be affixed to them. For instance, *af* cannot be joined to words beginning with *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *ff*, *g*, *h*, *p*, *s*, *t*; while *an* and *di*, can.

According to the principles of the language, the *c* in all words, such as *call*, *cof*, *car*, *cor*, *cyfarwydd*, *cyfiawn*, *Crist*, &c. must take the mutation *ngh* when subjoined to *an*, and *annghall*, *annghof*, *annghar*, *annghor*, *annghyfarwydd*, *annghyfiawn*, *annghrist*, is the genuine way of spelling; but for the purpose of softening the sound, one *n* is now dispensed with.

When words commencing with *p*, *m*, *d*, *t*, *b*, are affixed to *an*, they assume the characters of *mh*, *f*, *n*, *nh*, *f*:—

<i>Anmhrydlon</i> ,	from <i>prydlon</i> ,	seasonable.
<i>Anmheraidd</i> ,	„ <i>peraidd</i> ,	sweet.
<i>Anfarwol</i> ,	„ <i>marwol</i> ,	mortal.
<i>Anfad</i> ,	„ <i>mad</i> ,	good.
<i>Annoeth</i> ,	„ <i>doeth</i> ,	wise
<i>Annedwydd</i> ,	„ <i>dedwydd</i> ,	happy
<i>Annhebyg</i> ,	„ <i>tebyg</i> ,	like, similar
<i>Annhrefn</i> ,	„ <i>trefn</i> ,	order
<i>Anfodd</i> ,	„ <i>bodd</i> ,	pleasure
<i>Anfuddiol</i> ,	„ <i>buddiol</i> ,	profitable

When words beginning with *g* are attached to *an* or *di*, that letter, to mollify the sound, becomes mute:—

<i>Anofal</i> , or <i>diofal</i> ,	careless, negligent,	radix	<i>gofal</i>
<i>Anorphen</i> , or <i>diorphen</i> ,	endless, infinite,	„	<i>gorphen</i>
<i>Anallu</i> , <i>diallu</i> ,	inability, impotence,	„	<i>gallu</i>
<i>Analar</i> , <i>dialar</i> ,	mournless, lamentless,	„	<i>galar</i>
	griefless,	„	

We have several words beginning with *an*, whose etymology and meaning are at variance: for instance—

Anrhydedd, according to the etymology, means *without display*, or *superfluity*. The word for honor, or reverence, ought to be *enrhydedd*.

Anawg, literally means *eagerless*, *idle*, &c. It appears to me the word for incitement, or incentive, should be *enawg*, or *enog*: from *en*, and *og*, which signifies, *animation*, *full of motion*; hence *ogyn*, *ogau*, *diog*, &c.

Anerch, our word for *greeting*, or *salutation*, according to the spelling, signifies, *direless*, or *void of terror*. The word should be *enarch*: from *en*, and *arch*, solicitation, entreaty.

Annedd, this word should be *anedd*: from *an*, negative, and *edd*, moving, going; *fixed abode*, *dwelling*.

Anllad, literally, means *graceless*, or *favourless*; *enllawd*, or *enllod*, would be a more appropriate word for *wanton*, *lascivious*, *lewd*. *Llawd*, signifies, *wanting*, *craving*, *empty*; hence *tlawd* (ty-llawd,) empty house; *llawd*, a lad; *llodes*, a young unmarried woman; *llodedd*, a state of craving, or want: *llodineb*, lewdness, lechery: *llodyr*, loose trousers.

Ar, a prefix, augmenting the meaning of words; like *gor*, it signifies *high*, *super*, *great*, *very*, &c.

<i>Arfri</i> ,	high dignity	<i>Argoll</i> ,	great loss
<i>Arfrait</i> ,	high privilege	<i>Arddolef</i> ,	great cry
<i>Arddigon</i> ,	superfluity	<i>Arbrin</i> ,	very scarce
<i>Arddyledus</i> ,	highly incumbent	<i>Arbrudd</i> ,	very thoughtful

As, a noun termination gives the idea of *binding, adherence, conjunction, affinity, union, &c.*

Cymdeithas, society	Teyrnas, a kingdom
Priodas, a marriage	Cymwynas, kindness
Perthynas, relation	Cwmpas, a compass
Dinas, a fortified town; city	Llawas, a sleeve
Branas, a flock of crows	Pynas, that is collected together
Gwaltas, a weld	Gartas, garter (shank tie)

Blas, tras, gwas, tas, bras, aslo, astyd, asgell, asgwrn, &c. belong to the same family.

At, a preposition, *to* :—

Dos *at* y drws : go to the door. Cerdd *at* y dyn : walk to the man.

Some authors suppose that *at* is a prefix, corresponding to *ad*, which does not appear to be correct. See *Ad*.

Au, a plural termination of nouns :—

Llyfrau, books	Ffynnonau, fountains
Penau, heads	Cwpanau, cups
Bochau, cheeks	Delwau, images
Byrddau, tables	Hosanau, stockings

Au, a termination of active verbs :—

Mwynau, to enjoy
Tawelau, to calm
Gwellau, to better, to improve
Cryfau, to strengthen

Aw, changes into *o*, in the middle, and sometimes in the beginning of words :—

Profi (<i>prawf</i>), to prove	Moli (<i>mawl</i>), to praise
Cosyn (<i>caws</i>), a cheese	Gronyn (<i>grawn</i>), a grain
Brodyr (<i>brawd</i>), brothers	Noddfa (<i>nawdd</i>), a place of refuge
Doniau (<i>dawn</i>), gifts	Oriau (<i>awr</i>), hours
Odfa (<i>awd</i>), a fit time, a meeting	Odlau (<i>awdl</i>), odes

Modfedd, and *Modrwy*, are derived from *bawd* : *bodfedd*, the breadth of the thumb, an inch; *bodrwy* (*rhwy*, a ring), literally a *thumbing*; whence it would appear, that rings in ancient days were worn on the thumb.

The *aw* is frequently retained, that the meaning of words may not be obscure or uncertain; for instance, *awchus, awdwr, cawri, cawrfil, awydd, gawri, llawnder, mawrdrwst, mawnen, nawsol, hawlwr, tawedig, tawliad*. If the *aw* in these words was changed to *o*, we should have *ochus, ochwr, cori, corfil, owydd, gori, llonder, mordrwrst, monen, nosol, hohwr, töedig, toliad* :—words of a very opposite meaning.

Awd, Awg, and Awl. These terminations, according to the present usage of Welsh speaking and writing, are converted into *od, og, and ol* : which see.

Awd, changed to *ot* :—

Diota (<i>diawd</i>) to tipple
Cardotty (<i>cardawd</i>) an almonry
Croten (<i>crawd</i>) a little plump girl
Cabrotai (<i>cabrawd</i>) a rustic, or clown

Awg, (or *og*), an adjective termination, which implies, *having, possessing, abounding with, full of*: like the English *y*, in rainy, wealthy.

Gwlanog, woolly	Boliog, protuberant
Cyfoethog, wealthy	Pigog, prickly
Gwresog, abounding with heat	Blinderog, wearisome
Blewog, hairy	Galluog, full of power, mighty

Awl, (or *ol*), a termination of adjectives, implying, *relating to, after the manner of*; like the English *ly*, in manly, godly.

Dynol (yn ol dyn) manly	Iachusol, of a healthy condition
Dwyfol, godly, divine	Gerwinol, of a rough nature
Gweddol, orderly	Plwyfol, belonging to a parish
Perthynol, pertaining	Synwyrol, sensible

B.

B, has three mutations, *f*, *m*, and *p*. When attached to prefixes, it assumes the soft sound of *f*:—

Difalch (balch), not proud
Difai (bai), faultless
Anfri (bri), disrespect
Gorfod (bod), obligation

It takes the *f*, in the composition of words:—

Dwyfron (bron), the breasts
Penfras (bras), thickheaded
Geufarn (barn), false judgment
Gwirfodd (bodd), true content

The rule for the soft sound will explain the following:—

Dynes falch (balch), proud woman	Yn frith (brith), variegated
Cath flewog (blewog), hairy cat	Yn fras (bras), fat, thick
Rhyw fachgen (bachgen), some boy	Ar frys (brys), in haste
Rhyw fwgan (bwgan), some bugbear	Ar fôn (bôn), upon the base
Pan fyddo (byddo), when it will be	O flaen (blaen), from before
Pan farnodd (barnodd), when he judged	O frig (brig), from top
Ei fys (bys), his finger	Dy frawd (brawd), thy brother
Ei fawd (bawd), his thumb	Pa fachgen (bachgen), which boy
Ti fargi (bargi), thou greedy dog	Pa fonyn (bonyn), what stem

B, is converted to *m*. See the aspirate rule.

Yn Mangor, in Bangor	Cymod (bod), agreement
Yn Magillt, in Bagillt	Cymath (bath), similar
Fy mys (bys), my finger	‡ Gormod (bod), being too much /
Fy mawd (bawd), my thumb	Cymro (bro), a Welshman

Handwritten note: The rule for the soft sound will explain the following:—

B, changes to *p*, in the composition of words.

Cwpan (cwb), a cup
 Gwepa (gweb), the visage
 Cripio (crib), to scratch
 Llŷpa (llib), flaccid

C.

The letter *c* has three substitutes, *g*, *ngh*, *ch*. It takes the sound of *g* in the composition of words; as,

Coesgam (cam), bandy-legged
 Dirgel (cêl), hidden, secret
 Caethglud (clud), a captive
 Atgas (câs), odious, hateful

The rule for the soft sound will illustrate the following:—Yn glaf (claf) yn groes (croes): dy goes (coes): dy gefn (cefn): ei [masc.] galon (calon): ei gorff (corff): dwy [fem.] glust (clust): dwy gaseg (caseg): o gam i gam (cam): o gafn i gafn (cafyn): ar geffyl (ceffyl): ar gefn (cefn): dau [masc.] groen (croen): dau gi (ci): ceffyl neu gaseg (caseg): caseg neu geffyl (ceffyl): meddal neu galed (caled): pa gerbyd (cerbyd): pa gîg (cig): pwy geisiodd (ceisio): pwy ganodd (canu).

The *ngh* substitute is explained in the aspirate rule: fy nghefn (cefn): fy nghalon (calon): yn ngharchar (carchar): yn nghwr (cwr): anghall (call) anghof (cof).

The *ch* inflection is explained in the rule for the light sound. Dafydd a Chadwaladr (Cadwaladr): ei a chath (cath): cath a chi (ci): ei [fem.] choes (coes): ei chnawd (cnawd): tri chant (cant): tri chorff (corff): na chîg (cig): na chaws (caws): ni choeliodd (coelio): tra chyson (cyson): tra châs (câs): mwy na chynt (cynt): a chadw (cadw): a chais ganddo (cais).

For the purpose of making the sound more agreeable, the last *ch* in *chwech*, is omitted in the following compounds:—

Chweblwydd (chwech)	of six years
Chwesill	„ of six syllables
Chwegwaith	„ six times
Chwedeg	„ six tens, sixty

Cor, a prefix, signifying, *dwarfish*, *small*, *little*:—

Corhedydd, a titlark, or small lark
 Corafon, a small river, or rivulet
 Corach, a pigmy, a dwarf
 Cordref, a hamlet
 Corbwyll, a hint
 Corbwl, a puddle

Cy, cyd, cyf, cym, and cys, are synonymous ; they imply, *together, with, jointly, mutually, at the same time, &c.* like the English prefixes, *co, com, con* : the form of using varying chiefly for the sake of euphony, with the initials of words affixed to them. According to the regular system of permutation, *cy*, prefixed to words beginning with *c, p, t, b*, converts the initials into *ngh, mh, nh, m* : for example,

Cynghall (call), co-wise
Cynghan (can), harmony, consonance
Cyngholl (coll), joint loss
Cynghno (eno), literally signifies *co-gnawing, or co-eating* : a name for dinner or breakfast, which is now mutilated into *ciniaw* or *cinio* ; a term without any radical meaning.

It takes the *mh*, when the radix begins with *p* :—

Cymhar (pâr), a fellow, a partner
Cymhorth (porth), assistance, support
Cymhwys (pwys), suitable, proper
Cymhwyl (pwyll), argument, reason

It takes the *nh*, when the radix begins with *t* :—

Cynhes (tes), warm
Cynhwrf (twrf), commotion
Cynhefig (tefig), a principal
Cynhrig (trig), first inhabited

It takes the *m*, when the radix begins with *b* :—

Cymro (bro), a Welshman
Cymod (bod), reconciliation
Cymrad (brad), conspiracy
Cymraint (braint), joint privilege

Cyd and *cyf*, with equal propriety might be adopted before words commencing with *d* ; but as we have no single character to represent its inflection *dd*, and to prevent the foolish appearance of three *d*'s coming together, as in

Cyd-ddwyn (dwyn), concur, to bear with
Cyd-ddadl (dadl), mutual dispute
Cyd-ddechre (dechre), to begin together
Cyd-ddarpar (darpar), joint preparation

In instances like these, *cyf* is the most proper substitute.

When *cyd* is applied to words beginning with *t*, I should consider it expedient to preserve the radix, and to change the *d* in the prefix into *t*, in such words as *cyd-daeru, cyd-darddu, cyd-deithi, cyd-draul*. We should then have—

Cyttaeru (taeru), to debate together
Cyttarddu (tarddu), to spring together
Cytteithi (teithi), innate qualities
Cyttraul (traul), joint waste

This principle is adopted in *ysbytty, diotty, llettrodi, &c.* : *cydtaeru, cydtarddu, cydteithi, cydtraul*, would show the etymology better, though the sound would not be so flexible.

Cym, is a prefix which almost in all cases might be substituted by *cy*, and thus prevent double consonants coming together, which to an accomplished eye renders their appearance vulgar. The double *m* in *cymmod*, *cymmal*, *cymmaint*, *cymmysg*, *cymnydog*, &c. is quite unnecessary; for they neither exemplify the meaning of the words, nor is their insertion consistent with the genius of the language. If three *ms* were admitted successively, they would be absorbed into one sound, from the impracticability of giving utterance to more. By excluding one *m*, we should then have *cymod*, *cymal*, *cymaint*, *cymysg*, *cymydog*: the original tendency still remains, the etymology is equally conspicuous, the construction more simple, and the words in appearance more elegant; in either case, the *m* in the last syllable is not inflected.

Some people maintain that double consonants are necessary to ascertain the right pronunciation and the signification of many words, such as *pen-nau*, *tonnau*, *cannu*, *hynny*, *tannau*, &c. No one acquainted with the rudiments of the language would for a moment advocate such a system. There cannot be two opinions, but that *pen*, *ton*, *can*, *hyn*, and *tan*, are the roots of the words adduced, and that *nau*, *nu*, *ny*, are terminations not recognizable in the Welsh language.

There are several words spelled alike, but of which the meaning is different; for instance—

Ton, a wave	Tôn, tone
Glan, a brink	Glân, clean
Tan, under	Tân, fire
Can, white	Cân, a song
Man, a place	Mân, small
Bar, a bar	Bâr, fury
Ber, short	Bêr, spear
Gwar, the nape	Gwâr, mild
Gwal, wall	Gwâl, a bed
Gwan, feeble	Gwân, a stab
Gwen, (<i>fem.</i>) white	Gwên, smile
Mor, how	Môr, the sea
Moch, sudden	Môch, pigs

The manner in which these words are invariably distinguished in conversation throughout the Principality is by pronouncing the short and the long sounds of the vowels: and as to appearance on paper, the appropriate circumflex mark of the long sound over the letter is a sufficient distinction to any unprejudiced mind.

Cyn, prefixed to words beginning with *d*, changes that letter into *n*:—

Cynnal (<i>dal</i>), to sustain
Cynnadl (<i>dadl</i>), colloquy
Cynnefin (<i>defin</i>), accustomed
Cynnarper (<i>darper</i>), mutual preparation.

If these words were spelled with only one *n*, both the etymology and sense would be equally clear.

Cys, very injudiciously is joined to words beginning with *s*, such as *cyssegr*, *cysson*, *cysswyn*, *cysswllt*, in preference to *cysegr*, *cyson*, *cyswyn*, *cyswllt*. But why should the former words require a double *s* any more

than *cysaf*, *cysail*, *cysain*, *cysawdd*, *cysefin*, *cysonedd*, *cysir*, &c. ? The roots appear equally clear, and as distinct, without an additional, and consequently superfluous letter. When the radix begins with *s*, *cy* would be the most appropriate prefix.

When *cys* is prefixed to words commencing with either *d*, or *t*, the root ought to remain undisturbed, as the mutation of letters would obscure and confuse their several combinations.

Our word for consolation, or comfort, is spelt *cysur*, which literally means *co-sour*: the word should be *cysir*, from *sir*, solace, cheerfulness; hence *siriol*, *sirian*, *cysirus*, &c.

The etymology of *cyswllt*, (*cys-swllt*) is erroneous. It ought to be either *cysellt*, or *cysillt*; to indicate juncture, or union.

D.

The *d*, is subject to three inflections, *n*, *dd*, *t*. It changes to *n* when affixed to *an*. See *Cyn*.

Annedwydd (*dedwydd*), unhappy
 Annichon (*dichon*), ineffectual
 Annoeth (*doeth*), unwise
 Annuw (*duw*), ungodly.

It changes to *n*, after *yn*, in; and *fy*, *my*. See the aspirate rule.

Yn *nechreu* (*dechreu*) amser: in the beginning of time
 Yn *niwedd* (*diwedd*) byd: in the end of the world
 Yn *nydd* (*dydd*) barn: in the day of judgment
 Fy *Nuw* (*duw*): my God
 Fy *nafad* (*dafad*): my sheep
 Fy *nrws* (*drws*): my door.

It is converted to *dd* in the composition of words:—

Diddail (*dail*), leafless
 Mawrddrwg (*drwg*), a great evil
 Cilddant (*dant*), a side tooth
 Camddëall (*dëall*), misapprehension.

The rule for the soft sound will explain the following: *yn ddu* (*du*): *yn ddall* (*dall*). *Dy Dduw* (*duw*): *dy ddiwedd* (*diwedd*). *Ei (masc)*. *ddrws* (*drws*): *ei ddedwyddwch* (*dedwydd*). *Hen ddafad* (*dafad*): *hen ddyn* (*dyn*). *Pan ddaeth* (*daeth*): *pan ddarfu* (*darfu*). *Pa ddyn* (*dyn*): *pa ddawn* (*dawn*). *Rhyw ddyn* (*dyn*): *rhyw ddynes* (*dynes*). *I ddysgu* (*dysg*): *i ddwyn* (*dwyn*). *Y ddeilen* (*deilen*): *y ddaiar* (*daiar*). *Cath ddu* (*du*): *merch ddoeth* (*doeth*).

It assumes the *t* in *udjorn* (*ud*) a trumpet.

Bwyta (*bwyd*), to eat
 Pysgota (*pysgod*), to fish
 Merchetwr (*merched*), a wench.

When *d* and *t*, *t* and *d*, or two *ds*, come together in words, both letters are converted into *ts* :—

Coettir (*coed-tir*), woodland
 Diotty (*diod-ty*), tipping house
 Attal (*at-dal*), to hinder, or stop
 Dattodi (*dad-dodi*), to loosen, to loose.

Dad, like *an*, *di*, and *dis*, has the force of *un* and *dis* of the English ; which commonly signifies privation, or negation :—

Dadblygu (*plygu*), unfold
 Dadbroti (*profi*), disprove
 Dadwisgo (*gwisgo*), to undress
 Dadgaethu (*caethu*), to disenthral.

Dar, as a prefix, is used in so many various ways, it is not possible to attach any specific meaning to it : in some words it signifies *priority*, and is analogous to the English *pre*, and *per* :—

Darogan (*gogan*), prediction
 Darddodi (*dodi*), to prefix
 Darbwyll (*pyyll*), persuasion
 Darllen (*llen*), to peruse

Dawd, see *Dod*.

De, as a prefix, signifies a capability to right, systematize, or bring to order :—

<i>Deall</i> (<i>gall</i>), a distinguished power, intellect	<i>Dechreu</i> (<i>creu</i>), producing the creation
<i>Deor</i> (<i>gor</i>), hatching, bringing forth	<i>Deau</i> (<i>de</i>), the right side
<i>Dehongli</i> (<i>hongli</i>), to explain that which is in suspense	<i>Debrydu</i> (<i>debyrd</i>), to put in trim, in order

Deallt, and *dyallt*, are used for intellect, or understanding : but the derivation *gallt*, a hill, or an ascent, will not sanction their adoption.

De, is occasionally used as a termination :—

Trymdde, drooping, sad
 Esgardde, separation
 Eurdde, covered with gold
 Creudde, mingled with gore.

Deb, is a termination chiefly added to adjectives to form substantives :—

Boddlondeb, satisfaction	Purdeb, purity
Buddioldeb, profitableness	Rhwydd-deb, prosperity
Cymundeb, communion	Undeb, unity
Gerwindeb, ruggedness	Crynodeb, summary

Der, and *dra*, are terminations of the same import : answering to *tude* and *ness* of the English :—

Uchder, altitude	Llawndra, llawnder, fullness
Hirder, longitude	Pelldra, pellder, remoteness
Llydander, latitude	Cyfiawnder, righteousness
Byrdra, shortness	Gwynndra, whiteness.

Di, like *dad*, and *dis*, is a negative prefix ; having the force of the

English *dis*, in dismember; *in*, in indelicate: *un*, in unreasonable; *ir*, in irregular: *less*, in sinless: *im*, in improper. When *b*, *c*, *d*, *ll*, *m*, *p*, *t*, come in contact with the prefix *di*, they are converted into *f*, *g*, *dd*, *l*, *b*, *d*:—

Difudd (*budd*), gainless
 Difalch (*balch*), not proud
 Difraw (*braw*), fearless
 Difwyd (*bywyd*), lifeless
 Digost (*cost*), costless
 Digariad (*cariad*), disregarded
 Diddefnydd (*defnydd*), unprofitable
 Diddawn (*dawn*), unendowed
 Diles (*lles*), useless
 Dilun (*llun*), without form
 Difenydd (*menydd*), brainless
 Diffaeth (*maeth*), void of nourishment
 Diboen (*poen*), painless
 Dibwyll (*pwyl*), without discretion
 Didrefn (*trefn*), irregular
 Diderfyn (*terfyn*), endless.

Di, and *dy*, are often confounded: for instance, our word for thanks, or praise, is written, and also pronounced, *diolch*; which, according to the etymology, is derived from *di*, and *golch*, and literally means washless, or the unwashed: no doubt it should be spelt *dyyolch*, from *dy* and *iolch*, derived from *awl*; hence *iawl*, *ioli*, *addoli*, words indicative of reverence, adoration, worship; and *diawl*, the nonworshipper; a very appropriate name for Satan.

Diffaith, our word for a wild uncultivated region, should be *diffaeth*, from *ffaeth*, fecund, luxuriant, rich. *Tir ffaeth*, cultivated land: *ffaith*, signifies a *fact*, an *act*.

Dilyn, our word for to follow, to pursue, literally means the reverse, *not to follow*; it should be spelt *dyllyn*, from *dy* and *glyn*, adherence, sticking to, clinging.

Digrif, amusing, facetious, merry: either the root *crif* must mean grief, or the etymology is wrong: no doubt the word should be *dygrif*, for *crif* is to assume all shapes, and positions; hence *ysgrif*, *crifiad*, &c.

Diben, and *dyben*, are frequently confounded: the first signifies headless, endless; the second means end, conclusion, termination.

Diwair, chaste, continent, not loose: hence, *anniwair*, chasteless, wanton, lax in personal conduct: the root is *gwair*, hay, cut grass, spread and tossed about.

Dial, (*gâl*) *gâl*, an enemy; hence *gelyn*, *gelyniath*, &c.: *dial*, therefore means foeless, vengeless: *dyal*, would indicate revenge, vengeance, punishment.

There are several words commencing with *di*, of doubtful etymology; such as, *diffyg*, *diffyn*, *digon*, *dinystr*, *diogel*, *dianc*, *diod*, &c.

Did, a termination of nouns. *Dyd*, is synonymous:—

Gwendid (*gwan*), weakness, frailty
 Llawnid (*llawn*), fullness, plenty
 Glendid or glendyd (*glân*), purity, holiness
 Rhydd-did or rhydd-dyd (*rhydd*), liberty, freedom

Dir, a prefix implying excess, ardent, violent, great, extreme, very.

<i>Dirboen</i> (poen), excess of pain	<i>Dirdynu</i> (tynu), to pull violently
<i>Dirddwys</i> (dwys), greatly condensed	<i>Dirfawr</i> (mawr), very large
<i>Dirchwant</i> (chwant), ardent desire	<i>Dirgais</i> (cais), violent effort
<i>Dirdrais</i> (trais), extreme violence	<i>Dirwarth</i> (gwarth), a great shame

Dirmyg, our word for contempt, is evidently wrong; for *myg*, means holy, sacred, solemn; it should be *dirmig*, from *mig*, which signifies scorn, spite, pique.

Dirwest, from *gwest*, feast, or entertainment, literally means feasting to excess: but it is used to signify abstinence, temperance. The word ought to be *diorwest*, from the negative *di*, and *gorwest*, to abstain from overfeasting; abstinence.

Dis, is a negative prefix. The initials of words affixed to it suffer no elision:—

Disclloff, not lame
Discyn, to descend
Disprawf, proofless
Dispywll, senseless

Dod, now in popular use, instead of *dawd*, is a termination equivalent to the English *ness*, *ity*, *tude*, &c.

Dyndod, humanity
Anghendod, necessitude
Melusdod, sweetness
Syndod, amazement, sensation.

Dra, a termination of the same import as *der*; which see.

Dy, an augmentative prefix; and serves to enlarge the signification of words it is compounded with. See *Di*.

E.

E, is a mutable vowel, having two inflections, *y*, and *ei*, which form plurals without extending the words:—

<i>Ebyr</i> (aber), junction of rivers	<i>Cesyg</i> (caseg), mares
<i>Ceryg</i> (careg), stones	<i>Cregyn</i> (cragen), shells
<i>Crwyn</i> (croen), hides	<i>Pebyll</i> (pabell), tabernacles
<i>Bechgyn</i> (bachgen), boys	<i>Menyg</i> (maneg), gloves

Neirth (nerth), powers
Ceirdd (cerdd), songs
Bwyëll (bwyell), axes.

E, is used as a pronoun, he, or it.

Pwy yw *e*? who is he?
E aeth: he or it went:
E ddywedir: it is said?
 Yw *e* yno? be he there?

Eb, in its simple form, or as an affix, signifies expression, utterance:—

Galareb, threnody, the voice of mourning
 Eiddileb, meiosis, a rhetorical figure
 Ffraetheb, an oration, oratory
 Ateb, an answer, or reply.

Ech, a prefix not much in use: like the adjective *ach*, it signifies before, previous:—

Echdoe, the day before yesterday
Echnos, the night before last
Echen, prior source; original tribe.

Ed, as a prefix, is like the English *re*:—

Edfryd, to restore
Edfyn, to refrain from
Edliw, reproach
Edmyg, reverence.

Ed, is a verb termination:—

Gweled, to see
Myned, to go
Cerdded, to walk
Yfed, to drink.

Ed, is also a noun termination:—

Tynged, destiny, fate
Trwydded, a pass, passport
Rhydded, a state of liberty
Cylched, a circumference.

Edig, is the termination of the passive participle of verbs, but seldom distinguished from the adjective: it answers to *ed*, in learned, preserved:—

Caredig, beloved
Cadwedig, saved
Dysgedig, learned
Addawedig, promised.

Edd, is a termination of nouns:—

Mawredd, greatness
Gorfoedd, glorification
Enrhydedd, honour
Methledd, perplexity

Eg, is a noun termination, signifying an illustration; the art or science of that to which it is attached. We have a few exceptions, *caseg*, *careg*, *gwartheg*, *dwyfroneg*, &c.

Anianeg, natural philosophy	Rheitheg, rhetoric, the science of oratory
Bodeg, ontology	Rhifyddeg, arithmetic, the art of numbers
Moeseg, moral philosophy	Ieitheg, grammar, the science of using words
Barddoneg, poetry, bardic science	Dameg, allegory, parable.

Ei, a pronoun, *his, her, its*; the possessive form of *he, she, it*. The consonants *c, p, t, b, d, g, ll, m, rh*, take the soft sounds of *g, b, d, f, dd, g*, (*mute*), *l, f, r*, after the masculine gender:—

<i>Ei gorn</i> (corn),	his horn	<i>Ei wâs</i> (<i>gwâs</i>),	his servant
— <i>ben</i> (<i>pen</i>),	— head	— <i>law</i> (<i>llaw</i>),	— hand
— <i>dafod</i> (<i>tafod</i>),	— tongue	— <i>farch</i> (<i>march</i>),	— horse
— <i>frawd</i> (<i>brawd</i>),	— brother	— <i>ran</i> (<i>rhan</i>),	— share
— <i>ddafad</i> (<i>dafad</i>),	— sheep		

After the feminine *her*, the aspirate *h* is prefixed to all words beginning with vowels. See the aspirate rule. The same gender converts the letters *c, p, t*, into the light sound of *ch, ph, th*. See the rule.

Ei, its:—

Drwg yw *ei* flas (blas): *its* flavour is bad.
 Pa yw *ei* hyd? what is *its* length?
 Pa yw praff *ei* fôn (bôn)? how thick is *its* base?
 Pêr yw *ei* rogl (rhogl): sweet is *its* odour.

El, a termination applied to utensils and instruments: chiefly of the masculine gender.

<i>Cogel</i> , distaff	<i>Gwydrel</i> , decanter
<i>Rhesel</i> , crib, stall	<i>Potel</i> , bottle
<i>Cantel</i> , rim	<i>Costrel</i> , flagon, jar
<i>Dwysel</i> , a tap, faucet	<i>Echel</i> , axletree
<i>Panel</i> , packsaddle	<i>Pwyntel</i> , pencil

Ell, with a few exceptions, is a termination applied to tools, utensils, instruments, &c. chiefly of the feminine gender.

<i>Padell</i> , a pan	<i>Troell</i> , spinning wheel
<i>Ysgrafell</i> , currycomb	<i>Pabell</i> , tabernacle, pavillion
<i>Bwyell</i> , an axe	<i>Mantell</i> , mantle, cloak
<i>Cyllell</i> , a knife	<i>Tafell</i> , a slice: tablet
<i>Cawell</i> , a hamper	<i>Pibell</i> , a pipe tube.
<i>Traethell</i> , a sandbank.	<i>Greidell</i> , a bakestone.

Em, a verb termination of the first person plural, imperfect tense, indicative mood:—

Byddem, we existed
Dylem, we ought
Oeddem, we were
Aem, neu *elem*, we were going.

En, as a prefix, enhances the meaning of words. It is identical with *ar* and *gor*, and equivalent to vast, great, very; peculiar:—

<i>Enfawr</i> , very large, huge	<i>Enfil</i> , a large animal
<i>Enbyd</i> , very dangerous	<i>Enwylt</i> , very wild
<i>Enawel</i> , great tempest	<i>Enchwardd</i> , loud laughter
<i>Encyd</i> , a long while	<i>Encil</i> , precipitant retreat, a flight.

<i>Enain</i> , essence	<i>Enwyn</i> , very white
<i>Entrych</i> , the great expanse, firmament	<i>Enfys</i> , (or <i>nenfys</i>) huge finger, rainbow

En, is a termination of the feminine gender :—

<i>Mesen</i> , acorn	<i>Llysywen</i> , an eel
<i>Cangen</i> , branch	<i>Heidden</i> , a grain of barley
<i>Pluen</i> , feather	<i>Chwanen</i> , a flea
<i>Derwen</i> , an oak	<i>Cawgen</i> , a small basin

Er, a verb termination ; imperative mood :—

<i>Bydder</i> : let there be
<i>Gwneler cyfiawnder</i> : let justice be done
<i>Rhodder swllt iddo</i> : let a shilling be given to him
<i>Doder coron ar ei phen</i> : let a crown be placed on her head.

Er, as a termination, is applied to vessels, &c :—

<i>Piser</i> , a jug, a pitcher
<i>Ciler</i> , a butter-tray
<i>Cader</i> , a chair
<i>Coler</i> , a collar

Er, as a prefix, signifies the cause of, productive of :—

<i>Ernych</i> , the cause of anguish
<i>Ermyg</i> , what claims reverence
<i>Ergwyn</i> , cause of complaint
<i>Erlewyn</i> , what produces light.

The etymology of *ergyd*, a shot, appears erroneous : it ought to be *ergid*, from *cid*, which signifies havoc, destruction.

Es, a termination of the feminine gender : like *ess* in shepherdess, lioness :—

<i>Dynes</i> , a female man, woman	<i>Cymones</i> , a mistress
<i>Llances</i> , a young woman	<i>Mules</i> , a she ass
<i>Gweinyddes</i> , a female attendant	<i>Eboles</i> , a filly
<i>Llwynoges</i> , a fox bitch	<i>Arthes</i> , a she-bear.

Es, a prefix, which denotes parting, separating, divergent ; answering to *ex* in English, and the reverse of *as* : which see.

<i>Estyn</i> , to extend, to reach	<i>Estyllen</i> , a thin split board
<i>Esgor</i> , to separate	<i>Esgar</i> , a shank ; a separation
<i>Esgymun</i> , excommunicate	<i>Esill</i> , <i>esillt</i> , offspring, or issue.

G.

The letter *g* is subject to four changes ; *i*, *c*, *ch*, *ng*.

It is converted into *i* in the following example; where *gwr* is substituted by *iwr*:—

Cloddi*wr*, a ditcher
Clyti*wr*, a patcher
Cnoc*wr*, one that knocks
Cneifi*wr*, a sheaver

It is inflected to *e*, in composition:—

Drychin (drwg), foul weather
Breci (brag), wort
Tebycaf (tebyg), most similar
Tecaf (têg), fairest

It changes to *ch* in the conjunction *gan*; and in the adverbs *gynt* and *gwedi*:—

A *chan* ofn: in consequence of fear
A *chan* hyny: therefore
Na *chynt*, na *chwedi*: neither before, nor after

It is mutable into *ng*, when attached to the prefix *cy*:—

Cyngwerth (*gwerth*), an equivalent
Cyngwydd (*gwydd*), mutual presence
Cyngwedd (*gwedd*), conformity
Cyngwasg (*gwasg*), compression

It takes the *ng*, after *fy*, *my*; and *yn*, in:—

Fy <i>ngelyn</i> (<i>gelyn</i>), my foe	Yn <i>ngwrthwyneb</i> (<i>gwrth</i>), in opposition
Fy <i>ngeneth</i> (<i>geneth</i>), my daughter	Yn <i>Ngwrecsam</i> (<i>Gwrecsam</i>), in Wrexham
Fy <i>ngwraig</i> (<i>gwraig</i>), my wife	Yn <i>ngwrthryfel</i> (<i>gwrth</i>), in a rebellion
Fy <i>ngwr</i> (<i>gwr</i>), my husband	Yn <i>ngwrthrym</i> (<i>gwrth</i>), in a counter energy

The *g*, for the sake of euphony, is altogether omitted in the construction of words, and after certain other parts of speech; such as the following:—

Trowynt (<i>gwynt</i>), a whirlwind	Na oresgyn (<i>goresgyn</i>), subdue not
Aflan (<i>glan</i>), unclean	Na wna (<i>gwna</i>), do not
Anwir (<i>gwir</i>), untrue	Ni oddef (<i>goddef</i>), it will not bear
Ceulan (<i>glan</i>), river bank	Ni wnaeth (<i>gwnaeth</i>), it was not done
Dau odidog (<i>godidog</i>), excellent pair	Oni weli di (<i>gweled</i>), dost thou not see?
Dau elyn (<i>gelyn</i>), two enemies	Oni waredir di (<i>gwared</i>), if thou art not saved
Dyna eneth (<i>geneth</i>), there is a girl	
Caseg wine (<i>gwin-gne</i>), a bay mare	Dy wraig (<i>gwraig</i>), thy wife
Dynes wirion (<i>gwirion</i>), a foolish woman	Dy wr (<i>gwr</i>), thy husband
Geneth walltgoch (<i>gwallt</i>), a red-haired girl	Ei wlad (<i>gwlad</i>), his country
I'r wledd (<i>gwledd</i>), to the feast	Ei was (<i>gwas</i>), his servant
I'r winllan (<i>gwinllan</i>), to the vineyard	Heb ofyn (<i>gofyn</i>), without asking
Heb olwg (<i>golwg</i>), without sight	

Gar, an adjective termination, signifying addicted to:—

Trugar, merciful, compassionate
Rhyfelgar, addicted to war
Hygar, lovely, amiable
Gweithgar, industrious

Gor, a prefix signifying, very, extreme, high, superior, over. *Dir*, *en*, and *tra*, are similar, to which refer.

<i>Goreu</i> , superior	<i>Goruchaf</i> , most high
<i>Gorsedd</i> , high seat	<i>Gorfawr</i> , very great
<i>Gorfant</i> , upper jaw	<i>Gorchudd</i> , covering, envelope
<i>Gorddwys</i> , extremely dense	<i>Gorfawl</i> , extreme praise
<i>Gorfawredd</i> , vast magnificence	<i>Goreuro</i> , to gild
<i>Gorchest</i> , great exploit	<i>Gorbais</i> , upper coat

Gw, in the formation of words, carries the idea of being over, above, superior; which the following words will specify:—

<i>Gwy</i> , fluid, water //	<i>Gwisg</i> , a garment
<i>Gwr</i> , husband	<i>Gwlân</i> , wool
<i>Gwain</i> , a scabbard	<i>Gwawr</i> , the dawn
<i>Gwar</i> , that is over	<i>Gwlaw</i> , rain
<i>Gwal</i> , a wall	<i>Gwallt</i> , hair
<i>Gwair</i> , hay	<i>Gwir</i> , truth, right

7 *Gwrn*, or *wrn*, appears to signify heap, bundle, protuberance, a thing raised:—

<i>Migwrn</i> , a knuckle	<i>Dwrn</i> , a fist
<i>Asgwrn</i> , a bone	<i>Bwrn</i> , a bundle, heap, truss
<i>Cogwrn</i> , any round body	<i>Swrn</i> , fetlock joint]
<i>Celwrn</i> , a covered basket	<i>Ceseilwrn</i> , a bundle that might be taken under the arm
<i>Llosgwrn</i> , a tail	

H.

All vowel initials take the *h* after *ei*, her; *ein*, our; and *eu*, their:—

<i>Ei hamser</i> (<i>amser</i>), her time	<i>Eu hochr</i> (<i>ochr</i>), their sides
<i>Ei henaïd</i> (<i>enaïd</i>), her soul	<i>Eu hiechyd</i> (<i>iechyd</i>), their healths
<i>Ein heinioes</i> (<i>einioes</i>), our lives	<i>Eu hofnau</i> (<i>ofnau</i>), their fears
<i>Ein hiaith</i> (<i>iaith</i>), our language	<i>Eu hychain</i> (<i>ychain</i>), their oxen

The letter *h* is omitted in the composition of words:—

<i>Achres</i> (<i>rhes</i>), a rank, or row	<i>Ebrwydd</i> (<i>rhwydd</i>) sudden, quick
<i>Achrwydd</i> (<i>rhwydd</i>), commodious, free	<i>Dwyran</i> (<i>rhan</i>), two parts
<i>Achrwym</i> (<i>rhwym</i>), obligation	<i>Direswm</i> (<i>rheswm</i>), irrational
<i>Ebran</i> (<i>rhan</i>), provender	<i>Clodrydd</i> (<i>rhwydd</i>), liberal of praise

The *h* is retained in the composition of some words, such as *cerhynt*, *anhwyl*, *cyflyd*, *dihoen*, *dihallt*, *anhael*, &c., for the obvious purpose of making a distinction between them and *cerynt*, *amwyl*, *cyfyd*, *dioen*, *diallt*, *anael*; words of very different meaning.

The *h*, in *brenhinoedd*, *cenhedloedd*, *cyfiawnhad*, *mwynhad*, *eglurhad*, *eashau*, &c., not only obscures the elements of the words, but unharmonizes the pronunciation, and ought to be abolished. The right way of spelling the words is *breninoedd*, *enedloedd*, *cyfiawnad*, *mwynad*, *eglurad*, *casau*; from the roots, *brenin*, *enedl*, *cyfiawn*, *mwyn*, *eglur*, *cas*. *Ad*, and not *had* (seed), is a noun termination; and *au*, not *hau* (to sow), is a verb termination.

I.

This letter changes to *e*, and *u*; *Sais*, *Saeson*, Englishmen; *ci*, *cwn*, dogs. *I*, is a plural termination of nouns; like the English *s*, in windows, &c.

Cawri, giants	Gerddi, gardens
Ffenestri, windows	Trefi, towns
Llestri, vessels	Meini, stones
Rhesi, rows	Lleni, curtains

When not a plural termination, the *i* signifies the state of that which precedes it:—

Caledi, hardship
Gwrthuni, deformity
Diogi, laziness
Tloddi, (tlawd) poverty.

I, a termination of verbs active:—

Rhoddi, to give
Golchi, to wash
Gwaeddi, to cry
Ofni, to fear.

I, a preposition, to, for, into:—

Nid *i* mi, not for me
Daeth *i* mi, it came to me
Dos *i*'r dwr, go into the water
I bwy, to whom.

I, as a pronoun, represents the first person, me, my; although the *i* is inherent in *mi*, it is a mode of expression which gives a kind of referential force:—

Ar fy ol *i*, after me
Fy mam *i*, my mother
Cerais *i*, I have loved
Attaf *i*, to me.

Iad, a noun termination which denotes action; it is equivalent to the English *ing*, and *ion*.

Cymhelliad, an instigation
Amrywiad, diversification
Goddefiad, a suffering
Newidiad, a changing.

✧ *Iaeth*, a termination of nouns, signifying art, science, profession, system :—

Garddwriaeth, the art of gardening *Athroniaeth*, the science of metaphysics
Gofaniaeth, the trade of a smith *Dansoddiaeth*, the science of physiology
Saerniaeth, the calling of a carpenter *Didduwiaeth*, the profession of infidelity
Dysgeidiaeth, system of learning ✓ *Iachawdwriaeth*, the office of a Saviour

Iaid, a plural termination of nouns. See *Aid*.

Pechaduriaid, sinners
Creaduriaid, creatures
Henuriaid, elders
Ffoaduriaid, fugitives.

Iant, a noun termination :—

Mwyniant, enjoyment
Llwyddiant, prosperity
Moliant, praise ; adoration
Haeddiant, attainment ; merit.

Iau, a plural termination of nouns. See *Au*.

Bryniau, hills
Esgidiau, shoes
Briwiau, wounds
Llanciau, youths.

Id, a termination of nouns. See *Yd*.

Rhyddid, liberty
Trafnid, trade, commerce
Tegid, beauty, fairness
Addewid, promise.

Id, an auxiliary verb termination, indicative mood, imperfect tense :—

Gadewid oll, all was left
Gwelid fi, I was seen
Byddid, there used to be
Dodid swllt iddo, a shilling was given to him.

Idd, a preposition, to, into. See *I*.

Idd ei gael, to be had
Idd o, to him
Idd y dre, to the town
Idd yr ardd, into the garden.

Ig, is a noun termination :—

Boneddig, a nobleman by birth
Pendefig, a grandee, peer
Lleithig, a platform
Ynysig, an islet.

Ig, an adjective termination :—

Ig termination is preserved in *Ig* in the name *Iachawdwriaeth* is used in the collection of the *Yd* termination, with which *Iachawdwriaeth* is not the office of a Saviour. Conf. various references in the text.

Blysig, craving
 Ysig, inflammatory
 Mileinig, brutish
 Cythreulig, devilish.

Ill, a noun termination seldom used :—

Gweddill, remainder, leavings
 Ysgardill, a vagabond, an outcast
 Cynill (cyd-ill), a collection

In, an adjective termination :—

Gerwin (garw), rough, harsh
 Iesin (ias), beautiful, fair
 Eurin (aur), golden
 Gwerin (gwâr), vulgar, common.

In, a noun termination :—

Melin, a mill	Brenin, a king
Cribin, a rake	Gwerin, the common people
Cegin, kitchen	Egin, germs
+ Ewin, a nail of the fingers	Megin, bellows

Ineb, a termination of nouns :—

Rhwyddineb, facility
 Gwylltineb, wildness
 Ffraethineb, eloquence
 Gwârineb, gentleness

Ion, a plural termination of nouns, like the *s*, in spirits, &c.

Dynion (dyn), men	Ysbrydion (ysbryd), spirits
Gweision (gwas), servants	Gweinion (gwan), weaklings
Cywion (cyw), chickens	Marwion (marw), mortals
Engylion (angel), angels	Gwreichion (gwaich), sparks

Ioni, a noun termination, like *ity*, and *ness* of the English :—

Haelioni, generosity, liberality
 Drygioni, wickedness
 Daioni, goodness
 Meirioni, a superintendency

Ir, is a verb termination :—

Dywedir, it is said
 Gwelir, it will be seen
 Byddir, there will be
 Elir, there will be going

LL.

The *ll*, has only one modification, the soft sound, *l*.

v. l. gwirionnes in gwirionnes, gwirionnes in gwirionnes

Ffyddlon (<i>llawn</i>), faithful	Difes (<i>llas</i>), useless
Creulon (<i>llawn</i>), cruel	Cochliw (<i>lliw</i>), a red colour
Gwaglais (<i>llais</i>), a hollow voice	Dyryslle (<i>lle</i>), an intricate place
Arlun (<i>llun</i>), a portrait	Cefnlwm (<i>llwm</i>), bare backed

The rule will explain the following :—

Rhyw lanc (<i>llanc</i>), some young man	I lawer (<i>llawer</i>), to many
Rhyw lances (<i>llanc</i>), some young woman	I lyncu (<i>llwnc</i>), to swallow
Dy law (<i>llaw</i>), thy hand	O le i le (<i>lle</i>), from place to place
Dy long (<i>llong</i>), thy ship	O lan i lan (<i>llan</i>), from shore to shore
Pa les (<i>llas</i>), what use	Ei lygad (<i>llwg</i>), his eye
Pa lun (<i>llun</i>), what shape	Ei lathen (<i>llath</i>), his yard
Cath lwyd (<i>llwyd</i>), a grey cat	Dwy long (<i>llong</i>), two (<i>fem.</i>) ships
Ffynon lawn, (<i>llawn</i>), a full fountain	Dwy lances (<i>llanc</i>), two (<i>fem.</i>) young women
Dau lo, (<i>llo</i>), two calves	Na ladd (<i>lladd</i>), kill not
Dau led (<i>lled</i>), two breadths	Na ladratta (<i>lladr</i>), steal not.

Llawn, an adjective termination, signifying full; the popular mode is *llon*, converting the *aw* into *o* :—

Creulon, full of cruelty
Ffyddlon, faithful
Digllon, full of rage, wrathful
Heddychlon, peaceful.

The *l* is dropt in the following words beginning with *am*, the root of which is *aml*, various, many :—

Amyd, mixt corn
Amhad, various seeds
Amddull, various shapes
Amryw, divers, sundry.

Llyd, and its soft sound *lyd*, are adjective terminations, like the *y* in dusty, chilly, &c :—

Llychlyd, dusty
Oerllyd, chilly
Gwaedllyd, bloody
Tarthllyd, foggy.

M.

The letter *m* has two inflections, *f* and *mh*.

It changes to *f*, in the composition of words :—

Carfagl (*magl*), a trap
Ceinfawl (*mawl*), panegyric
Anfocs (*moes*), immoral
Minfin (*min*), edge to edge.

The rule for the soft sound will explain the following :—

Shôn fab (<i>mab</i>) Dafydd, John son of David.	Dynes fawr (<i>mawr</i>), a big woman
Ei ferch (<i>merch</i>), his daughter	Mair forwyn (<i>morwyn</i>) virgin Mary
Dy feibion (<i>mab</i>), thy sons	Diawd felys (<i>melys</i>), sweet drink
Dy fonwes (<i>monwes</i>), thy bosom	Ar fedr (<i>medr</i>), about effecting
Dwy fam (<i>mam</i>), two mothers	Ar feddwl (<i>meddwl</i>), about thinking
Dwy forwyn (<i>morwyn</i>), two maids	Yn fain (<i>main</i>), is fine
Da feddyg (<i>meddyg</i>), good doctor	Yn fwy (<i>mwyr</i>), is greater
Iago Fawr (<i>mawr</i>), James the Great	Pa feddiant (<i>meddu</i>), what possession
	Pwy fedr (<i>medr</i>), who can

M, changes to *mh*, after *ei* (her) feminine :—

Ei mherch (<i>merch</i>), her daughter
Ei mhaneg (<i>maneg</i>), her glove
Ei mhelin (<i>melin</i>), her mill
Ei mham (<i>mam</i>), her mother

Ma, a corruption of *man*, is a noun termination frequently used ; it signifies a place, spot, or region: the initial *m* is changed to its secondary power, thus making it *fa* :—

Ymladdfa, place of battle
Symudfa, change of place
Gweithfa, a factory
Morfa, sea brink

Mon, as a simple root, means isolated, detached, lonely :—

<i>Môn</i> , the isle of Anglesea
<i>Monaw</i> (<i>aw</i>), the isle of the water, Isle of Man
<i>Monwent</i> , a detached piece of ground ; churchyard.
<i>Monach</i> , a recluse ; a monk
<i>Moni</i> , to sulk, or, to go aside in anger
<i>Cymones</i> , a kept woman, a mistress

Anfon, *monwes*, *monydd*, *monachlog*, &c. belong to the same parentage.

N.

N, is the aspirate of *d*, after the preposition *yn*, in ; and after the possessive pronoun *fy*, my. See under the letter *D*.

Yn nechre (<i>dechre</i>) amser : in the beginning of time	Fy nawn (<i>dawn</i>), my gift
Yn niffyg (<i>diffyg</i>) tyst : in the absence of witness	Fy nrwg (<i>drwg</i>), my wickedness
Yn nyled (<i>dyled</i>) neb : in no one's debt	Fy nagrau (<i>dagr</i>), my tears
Yn nydd (<i>dydd</i>) barn : in the day of judgment	Fy nig (<i>dig</i>), my wrath

Na, is a negative adverb, not ; and also an adverb of comparison, than : both used before words with consonant initials.

<i>Na</i> ladd, kill not.
<i>Na</i> ladratta, steal not
Mwy <i>na</i> digon, more than enough
Llai <i>na</i> dim, less than nothing

Nac or *nag*, like *na*, is a negative adverb, not : and an adverb of comparison, than : used before words with vowel initials :—

Nac gwelodd geiriau (geiriau-gwne)

Nac ofna, fear not

Nac ommau, doubt not

Mwy nac ereill, more than others

Gwell nac unlle, better than any place

Ni, is a noun termination, like the English *ness*. See *Ioni*.

Cloffni, lameness

Cochni, redness

Dellni, blindness

Gwyrni, wryness

Llwydni, hoariness.

Ni, pronoun, we, the nominative plural of *I*: and us, the accusative case of we:—Dyma *ni*: here we are/ *Ni* awn: we will goGwell i *ni*: better for usGwae i *ni*: woe to us.*Ni* and *nid* are adverbs, denoting a negation or refusal, not: the former is used mostly before a consonant, and the latter before vowel initials:—*Ni* chredaf, I will not believe*Ni* ddaeth, he came not*Ni* welodd hi, she did not see*Ni* bydd ddig, he will not be angry/ *Nid* yw da, it is not good/ *Nid* amgen, not otherwise/ *Nid* y fi, not me*Nid* oes un yno, there is not one there*Nis*, is a negative adverb, preceding words with consonant initials in their radical form:—*Nis* rhaid wrth nerth: power is not necessary*Nis* gwelodd: he did not see*Nis* credodd: he did not believe*Nis* tewi: thou wilt not believe.

O.

This letter changes to *a*, in *traed*, the plural of *troed*, a foot. It forms plurals by changing into *y*:—

Cyrn (corn), horns

Cyrff (corff), bodies

Pyrth (porth), ports

Ffyrch (fforch), forks

Ffyn (ffon), sticks

Cymry (Cymro), Welshmen

Cyll (coll), hazel-trees

Myr (mor), seas.

O, a preposition, from:—*O* Fangor, from Bangor*O* Dreffynon, from Holywell*O* fan i fan, from place to place*O* dŷ i dŷ, from house to house*O*, a pronoun, he, him, it:—Dyn da oedd *o*: he was a good man

Rho hwn iddo: give him this

Pa le mae *o*? where is it?

Hebdo: without it

O, an interjection, *o*, *oh*, alas !

O na baent ddoethion ! O that they were wise !
O Arglwydd Ior ! O Lord God
O druan ! Oh poor thing !
O fy Arglwydd ! Alas my Lord.

O, as a conjunction, *if*, *is* but seldom used ; it is now superseded by *os* :—

O cawn hyn sydd iawn : if I had that which is right
O cheffir dyn yn feddw : if a man shall be found drunk
O bydd un ar dy enw : if there shall be one of thy name
O ceri fi : if thou wilt love me

The *o* is omitted in *cyfor*, when prefixed to words :—

Cyfrdal (*cyfor*), equivalence, value
 Cyfrdy — assembly-house
 Cyfrgain — elegant
 Cyfrgoll — perdition

Od, a plural termination of nouns ; chiefly of the neuter gender :—

<i>Cathod</i> , cats	<i>Llygod</i> , mice
<i>Colomenod</i> , pigeons	<i>Pysgod</i> , fishes
<i>Gelod</i> , leeches	<i>Hyrddod</i> , rams
<i>Malwod</i> , snails.	<i>Mulod</i> , mules

Odd, a plural termination of nouns. *Oedd* is frequently applied to the same words :—

<i>Nefodd</i> , heavens	<i>Dyfrodd</i> , waters
<i>Gwyntodd</i> , winds	<i>Llynodd</i> , pools
<i>Mynyddodd</i> , mountains	<i>Cantodd</i> , hundreds
<i>Poblodd</i> , people	<i>Nerthodd</i> , powers

Odd and *oddi* are prepositions, from :—

Oddyna or *oddiyna*, from there
Oddyma or *oddiyma*, from there
Odduchod or *oddiuchod*, from above
Oddwrth or *oddiwrth*, from by.

Oe, changed to *wy*, to form plurals :—

Wyn (*oen*), lambs
Crwym (*croen*), skins.

Og, in its simple form, signifies animation, full of life, activity :—

Diog, sluggish, idle, lifeless
Ogyn, a youth
Ogau, a harrow
Ysgogi, to sway, to stir, to move.

Og, an adjective termination. See *Awg*.

Og, a noun termination, which implies belonging to, having, or possessing that which precedes it :—

Marchog, a horseman, a cavalier	Yscyfnog (yscyfnog, ear), the eared one; a hare
Perchenog, a possessor	Llwynog (llwyn, grove), belonging to the wood: a fox
Swyddog, having an office; an officer	Draenog (draen, a prickle), the prickly one; a hedgehog
Plwyfog, having a parish; a parishioner	Dyledog, a debtor; one in debt.
Arffedog (arffed, the lap), an apron	
Clustog (clust, the ear), a pillow	

Ol, an adjective termination. See *Awl*.

Ol, a termination of nouns:—

Pedol (ped, foot), a horse shoe

Ysgol, a ladder; a school

Trosol, a lever

Fforddol, a traveller.

On, a noun termination of the masculine and feminine genders; singular and plural. See *Ion*.

<i>Fem.</i> Ffynon, a well	<i>Masc.</i> Gwron, a hero
— Afon, a river	— Dragon, a generalissimo
— Calon, heart	— Crochon, a boiler; a pot
— Coron, a crown	— Sebon, soap.

Plural Gwryfynon, virgin

— Galon, enemies

— Brython, Britons

— Golygon, sights, views.

Or, a termination of nouns; denoting a person, or a thing:—

Blaenor, a leader

Drysor, door-keeper

Ysgolor, a scholar

Doethor, a doctor

Trysor, treasure

Ysgubor, a barn

Marwor, embers

Ceulor, milk tray.

Os, a conjunction, if; used mostly before words with consonant initials in their radical form:—

Os hyny sydd oreu: if that is best

Os gwir y chwedl: if the tale is true

Os nad ei: if thou wilt not go

Os ceri fi: if thou wilt love me.

Os, a diminutive termination affixed to plural nouns:—

Wynos, lambkins

Plantos, little children

Dynionos, poor little men

Gwerinos, common people.

P.

The letter *p* is subject to three changes, *b*, *mh*, *ph*.

It takes the sound of *b* in composition :—

Pont**b**ren (pren), a wooden bridge
 Dos**b**arth (parth), analysis
 Ymb**o**rth (porth), food, sustenance
 Dib**o**en (poen), painless.

The rule for the soft sound will illustrate the following :—

Ei *b*en (pen), his head
 Ei *b*lant (plant), his children
 Mi *b*riodais (priodi), I married : literally, me married
 Mi *b*rynais (prynu), I bought
 Wrth *b*a r**ö**l (pa), by what rule
 Wrth *y* *b*erth (perth), by the bush
 Wrth *b*regethu (pregeth), while preaching
 Wrth *b*ori (pawr), whilst grazing
 I *b*lwyf Henllan (plwyf), to Henllan parish
 I *b*l**ä**s Edwin (pl**ä**s), to Edwin's palace
 Pan ballodd *y* *d*w**r** (pallu), when the water failed
 Pan bechodd Efa (pech), when Eve sinned
 O *b*ryd *i* *b*ryd (pryd), from time to time
 O *b*ren *i* *b*ren (pren), from tree to tree
 Rhyw *b*endefig (pen), some nobleman
 Rhyw *b*lant (plant), some children
 Rho *b*arch iddo (parch), give or show him respect
 Rho iddo *b*unt (punt), give him a pound
 Dwy *b*ibell (pibell), two pipes (*fem*)
 Dwy *b*ont (pont), two bridges (—)
 Dy *b*obl (pobl), thy people
 Dy *b*oen (poen), thy pain.

P, mutable to *mh* :—

Cym**h**orth (cyporth), assistance
 Cym**h**wys (cypwys), proper, suitable
 Fy *m*hen (pen), my head
 Fy *m*hais (pais), my coat.

P, takes the light sound *ph*. See the rule.

Gor**ph**en (pen), extreme head ; the end
 Gor**ph**wys (pwys), repose, rest
 Ei *ph*adell (padell), her pan
 Ei *ph*in, (pin), her pin
 Tra *ph*ell (pell), very far
 Tra *ph*oenus (poen), extremely painful
 Na *ph*echa (pech), sin not
 Ni *ph*erthyn (perthyn), it belongs not
 Tri *ph*lentyn (plant), three children
 Chwe *ph*wys (pwys), six pounds

P, to prevent a harshness of sound is omitted after *pump*, five :—

Pum *b*ys, five fingers
 Pum cant, five hundred
 Pum tro, five times
 Pum swilt, five shillings.

R.

This letter, for some reason or other, is always followed by *h*, (*rh*), in primitive words; but is omitted when partaking of the soft sound. See the rule.

Ei ran (*rhan*), his portion
 Ei rent (*rhent*), his rent
 Dwy raw (*rhaw*), two shovels (*fem.*)
 Dwy rês (*rhes*), two rows (—)
 Pa reol yw (*rheol*), what rule is it?
 Pa raid wrtho (*rhaid*), what occasion is there for it?
 I rodio (*rhawd*), to walk
 I redeg (*rhed*), to run
 Pan roddo (*rhodd*), when he gave
 Pan regodd (*rheg*), when he swore
 Dy rhybudd (*rhybudd*), thy warning
 Dy rychwant (*rhych*), thy excess of desire
 Modrwy (*rhwy*), ring
 Penryn (*rhyn*), a promontory.

When two *rs* come together in a word, one drops:—

Gwryw (*gwr rhyw*), a male
 Pedwaran (*pedwar rhan*), a fourth
 Eurwy (*aur rhwy*), a gold ring
 Moryd (*mor rhyd*), sea ford

Red, a noun termination:—

Gweithred (*gwaith*), work, deed
 Damred (*dam*), a circulation
 Cylchred (*cylch*), a circular, course
 Gwahanred (*gwahan*), discrimination.

Rwydd, a termination of nouns, like *tude* and *ness*, of the English:

Tebygrwydd, similitude
 Helaethrwydd, ampleness
 Ynfydrwydd, foolishness
 Parodrwydd, preparedness.

S.

Sy and *sydd* are verbs; third person singular of, to be; *sy* is used before consonants, and *sydd* before vowels and in ending a sentence:—

Hyn <i>sy</i> dda: this is good	Pwy <i>sydd</i> acw? who is yonder
Pwy <i>sy</i> glaf? who is ill?	Pa clw <i>sydd</i> ? what gain is there?
Hyn <i>sydd</i> oreu: this is best	Er y <i>sydd</i> : for what there is.

T.

This letter has three variations, *t*, *mh*, *th*.

It takes the soft sound, *d*, in composition :—

Pendwrwm (trwm), top-heavy	Cildrem (trem), a side look
Llysdad (tad), father-in-law	Hendre (tref), old habitation
Clafdy (tŷ), hospital	Hirdaith (taith), a long journey
Cleidir (tir), clay land	Pendefig (tefig), a nobleman

The *t* changes to *d* in the following example :—

Dy dafod (tafod), thy tongue	Mae yr hŷn yn deg (teg), the weather is fine
Dy drwyn (trwyn), thy nose	Mae'r dyn yn dew (tew), the man is fat
Ei dad (tad), his father	Pa dir (tir), what land
Ei droed (troed), his foot	Pan drefnid o (trefn), when it was arranged
Dynes dâl (tâl), a tall woman	Mi dawaf, (taw), I will be silent
Gwraig dost (tost), a violent woman.	Dau droed (troed), two feet
	O druan (tru), ah ! poor thing

T, takes the aspirate *nh*, in composition :—

Annhrefn (trefn), disorder
Annhirion (tirion), unpleasant
Cynnhes (tês), warm
Cynnhebyg (tebyg), alike.

T, changes to *nh*, after *fy*, *my* ; and *yn*, in :—

Fy nhad (tâd), my father
Fy nhŷ, (tŷ), my house
Yn nheyrnas nef : in the kingdom of heaven
Yn nhref Dinbych : in the town of Denbigh.

T, mutable to *th* :—

Athraw (traw), a teacher
Athrist (trist), very sad
Ei thâd (tâd), her father
Ei thrwyn (trwyn), her nose.

The *t* is retained in the composition of the following words, for the obvious reason of not confounding words of similar sounds, but of different meanings : *Cystraw*, *cystal*, *pentwr*, *pentewyn*, *pentir*, &c.

If the *t* was inflected, it would clash with *draw*, *dal*, *dwr*, *dewyn*, *dir*.

The *t* is omitted in the syllabic form of the following words :—

Cantref (cant tref), a canton, or hundred	Danedd (dant), teeth
Cantro, (cant tro), centuple	Canwaith (cant), hundred times
Canllaw (cant), ballustrade	Breinio (braint), to privilege
Canclwm (cant) the herb centinody	Heinio (haint), to swarm

When *t* and *d*, or *d* and *t*, come together in the formation of words, they are changed into two *ts*. See under *D*.

When substantives end in *t*, for the sake of euphony it is changed into *n*, to form adjectives and verbs :—

Llwyddianzus (llwyddiant), prosperous
 Dygiannus (dygiant), conductory
 Porthianzus (porthiant), pampered
 Meddiannu, (meddiant), to possess

The adjectives *ffuantus*, *heintus*, are exceptions.

U.

U, modified into *y*, *pymtheg* (*pump*), fifteen.

U, a termination of verbs active, infinitive mood:—

Caru, to love
Cysgu, to sleep
Malu, to grind
Talu, to pay.

Ur, a noun termination applied to persons of the masculine gender.
 See *Yr*.

<i>Creadur</i> , creature	<i>Modur</i> , defender
<i>Pechadur</i> , sinner	<i>Newyddur</i> , newsman
<i>Penadur</i> , sovereign	<i>Arthur</i> , a bear-man
<i>Gwiliadur</i> , sentinel	<i>Cysgiadur</i> , sluggard
<i>Llywiadur</i> , governor	<i>Madur</i> , benevolent man
<i>Ffoadur</i> , deserter	<i>Geiriadur</i> , lexicographer
<i>Cofiadur</i> , registrar	<i>Heilur</i> , butler, waiter
Exceptions— <i>dolur</i> , sore; <i>prysur</i> , busy.	

Us, a termination of adjectives, implying plentitude, tending to, &c. It is generally added to substantives:—

<i>Drygionus</i> , mischievous	<i>Parchus</i> , respectful
<i>Barus</i> , greedy	<i>Poenus</i> , painful
<i>Trefnus</i> , methodical	<i>Costus</i> , costly
<i>Cecrus</i> , quarrelsome	<i>Nwyfus</i> , sprightly.

W.

This letter has three modifications, *y*, *o*, and *wy*.

W, mutable to *y*, in the composition of words:—

<i>Cryman</i> (<i>erwm</i>), a reaping hook	<i>Esgyrn</i> (<i>asgwrn</i>), bones
<i>Cysgu</i> (<i>cwsg</i>), to sleep	<i>Drychin</i> (<i>drwg</i>), bad weather
<i>Byrddau</i> (<i>bwrdd</i>), boards	<i>Cychod</i> (<i>cwch</i>), boats
<i>Dyrnod</i> (<i>dwrn</i>), a blow with the fist	<i>Mygu</i> (<i>mwg</i>), to smoke.

It changes to *o*, to form adjectives of the feminine gender :—

Llom (llwm), bare	Crom (erwm), concave
Pol (pwl), blunt	Dol (dwl), stupid
Trom (trwm), heavy	Ffol (ffwl), foolish, vain

It changes to *wy*, in *gwŷr*, men; the plural of *gwr*, man.

W, in the end of words, has a most extraordinary quality; it serves to shew a negative, or a reverse state to that which precedes it :—

Bwr, a heap	Bwrw, to unheap, to disgorge
Ble, a plain, bare place	Blew, hair
Bri, esteem, dignity	Briw, a mark from injury, bruise
Ca, ejected, scattered	Caw, what keeps together: hence <i>caws</i> , <i>cawiau</i> , <i>cawell</i> , <i>cawg</i>
Cad, striving to keep: battle	Cadw, custody, in keeping, to keep
Chwar, playful, lively, sprightly	Chwerw, bitter, beyond a state of activity
Du, black	Duw, God; all light
El, moving, departing, going	Elw, that which is not spent, or gone; wealth
Glo, coal, black	Gloew, bright, clear
Hel, to gather, act of gathering	Helw, in possession
Hwn, this one present	Hwnw, that one absent
Hoe, a state of rest: a stay	Hoew, alert, sprightly, lively
Gwedd, general connexion; a yoke	Gweddw, one without a fellow; one not yoked
Lle, locality, a place	Llew, a ranger, a lion
Llan, a clean spot of ground	Llanw, fullness, that fills up; tide
Llud, what keeps or connects together	Lludw, ashes
Mar, activity, life: hence, <i>March</i> , strong and vigorous; <i>Maredydd</i> , the ani- mated one; <i>Maredog unben</i> , the active chieftain	Marw, to cease from activity; death
Mas, a fit, swoom, qualm	Masw, sportive, light; hence <i>maswedd</i> , &c.
Medd, centre; that is possessed: hence <i>meddu</i> , <i>meddiant</i>	Meddw, circulating, drunk, not self-possessed
As, close, compact	Asw, awkward, clumsy, left
Twr, a heap, pile	Trwr, a stir, tumult, commotion
Tre, abode, dwelling-place	Trew, ejection, sneezing: hence <i>drewi</i>
U, moisture	Ulw, divested of moisture, cinders
Rhe, swift motion: hence <i>rhedeg</i> , &c.	Rhew, congealed water, ice, frost
Ffa, what is enveloped or covered over	Ffaw, following from radiancy
Ed, what has aptness to more velocity	Edw, fady, withered
Ta, out-spread	Taw, silence

Wch, a noun termination of the same import as *der*, or *dra*; and equivalent to *cy*, *ity*, and *ness*, of the English:

Caledwch, obduracy
Harddwch, comeliness
Heddwch, tranquillity
Tywyllwch, darkness.

Wr, and *wrn*, imply a tendency to be over, above, superior, protuberance, bulge; accordingly we find they form conspicuous parts in the composition of words bearing that signification. See *Gw*, and *Gwrn* :—

Twr, a tower	Cawr, a giant
Gwr, man, a husband	Mawr, great, large
Dwr, water	Llawr, a floor
Bwrdd, a table	Gwrdd, stout, strong.

Y.

This letter has two changes, *e*, and *ai*.

It turns to *e*, to form adjectives of the feminine gender :—

Llem (<i>llym</i>), rigid	Melen (<i>melym</i>), yellow
Ten (<i>tyŋ</i>), tight	Gwemp (<i>gwymp</i>), fair, smart
Brech (<i>brych</i>), freckled	Gwen (<i>gwym</i>), white
Seth (<i>syth</i>), straight	Gwerdd (<i>gwyrdd</i>), green.

It changes to *ai*, in *tai*, houses; the plural of *ty*, house.

Y, *ydd*, and *yr*, are definite articles: *y*, is used before consonants; *ydd*, and *yr*, before vowels, and when vowels are preceded with *h* :—

<i>Y</i> dyn, the man	<i>Yr</i> haf, the summer
<i>Y</i> ddafad, the sheep	<i>Yr</i> hedydd, the lark
<i>Y</i> ci, the dog	<i>Yr</i> haul, the sun
<i>Yr</i> wybren, the firmanent	<i>Yr</i> hin, the weather
<i>Yr</i> oen, the lamb	<i>Yr</i> hanes, the history
<i>Yr</i> achos, the cause	<i>Yr</i> hwyaid, the ducks.

Ych, a termination of nouns, not much used :—

Eurych, a goldsmith
Bresych, cabbage.

Yd, a noun termination. See *Id*.

Bywyd, life
Iechyd, health
Rhyddyd, liberty
Glendyd, purity.

Ydd, a termination of nouns, chiefly of the masculine gender :—

Melinydd, miller
Gwëydd, weaver
Defnydd, substance
Dilladydd, tailor.

Yf, a noun termination applied to instruments :—

Cleddyf, a sword
Neddyf, an adze.

Yll, is mostly used as a plural termination of nouns: *erchyll*, an adjective, is an exception :—

Cyllyll, knives
Cewyll, hampers
Mentyll, mantles
Frewyll, a whip.

Yn, a noun termination :—

Mochyn, a pig
Cosyn, a single cheese
Ymenyn, butter
Aderyn, a bird.

Yn, as an affix, has generally a diminutive signification :—

<i>Oenyn</i> , a little lamb, a lambkin	<i>Plentyn</i> , a little child
<i>Dernyn</i> , a small piece	<i>Hogyn</i> , a stripling
<i>Gwesyn</i> , a little servant, a page	<i>Cileyn</i> , the fragment
<i>Cetyn</i> , a small fragment.	

Yn, a preposition, in, at : when placed before verbs, and adjectives, it forms participles and adverbs :—

<i>Yn y dechreuad</i> , in the beginning
<i>Yn y dydd olaf</i> , in the last day
<i>Yn y ty</i> , in the house
<i>Yn awr</i> , at present.
<i>Yn y man</i> , presently
<i>Yn fuan</i> , quickly
<i>Yn tori</i> , breaking
<i>Yn union</i> , directly
<i>Os gweli yn dda</i> , if thou seest good.

Yr and *ur*, as terminations, are often confounded. Great advantage would result from adopting the former to instruments and inanimate things, and the latter to persons only. See *Ur*.

<i>Pladyr</i> , a scythe	<i>Papyr</i> , paper
<i>Cengladyr</i> , winding reel	<i>Gleiniadyr</i> , snuffers
<i>Gwniadyr</i> , a thimble	<i>Difoddyr</i> , extinguisher
<i>Geiriadyr</i> , dictionary	<i>Trothyr</i> , chamber utensil
<i>Canwyllyr</i> , a chandelier	<i>Cysgiadyr</i> , nightshade
<i>Cwlltyr</i> , coultter, colter	<i>Newyddyr</i> , newspaper
<i>Penadyr</i> , a coin	<i>Mwyadyr</i> , microscope
<i>Ystrodryr</i> , packsaddle	<i>Pellebyr</i> , telegraph
<i>Ysgrythyr</i> , scriptures	<i>Tryddyllyr</i> , a boring instrument
<i>Blwyddiadyr</i> , almanac	<i>Cyntyr</i> , a spur
<i>Heilyr</i> , waiter, or tray	<i>Cofyr</i> , or <i>cofiadyr</i> , a register
<i>Sallwyr</i> , Psalter.	

Ys, a prefix of similar import to *es*; which signifies parting, separating, divergent :—

<i>Ysol</i> , consuming	<i>Ysgarde</i> , dispersion
<i>Ysbrigyn</i> , a sprig	<i>Ysgarm</i> , an outery
<i>Ysbwrial</i> , refuse	<i>Ysgarth</i> , excrement
<i>Ysdif</i> , a jet	<i>Ysgi</i> , a parer
<i>Ysgaen</i> , a sprinkle	<i>Ysglem</i> , a slice
<i>Ysgaru</i> , to separate	<i>Ysgoi</i> , to shun
<i>Ysglodyn</i> , a chip	<i>Yspail</i> , a spoil
<i>Ysgythru</i> , to cut away	<i>Ysgub</i> , a besom.

In strict accordance with the established use of prefixes, the following words and many more should begin with *as*: *ysglawring*, *ysbledd*, *ysgraw*, *ysgin*, *ysplyg*, *ysglin*, *ystig*, &c. See *As*, and *Es*.

The *Modification of Verbs* for expressing the person is remarkable in the Welsh; but as we are not writing a grammar of the language, we shall only give a short specimen :—

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Wyf</i> , or <i>ydwyf</i> , I am	<i>Ym</i> , or <i>ydym</i> , we are
<i>Wyt</i> , or <i>ydwyt</i> , thou art	<i>Ych</i> , or <i>ydych</i> , you are
<i>Yw</i> , or <i>ydwy</i> , he is	<i>Ynt</i> , or <i>dynt</i> , maent, they are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Carwn</i> , I did love	<i>Carem</i> , we loved
<i>Carit</i> , though didst love	<i>Carech</i> , you loved
<i>Carai</i> , he loved	<i>Carent</i> , they loved

PAST TENSE.

<i>Carais</i> , or <i>cerais</i> , I have loved	<i>Carasom</i> , we have loved
<i>Caraist</i> , or <i>ceraiſt</i> thou hast loved	<i>Carasoch</i> , you have loved
<i>Carodd</i> , he has loved	<i>Carasant</i> , they have loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Caraswn</i> , I had loved	<i>Carasem</i> , we had loved
<i>Carasit</i> , thou hadst loved	<i>Carasech</i> , you had loved
<i>Carasai</i> , he had loved	<i>Carasent</i> , they had loved

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Caraf</i> , I shall or will love	<i>Carwn</i> , we shall or will love
<i>Cerit</i> , thou shalt or wilt love	<i>Carwech</i> , you shall or will love
<i>Car</i> or <i>carif</i> , he shall or will love	<i>Carant</i> , they shall or will love.

The personal pronoun may be used or omitted with the verbs: as *Carwyf*, or *Yr wyf yn caru*, I love. *Cerais*, or *Mi gerais*, I have loved. *Caraf*, or *Mi garaf*, I will love. *Carwn*, or *Mi garwn*, I did love.

Having thus taken a somewhat partial view of the rudiments of our ancient language, which, from the extraordinary nature of its structure, its vast capacity and variety of powers, must have required much time, and have engaged the intense thoughts of a civilized body of mankind to systematize and establish. I now submit my undertaking to the public, with a full conviction that it will be received according to its merit.

THOMAS EDWARDS.

LONDON, *June*, 1847.

E N G L I S H - W E L S H

DICTIONARY.

ABA

A, o flaen sylweddair Saisonig unig, a arwydda unigrwydd: megys, *a* man, *a* field; sef, dyn, cae: Pan fyddo *h* yn fud, neu lafarai yn dechreu y gair nesaf ar ol, arferir *an*: megys, *an* hour, *an* angel; sef, awr, angel. Ni arferir *a* nac *an* o flaen geiriau lluosog. Y mae *a* hefyd yn datgan gradd neu fesur: megys, a shilling *a* yard, a hundred *a* year; sef, swllt y llath, cant y flwyddyn.

Abacist, *s.* cyfrifur, cyfrifydd

Aback, *ad.* y tu ol, y tu cefn, trachycefn

Aback, *s.* araddurn

Abacot, *s.* teyrngap

Abactor, *s.* gyrleidr

Abast, *ad.* ystarn; yn ol, wrth lyw llong

Abaisance, *s.* ymgrymiad, moesblygiad; ymostyngiad

Abalienate, *va.* aralleiddu, arallu; tros-ciddu, trosi; estronoli

Abalienation, *s.* aralleiddiad, aralliad; tros-eiddiad, trosiad; estronoliad

Abandon, *va.* gadaw, gadu, gadael, gwrthod; ymadaw, ymwadu

Abandoned, *ppa.* gadawedig, ymadawedig; anfad, dryglawn, anfri, ysgeler

Abandoner, *s.* gadawur, gaduwr, gadaelydd

Abandoning, } *s.* gadawiad; ymadawiad;

Abandonment, } ymwrthodiad

Abare, *va.* noethi; amlygu; ymnoethi

Abase, *va.* gostwng, gostyngu, darostwng; iselu; basu

Abasement, *s.* gostyngiad, darostyngiad

Abash, *van.* gwylleddu, yswilio, cywilyddio, gwriddo; delwi

ABD

Abasement, *s.* gwyledd, gwylder, yswiliad, yswildra, cywilydd; delwad

Abate, *va.* lleiâu, bychanu; llacâu; colli; toli

Abatément, *s.* lleiâd, toliad, toliant; gostyngiad

Abater, *s.* toliwr, toliedydd; llacâwr, lleiâwr; gostyngwr

Abb, *s.* arwe, anwe

Abbacy, *s.* penfonachaeth, arfynachaeth

Abbess, *s.* penfonaches, arfynaches

Abbey, *s.* monachlys, monachlog

Abbot, *s.* penfynach, arfynach

Abbotship, *s.* penfynachaeth, arfynachaeth

Abbreviate, *va.* talfyru, gofyru, dyfyru; cwtogi; lleiâu, cilfyru; geirdori

Abbreviation, *s.* talfyriad, gofyriad, cilfyriad; geirdoriad, darneiriad; byrâd, lleiâd, cwtogiad, dyfyriad; crynôad, crynodeb

Abbreviator, *s.* talfyrwr, talfyrydd, cwtogwr, cilfyrwr

Abbreviature, *s.* byreb, talfyrnod

Abdicate, *va.* gadaw, gwrthod; ymadaw, ymwrthod

Abdication, *s.* gadawiad, ymadawiad, llysiant, ymwrthodiad

Abdicative, *a.* gwrthodol; ymadawol

Abditive, *a.* argelol

Abditory, *s.* argelfa

Abdomen, *s.* ceudod, gweulod y bol

Abdominal, } *a.* ceudodol

Abdominous, }

Abduce, *va.* neilltuoli, gwahanoli

Abductant, *a.* cyfyndynol; gwrthdynciadol

Abduction, *s.* cyfyndyniad, gorymddygiad, gorddygiad

Abductor, *s.* gorddygai; gwrthdŷnydd
 Abecedarian, *s.* egwyddoryn
 Abed, *ad.* mewn gwely
 Aberrance, } *s.* cyfeiliornad, gwŷrad, bai;
 Aberrancy, }
 Aberrant, *a.* crwydrol, gwyrol
 Aberration, *s.* cyfeiliorn, cyfeiliornad; dis-
 berod
 Aberuncate, *va.* dadwreiddio; llwyrddifa
 Abet, *va.* annog, cefnogi; cymhell; cyn-
 nal; cynnorthwoyo; ategu
 Abettor, *s.* annogwr, cefnogwr, cymhellwr;
 cynnalydd, cynneilydd, cynnorthwywr
 Abeyance, *s.* gorddisgwyliad
 Abgregate, *va.* dydoli
 Abgregation, *s.* dydoliad
 Abhor, *va.* ffeiddio, casâu
 Abhorrence, } *s.* casineb, ffeiddiad, ffeidd-
 Abhorrency, } rwydd, dygasedd, atgas-
 rwydd
 Abhornt, *a.* atgas, atgasol; ffaidd, ffi-
 eiddiol; casâol, dygasol, gwrthneüol
 Abhorrer, *s.* ffeiddiwr, dygaswr, casâwr
 Abide, *vn.* anneddu, aros, arosi, trigo,
 preswyllo, pryseddu; haddefu; tario,
 cyfanneddu; goddef, dyoddef.
 Abider, *s.* anneddwr, preswylwr, cyfan-
 neddwr, trigwr, cartrefwr
 Abiding, *s.* anneddiad, arosiad, trigriad, pre-
 swyliad, pryseddiad, haddefiad, tariad,
 cartrefiad; goddefiad, dyoddefiad
 Abject, *va.* gwrthod; llysu; ymaithu
 Abject, *s.* adill, adlaw, distadlyn
 Abject, *a.* distadl, difri; dirmygus; di-
 ystyr; dibris; gwael; diwerth; difudd.
 Abjectedness, *s.* distadledd, gwaeledd; isel-
 frydedd, salwedd; isledd, iselni; di-
 galondyd
 Abjectness, }
 Abjection, } *s.* gwaelineb, gwrthodrwydd
 Extreme abjectness, gorwaelra
 gorwaelder
 gorwaeledd
 Ability, *s.* galluedd, medr, dawn, grym, gall
 Abilities, *spl.* galluoedd, doniau, cyn-
 neddfau; cymhwysderau
 Abintestate, *s.* olfeddianwr
 Abjugate, *va.* gollwng, rhyddâu; dieuo
 Abjuration, *s.* tyngediad, diofrydedd; anu-
 don; ymwadiad; ymwrthodiad
 Abjure, *va.* tyngedu; diofrydio
 Ablactate, *va.* diddyfnu
 Ablactation, *s.* diddyfniad; impiad
 Ablaqueation, *s.* gwraiddnoethiad
 Ablation, *s.* ymaithiad
 Ablative, *a.* tarddiadol, deilliadol, haniadol
 The ablative case, y cyflwr gwrthodol

Able, *vn.* gallu, medryd

If he be able, os geill, od ymeill

Able, *a.* galluog; nerthol; goludog
 Ablegate, *va.* gornegesu, allnegesu, anfon
 Ablegation, *s.* gornegesiad, allnegesiad;
 Ableness, *s.* galluog; nertholder
 Ablepsey, *s.* dallineb, tywyllni
 Ablepsia, *s.* dallineb
 Abligate, *va.* rhwymyo: sicrâu
 Ablocate, *va.* llogi
 Ablocation, *s.* llogiad
 Ablution, glanâd, golchiad; puriadaeth
 Abnegate, *va.* nacâu, gomedd, llysu; pallu,
 gwrthod
 Abnegation, *s.* nacâd, gomeddiad; palliad,
 gwadiad, ymwadiad
 Abnormity, *s.* afreoldeb, afreolaeth; an-
 ferthwch
 Abnormous, *a.* afreolaidd; anferth
 Aboard, *ad.* ar fwrdd, mewn llong
 Abodance, *s.* argoel, darogan, rhagargoel
 Abode, *va.* darogan, arwyddoli, rhag-
 ddangos
 Abode, *s.* cartref, preswylfa, preswylfod, an-
 neddle, trigfa, trigias, haddef: cartrefiad,
 preswylriad, arosiad, trigiant, anneddiad
 Fixed abode, sefyllfod, sefyllfan, arosfan
 Abodement, *s.* rhagargoel
 Abolete, *a.* hen, difudd, diles
 Abolish, *va.* dilëu, dirymu, diddymu
 Abolishable, *a.* dilëadwy, dirymadwy, di-
 ddymadwy
 Abolisher, *s.* dilëuwr, dirymwr
 Abolishing, *s.* dilëad
 Abolition, *s.* diddymiad, dirymiad
 Abominable, *a.* atgas; ffaidd
 Abominableness, *s.* atgasrwydd; dygasedd,
 dygasrwydd
 Abominably, *ad.* yn atgas, yn ffaidd
 Aboninate, *va.* cäsau, ffeiddio
 Abomination, *s.* atgasedd, atgasrwydd;
 ffeidd-dra, brynti
 Aborigines, *s.* cynffrorion
 Abortion, *s.* erthylriad, nariad
 Abortive, *a.* annhymhig, erthylus, anffodus,
 aflwyddiannus
 Abortive birth, erthylriad
 Abortive, *s.* erthylan, erthyllyn
 Abortiveness, *s.* erthyldawd
 Above, *pre.* uwch, oddiar, uchod, goruch,
 goruwch
 Above us, uwch na ni; arnom
 Above him, uwch nag ef; arnef
 Above them, uwch no hwy; arnynt
 Above her, uwch no hi; arni
 Above it, ewch nag e; aruo
 From above, oddifry, oddinehod
 To go above, myned yn uwch

Above, *ad.* odduchod, oddifyny, oddifyr
 Above-board, *ad.* argyhoedd; yn amlwg;
 yn ddiwyll; yn ddiuedd
 Above-mentioned, *pp.* dywededig; crybwyll-
 edig, soniedig

Abound, *vn.* gologuog

The sea abounds with fish, mae y môr yn frith o
 bysgod

Abounding, *s.* helaethrwydd, amlawnder;
 cynnyrch, digonedd
 About, *pre.* am, amgylch, ogyrch, obobtu,
 oddeutu, yn nghylch

About the house of God, cylch ty Duw
 About three years, yn nghylch tair blynedd
 About me, amdanaf
 About thee, amdanat
 About him, amdanef
 About us, amdanom
 About you, amdanoch
 About them, amdanant
 About her, amdani
 About it, amdano
 About all, ogyrch pawb

Abrade, *va.* rhasglio, rhwbio, treulio, naddu

Abranchia, *s.* anuhagellion

Abrasion, *s.* rhasgliad, rhwbiad, treuliad,
 naddiad

Abraum, *s.* rhuddglai

Abreast, *ad.* yn gyfochr

Abridge, *va.* talfyru, cwtogi

Abridger, *s.* talfyrrwr, cwtogwr, byrâwr,
 crynôwr, cynnwyswr

Abridgment, *s.* talfyriad, crynôad, cryn-
 odeb; cwtogiad

Abroach, *ad.* ar osgo, ar wyr

Abroad, *vn.* lledu, lledaenu

Abroad, *ad.* ar led, oddicartref

Abrogate, *va.* dilêu, dirymu, diddymu

Abrogated, *pp.* dileüedig, dirymedig

Abrogation, *s.* dilêad, dirymiad, diddymiad

Abrupt, *a.* byrbwyll; serth, anfoesol; byr,
 cwta; symwth

Abruption, *s.* dyserthiad; byrbwyllawd

Abruptness, *s.* byrbwylledd, serthedd; syd-
 ynrywydd, symwth; fflwch; ffysgiad

Abcess, *s.* gôrgai, gôrnwyd, dargod

Abscind, *va.* rhwygo, tori

Abscission, *s.* toriad, rhwygiad

Abscond, *va.* encilio, cilio, llechu, ym-
 guddio, ymgelu

Absconder, *s.* encillwr, encilydd

Absence, *s.* absent, anwydd, esswyn, as-
 swyn, absenoldeb; oediad

Absent, *a.* absennol, esswynol, asswynol,
 amhresennol

Absent, *va.* absennoli, esswynaw, asswynaw

Absentee, *s.* esswynwr, asswynwr, anghy-
 wlad, ymabsennolwr

Absist, *vn.* gadaelu

Absolve, *va.* gollwng, rhyddâu, maddeu

Absolver, *s.* gollyngwr, rhyddâwr, gwardwr

Absolute, *a.* arbenig, cyfan, cwbl, hollol,
 cyflwyr; dilys; annibynol

Absolute numbers, rhifau arbenig

Absolutely, *ad.* yn arbenig, yn gyflawn, yn
 gwbl, yn hollol, yn ddilys, yn gyflwyr,
 yn benodol

Absoluteness, *s.* arbenigrwydd, arbenigedd,
 cyflwyrredd

Absolution, *s.* rhyddâd, gollyngiad, gollyng-
 dawd, maddeuant, gwarediad

Absolutory, *a.* rhyddâol, gollyngol, gwa-
 redol, maddeuol

Absonant, *a.* gwrthun; annghywir, annghy-
 son; annghydseiniol

Absorb, *va.* tarnu, diddyfnu; sychu

Absorbent, *s.* tarniad; sychyr, sugnyr

Absorbents, sychorion, sychyrion, tarnion
 Absorbent vessels, sugneion, tarniaden

Absorbent, *a.* tarnol, diddyfnol, sychyrol

Absorption, } *s.* tarniad, sychiant, dysych-
 Absorption, } iad; llynciad

Abstain, *vn.* ymwrthawd, ymarbed, ymattal,
 ymochelyd, ymbeidiad, dirwestu; ymgadw

To abstain wholly, llwyrymattal

Abstemious, *a.* gochelgar, tymberus; cy-
 medrol; ymarbedus; ymattalgar

Abstemiousness, *s.* ymarbedrwydd, ymattal-
 rwydd; tymherusrwydd; cymedrolder,
 gochelgarwch

Abstention, *s.* ymarbediad, gocheliad; ym-
 ocheliad, ymattaliad

Absterge, *va.* glanâu; sychu

Abstergent, *a.* glanweithus

Absterse, *va.* puro; glanâu

Absterseion, *s.* glanâd, glanweiddiad; puriad

Abstinence, *s.* ymattaliad, dirwest

Abstinent, *a.* dirwestol, tynherol

Abstract, *s.* dansawdd; crynôad, cryno-
 deb; cwtogiad; cynnwysiad

Abstract, *va.* dansoddi; crynôi, byrâu;
 talfyru

Abstract, *a.* dansoddol; crynôawl

Abstracted, *pp.* dansoddedig; neilltuedig;
 talfyredig; dansoddedigol, gwahaned-
 igol; neilltuedigol

Abstractedly, *ad.* ar neilldu, ar wahan

Abstraction, *s.* dansoddiad, dansoddiant,
 dansoddiaeth; neillduad; gwahaniad

Abstractive, *a.* dansoddol; athynol

Abtruse, *a.* aneglur, anamlwg; anneallus;
 tywyll; dyrys

Abtruseness, *s.* aneglurder, tywyllawd,
 dyryswch, anhawsder; cymysgedd

Absume, *va.* dimystrio, distrywio; difa;
 ysu

Absurd, *a.* afresymol, dibwyll; annghyson; gwrthlun
 Absurdity, *s.* dibwylledd; afresymoldeb; ynfydrwydd; gwrthuni; ffolineb
 Abulent, *a.* golchiadol
 Abundance, *s.* helaethrwydd, digonedd, amledd; llawnder, llawndra, cyflawnder; digonoldeb; toraeth, toreithiant; haflug; edrysedd
 Abundant, *a.* helaeth, digonol; cyflawn; toreithus, toreithiol; goludog, diwall; cymrwysog, ehelaeth; fflwch, hafog
 Abuse, *s.* anfri; sarâd; camdriniaeth; amharch; camwri; enllib; llygriad; sarâusrwydd; twyll; difriâeth; dreliad
 Abuse, *va.* difriô, difenwi, sarâu; dreliô, halogî, enllibio; goganu
 Abuser, *s.* difriwr, enllibwr, goganwr, absenwr; halogwr, twyllwr
 Abusive, *a.* difriol; enllibaid; sarâus; amharchus, sarâol, trahaus
 Abusiveness, *s.* difriâeth, difriad; sarâusdra, sarâusedd, sarâusrwydd; difriwch
 Abut, *vn.* cyffinio
 Abutment, *s.* cyffiniad, argyffin; terfyniad
 Abuttals, *spl.* cyffiniau, minogau, cyffin-olion; terfynau
 Abyss, *s.* anwn, anodyn, cadduglyn, uffern; ceufa; affwys; eigion
 Academical, *a.* athrofaol
 Academic, }
 Academician, } *s.* ysgolâig, athrofydd, as-
 Academicist, } tudlwr, efridydd
 Academy, *s.* athrofa
 Acalaleptic, *a.* dirgeledigol, anamgyffredol
 Acalepha, *s.* môriasiogion, croenbigogion
 Aearus, *s.* euddon
 Accede, *vn.* cydsynio, caniatâu; cyduno; caniadu
 Accelerate, *va.* prysuro, brysio; cyflymu; ebrwyddo, ffyrstio, dyfrysio, fflilio, buanu
 Acceleration, *s.* prysuriad, brysiad; dyrwyddiad, dyfrysiad, cyflymiad
 Accend, *va.* ennynu, tanio
 Accension, *s.* ennyniad, taniad
 Accent, *s.* acan
 False accent, camacan
 Accent, *va.* acenu: tonyddu
 Accental, *a.* acenol
 Accentuation, *s.* aceniad, acenyddiad, acenyddiaeth: tonyddiad
 Accept, *va.* derbyn, cymeryd, derbynio, cymeradwyo; dilysu
 To accept a bill, addefetu dyl

Acceptance, *s.* addefeb; derbyniad, cymeriad; croesawiad, croesaw
 Acceptation, *s.* cymeriad, cymeradwyad; derbyniad; pwyll; dealliad
 Acceptor, *s.* derbyniwr; cymerwr, derbynydd; derbyniedydd; addefebur
 Acceptilation, *s.* somsgrif; darwalliant; dysomiaeth; darsomiad
 Acceptive, *a.* derbyniol, cymerol
 Access, *s.* nesâd, dyfodiad; cyrch
 Accessary, *s.* affeithiwr, cyfranogwr
 Accessible, *a.* hygyrch, nesadwyol
 Accession, *s.* dyfodiad, dynesiad, cyrchiad; meddianniad
 Accessory, *a.* nesâol; affeithiol; cyfranogol; cynorthwyol; mwynaidd
 Accessory, *s.* affeithiwr; cyfranogwr
 Accidence, *s.* egwyddoriad, mabddysg
 Accident, *s.* damwain, damchwaen, dygwyddiad; hap
 Accidental, *a.* damweiniol, dygwyddol
 Accidious, *a.* swrth; diog
 Accidity, *s.* syrthni, diogi
 Accipient, *s.* derbynydd, derbyniwr
 Accipitres, *s.* adarraib
 Accite, *va.* gwysio; galw; dyfynu
 Acclaim, *vn.* arlefain, gorweiddi
 Acclaim, *a.* gorfawl; bloddest; uchelfawl; arfloedd
 Acclamation, *s.* bloedd; bloddest; elwch, arlef; banllef; gorfoledd; clodineb
 Acclivious, *a.* derchosgöawl
 Acclivity, *s.* esgyniad, esgynfa; gallt, rhiw; bronallt
 Accloy, *va.* alaru, llenwi; gorlenwi
 Accoil, *vn.* ymdrafferthu, ffyrstio, ffwdanu; ymdyru
 Accolent, *s.* cyffinydd, cyffiniwr
 Accommodable, *a.* cyfaddasol, cymhwysiadol; cyfaddasadwy
 Accommodate, *a.* addas, cyfaddas; cymedrol; cymhwys
 Accommodate, *va.* diwallu; addasu, cyfaddasu; cymhwyso
 Accommodation, *s.* cyfaddasiad, addasiad; cymhwysiad; diwalliad; cymmodiad; llety
 Accompanable, *a.* cymdeithasol, cymdeithasgar; cyfeillgar, cyfeillgarol, cyfeillawl
 Accompanier, *s.* cytteithydd; hebryngydd
 Accompaniment, *s.* cytrawd, cysymdaith; cydgerddawd; hebryngiad
 Accompany, *va.* canlynu, cymdeithio, cydymdeithio
 Accomplice, *s.* cyfrinachwr, cyswyniad; cydblaid
 Accomplish, *va.* cyflawni; diweddu; perffleithio; cwblâu; gorphen

Accomplishable, *a.* dichonadwy
 Accomplished, *pp.* cyflawnedig, gorphen-
 edig; perffeithlawn, dawnwych, cyflawn,
 medrus

May God accomplish thy coming here, Duw a
 wnelo y deli yma
 Thou didst accomplish, cyflawnaist
 I shall accomplish this, gwnaf hyn

Accomplishment, *s.* cyflawniad, dybeniad,
 diweddiad, cwblâd, perffeithiad, gorphen-
 iad, dybendawd; diwylliad

Accomplisher, *s.* cyflawnwr, cyflawnydd

Accompt, *s.* cyfrif, cyfrifiad, cyfrifyddiaeth

Accompts, *s.* cyfrifiath; cyfrifon

Accomptant, *s.* cyfrifwr, cyfrifydd; rhif-
 yddwr; cyfrifyddwr, cyfrifiadur

Accord, *s.* cydfod, dundeb, cydundeb, cyd-
 syniad, cyfundeb; bodd; unad; unoliad

Accord, *va.* cydsynio, cyduno, cydsynied;
 unoli, uno, cyfuno, cydweddu; cyng-
 hordio; addasu

Accordance, *s.* cydweddiad; unoliaeth,
 cynghordiad, cysonedd; unweddiad, cyf-
 atebiad, cydsyniad

Accordant, *a.* cydsyniol, cydweddol, un-
 weddol, cydunol; dunol, cydfodol, cyson,
 cyseiniol; cytun; cyfun; dun

According, *pr.* yn ol; yn gyfelyb; megys,
 wrth; yn gydweddol

Accordingly, *ad.* yn gyfatebol, yn unol, yn
 gyfelybol; yn ganlynol

Accorporate, *va.* cydgorffori

Accost, *va.* cyfarch; anerch; nesâu

Accostable, *a.* cyfeillaidd; cyfeillgar; caru-
 aidd; mwynaidd; hynawsaidd

Accoucheur, *s.* esgoriedydd

Accouchment, *s.* esgoriadaeth

Account, *s.* cyfrif, cyfrifiad; cyfrifiad;
 hanes; cymeriad; parch; gwerth, bri

Account current, cyfrifed
 On account of, o ethryb, herwydd
 o blegyd, o blaid, ōerwydd

Account, *va.* cyfrif

Accountable, *a.* cyfrifol, atebol

Accountant, *s.* cyfrifwr, cyfrifydd

Account-book, *s.* cyfrifylfr

Accounting, *s.* cyfrifiad, cyfrifyddiad

Accouple, *va.* cymharu, cydweddu, asiaw,
 cydio

Accoutre, *va.* taclu, trwsiadu, dilladu; ym-
 wisgo; arfogi; amwisgo; addurno

Accoutrements, *s.* arfau, taclau; seirch;
 gwisgoedd; addurniadau

Accourting, *s.* trwsiad, tacliad, dilladiad;
 gwisgiad; arfogiad

Accoy, *va.* achlesu, boddio, llonyddu, ta-
 welu; loddio

Accretion, *s.* cynnyddiad, tyfiad; cynnydd,
 tyfiant; toraeth; twddf: mwyâd; cyn-
 nulliad; twf

Accretive, *a.* tyfol; cynnyddol, toraethol

Accroach, *va.* cribddeilio; crychdynu

Accrue, *vn.* chwangu; deillio; tarddu

Accubation, *s.* lledorweddiad

Accumbent, *a.* lledorweddol, gogwyddol

Accumulate, *va.* tyru; carneddu; casglu;
 pentyru; cynnyrchu; sypio, dasyrnu;
 dygrynio; dasylu; curtio

Accumulation, *s.* tyriad, carneddiad; casgl-
 iad, pentyriad; cyflawnder; casgl; crug-
 iant; dygroniad; cynnyrchiad; dasyliad

Accumulative, *a.* pentyrol; crugol; dasyr-
 nol; athyrol

Accumulator, *s.* pentyrydd; casglwr; das-
 ydd; dasyrnydd

Accuracy, *s.* cywreindeb; cywreinrwydd;
 cywirdeb; cyweirdeb; iawnder, gofal;
 dichlynedd; manylwech, manyldeb

Accurate, *a.* cywrain, cywraint, cywir;
 gofalus; celfyddgar; manwl, dichlyn,
 manylaidd

Accurate, *va.* dichlynu; manylu

Very accurate, trachywrain,
 argywrain
 argywrain

Accurateness, *s.* cywreindeb, cywirdeb, cyw-
 reinrwydd; manylrwydd, dichlynedd

Accurse, *va.* mellthio, melldigo; rhegi,
 rhegu; esgymuno

Accursed, *pp.* mellthiedig, melldigedig;
 difenweddig; esgymunedig

Accusable, *a.* cyhuddadwy; achwynadwy;
 beïus, beïol; cyhuddol

Accusation, *s.* cyhuddol, achwyniad; ach-
 wyniaeth; achwyn, beïad

False accusation, camachwyn
 camachwyniad
 camgyhuddiad

Accusative, *a.* cyhuddol, achwynol; beïol;
 cyhuddiadol

Accuse, *va.* cyhuddo, beïo; achwyn; ath-
 rodi, enllibio

Accused, *pp.* cyhuddedig, beïedig

Accuser, *s.* cyhuddwr; achwynwr

Accustom, *va.* arfer, ymarfer, arferyd,
 cynnefino; ymgynnefino

Accustomable, *a.* arferol, defodol, gnodol,
 cynnefinol

Accustomably, *ad.* yn arferol, yn ddefodol,
 yn gynnefin

Accustomary, *a.* gnawd, darferol

Accustomed, *pp.* arferedig, defodol

Ace, *s.* as; sym, un; nodyn; syrnyd;
 rhonyn; mymryn; temyg

Acephala, *s.* annhenogion
 Acephalous, *a.* pengoll, diben
 Acerb, *a.* sur; sarug; gerwin; suraidd, chwiblaidd; egr: anaeddfed
 Acerbity, *s.* surni; sarugrwydd; chwerwedd; llymder; suredd, surder; chwibledd, chwiblni; gerwinder
 Acervate, *va.* carneddu, tyru; pentyr
 Acervation, *s.* pentyriad, carneddiad; tyriad
 Acescent, *a.* surlyd; chwiblaidd
 Acetometer, *s.* surgryfyr
 Acetose, } *a.* sur; egr; surog; chwiblog;
 Acetous, } surig
 Ache, *s.* poen; gofid; dolur; gloes; gwŷn; cur
 Ache, *vn.* poeni; gofidio; gwyniaw; gwynegu; gloesygu; gloesi
 Achieve, *va.* cyflawnu; gorphen
 Achiever, *s.* cyflawnwr; gorphenwr; gorchestwr; dybenwr
 Achievement, *s.* gorchestedd; gorchestiad; gorchestwaith; cywreinwaith; arfbais
 Aching, *s.* poeniad, curiad; gwynegiad
 Achromatic, *a.* diliw
 Acid, *a.* sur; egr; chwibl; chwigl; chwerw
 Acid, *s.* suryn

Carbonic acid	surulwin	{ sur creisin
Nitric acid		{ sur ulwin
Aqua-fortis	} surblorig	sur blorig
Phosphoric acid	surllorig	sur llosg
Muriatic acid	surhalig	sur halig
Sulphuric acid		
Oil of vitrol	} surufelig	sur ufelig
Acid of brimstone		
Tartaric acid	{ surcen	{ sur cenig
Oxalic acid	gwingen	sur gwingen
Gallic acid	suranig	sur suranig
Benzoic acid	surbustlig	sur bustlig
Fluoric acid	surchwerwig	sur chwerwig
Acetic acid	surysig	sur ysig
Citric acid	sursurig	sur surig
Prussic	surseraeron	sur seraeron
Hydrocyanic } acid	surglaswy	sur glaswy
Nitrous acid	surbloraidd	sur bloraidd
Pyroignous acid	surwydd	sur coed

Acidulous, *a.* suraidd, egraid
 Acidity, } *s.* surni; suredd; egredd; chwibl
 Acidity, } edd
 Acidness, } edd
 Acidula, *s.* suraig
 Acidulate, *va.* gosuro, suro; chwiblo
 Acidulated, *pp.* suredig; chwibledig
 Acknowledge, *va.* cydnabod; cyfaddef; cydnabyddu; addef
 Acknowledging, *a.* cydnabyddol; addefol
 Acknowledgment, *a.* cydnabyddiad, cydnabyddiaeth; cyfaddefiaeth
 Acme, *s.* uchrad; gorraddiad; goruchder
 Acolothist, *s.* isweinydd
 Acorn, *s.* mesen
 Acoustics, *s.* swniadaeth; seinddysg; seinidaeth; swnyddiaeth
 Acquaint, *va.* cynnefino; hysbysu; amlygu; ymarferu

Acquaintance, *s.* cydnabyddiaeth, cydnabod; adnabyddiaeth; cyfeillach; cynnefndra; ymarferiad

Mutual acquaintance, cyfwmwybod

Acquainted, *ppa.* adnabyddedig; adnabyddus; cydnabyddus; cynnefin
 Acquest, *s.* cyrhaeddiad; caffaeliad
 Acquiesce, *vn.* ymfoddloni; ymlonyddu; goddef; cydsynio; ymostwng
 Acquiescence, *s.* caniatâd; cydsyniad; goddefiad; ymostyngiad
 Acquirable, *a.* cyrhaeddadwy, ennilladwy; cyrhaeddol
 Acquire, *va.* cyrhaedd, cyrhaeddu; caffael; casglu; ceisio; ennill
 Acquirement, *s.* cyrhaeddiad; cyrhaeddiaeth; caffawd; caffaeliad
 Acquisition, *s.* caffaeliad; cyrhaeddiad; ennilliad; ychwanegiad; derbyniad
 Acquit, *va.* rhyddâu; gollwng; dieuogi; maddeu; cyfiawnâu
 Acquittal, *s.* rhyddâd; gollyngiad
 Acquittance, *s.* rhyddeb; talawd
 Acre, *s.* erw, cyfar, 4,840 lath ysgwar
 Acrid, *a.* sur, egrawg; ysol; cras; tostlym
 Acrimonious, *a.* llymsur; chwerwaidd; llymdost; saruglym
 Acrimoniousness, *s.* tostlymedd; chwerwder; tostlymrwydd
 Acrimony, } *s.* surni; llymdostedd; toster;
 Acuity, } llymder; arlymder; poethedd
 Acroamatic, }
 Acroamatical, } *a.* arddysgedigol
 Acronical, *a.* cyfategol
 Acrosire, *s.* cynflaguryn, eginyn
 Across, *ad.* ar draws, ar groes, yn groes
 Acrostic, *s.* penenwad
 Act, *s.* gweithred, gosodiad; cyfraith; gorchwyl; gwaith; praith; ffaith; goberiad
 A generous act, haelid
 Joint act
 Mutual act, } cyfwaith
 Act, *va.* gweithredu, goberu, gosodi; dynwared
 Action, *s.* gweithrediad; gorchwyliad; cynghaws; cwyn; dad; cadwaith; trafawd; tro
 Action at law, arhawl, cynghaws
 Actionable, *a.* dadleuadwy; holadwy
 Active, *a.* bywiog; gwisgi; gwneuthuro; cyflym; esgud; sionc; heini; chwai; chwyn; franc; froddus; fres; ffresg; gweithgar; blawdd; pablaidd; prysur; maredog
 Actively, *ad.* yn fywiog; yn heinif; yn froddus; yn gyflym
 Activeness, *s.* bywiogiad; froddiad

Activity, *s.* bywiogrwydd; cyflymder; chweieidd, chweider; heinifder; pabledd; prysurdeb
 Actor, *s.* gweithredwr; chwaraëwr, chwaraëydd
Actor-like form, gwedd chwerig
 Actress, *s.* chwaraëyddes; chwareuferch
 Actual, *a.* gweithredol; gwir, gwiriol, gwirioneddol; gweithiol
 Actually, *ad.* yn wir; yn wirioneddol, yn ddiâu; yn weithredol; mewn gwirionedd
 Actuary, *s.* arrestrydd, arrestrwr
 Actuate, *va.* cyfroi, cynhyrfu; gweithredu; bywiocâu, arialu
 Actuation, *s.* gweithrediad; gweithiad; gweithrediant
 Actuose, *a.* bywiog; gweithiog
 Acuate, *va.* darfinio; edlymu
 Acuity, *s.* awchiad; llymedd; tostedd
 Aculeate, *a.* pigog; colynog; llym
 Acumen, *s.* synwyr; deall; cyfrwysdra; ffeldra; blaenllym
 Acuminate, *va.* blaenfeinio; blaenhogi; blaenllymu; pigfeinio, penfinio
 Acumination, *s.* blaenhogiad; pigfinaid, penfinaid
 Acute, *a.* llym; awchus; awchlym; synwryol; ffel; deallus; craff; edlym; iddas; glew
 Acuteness, *s.* llymder; synwyrdeb; glewdyd; deallgarwch; awchusrwydd
 Adage, *s.* diareb; dihaereb; gwireb
 Adagial, *a.* diarebol, diheurolo
 Adagio, *a.* araraf
 Adamant, *s.* cellt
 Adamantine, *a.* celltaidd
 Adapt, *va.* cymhwyso, addasu; cyfaddasu; cymedroli
 Adaptability, *s.* cymhwysiaeth; addasiaeth
 Adaptation, *s.* cyfaddasiad
 Adaption, *s.* addasiad; cymhwysiad
 Adaunt, *va.* gordrechu; darostwng
 Adcorporate, *va.* cyfgorffoli, cyfgorffu
 Add, *va.* cysylltu; chwaneagu; cynnodi
 Addecimate, *va.* degymu; degu
 Addeem, *va.* parchu; dyfrïo; tybio; cyfrif
 Addendum, *s.* atddodiad; olddodiad
 Adder, *s.* gwiber; neidr
 Adder-stone, *s.* maen glain; maen magl
 Addible, *ppr.* chwaneagadwy; attodadwy; mwyadwy; cynnodadwy
 Addice, *s.* bwyellan, neddyf; bwyell gam
 Addict, *va.* ymroddi, ymroi
 Addicted, *ppa.* ymroddedig; chwannog; ymroddgar, ymrueddol
 Addiction, *s.* ymroddiad; chwannogrwydd
 Addictedness, *s.* tueddrrwydd; tueddfrydiad
 Additament, *s.* ychwanegiad

Addition, *s.* ychwanegiad; mwyâd; cysylltiad; attodiaeth; attodiad; mal rheol mewn rhiifyddiaeth, cynnodiaeth
 Additional, *a.* ychwanegol; cynnodol
 Addle, *a.* gwag; coeg, clwc; gorllyd
 Addleheaded, } *a.* penwan; fflor; hurt; pen-
 Adlepatad, } blydd; penglwc
 Address, *s.* cyfarwyddiad; cyfeiriad; medrusrwydd; cyfarchiad; cyflwyniad; erfyniad
 Address, *va.* cyfeirio; cyfarwyddo, ymosod; cyflwyno
 Addresser, *s.* cyfarchwr; anerchwr; cyfeiriwr; cyfarchydd
 Adduce, *va.* tynu; casglu
 Adducent, *a.* llwryddol
 Addulce, *va.* pereiddio; melysu
 Ademption, *s.* diddymiad; difeddianniad; difuddiad; toliad, toliant; coll
 Aden, *s.* chwaren, rhid
 Adenology, *s.* chwareneg, rhidioneg, rhidionaeth
 Adephtagia, *s.* y wanc
 Adept, *s.* hyfedrydd; celfyddwr; medrusiad; hyddysgiad
 Adequate, *a.* cyfartal; cystal; cymesur, cyfaddas
 Adequately, *ad.* yn gyfartal; yn gystal; yn gyfaddas; yn gymesur
 Adequateness, *s.* cyfartalgch; cyfartaledd; cymedredd; cymesuredd; cyfaddasrwydd
 Adhere, *va.* ymlynu; glynu; dylynu
 Adherence, *s.* ymlyniad; dyfalwch; diysgogrwydd; diysgogiad; darlyniad; diwyd
 Adherent, *s.* arddyllynwr, ymlynwr, canlynwr; glynwr
 Adherent, *a.* ymlynol, glynol, dyludol
 Adherents, *s.* ymlynwyr, dylynwyr; pleidwyr; canlynwyr
 Adherer, *s.* arlynwr; canlynwr; pleidiwr; ymlynwr, ymlynnydd; pleidydd
 Adhesion, *s.* ymlyniad; glyniad; pleidiad; ymgysylltiad; dyludiad; dylyniad; cai
 Adhesive, *a.* ymlynol; dyludol; gludol
 Adhibit, *va.* defnyddio; arferu; cymhwyso
 Adhibition, *s.* defnyddiad; arferiad
 Adjacency, *s.* agosrwydd; wng
 Adjacent, *a.* cyfagos; cyffiniol; gerllaw
 Adiaiphorous, *a.* amhleidiog
 Adject, *va.* chwaneagu, cysylltu; bwrw
 Adjection, *s.* ychwanegiad; cysylltiad
 Adjective, *a.* ansoddair; enw gwan
 Adieu, *ad.* yn wych; yn iach, yn Nuw
 Adjoin, *va.* cysylltu, cydio; chwaneagu; uno, unoli, cynghydio
 Adjoin, *vn.* gorwedd, ymorphwys, bod yn ymyl, ymagosâu

Adjoining, *ppr.* cywng; wrth, nesaf; yn agos
 Adjourn, *va.* addoedi; oedi; gohirio
 Adjournment, *s.* addoediad; gohiriad; oediad
 Adipous, *a.* bras; ireiddlyd
 Adipsia, *s.* disychad
 Adit, *s.* cuddryd
 Adjudge, *va.* dyfarnu; dedfrydu
 Adjudication, *s.* dyfarniad; dedfrydiad
 Adjugate, *va.* ieuo; unoli
 Adjument, *s.* cymhorth; cynnorthwywr;
 porth
 Adjunct, *s.* arddawd, arymsawdd; darym-
 sawdd; astyr
 Adjunct, *a.* cysylltol, dargydiol
 Adjunction, *s.* arymsoddiad, darymsoddiad;
 dargydiad; cyficiaeth; cyfuniad; cydiad;
 cysylltiad
 Adjunctive, *a.* darymsoddol; arymsoddol
 Adjuration, *s.* tyngediad; creiriad; tyngad
 Adjure, *va.* tyngedu; tyngu; creirâu
 Adjust, *va.* cymhwyso, cyfartalu; trefnu;
 iawnu, cymesuro
 Adjuster, *s.* cyfartalwr, cyfartalydd; cyson-
 wr; arddwyad; cymesurydd
 Adjustment, *s.* cymhwysiad, cymedrolaeth;
 addasiad; trefniad; cyweiriad; gwastatâd
 Adjutant, *s.* isgadben
 Adjute, *va.* cynnorthwyo, helpu, cymhorthi
 Adjutor, *s.* cynnorthwywr, helpwr
 Adlegation, *s.* cydgasgliad; cydbentyriad;
 cydgorfforiad; cydgymhwysiad
 Ad-libitum, *s.* dyryddyd
 Admeasurement, *s.* adfesuriad
 Administer, *va.* arweini, cymuno; gweini,
 gweinyddu, gweinidogaethu
 Administration, *s.* gweinyddiaeth, gwein-
 yddiad, gweinidogaethiad; llywiadaeth
 Administrative, *a.* gweinidogaethol
 Administrator, *s.* gweinyddwr, gweinydd
 Administratrix, *s.* gweinyddes, gweinidoges
 Admirable, *a.* rhyfeddol; aruthr; uthr;
 uthrol; eres
 Admiral, *s.* llyngesydd, llyngesawr, llyng-
 esur, llyngeswr
 Admiralship, *s.* llyngesiadaeth
 Admiralty, *s.* morlys; morlywiaeth
 Admiration, *s.* rhyfeddiad; aruthredd; gor-
 hoffer; aruthriad
 The mark of admiration, (!) rhyfeddeb
 Admire, *va.* rhyfeddu; hoffi; mawrygu
 Admirer, *s.* rhyfeddwr; hoffwr; serchwr;
 mawrygwr; carwr
 Admissible, *ppra.* caniatâol; derbyniol; der-
 byniadwy; goddefadwy; cynnwysadwy
 Admission, *s.* derbyniad; goddefiad

Admission fee, talweliad
 Free admission, trwyddiad

Admit, *va.* caniatáu, derbyn; goddef
 Admittance, *s.* trwyddyd; derbyniad; add-
 efiad; cynnwys; goddefiad
 Admix, *va.* cymysgu
 Admixture, *s.* cymysgiad; cydgymysgedd
 Admonish, *va.* rhybuddio; cyngkori, cer-
 yddu; adgofio; annog
 Admonisher, *s.* rhybuddiwr; cyngkorwr;
 annogwr
 Admonition, *s.* rhybuddiad; ceryddiad; an-
 nogiad; annogaeth
 Admonitor, *s.* annogaethwr; ceryddwr
 Admonitory, *a.* rhybuddiol; annogol
 Adnata, *s.* yngdwf; gudwf
 Ado, *s.* traferth, cynhwrf
 Adolescence, *s.* tirfoed, ieuentyd
 Adolescent, *a.* mebin; tyfol; tirfoedol
 Adopt, *va.* mabwyso; dewis, ethol
 Adopted son, *s.* mabaill; mabwysyn
 Adoption, *s.* mabwysiad; dewisiad; etholiad
 Adoptive, *a.* mabwysol; dewisol; mabwys-
 iadol
 Adorable, *ppr.* addoladwy; parchadwy;
 parchedig, golychadwy
 Adorableness, *s.* molusedd
 Adoration, *s.* addoliad, addoliant; gweddi;
 parch; anrhydedd; iolaeth; moliand;
 gwolwch; ermygiad
 Adore, *va.* addoli, ioli, moli, moliannu;
 mawrâu
 Adorn, *s.* addurn
 Adorn, *va.* addurno; tegeiddio; tegu; eir-
 ianu; tegychu; gwychu; harddu; trwsio;
 twtio; cymhenu
 Adorning, *s.* addurniad; harddiad
 Adornment, *s.* tegeiddiad; eirianiad
 Adown, *ad.* i waered, i lawr
 Adrift, *ad.* yn rydd; yn benrydd; ar ddwfr;
 i ffwrdd
 Adroit, *a.* hylaw; hwylus; dehöig; hy-
 fedr; medrus; celfydd
 Adroitness, *s.* deheurwydd; medrusrwydd
 Adry, *a.* sychol; sychedig
 Adscititious, *a.* anmhriodol
 Advance, *s.* traw, trawf; cyndal
 Advance, *va.* trawu, trawfu; cyndalu;
 cychwyn; rhacio; derchafu
 Advancement, *s.* trawaeth; rhaciant; cod-
 iad, derchafiant; derchafedd; derchafiad;
 derchafiaeth; ychwanegiad
 Advancer, *s.* trawiadur; derchafydd, derch-
 afwr; derchafedydd
 Advantage, *s.* budd; elw; mael; lles;
 buddiant; enmill; arles; goruchafiaeth;
 mantais; maeliant

Mutual advantage, cyfles
 General advantage, cyfantais

Advantage, *va.* llesâu, manteisio; llesu; arlesu; elwa, maela

Advantageous, *a.* buddiol; llesol, arlesol; ennillgar; manteisiol; hyfael

Very advantageous, gorfuddiol

Advene, *vn.* dynesu; dyfod

Advenient, *a.* arddodol; achwanegol

Advent, *s.* dawediad; y mis cyn Nadolig

Adventitious, *a.* damweiniol; chwaenol; dygwyddol; achlysurol

Adventive, *a.* damchweiniol

Adventry, *s.* anturiaeth, arlyfasiad, arfeiddiad

Adventual, *a.* dawediadol

Adventure, *s.* antur; anturiaeth, dygwydd; enbydaeth; enbydwaith

Adventure, *va.* anturio; beiddio; arfeiddio, arlyfasu, llyfasu

Adventurer, *s.* anturiwr, ceisiedydd; llyfaswr; arfeiddiwr

Adventuresome, *a.* öon, öofn; dibryder; anturiol; hyfaidd

Adventurous, *a.* anturiol; hyf; arfeiddiol; arlyfasol; llyfasol

Adverb, *s.* gorair

Adverbial, *a.* goreiriol

Adversable, *pp.* gwrthadwy; gwrthwynebadwy

Adversaria, *s.* nodlyfr

Adversary, *s.* gelyn, gwrthwynebwyr, gwrthblaid; esgar, esgarant; sathan

Adversary, *a.* gwrthbleidiol; esgarol

Adversative, *a.* gwrthol; gwrtheiddiol

Adverse, *a.* gwrthwyneb, gwrthwynebus; croes; cythrol, gelynlol, rhagus; adfydig; echwith; traws; gwrth

Adverseness, *s.* tralod, trawsder, trawsineb; croesineb, croesder

Adversity, *s.* adfyd; drygfyd; cyni; aflwyddiant, croesder

Advert, *va.* ystyried, ystyrio

Advertence, *s.* ystyriad, ystyriaeth, sylwad

Advertent, *a.* ystyriol; gofalus; darbodol; dyfal, darbodus

Advertise, *va.* hysbysu, cyhoeddi; amlygu; mynegu

Advertisement, *s.* hysbysiad, hysbyseb; cyhoeddiad; mynegiad

Advertiser, *s.* hysbyswr; cyhoeddwr

Advice, *s.* cynghor; addysg; hysbysiad; mynegiad; newydd; hanes

Advigilate, *va.* arwilio

Advisable, *a.* cynghorol; cymhwys; call

Advise, *va.* cynghori; annog

To advise to the contrary, gwrthgyngori

Advisedly, *ad.* yn bywylllog; yn gymhwys

Advisedness, *s.* cynghoriad; cynghoriant

Adviser, *s.* cynghorwr; annogwr; cynghor-ydd; cymhwyswr

Adulation, *s.* truthiad; rhithfoliant, truthiaith; gweniaith, truth

Adulator, *s.* truthiwr; truthyn; rhithfolwr, gwenieithwr

Adulatory, *a.* truthol; gwenieithus; rhithfolus; gwenieithgar

Adulatrix, *s.* truthanes, gwenieithes

Adult, *s.* oedog, hewynwr

Adulthood, *s.* oedogrwydd; hewynrwydd

Adulterant, *s.* llygriadur, godinebwyr; godinwr; ymdrythyllwr

Adulterate, *a.* godinebus, godinus; llygraid

Adulterate, *va.* llygru; gwaethygu; cymysgu

Adulterated, *ppa.* halogedig; llygredig; cymysgedig; godinol

Adulteration, *s.* llygriad; cymysgiad; gwaethygiad; llygrawd

Adulterer, *s.* godinwr; llygrwr; gwaethygrwr

Adulteress, *s.* godinebes, godines, godinebwraig

Adulterous, *a.* godinol, godinebol; godinus; puteinaidd

Adultery, *s.* godineb; puteindra

To commit adultery, godinebu, godino

Adumbrant, *a.* dargysgodol; dygysgodol

Adumbrate, *va.* cysgodi, dygysgodi, dargysgodi; braslunio; cynllunio

Adumbration, *s.* dargysgodiad; dygysgodiad; brasluniad; cynlluniad

Adunation, *s.* uniad; dargydiad, duniant

Aduncy, *s.* camedd, camder; gwyredd; gwyrni, osgöedd

Advocacy, *s.* dadiadaeth

Advocate, *s.* dadleuwr; arddadlwr; amddiffynwr; eiriolwr; dadleuawr

Advocateship, *s.* dadlyddiaeth, dadlwriaeth

Advocatess, *s.* dadlyddes

Advocation, *s.* arddadlaeth, dadleuaeth

Advocation, *s.* atehediad, atehediad

Advolution, *s.* atdreigliad, atroliad

Advow, *va.* haeru, gwirio

Advowee, *s.* personhawlr

Advowson, *s.* personholiaeth

Advoutry, *s.* godineb

Adustible, *ppa.* llosgadwy, hylosg

Adustion, *s.* llosgiad; deifiad; golosgiad; goddeithiad; ulweiddiad

Adze, *s.* neddyf, bwyellan

Aerial, *a.* awyrol, awyraidd; wybrol

Aerie, *s.* nythadarwanc

Aeriform, *a.* awyratdd

Aerify, *v.* awyro

Aerology, *s.* awyreaeth; wybraeth; awyreg

Aerologist, *s.* wybrwr; awyrydd

Aeromancy, *s.* awyrgoel
 Aerometer, *s.* awyryl, awyrydwr; ageriadyr
 Aerometry, *s.* awyriadaeth; awyrfeidraeth;
 ageriadaeth
 Aeronaut, *s.* awyriadyr
 Aerophobia, *s.* awyrswyd
 Aerostatic, *a.* awsafol
 Aerostatics, *s.* awyrbwysiaeth
 Aeroscopy, *s.* awsylwad
 Aerostation, *s.* awsafiaeth
 Aestuary, *a.* morryd, culfor
 Aetherial, *a.* awyroidd
 Afar, *ad.* pell, hirbell
 Afeard, *a.* brawychus; ofnus
 Affability, *s.* mwyrder; cuedd; cymodlon-
 edd; tirionwch; mwyrddrwydd
 Affable, *a.* mwyn; cu; hynaws, cymaws;
 mwynaidd
 Affair, *s.* gorchwyl; gwaith; neges; helynt;
 masnach; peth; mater; achos
 State affairs, gorchwylion gwlad
 A notable affair, hynodiant, hynodwaith
 Affect, *va.* cyffroi; affeithio; serchu; dar-
 iasu; ffuantu, rithio
 Affection, *s.* arddangosiad; mursendod;
 rhyddillynedd; serchiant; arguedd
 Affected, *ppa.* cyffröedig; cynhyrfedig;
 tueddedig; cyffröawl; anwydol; blinderog
 To be affected, synu; serchu
 Affecter, }
 Affector, } *s.* ffuantwr
 Affecting, *a.* cyffröus; serchiadus; effeith-
 iol; rithgar; cynhyrfol; anwydaidd;
 anwydus; ffuantus
 Affection, *s.* serch, serchiant, cariad;
 affaith, affeithiad; anwylwch, hoffder,
 hoffedd; meddylfryd; enddwll
 Mutual affection, cydserch
 Affection of the liver, euad
 Natural affection, hygaredd
 Affectionate, *a.* serchaidd, serchol, cariad-
 us; cueddus, cueddol; dyhewyd
 Affectionateness, *s.* serchiad, cariadwch,
 sercheiddrwydd, cueddiant; dyhewyd-
 iant
 Affective, *a.* cyffröus, cynhyrfus; dyhe-
 wydus; caredigol, cueddus
 Affectuoso, *a.* tyner
 Affiance, *s.* ymddiriad; hyder; goglund;
 ymddybyniad; cred; dyweddiad
 Affiance, *va.* dyweddiad; ymddiriad; credu
 Affidation, *s.* cyfammodiad
 Affidature, *s.* cyfammodiant
 Affidavit, *s.* testlw, llw
 Affiliation, *s.* mabwysiad
 Affined, *ppa.* cunedig; perthynol, per-
 thynedig; trasedig

Affinity, *s.* cun; tras, cyfathrach; cystlwn,
 cystlyniad; perthynas, tebygoliaeth
 Affirm, *va.* cadarnâu; gwirio; dyhaeru,
 dyheuro; taeru
 Affirmable, *ppra.* honadwy, taeradwy, haer-
 iadol
 Affirmance, *s.* honiad, honawd; taeriad
 Affirmant, *s.* dyheurwr, honiadwr; cadarn-
 äwr; dyheurydd
 Affirmation, *s.* honiad, haeriad; cadarnâd;
 dyhaeriad, dyheuriad, gwiriad
 Affirmative, *a.* cadarnäol, dyhaerol; haer-
 iannol; honawl, honiadol
 Affirmer, *s.* gwiriwr, gwiriadwr, dyhaerydd
 Affix, *va.* cysodi, gosodi; cydio, cysylltu;
 uno; cynghydio
 Affix, *s.* cysod; gosod; gosodiad
 Affixion, *s.* cysodiad
 Affliation, *s.* chwythar
 Afflict, *va.* cystuddio; gofidio, trallodi;
 drygu; cnifio, cystegu; gorthrymu; codd
 Afflicted, *ppa.* cystuddiedig, nychedig;
 gorneiliog; coddus; cystuddiol
 Afflictedness, *s.* trallod, gofid; cystudd
 Afflicter, *s.* cystuddiwr; trallodwr; gofid-
 iwr; cythrudwr; cnifwr
 Affliction, *s.* cystudd; trallod; cur; cysteg;
 cystuddiant; gofid; cyni; gorthrymder
 Afflictive, *a.* cystuddiol; trallodus; gofidus;
 gofidiol
 Affluence, *s.* llawndyd, llawnder, digonedd;
 amlder; cyfoeth; helaethrwydd; digon-
 oldeb; rheufedd; anlloedd
 Affluent, *a.* helaethlawn; cyfoethog; golud-
 og; anlloeddog; gorllawn
 Afflux, *s.* llifeiriad; gorlenwad
 Afford, *va.* rhoddi; gweini; gallu; fforddio
 Afforest, *va.* prysori; fforestu
 Afforestation, *s.* prysoriad; fforestiad
 Affranchise, *va.* breinio, rhyddfrenio, brein-
 ioli; rhyddâu
 Affranchisement, *s.* rhyddfreniad, brein-
 ioliad
 Affray, *s.* cynhen, ymladd; terfysg; ffrwgwd,
 ymryson; anrafael; amrysoniad
 Affriction, *s.* rhathiad; rhwbiad
 Affright, *s.* dychryn, braw, ofn; echryd
 Affright, *va.* dychrynu; brawychu, orni;
 bwbachu; arswydo
 Affrightment, *s.* dychryndod; ornedd; ar-
 swyd
 Affront, *va.* sarâu, amharchu; dibarchu,
 difrio; anfrío; digio
 Affront, *va.* sarâd, amharch, anfri
 Affronted, *pp.* amharchedig; digiedig
 Affrontier, *s.* sarâdydd; difriwr, amharch-
 wr, argodwr

- Afrontive, *a.* saräus, anmharchus
 Affusion, *s.* arllwysiad; ardywalltiad
 Affy, *va.* dyweddio; cyfathrachu
 Afloat, *ad.* ar nawf; ar led; yn rhydd
 Afoot, *ad.* ar draed; ar droed
 Afore, *pre.* cyn; rhaig; o flaen
 Afore, *ad.* o'r blaen; ers talm
 Aforegoing, *pa.* blaenorol
 Aforehand, *ad.* yn mlaen llaw
 Aforenamed, *pp.* enwedig
 Aforesaid, *pp.* dywededig; crybwylledig, soniedig
 Aforetime, *ad.* cynt, yn gynt; o'r blaen
 Afraid, *a.* ofnus; brawychus
 Afresh, *ad.* o newydd
 Afront, *ad.* cyferbyn; o flaen
 Aft, *ad.* yn ôl
 After, *preud.* gwedi, wedi; yna
 After all, hagen
 Afteract, *s.* olweithred, ailweithiad
 Afterage, *s.* oloedran, oloesiad
 Afterbirth, *s.* adysgar, y brych
 Afterclap, *s.* olglap; ailglap; ailwrst; ail-ddyrnod
 Aftercrop, *s.* adladd; adgnwd, ailgnwd
 Afterdate, *s.* olddyddiad
 Aftermath, *s.* adwair
 Afternoon, *s.* pyrnawn; echwydd
 Afterpains, *s.* ailboenau
 Afterpiece, *s.* olchwar; ailchwar, atchwar
 Afterstorm, *s.* olgyrhynt, olgwithwn, oldymestl; olffroch
 Afterthought, *s.* ailfeddwl, adfeddyliad
 Afterwards, *ad.* gwedi hyn
 Wilt thou come there afterwards? a ddoi di yno wedi
 Again, *ad.* etto, eilwaith, eilchwyl; trachefn; o newydd
 Against, *pre.* erbyn, cyferbyn; rhag, gwrth; cyfer, gogyfer
 Over against, erbyn
 To go against, rhagodi, erbynu
 Agalactia, *s.* llaethball
 Agape, *ad.* yn safurwth
 Agaric, *s.* madarch; callod, madalch; bwyd y barcud
 Agast, *a.* syn; syfrdan; pendronol
 Aghast, *a.* syfrdan, brawychus
 Agate, *s.* gemfaen, emfaen
 Age, *s.* oed, oedran; oes, einioes, hoed; hen, henaint; cenedlaeth; to: hawg: awd
 Old age, henaint
 Early age, cynfebyd, boreuoos
 Decline of age, methoed, henoed
 Short age, beroes
 An after age, tragoes
 Extreme age, gorhenaint, rhyoed
 Primitive age, prifoed, prifoes
 The age of the stag, hawg yr hydd
 Long age, hiroed, hiroes
- Aged, *a.* hen; oedranus; henain, oesog; oediog, hirhoedlog
 Extremely aged, tr.hen
 Agedness, *s.* henaint, hendra, hender, heneiddrwydd, hypedd
 Agency, *s.* prwy, prwyaeth
 Agent, *s.* prwyad, prwywr; achos, peiriad
 Agentship, *s.* dirprwyaeth; peiriadaeth
 Ageusia, *s.* chwaethball
 Aggeneration, *s.* allgorffiad
 Aggerate, *va.* pentyru
 Aggerose, *a.* pentyrain
 Agglomerate, *va.* pellenu; sypio, ymsypio; cylymu
 Agglomeration, *s.* crugiad; pentyriad
 Agglutinate, *va.* ysgrolingo, cyflynu
 Agglutination, *s.* cyflyniad
 Aggrandize, *va.* mawrygu; anrhydeddu; uchau; derchafu; mawrau
 Aggrandizement, *s.* mawrygiad; anrhydeddiad; derchafiad; mawrad; ucheliant; uchafiant
 Aggrandizor, *s.* derchafydd, derchafiedydd; uchafwr; mawrygwr
 Aggravate, *va.* mwyâu; gwaethygu; ymherio; trymâu
 Aggravating, *a.* trymäol; cyffröawl; gwaethybol; beiadol
 Aggravation, *s.* adgyffröad; ychwanegiad; trymâd, beiad; ymherfiad
 Aggregate, *va.* casglu, cynnull; gwraddu; pynio, cynghludo
 Aggregate, *a.* cyngreöol
 Aggregate, *s.* cyngre, crynöd; gwradd; dargynnull; twr; cynghyd
 Aggregation, *s.* cyngreäad, casgliad; cynnulliad, gréal, cynnulliaeth; cynghydiad
 Aggress, *va.* cynhenu
 Aggression, *s.* cynhen, cynheniad; rhuthr; cyrch; ymosodiad
 Aggressor, *s.* cynhenwr; gwrthblaid
 Aggravance, *s.* gofid; gormes; poen; alaeth; tristwch; dygnedd; tostedd
 Aggrieve, *va.* blino; gofidio; gormesu; dygoddi, dygnu
 Agile, *a.* ystwyth; gwaig; esgud
 Agility, *s.* bywiogrwydd; arhoewedd; hydwythedd; ffroddiant; cyflymdra
 Agio, *s.* rhyngwerth
 Agist, *va.* poriadu
 Agistment, *s.* poriadaeth, porfelaeth
 Agistor, *s.* poriadwr, porfelwr
 Agistable, *ppra.* cyffröadwy; cynhyrfadwy; chwyfadwy
 Agitate, *va.* cynhyrfu; cyffroi; cythruddo; aflonyddu; cysgogi; chwyfo; erchrynu
 ergrdydu; ffroddio; rhynio

Agitated, *ppa.* cyffröedig, cynhyrfedig; ffrawdd, ffroddus

Agitation, *s.* cynhyrfiad; cyffröad; erchryniad; cythruddiad; ergrydiad; chwyfiad; ysgydwad; rhyniad

Great agitation, argyffröad; rhÿar

A slight degree of agitation, gogyffro, gosgyffro

Extreme agitation, gorgyffro, gorgryd

Agitator, *s.* cyffröwr, cynhyrfwr, cyffröydd; cynhyrfydd; cynhyrfiedydd; chwyfwr; ergrynwr; cyffröadur

Aglet, *s.* pwyntel; diblyn

Agnail, *s.* ewinor; ewinwasg; oddfyn

Agnation, *s.* tattras

Agnition, *s.* cydnabyddiaeth

Agnize, *va.* cydnabyddu

Agnominate, *va.* argyfenwi; cyfenwi

Agnomination, *s.* argyfenwad; cyfenwad

Ago, *ad.* cyn hyn, ers tro

Agog, *ad.* yn drachwantus, yn awyddus

Agone, *ad.* cyn hyn, yn gynt

Agonize, *va.* dirboeni; gofidio

Agonist, *s.* gofidwr; ymdrechwr, rhyswr

Agony, *s.* gloes, gwaew, ing; ingder, dirboen; gofid; poen

Agrarian, *a.* tirol; tiriogol

Agree, *va.* cytuno; ammodi; cymodi; cydfeddwl; heddychu; cyfateb

To agree with, dygymod

Agreeable, *a.* boddäol; cymodlawn; cyfatebol; cyfodd; hyfryd; esmwyth; diddan, cyson

Agreeableness, *s.* boddlonrwydd; addasrwydd; hyfrydwch, cymodiad

Agreeably, *ad.* yn gyson, wrth fodd, yn addas, yn gyfatebol; yn gyfaddas

Agreement, *s.* cytundeb, ammodiad; cyfatebiad; cysondeb, cysoniad; cydfodd

Agrestic, *a.* gwladaidd, gwledig; drelaidd

Agricolation, *s.* amaethiad, tirdriniaeth, aredd; diwylliad

Agricultural, *a.* amaethol

Agriculture, *s.* amaethiaeth; arddwriaeth; amaeth; aredd

Agriculturism, *s.* amaethiad

Agriculturist, *s.* amaethwr, amaethydd; areddwr

Aground, *ad.* ar lawr; ar dir

Ague, *s.* tairth, y cryd

Ague fit, dirgryniad, echryniad, crynfa y cryd

Quotidian ague, cryd peunyddiol

Tertian ague, cryd tridiau; galldwymyn

Aguise, *s.* gwisg; addurn

Aguise, *va.* gwisgo; addurno

Aguish, *a.* crydaidd, crydol; crynol

Ah! *int.* O! och! wb! aha!

Ah me, ocha fi, ochfi!

Aha! *int.* wfit! ffei! gwarth

Ahead, *ad.* yn mlaen, o flaen

Aid, *s.* cymhorth; porth; help; nerth; cynnorthwy; cynnorthwyad

Mutual aid, cymhorth, cydborth

cynbill, cyffrwy

cynghweiniant

Slight aid, gosborth, goborth

Aid, *va.* cynnorthwyo; helpu; nerthu; porthi; cymhorthi

Aidant, *a.* cynnorthwyol; porthol; cymhorthol; cyfroddol

Aide-de-camp, *s.* gogadfridog

Aider, *s.* cynnorthwywr; cymhorthwr

Aidless, *a.* digymhorth; diblaidd; diymgeledd; angenus

Aigre, *s.* gorlanw

Aigrit, *s.* garan; crëyr

Ail, *va.* dolurio; poeni; gofidio

Ail, *s.* poen; clefyd; gofid

Ailing, *a.* dolurio; clefydchlyd; clwyfus; afiach; afiachus

Ailment, *s.* dolur; cystudd; afiechyd, anafod; clefwch

Aim, *s.* amcan; nod; cyfeiriad; godde

Aim, *va.* annelu; cyfeirio; ceisio

Aimer, *s.* annelwr

Aimless, *a.* diannell

Air, *s.* awyr; awel; wybren

Air vessel, awyryll, awyryn

Noxious, or } drygwynt, drygsawr

Noxious air, }

To take the fresh air, lleiswyr, lleiswyr

Current of air, aweliad

Pure air, cysewyr

Air, *va.* awyro

Air, *s.* (in music) dygan

Airballoon, *s.* awyren; awyrell

Airbladder, *s.* awyrgod

Airbuilt, *pa.* diseiliedig; disail; ffugiol

Airhole, *s.* ffynel, ffynell

Airiness, *s.* awyrywch

Airless, *a.* diawyr

Airgun, *s.* awyryn

Airling, *s.* coegyn; ysgentyn

Airpoise, *s.* awyriadyr

Airpump, *s.* penwagyr; awsgunyr

Airs, *spl.* awelon

Airy, *a.* awyrol; awelog; ysgafn; disylwedd

Aisle, *s.* aggor

Ait, *s.* ynysen

Ake, *s.* poen; gwyniad; gofid

Akin, *ad.* yn perthyn; yn debyg

To be akin, deiryd

Alabaster, *s.* mynorglai

Alackaday! *int.* och fi! gwae fi!

Alacrity, *s.* bywiogrwydd; hawnt

Alamode, *ad.* yn arferol

Aland, *ad.* ar dir; ar y lan; i dir
 Alarm, *s.* llarwm; alarwm
 Alarm, *va.* brawychu; alarmu
 Alarmbell, *s.* alarmgloch
 Alarming, *a.* alarmus; arswydd
 Alarmist, *s.* brawychwr; alarmydd
 Alas! *int.* och! gwae! ow! O!
 Alate, *ad.* yn ddiweddar; yn hwyr
 Alb, *s.* offerenwisg
 Albeit, *ad.* er; er hyny; beth bynag
 Albion, *s.* hen enw Prydain
 Albugineous, *a.* gwynwyaidd
 Album, *s.* cofyr
 Alchemist, *s.* ffugfferyll
 Alchymy, *s.* ffugfferylliaeth
 Alcohol, *s.* gwirf; meddwin
 Alcometer, *s.* gwirfadyr
 Alcoran, *s.* credonyr, llyfr y Mahomet, bibl
 y Tyrciaid
 Alcove, *s.* mwdgell
 Alder, *s.* gwernen: *pl.* gwern
 Aldergrove, *s.* gwernwig; gwernle
 Alderman, *s.* henadur
 Aldermanlike, *a.* henaduraidd
 Aldern, *a.* gwernaidd
 Ale, *s.* cwrw
 Ale-brewer, *s.* cyrfydd; darllawydd, dar-
 lläwr
 Alegar, *s.* surgwrw, cwrw sur
 Alehouse, *s.* diody, cyrffy
 Alehouse-keeper, *s.* tafarnwr; cyrfiadur
 Alembic, *s.* dystyllyr
 Alert, *a.* hoew, bywiog; heini, gweisgi;
 ffraw, chwai, diflin
 Alertness, *s.* hoewedd; hoewder; bywiog-
 rwydd; hoewdeb
 Alertly, *ad.* yn hoew; yn heini
 Alewife, *s.* cwrwes
 Alelujah, *s.* aleliwia; mawl i Jehofa
 Alexanders, *s.* dulys
 Alexipharmic, *s.* gwenwyndarf
 Alexiteric, *s.* gwenwynladd
 Algebra, *s.* alsoddeg; alsawdd
 Algid, *a.* oerllyd; fferlyd
 Algebraical, *a.* alsoddegol; alsoddol
 Algebraist, *s.* alsoddegwr; alsoddwr
 Algidity, *s.* oerni, oerder
 Algidness, *s.* annwydedd, rhyndod
 Algorithm, *s.* rhifseiliaeth
 Algorithm, *s.* rhifseiliadaeth
 Algose, *a.* aroerawl
 Alias, *ad.* neu; yn amgen; os amgen
 Alibi, *s.* asswyn, esswyn; allwydd
 Aliable, *a.* maethus; hyfaeth
 Alien, *s.* alltud; estron; dyeithryn; all-
 wladwr

An alien born, alltud cenedlog

Alien, *va.* allu, estroni; trosi; alltudio
 Alien, *a.* estronol, dyeithr
 Alienable, *ppra.* estronadwy, dyeithradwy,
 dyeithrol
 Alienate, *va.* dyeithro; alltudio; arallu;
 trosi; trosglwyddo; estroni
 Alienate, *s.* allwlad, alltud; estron
 Alienation, *s.* estroniad; dyeithriad; ar-
 alliad, trosglwyddiad
 Aligerous, *a.* edenog
 Alike, *vn.* disgyn
 Alike, *ad.* yn gyfelyb; yn gymath; yn
 unddull; yn debyg
 Somewhat alike, gogyfal, godebyg
 Aliment, *s.* maeth; lluniaeth; gosmaeth
 Alimential, *a.* maethol; magwriaethol
 Alimony, *s.* esmaeth
 Alimionious, *a.* gormaethol
 Alimentary, *a.* moethus; ymborthol
 Alimentation, *s.* gosmeithiad; maethiad
 Aliquant number, *s.* cydrifyn
 Aliquot part, *s.* cydrif: *pl.* cydrifion
 Alish, *a.* cwrwaidd
 Aliture, *s.* maeth; meithriniaeth; magwr-
 aeth; ymborth; cynnalïaeth
 Alive, *a.* byw, bywiol; bywiogaidd
 Alive, *ad.* yn fyw; yn fywiol
 Half alive, lledfyw; breiddfyw
 Alkahest, *s.* ardrwyth
 Alkalescent, *a.* llyshalaidd
 Alkali, *s.* llyshal; gwrthsur
 Volatile alkali, hedllyshal
 Alkaline, *a.* llyshalin
 Alkalization, *s.* llyshaliad
 Alkanet, *s.* llysiu y gwrid
 All, *a.* oll, holl; pawb; cwbl; cydol
 All the day long, trwy gydol y dydd
 Allabout, *ad.* obobtu, ar led, ar wasgar
 Allalone, *ad.* wrth ei hun; yn unig
 Allalong, *ad.* o hyd; yn baräus
 Allay, *s.* esmwythâd, tyneriad
 Allaying, *s.* tyneriad, esmwythâd
 Allay, *va.* llinaru; esmwythâu; llonyddu;
 tawelu; dylofi; tymeru
 Allayer, *s.* llinarydd, esmwythwr; tawel-
 ydd; tymerydd; tynerwr
 Allayment, *s.* esmwythiad, esmwythawd;
 llonyddiad; tymeriad
 Allect, *va.* denu, lithio
 Allconsuming, *a.* ollddifol; hollysol, ollysol
 Allectation, *s.* deniad, lithiad
 Allective, *a.* denol, llithiol; hudol, lith-
 iannol
 Allegation, *s.* honiad; haeriad; gwiriad;
 tystiolaeth
 Allege, *va.* datgan, haeru, gwirio, hõni;
 taeru

Allegement, *s.* dyhaeriad; ymthoniad
 Allegiance, *s.* llywoddyd
 Oath of allegiance, llywodlw
 Allegiant, *a.* teyrngar
 Allegorical, *a.* arallegol, allegol; cyfelybol; damegol
 Allegorize, *va.* arallegu; allegu; damegu
 Allegorist, *s.* arallegwr; cyfelybwr
 Allegoriser, *s.* allegydd; damegwr
 Allegory, *s.* aralleg, alleg; allegiad; cyfelybiaeth
 Allegro, *a.* (in music) bywiog
 Alleviate, *va.* ysgafnâu; esmwytho; llinaru; llonyddu
 Alleviation, *s.* ysgafnâd; esmwythâd
 Alley, *s.* hëolan; rhodle
 Allfours, *s.* pedroll
 Allgood, *s.* oldda; holdda
 Allgracious, *a.* ollradog
 Allhail, *int.* hanfych well
 Allhallowtide, *s.* calan-gauaf
 Alliance, *s.* cyfathrach, carenydd; tras; cynghrair; cyfammod; ammod
 Mutual alliance, cydgystlwn
 Alliency, *s.* attyniad; cyfathrachiad; cystlynedd; cymgyrchiad
 Allied, *a.* cyfathrachol; cynghreiriol
 Allies, *spl.* cynghreiriad
 Alligation, *s.* cynghlymiad; cydglymiad
 Alligate, *va.* cynghlymu; cymhlitho
 Alligator, *s.* addanc
 Allision, *s.* cydarawiad; cydguriad; cylythyreniad
 Alliteration, *s.* unlythyreniad
 Alliterative, *a.* unlythyrenol
 Allocution, *s.* llafarawd
 Allodial, *a.* breiniol; breinyrydd
 Along, *ad.* gyda; hyd
 Allonge, *s.* gwth; arfwth
 Allot, *va.* gosod, penodi; dosbarthu; cyfranau; dyranu
 Allotment, *s.* argyfran; dawg; dyraniad
 Allow, *va.* caniatâu; goddef; gadael; dogu; ceniadu; gadu
 Allowable, *a.* caniatâol; goddefol
 Allowance, *s.* dogn, ancwyn, goddefiad; caniatâd
 Alloy, *s.* erblith
 Allperfect, *s.* hollbur, ollbur; ollberffaith
 Allpower, *s.* ollall; ollnerth; ollrym
 Allpowerful, *a.* ollnerthol; ollalluol
 Allprotecting, *a.* ollnoddol; hollnoddol
 Allseeing, *a.* hollwel; ollwel
 Allspice, *s.* chwaethog
 Allsubescency, *s.* pirodrydd; boddlonrydd
 Allsufficient, *a.* hollddigonol, ollddigonol

Allude, *va.* crybwyll; cyfeirio, crybwyll
 Allure, *va.* denu; hudo, llithio; arlithio
 Allurement, *s.* hudoliaeth, llithiad, hudiad; deniad; lithiant; hudiant
 Allurer, *s.* hudwr; denwr; lithiwr; darddenwr; arlithiwr; twyllwr
 Allusion, *s.* crybwylliad; cyfeiriad
 Alluring, *s.* arlithiad; hudiad; deniad
 Allusive, *a.* crybwyllol; cyfeiriol
 Alluvial, *a.* dwfrgludol
 Alluvion, } *s.* dwfrgludiad
 Alluvium, }
 Allwise, *s.* ollddoeth, hollddoeth
 Ally, *s.* cyblaid, cydblaid
 Ally, *va.* ymgyfathrachu
 Almanac, *s.* blwyddiadyr; amseradyr; amseroni
 Almightyness, *s.* hollalluedd; ollalluogrwydd
 Almighty, *a.* hollalluog; ollalluog
 Almond, *s.* cneuen Groeg
 Almonds of the ears, cilchwyrnau
 chwarenau clustiau
 clustchwyrnau
 Almoner, *s.* elusenwr, arnerydd
 Almonry, *s.* elusenfa; cardotty
 Almost, *ad.* agos, braidd, bron, o fewn ychydig
 Alms, *s.* elusen, elwysen, alwysen; cardod
 Almsdeeds, *spl.* eluseniadau; cerdodiadau
 Almsgiver, *s.* elusenwr; alwysenwr
 Almsgiving, *s.* elusengarwch
 Almshouse, *s.* elusendy
 Aloes, *s.* elyw
 Aloft, *ad.* bry, fry; yn uchel, i fyny
 Alogy, *s.* gwrthreswm; amhwylledd; flolineb
 Alone, *a.* unig
 Aloof, *ad.* o bell; adlaw
 Aloud, *ad.* yn uchel; yn groch
 To call aloud, gorall
 Alp, *s.* aran; gallt
 Alpine, *a.* aranasol; galltol
 Alpha, *s.* cyntaf; enw A Groeg
 Alphabet, *s.* egwyddor
 Alphabetical, *a.* egwyddorol
 Alps, *spl.* aranau; gellytydd
 Already, *ad.* eisoes, yn barod; cyn hyn; eiswys, eisys
 Also, *ad.* yr un modd; gyda hyny
 Also, *con.* hefyd; ac
 She also, hithau
 He also, yntau
 We also, ninau
 Altar, *s.* allawr, allor
 Altarage, *s.* yr offrwm; allordal
 Alter, *va.* arallu, cyfnewid; newid

Alterable, *a.* cyfnewidiol, newidiol
 Alterable, *ppr.* newidiadwy; aralladwy
 Alterableness, *s.* newidiolrwydd
 Alterant, *a.* eiliadol
 Alteration, *s.* newidiad; cyfnewidiad; aralliad; arallrwydd; diwygiad
 Alternative, *a.* nawsallai; iachaidd
 Alternatives, *spl.* nawsallion
 Altercative, *va.* ymeirio; amrafaelio; ymdaeru; ymgecru
 Altercation, *s.* ymeiriad; ymddadliad; ymrafael, ymryson; dadleuad
 Alterer, *s.* newidiwr, cyfnewidiwr
 Alternative, *a.* bobynail; ar gylch
 Alternate, *s.* bobyneiliad; eiliad; cylchyniad
 Alternate, *va.* cylchynu; eiliadu; bobyneilio; cyfnewid
 Alternately, *ad.* yn gylchynol
 Alternative, *s.* dewisiad
 Alternation, *s.* cylchyniad; arallrwydd
 Alternity, *s.* cyfnewidiaeth; bobyneiliaeth
 Although, *ad.* er; er hyn; er mai; pe, ped; cyd bo, cyd byddo
 Altiquence, *s.* rhodreswaith; frostiaith
 Altimetry, *s.* uchderaeth, uchderiadaeth; uchfeidraeth; uchfesuriaeth
 Altisonant, *a.* uchseinio; gorseinio
 Altitude, *s.* uchder; ucheledd; uchedd; uchdra
 Altivolent, *a.* banhedol; gorhedol
 Altogether, *ad.* yn nghyd, yn gwbl, yn hollol, i gyd, yn llwyr
 Altorelievo, *s.* llawnddelw, llawnddull
 Alum, *s.* allog
 Alumnious, *a.* allolog
 Alutation, *s.* lledriaeth, lledryddiad
 Alveary, *s.* gwenynle, gwenynfa
 Always, *ad.* bob amser; byth
 Always, *ad.* yn wastadol; o hyd
 Am, *vn.* ydwyf
 Amability, *s.* hygarweh, hygaredd, anwyllwch, hawddgarwch
 Amain, *ad.* yn bybyr, yn egniol, yn ddyfal; yn lew; yn ddiwyd
 Amalgamate, *va.* delfysgu
 Amalgamation, *s.* delfysgiaeth, delfysgiad
 Amanuensis, *s.* ysgrifenydd; ysgrifenas
 Amaranth, *s.* anedwaint, anfarwaint
 Amaranthine, *a.* amoraidd; anwywaidd
 Amartitude, *s.* chwerwedd, bustledd
 Amartitunt, *a.* chwerw, chwerwaidd, bustlaidd
 Amass, *va.* pentyru; twysgo; croni, casglu
 Amassment, *s.* pentyriad; croniad; casgliad
 Amateur, *s.* desebydd, desebur
 Amatorious, *a.* cariadol
 Amatorial, *a.* caredigol

Amatory, *a.* serchlawn; carog
 Amaurosis, *s.* pylni, tywyllni, arbyledd
 Amaze, *vn.* synu; brawychu, irdangu; aruthro; ofni
 Amazed, *pp.* syndedig, sanedig; uthredig
 Amazement, *s.* syndod, uthredd; aruthredd, sanedigaeth; brow; irdang
 Amazing, *a.* synol, uthrol; engyr, engyrol
 Amazingly, *ad.* yn synol; yn uthrol; yn rhyfeddol
 Amazon, *s.* gwreiddferch; gwi ferch
 Ambage, *s.* amddadl, cylchddadl; cylchymadrodd; cylcheiriad, cylcharod
 Ambagious, *a.* cylcheiriadol, cylchddadl; cuddeiriol
 Ambassador, *s.* herodr, cenad, cenadwr, negeswr, negesiadur
 Ambassage, *s.* cenadwri
 Ambassy, *s.* cenadaeth
 Amber, *s.* gwefr, ambr
 Amberbeads, *s.* glain; gwefr
 Ambergris, *s.* ambr, ambyr
 Ambidexter, *s.* cyflawig, cyfwyneb
 Ambidexterous, *a.* cyflawig, cyfwynebol
 Ambient, *a.* amgylchol; amredol
 Ambiguity, *s.* ammheuaeth; petrusder, petrusi; anwysder, amwysedd, amwysdra; tywyllni
 Ambiguous, *a.* ammhëus; amwys, amwysol; arbetrusol; tywyll; mwys; aneglur
 Ambiguousness, *s.* ammheuedd; petrusedd, petrusder; ammheurwydd
 Ambigoly, *s.* ammheuson, cuddsiarad; ammheueb, cuddebiad; mwysob
 Ambiligoous, *a.* cuddebol; mwysobol
 Ambit, *s.* cylchyniad; cylchedd, amgylchynedd, cylchyd
 Ambition, *s.* gorfyn; uchelgais; uchelfryd; gorymgais; gorfyndod; chwant; trachwant
 Ambitious, *a.* gorfynol; uchelfrydig; trachwantus; awyddus; rhwyfus; chwannog; gorfynig
 To be ambitious, gorfynu, clodymgeisio
 Ambitiousness, *s.* gorfynedd; uchelfrydedd; chwannogrwydd
 Ambitude, *s.* cylch, cylchedd; amgylchedd
 Amble, *va.* rhygyngu
 Ambling horse, rhygyngfarch
 Ambo, *s.* darllenle, darlennfa; pregethfa
 Ambrosial, *a.* amfrwysol; amrwysol; per; hyfryd; anfarwol; bywiol
 Ambry, *s.* bwyty; bwydgell
 Ambulate, *va.* gwarymdro, rhodiena; rhodio; amdramwy; cerdded
 Amble, *s.* rhygyng, rhygyngedd; rhygyngiad

- Ambulation, *s.* amdranwyad; rhodiad, cerddediad; rhodianiad
- Ambulatory, *a.* amdranwyol; rhodiol; amredol, aramredol
- Ambury, *s.* ysgwl
- Ambuscade, *s.* cynllwyn; rhagodfa
- Ambush, *s.* cynllwyniaeth; llechfa; cyfargodfa, cyfargod; cynllwynfa
- Ambush, *va.* cynllwyno, cynllwyn
- Ambust, *a.* llosgol
- Ambustion, *s.* llosg, llosgiad, llosgni; llosgedd; lleithlosg
- Ameliorate, *va.* gwellâu; ffaethu
- Amelioration, *s.* gwellineb, gwelliant
- Amen, *ad.* felly y byddo; yn wir
- Amenable, *a.* atebol
- Amenance, *s.* arweddiad; ymddygiad; agwedd; moes
- Amend, *va.* cyweirio, adgyweirio; diwygio, adnewyddu; gwellâu
- Amendable, *ppr.* cyweiriadwy; gwelldwy; diwygiadwy; adgyweiradwy
- Amender, *s.* cyweiriwr, adnewyddwr; diwygiwr, gwellaŵr
- Amendment, *s.* adgyweiriad; gwellâd; diwygiad, arwellâd, arwelliant
- Amends, *s.* iawn; daffar
Amends for an affront, *dadsaradd*
- Amenity, *s.* diddanwch; hyfrydwch; llonder; tirionwch; sirioldeb
- Amerce, *va.* dirwyo
- Amercement, *s.* dirwy; camlwrw
- Amercer, *s.* dirwywr
- Amerciament, *s.* camlwrw, dirwy
- Amethyst, *s.* goruddem
- Amiable, *a.* achar; hawddgar; hygar; caruaid; serchus; prydwedol; hyserch; hoffain; carain; cuain; maws; glwys; prydferthol
- Amiability, *s.* hawddgarwch; caraint; hyserchedd; hygaredd; hygarwch; caredigrwydd; prydferthwch
- Amicable, *a.* cariadlawn, caredigol; cu; cariadus; mwyn
- Amiability, *s.* hyserchedd; caredigrwydd; cymodoldeb; cuedd
- Amid, *ad.* yn mysg; yn mhlith
- Amidst, *ad.* yn nghanol; yn mysg
- Amiss, *ad.* ar fai, yn feisus; yn wallus
- Amis, *s.* beiusder, bai; gwall
- Amission, *s.* collad, coll
- Amit, *vn.* colli
- Amity, *s.* caredigrwydd, cyfeillach, cyfundeb; tiriondeb, tirionwch; anwylwch, cueddaint
- Ammunition, *s.* cadarpariaeth; cad-ddarpariaeth; defnyddiau rhyfel
- Amnesty, *s.* ebargofraith
- Amnion, }
Amnias, } *s.* côlbilen
- Among, *pre.* rhwng; gyda; plith
- Amongst, *pre.* cyfrhwng, plith; mysg
- Amonia, *s.* hedlyshal
- Amoret, *s.* cariad
- Amorelte, *s.* nwyfusen; anlladferch
- Amourelte, *s.* hynwyfes, anlladferch
- Amorosa, *s.* anlladferch, anllades
- Amoroso, *s.* anlladwr
- Amorist, *s.* anlladyn
- Amorous, *a.* anllad; careugar; nwyfus, nwyfusol; serchlawn, nwyfog; hynwyf; nwyfol; nwyfusog
- Amorosity, *s.* serchlonedd; anlladrwydd
- Amorous portion, *s.* swynserch
- Amorphous, *a.* dilun; annull; diddull
- Amort, *ad.* yn ddigalon; ar farw
- Amortization, *s.* iortholiad
- Amortizement, *s.* iortholiant
- Amotion, *s.* symudiad
- Amove, *va.* symud; diswyddo
- Amount, *van.* cyrhaedd; tyfu; cysumio
- Amount, *s.* cysum
- Amour, *s.* nwyfwaith; anlladiad
- Amphibia, *s.* dwyelfeniad, amelfolion
- Amphibious, *a.* deuelfenol, amelfol
- Amphibiology, *s.* goddeuryw, dwyelfilaeth, dwyelfiliant
- Amphibiousness, *s.* dwyelfenaeth
- Amphibology, *s.* mwysiaeth, amwysiant
- Amphibolous, *a.* mwysiaethol
- Amphilogy, *s.* amwysiant
- Amphitheatre, *s.* amddrychfa
- Ample, *a.* helaeth, ehelaeth, mawr; äang, llawn, llydan; maith
- Ampleness, *s.* helaethder; äangder; helaethrwydd; äangedd
- Ampliation, *s.* helaethiad; äangiad
- Amplification, *s.* helaethiad; äangiad; arhelaethiad; gogylchiaeth
- Amplifier, *s.* helaethwr, helaethydd; äangydd; chwangwr
- Amplify, *va.* helaethu; äangu; chwangu; cynnyddu; lledu
- Amplitude, *s.* äangder; helaethrwydd; äang; meithder; mawrder; maint, helaethiant; praffder, praffdra
- AmPLY, *ad.* yn ehelaeth; yn gyflawn
- Amputate, *va.* amdrychu; amdori
- Amputation, *s.* amdoriad; damdrychiad; dandoriad
- Amulet, *s.* swynogl, swyngyfaredd; gwrthgyfaredd
- Amuse, *va.* difyru, lloddi; diddanu, digrifâu; hudfoddio; dalu

Amuse, *va.* difyru, lloddi; diddanu, digrifau, hudfoddio, dallu
 Amused, *ppa.* diddanedig; difyredig; lloddedig
 Amusement, *s.* difyrwch; difyriad, difyrwaith, chwareuaeth, chwaryddiaeth; diddanwch, digrifwch
 Endless amusement, difyrion anniwedd
 Amuser, *s.* difyrwr, diddanwr
 Amusive, *a.* difyrol, difyrus, diddanus; diddanol
 Anabaptism, *s.* ailfedyddiaeth
 Anabaptist, *s.* ailfedyddiwr
 Anacampsis, *s.* adlewyrehaeth
 Anacathartic, *s.* chwdiadau, cyfogai
 Anachronism, *s.* camfrudiaeth
 Anaclatics, *s.* cyfogai
 Anademe, *s.* coronwull
 Anagogical, *ppa.* dirgeledig; tywyll; aneglor; dirgelus
 Anagram, *s.* croesebiad
 Anagrammatical, *a.* croesebol
 Analects, *s.* cysyllion, detholion
 Analeptic, *s.* adferai, cyfferi
 Analization, *s.* trychwaliant; dadansoddiad
 Analogical, *a.* cyfachol, cyfelybol
 To reason analogically, rhesymu yn gyfaled
 Analogous, *a.* cymharol; cydweddol, perthynol, perthynasol
 Analogy, *s.* perthynas; cydweddiad; cyfelybiad, cysondeb; cyfaled
 Analyser, *s.* trychwalwr, dosbarthwr, dadansoddwr; trychweilydd
 Analysis, *s.* dadansoddiad, trychwaliad; dattodiad, dosbarthiad, dosraniad
 Analyst, *s.* dadansoddwr, trychwalydd
 Analytical, *a.* dadansoddol, dattodol, trychwaliadol, dosbarthol
 Analyze, *va.* dadansoddi; trychwalu, dosranu, dosbarthu
 Anamorphosis, *s.* afluniad, anffurfiad
 Anach, *s.* anllywodyn, amhenwr
 Anarchist, *s.* anllywodwr, anllywodydd
 Anarchical, *a.* anllywodol, amhenol
 Anaphora, *s.* adweddiad
 Anarchy, *s.* amhenaeth, anlywodraeth, anlywiaeth; aflywodraeth; terfysg, anbhrefn, terfysgedd
 Anathema, *s.* rhydwng, melldithiad, melldithyn; esgymunad
 Anathematize, *va.* rhydyngu; melldithio, esgymunu, rhegu
 Anatocism, *s.* adlog, arlog
 Anatomical, *a.* difyniadol; difynol, attorol; attoriadol
 Anatomist, *s.* difyniwr; attorydd; difyniedydd

Anatomize, *va.* attoru; difyniadu, difynio; attoriadu

Anatomy, *s.* difyniaeth; attoriant, difyniant, difyniad

Ancestors, *spl.* hynafiaid, cyndadau, teidiau, hyneifiaid; rhieni, rhiaint

Ancestral, *a.* hynafaidd; eyndadaidd, teidaidd; rhienol

Ancestry, *s.* henafiaeth; rhieniaeth, bonedd; gwelygordd, cyffenedl

Anchor, *s.* heor, angor

To weigh anchor, dadangori, diangori

The shank of an anchor, paleidr angor

Anchor, *va.* angori, heori

To cast anchor, angori

Anchorage, *s.* heordreth, angordreth, angorfa; angordraeth

Anchoret, *s.* meudwy; didryfwr; unigwr

Anchovies, *spl.* manbysg; brwyniaid

Ancient, *s.* henur

Ancient, *a.* hen, henain; oedranus; oesol; hirhoedlog

Extremely ancient, gorhen, gorhenol

Anciently, *ad.* gynt, yn y cynfyd

Ancient-of-days, *s.* Henddyhenydd; Ior

Ancients, *spl.* hynafiaid; hyneifion

Ancientry, *s.* hynafiaeth; achau

Ancillary, *s.* llawforwyr

And, *con.* ac, hefyd, a

Andabatism, *s.* anwadalwch; safaldod, annilysrwydd

Andante, *a.* (in music) manwl

Andiron, *s.* brigwn, gobed

Andreea, *s.* creigymlyn

Androgyne, *s.* goddeuryw; deuryw

Androgynus, *s.* goddeurywyn; deurywyn

Anecdote, *s.* hanesyn; chwedl

Anemography, *s.* gwyntyddiaeth

Anent, *ad.* ar gyfer, cyferbyn

Anew, *ad.* o newydd

Angel, *s.* angel: *pl.* angelion

The recording angel, angylstor

Angelical, *a.* angelaidd; angylaidd; elaidd; engylain

Angel-fish, *s.* maelgi

Anger, *s.* dig; digter; llid; blwng; digllonedd; digofaint; digllonder; amwyth; casfar, blyngder; gwyth; casineb

A fit of anger, tampawg

Extreme anger, rhylid, gorlid, trallid

To burn with anger, canyn o lid

Continued anger, hirlid

A slight anger, golid, ledwg

Anger, *va.* digio; llidio; anfodloni

Angerness, *s.* digllonedd, digllonder, digter digofaint

Angiography, *s.* corfflestralaeth

Angle, *s.* ongl, congl, elen, congliad; gaff, gaffach; cil, cilfach, ebach, bachell, lleches; cilen, cilan

Acute angle, minongl, meinongl, llymongl
Oblique angle, lleddfongl, gwyrongl
Obtuse angle, pwlongl
Right angle, cywirongl, cyfongl
To describe an angle, ongli, elinaw
Saliant angle, rhagongl
Vertical angle, nenongl, onglnenol

Angle, *van.* genweirio, pysgota

Angler, *s.* genweiriwr

Anglesea, *s.* Mon, ynys Mon

Inhabitants of Anglesea, Monwysion

Anglicism, *s.* Saisnigaeth

Anglic-line, *s.* llinyn pysgota

Angry, *a.* dig, digofus, digllawn, ffrôm, sori, lliidiog; addig; gygus; anfoddog

Extremely angry, trallidiog
Excessively angry, gorddig, gorwythog
Soon angry, cythruddadwy

Angry, *vn.* diglloni, brochi; ffromi; lliidio, gwytho; ymlidio

Anguish, *s.* ing, cyni, gofid; gloesni, gwe-wyr, cystudd, dolur; cythrudd; angwyth

Heavy anguish, trymloes

Angiology, *s.* corfflestriath

Angular, *a.* onglol, conglol, elinaidd

Angulated, *ppa.* ongledig

Angust, *a.* cul, syth

Angustation, *s.* culiadaeth, cyfyngiad; cyfyngiadaeth

Anhelation, *s.* dyheuad, dyhëad, byranadliad, diffyganadl

Aniented, *ppa.* somedig

Anights, *ad.* yn nosweithiol; bob nos, liw nos, yn y nos

Anility, *s.* gwracheiddrwydd; gwrachi; malwoden

Animable, *ppr.* bywadwy

Animadversion, *s.* adfryd, beirnïaeth, sylwadaeth, ystyriaeth, beirmiadaeth

Animadversive, *a.* adfrydol

Animadvert, *v.* adfrydu, adystyrio

Animadverter, *s.* adfrydwr; beirniad, cer-yddwr, sylwiedydd

Animal, *s.* anifail, mil, anifel

Amphibious animals, dwyelfeniad, amelfolion
Domestic animals, gwestfilod
A little delicate animal, meinïles
A young female animal, llydnig
A little male animal, llydnyn
Irrational animals, diymysniflod
A prowling animal, ysglyfil
A gregarious animal, gwysfil
A little animal, milyn
Sea animal, morbryf
Animal fluid, milaw
Animal fluids, milawon
Animal nature, milodd, milnawd
Animal and vegetable world, byd mil a thwf

Animalcule, *s.* milionyn; *pl.* milionos

Animality, *s.* anianogrwydd; bywolrwydd

Animal-like, *a.* milaidd, llydnaidd

Animate, *a.* byw, bywiol

Animate, *va.* bywâu, bywiogi, bywiocâu; cefnogi; calonogi, cysuro

Animated, *ppa.* bywiedig; ansoddedig, calonog

Extremely animated, gorfywiog

Animating, *a.* bywäol, bywiocäol; hawntus, byweiddiol; bywiadol; annogaethol, cynhyrfiol

Animation, *s.* bywäd, byweiddiad, bywiog-rwydd; enad, enfyed; bywdeb, hawnt, hawntiad, calondyd

Animative, *a.* bywiocäol, bywäol

Animator, *s.* bywiogwr

Animose, *a.* ysbrydog; gwresog

Animosity, *s.* dygasedd, casineb; gelyniaeth, cilwg, blyngedd, mig

Mutual animosity, cynghasedd

Anker, *s.* barilan; pum galwyn

Ankle, *s.* ffër; ffern; ucharn; uffarn; mig-wrn; bigwrn; deilw

Annalist, *s.* blwyddiadwr, haneswr blwyddol

Annals, *s.* blwyddolion, hanesion blwyddol

Annates, *s.* blaengnwd; cynwyn, cynffrwyth

Annealing, *s.* gwresogiad; tymeriad

Annelida, *spl.* llithrwyogion; abwydiaid

Annex, *van.* atddodi; cysylltu; chwanegu; olddodi

Annexion, *s.* attodiad, atddodiant, cysylltiad; chwanegiad

Annexment, *s.* attodiad, chwanegiad

Annihilable, *ppr.* diddymadwy

Annihilate, *va.* diddymu; difa

Annihilated, *ppa.* diddymedig, difaedig

Annihilation, *s.* diddymiaeth, diddymiad

Anniversary, *s.* cylchwyf

Annonination, *s.* unlythreniad

Annotate, *vn.* sylwadu

Annotations, *spl.* arnodiadau; sylwadau

Annottator, *s.* sylwadur, nodiadur, nodiedydd, arnodydd

Announce, *vn.* cyhoeddi, datgan

Announcement, *s.* cyhoeddiad, darlafariad, cyhuddrwydd, cyhudiadaeth

Announcer, *s.* darlafarwr

Annoy, *van.* drygu, niweidio, aflonyddu, terfysgu, coddï

Annoyance, *s.* blinder, aflonyddwch; niwed; cawdd

Annoyer, *s.* blinwr; terfysgwr; drygwr

Annoyful, *a.* terfysglawn; dryglawn

Annoyous, *a.* terfysgol; blinderol

Annual, *a.* blynyddol, blyneddol, blwyddol

Annually, *ad.* yn flynyddol

Annuitant, *s.* blwydd-dalwr
 Annuity, *s.* blwydd-dal; blwydd-daliad
 Annul, *va.* dirymu, dilëu; cyreifio
 Annular, *a.* modrwyol
 Annulled, *pp.* dirymedig, dileuedig
 Annulet, *s.* modrwyen
 Annulment, *s.* dirymiad, diddymiad; dilëad
 Annumerate, *va.* adrifio
 Anumeration, *s.* adrifiad
 Annunciate, *va.* hysbysu; amlygu
 Annunciation, *s.* Gwyl Mair; 25 o Fawrth
 Anodyne, *s.* cysed; esmwythyr; torloes
 Anodyne, *a.* esmwythäol; cysedol; torloesol
 Anoint, *va.* eneinnio, iro, eio
 Anointed, *ppa.* eneinniedig; eneinniog
 Anointer, *s.* eneinniwr, irwr
 Anointment, *s.* eneinniad; ireiddiad
 Anomalous, *a.* dirëol; anghyfartal; an-
 nghyfredol
 Anomaly, *s.* anghyredriad, anghydwed; an-
 nghyfartaledd
 Anon, *ad.* ar fyr, yn fuan; yn y man, ach-
 waen
 Anonymous, *a.* dïenw
 Anops, *s.* anngolwg, anngwel
 Anosmia, *s.* oglball; oglgoll
 Another, *a.* arall; un arall; all
 Answer, *van.* ateb, atebu; gorebu
 Answer, *s.* atebiad, ateb
 A mutual answer, cymateb
 Answerable, *a.* atebol, cyfatebol, ym-
 rwymol
 Answerable, *ppr.* atebadwy; ymrwymadwy
 Answerer, *s.* atebwr
 Ant, *s.* morgrugyn, mywionyn; grugiad,
 morionen, bywionyn; anten, antyn; *pl.*
 grugiaid, myrion, morgrug, morion, ant
 Antacid, *s.* gwrthsur
 Antacids, *s.* gwrthymgyrch
 Antaclasis, *s.* erbyniwr; gwrthsafydd,
 gwrthsafwr; gwrthryniad; gwrthwyn-
 ebwr; gwrthbleidydd
 Antagonism, *s.* gwrthwynebwr
 Antarctic, *a.* deheuol; pegwnnëol
 Antarthritic, *a.* gwstlinorol
 Antasthmatic, *a.* caethlinorol
 Antbear, *s.* antarth
 Anteact, *s.* cynweithred
 Antecede, *vn.* blaenori; rhagflaenu
 Antecedence, *s.* blaenoriaeth; rhagflaeniad;
 blaenafiaeth
 Antecedent, *s.* cyndod, blaenor
 Antecedent, *a.* blaenorol; rhagredol; rhag-
 flaenol; blaenol
 Antecessor, *s.* hynafiad
 Antechamber, }
 Antichamber, } *s.* rhagystafell, cynystafell

Antedate, *va.* rhagamseru, rhagddyddio;
 cynamseru
 Antediluvian, *a.* cyn y dyfil
 Antediluvians, *spl.* cyddyflifiad
 Antelope, *s.* crychgorn
 Antemeridian, *s.* cynnawn, cyn canol dydd;
 boreu
 Antemetic, *a.* gwrthgyfog
 Antemundane, *a.* cyn y byd
 Antepost, *s.* cynbrawf
 Antepileptic, *a.* gwrthddirgryn
 Anteposition, *s.* gwrthgyflëad
 Anterior, *a.* blaenorol; rhagfed
 Anteriority, *s.* blaenoriaeth
 Anthelmintics, *s.* gwrthlyngyrlon
 Anthem, *s.* gogydgan
 Anthill, *s.* mordwyn, morgrug
 Anthology, *s.* blodeuaeth
 Anthone's fire, *s.* iddwf
 Anthracite, *s.* maenlo
 Anthropology, *s.* difyniaeth
 Antichrist, *s.* gwrthgrist, anghrist
 Antichristian, *a.* gwrthgristol, anghristol,
 anghristaidd
 Antichristianism, *s.* gwrthgristiolaeth
 Antic, *s.* digrifwr; ysmaldodwr
 Anticipate, *va.* dyddarbod; rhagflaenu, rhag-
 gymeryd
 Anticipation, *s.* dyddarbodaeth; arbodaeth;
 rhagflaeniad; blaenbrofiad
 Anticipator, *s.* cynddygwr
 Anticor, *s.* ysgyfeinglwy
 Antics, *s.* munudia, digrifgastiau
 Antidote, *s.* dadwenwyn, gwrthwenwyn,
 gwrthdraul
 Antiface, *s.* gwrthwyneb
 Antifebrile, *a.* gwrthwres; gwrthdwymyn
 Antihypophora, *s.* gwrthymddwyn
 Antimonarchical, *a.* gwrthdeyrnol
 Antimony, *s.* cyfferfaen
 Antinomian, *a.* gwrthdreddfol, gwrthreith-
 iant
 Antinomianism, *s.* gwrthdreddfaeth
 Antinomians, *spl.* gwrthddefiaid; gwrth-
 reithiaid; gwrthreitholion
 Antipathetic, *a.* gwrthnawsaidd
 Antipathy, *s.* gwrthnaws, casineb, gwrth-
 wynebedd
 Anteperistasis, *s.* gwrthgylchsaf
 Antipeptical, *a.* gwrth-heintus, gwrth-
 heintiol
 Antiphlogistics, *s.* gwrthfflagegion
 Antiphony, *s.* gwrthgan, atebgan
 Antiphrosis, *s.* gwrththeiriad, gwrthfroddiad
 Antipodes, *spl.* gwrthdroediaid, gwrth-
 draedwyr; gwrthdroedolion
 Antipoison, *s.* gwrthwenwyn

Antiquarian, *s.* hynafiadur, hynafiaethydd
 Antiquarian, *a.* henaidd, hynafiaethol
 Antiquary, *s.* hynafiaethydd
 Antiquate, *vn.* heneiddio, henu; diddymu, dilëu
 Antiquated, *ppa.* heneiddiedig; diddymedig
 Antique, *s.* henaifaeth, henwaith
 Antique, *a.* henaidd; oedranus
 Antiquity, *s.* henaifaeth, cynoes; cynamser; hen, hender, hendra
 Extrême antiquity, gorchenedd
 Antiquities, *spl.* henaifion, henion; hynafion
 Antiscorbutics, *s.* gwrthglafion
 Antiseptics, *s.* gwrthbydrion
 Antispasmodics, *s.* gwrthwynegion
 Antithesis, *s.* trawsddodiad, gwrthosodiad; cyferbyniaeth
 Antitrinitarian, *s.* gwrthdrindodiad, gwrthdrindodwr
 Antitrinitarian, *a.* gwrthdrindodaidd, gwrthdrindodol
 Antitype, *s.* gwrthlun, gwrthgysgod
 Antlers, *s.* carwgangau
 Antocci, *spl.* gwrthdrigolion, gwrthdroedolion
 Antre; *s.* lloches, ffau
 Anvil, *s.* eingion; cwswllt
 Anvilstock, *s.* cyffeingion
 Anxiety, *s.* pryder; gofal, pryderi; cur; prwysti; dyddoriant; dyddoriad; cymhryder; anesmwythder; amgeledd; dygnedd; care; brwyn; brwynfryd; trymfryd; helbul; cyni
 Anxious, *a.* pryderol; gofalus; awyddus; trymfrydig; pryderus; dyddorol; helbulus; carcus
 To be anxious, dyddori, pryderu
 Any, *a.* un, unrhyw, neb; dim, nebawd
 Apace, *ad.* yn gyflym; ar frys; yn fuan; ar ffrwst; yn ddiasor; yn esgud; yn rwydd
 Apagogical, *a.* gorymddygol
 Apart, *ad.* ar neilltu, ar wahan
 Apartment, *s.* cafell; ystafell, rhandy
 Apathy, *s.* annheimplad; annwyf
 Ape, *s.* ab; gwrab; epa; nar; simach
 Ape, *vn.* dynwardd
 Apepsy, *s.* palldraul; gwalldraul
 Aper, *s.* gwawdodwr; dynwarddwr
 Aperient, *a.* agoriadol
 Aperitive, *a.* rhyddiäol; agorol
 Apertion, *s.* egoriad; agoriad; adwyad
 Apertly, *ad.* yn eglur; yn amlwg; yn agored; yn oleu
 Aperture, *s.* bwlech; adwy; agor; gored; agorad; egoriad

A narrow aperture, rhwyll, gofwlch

Apertness, *s.* annghueudd; äangrwydd, amlygrwydd
 Apetalous, *a.* diddail
 Apex, *s.* copa; top; crib; pen; uchedd; ucheledd
 Apocæresis, *s.* blaendoriad; blaendrwch
 Aphilanthropy, *s.* annyngarwch
 Aphonia, *s.* lleisgoll
 Aphorism, *s.* arwir, gwireb; gosodiant
 Apiary, *s.* gwenynfa, gwenynle
 Apiece, *ad.* bob un; ar wahan
 Apish, *a.* gwrabaidd, epäidd; ffol; dynwardol
 Apishness, *s.* gwrabeiddrwydd
 Apocalypse, *s.* arddatgudd; llyfr y Datguddiad
 Apocalyptic, *a.* arddatguddiol; datguddiadol; datguddiol
 Apocrypha, *s.* annilyseb; annilyfyr
 Apocryphal, *a.* annilysol; ammheul; cuddol
 Apodictical, *a.* arddangosol; dangosedigol
 Apodictic, *a.* aramlygol
 Apodixes, *s.* arddangosiad
 Apogee, *s.* pellafiad
 Apograph, *s.* cysgrif
 Apographon, *s.* cysgrifur
 Apologetic, *a.* diheurolog; esgusol
 Apologetical, *a.* esgusol; amddiffynol
 Apologist, *s.* diheurydd; amddiffynydd; esgusodydd
 Apologize, *va.* diheuro; esgusodi; amddiffyn
 Apologizer, *s.* dadolychwyr; amddiffynwr
 Apolouge, *s.* cymhwysiad; addysgwyr
 Apology, *s.* esgusod; esgusodiad; diffyniad; esgus; diheurad; asswyn
 Apomecometry, *s.* pellfesuriaeth
 Apophthegm, *s.* direb; doethair
 Apoplectic, *a.* parlysaidd
 Apoplexy, *s.* enyddwst, y parlys mud
 Aporrhœa, *s.* deigyniad; mws; mysor
 Aposiopsis, *s.* attaliacth
 Apostacy, *s.* adlithiad; gwrthgiliad; syrthiad; gwrthgwymp
 Apostate, *s.* gwrthgiliwr, gwrthgilydd; gwrthgiliedydd
 Apostate, *a.* gwrthgiliol, gwrthgiliadol
 Apostatize, *vn.* gwrthgilio
 Aposterne, }
 Apostume, } *s.* gwagchwydd
 Apostle, *s.* cenadwr, ebostol
 Apostleship, *s.* cenadaeth, ebostolaeth
 Apostolic, *a.* cenadol, ebostol
 Apostrophe, *s.* gwallnod; gwallebyr; dadymchwel; ymsatlrnod
 Apostrophize, *va.* gwrthdroi; dadymchwelyd; gwallnodi

Apotheca, *s.* cyfferfa
 Apothecary, *s.* cyfferiedydd
 Apothegm, *s.* ffraethair; arb
 Apotheosis, *s.* dwyfolaeth
 Apozem, *s.* trwyth; isgell; dïod
 Appal, *vn.* dychrynu; digaloni; arswydo, brawychu
 Appalled, *ppa.* dychrynedig; brawychedig; synedig; digalonedig
 Appalled, *a.* brawychus; digalonaidd
 Appalment, *s.* arswyd; dychryn; braw; dyddelwad
 Apparatus, *s.* cyfarpar; offer; peiriant
 Apparel, *s.* dillad, gwisg; diwyg; archenad; trwsiad
 Apparelled, *ppa.* gwisgedig; gwisgol
 Apparel, *va.* gwisgo, dilladu; gwisgiadu; arwisgo; trwsiadu, trwsio; taclu; addurno
 Appearance, *s.* amlygrwydd
 Appearance, *s.* dywynyd; egluriad; amlygiad
 Apparent, *a.* eglur; amlwg; goleu; arddangosol
Heir apparent, edlin
To make apparent, drychioli, drychu, ymrithio
 Apparently, *ad.* yn amlwg, yn eglur, yn oleu; yn weladwy
 Apparentness, *s.* amlygrwydd; rhithedd
 Apparition, *s.* drychiolaeth; tremydiad; tremyniad; gweledigaeth; ysbryd; ellyll
 Apparitor, *s.* rhingyll; gwysiw; dyfynwr; pil
 Appeach, *va.* cyhuddo; goganu; ceryddu; nesâu
 Appeachment, *s.* cyhuddiad; goganiad
 Appeal, *s.* galwad, barngais; gwrth-hawl;
pl. gwrth-holion
 Appeal, *vn.* barnalw; gwrth-hawlu
To appeal for judgement, galw barn
Appeal to the law, dodî ar y gyfraith
To appeal against the division, galw ar y dosbarth
 Appealant, *s.* barngeisydd
 Appear, *va.* ymddangos; rhithio; cyfrithio; darymrithio; dwyrëain; dydarddu; darre; dwyre; baranu; blanu; sut
 Appearance, *s.* ymddangosiad; gwedd; golwg; rhith; tebygoliaeth; darnrith; darymrithiad; dull; edrychiad
False appearance, geurith, geuwedd
First appearance, cynwedd
Glorious appearance, pryd mir
Divine appearance, duwiolwedd
Variable appearance, edrith
Outward appearance, allanrith, ellwedd
Faint appearance, gorith, ledrith
Bad is her appearance, drwg yw y wedd arni
Reflecting an appearance, gwrthrithiad
Good appearance, hoen, mireinwedd
A right appearance, iawnrith

Appearing, *s.* edrithiad; ymddangosiad; rhithiad
 Appease, *vn.* gostegu; llonyddu; dylofi; dystewi; dyhuddo; heddychu; anniglloni; adgymodi; haru
 Appeased, *ppa.* llonyddedig; heddychedig
 Appeased, *a.* dedwyn; dyhudd
 Appeaser, *s.* cymodwr; heddychw
 Appeasement, *s.* cymodiad; gostegiad; dyhuddiad; heddychiad; dadlidiad; hariad
 Appellant, *s.* cwyniedydd; beiddiwr, achwynwr
 Appellate, *s.* cyhuddedigwr, gwarthedigwr
 Applee, *s.* gwarthedigwr, cyhuddedigwr
 Appellation, *s.* cyfenwad; enwad; galwad; enw
 Appellative, *a.* cyfenwol, enwadol; enwedigol; galwedigol
 Appellative, *s.* enw cyffredin
 Appellor, *s.* cyhuddwr; achwynwr; beiddiwr; heriwr
 Append, *vn.* dibynu; cysylltu
 Appendage, *s.* ychwanegiad; llabed; dringl; dibynai
 Appendant, *s.* cysylltiad, ychwanegiad; dibyniad
 Appendant, *a.* dibynol; chwanegol; glynol
 Appendix, *s.* atddodiad, attodiad; dibyndraith; chwanegiad
 Apperception, *s.* argynrith
 Apperil, *s.* perygl
 Appertain, *vn.* perthynu; daerodi, daryd
 Appertainment, *s.* daered; perthyniad; perthynasiad
 Appertenance, *s.* perthynad; perthynas; perthynoldeb; perthynoledd; perthynolrwydd
 Appertinent, *a.* daeredol; perthynasol; daerodol; daerol
 Appertinent, *s.* daeriad; perthynedd
 Appetence, *s.* awydd, chwennychiad
 Appetency, *s.* chwennychiad; blys
 Appetibility, *s.* blysiad; awyddiad; chwenycholdeb
 Appetite, *s.* chwant; dychwant, blys; awydd-fryd
A craving appetite, gorwanc
 Applaud, *vn.* canmoli; clodfori
 Applauder, *s.* canmolwr; molwr
 Applause, *s.* clod, bloddest; moledd; canmoliaeth
 Apple, *s.* afal
Apple of the eye, llygen, canwyll llygad
Apple-trees, afalwydd
 Applicant, *s.* cymhwyswr; ymgynnygw
 Appliance, *s.* cymhwysiad; ymgynnygiad
 Applicable, *a.* cymhwys; gofyddus

Applicable, *a.* cymhwysiadol; cyfaddasol; priodol

Application, *s.* cymhwysiad; cyfaddasiad; ymrôad; cyflêad; cais

Close application, *ystigrwydd, astigrwydd*

Applier, *s.* ymgynnygwr; ceisiwr; ymröwr; cymhwysydd

Appliment, *s.* cymhwysder

Apply, *vn.* cymhwyso, cyfaddasu; ymgynghori

Appoint, *vn.* penu; gosod; trefnu; dogni; penodi; nodi

Appointment, *s.* cyfnod, gosodiad; penodiad; trefniad; cytundeb

I make an appointment with thee, *gwnelwyf benod â thi*

A day of appointment, *ar y cyfnod*

Appointed time, *cyfnod*

Apportion, *va.* dogni; rhanu; cyfartalu

Appose, *vn.* arholi; holi

Apposite, *a.* cyfaddas; cyfaddasol

Apposition, *s.* arddodiad; gwrth

Appositive, *a.* gofynol; ymholawl

Appraise, *vn.* cywerthyddio; cywerthu; prisio

Appraisal, *s.* prisiad; cywerthiad; damdwng

Appraiser, *s.* prisiwr; prisiadur; cywerthiwr; cywerthiadydd

Appreciate, *va.* gwerthfawrogi; prisio; mawrâu

Appreciation, *s.* prisiad

Apprehend, *vn.* amgyffred; dirnad; deall; tybio; dal; ymhercyd

Apprehension, *s.* amgyffrediad; amgyffrawd; dealliad; ofn; daliad, amcaniad

Apprehensible, *ppr.* dealladwy; amgyffredadwy

Apprehensive, *a.* synwyrol; ofnus; pryderus; synwrylwm

Apprentice, *s.* dysgadur, breintwas

Apprentice, *va.* dysgaduro, breintwasu

Apprenticeship, *s.* dysgaduraeth; breintwasaeth, celfeiaeth

Apprize, *va.* hysbysu; rhybuddio

Approach, *s.* nesâd; dynesiad; cyrch, cyrceliad; deud

Mutual approach, *cymgyrchiant, cymmesâd*

A gentle approach, *gonesâd*

Not to be approached, *dymgyrch*

Self approach, *ymnesâd*

Approach, *vn.* nesâu; dynesu; ymnesu; agosi; cyrchu; nesoli

Approachable, *ppr.* cyrchadwy; nesadwy

Approachment, *s.* dynesrwydd, agosiad

Approbation, *s.* cymeradwyaeth; ymfoddloniad

Appropriate, *va.* neilltuoli; priodoli; dyelu

Appropriate, *a.* priodol; gweddol; perthynasol, addas; priod

Appropriateness, *s.* perthynoldeb; perthynoledd; perthynolrwydd; priodoliad, priodoldeb, priodoledd; priodolrwydd; priodolder, perthynasiad

Appropriation, *s.* priodoliad; perthynasiad; priodolaeth

Approvable, *ppr.* profadwy; cymeradwy; derbynadwy

Approval, } *s.* cymeradwyaeth

Approvance, }

Approve, *va.* cymeradwyo, profi, dangos; ymfoddloni

Approximate, *vn.* dynesu; agosi, cyfnesu, cyfnesâu, cyfagosi; nesiannu; nesu; addyngu

Approximate, *a.* cyfnesol; dynesol

Approximation, *s.* dynesiant, dynesiad; cyfnesiad; agosiad; cyfnesiant; cyfagosiad; nesiand; nesâd; addyngiad; nesoliad

Appultion, *s.* serchiad, serchiant

Appurtenance, *s.* perthynoliad, perthynasiad

Apricity, *s.* heuledd; heuliad

April, *s.* Ebrill

Apron, *s.* arffedog; barclod; ffedog; balog

Apt, *a.* chwannog; parod; hyf; tüeddol; hyddysg

Aptera, *s.* anedynogion

Aptitude, *s.* chwannogrwydd; parodrwydd; hyweddiand, hyddysgrwydd; tüeddrwydd

Aply, *ad.* yn tüeddol; yn nawd

Aptness, *s.* tüeddiad; chwannogiad; deheurwydd; addasrwydd

Aqua-fortis, *s.* surflorig

Aquarius, *s.* dyfrwriad; dyfrydydd

Aquatic, *a.* dyfrol; dyfrog

Aquavita, *s.* bywynnwfr; dwfr bywyd

Aqueduct, *s.* dyfrffos, gwyffos; dyfrhynt, dyfrlwybr

Aqueous, *a.* dyfrol, dyfrllyd

Aquose, *a.* dyfraidd, dyfrillyd

Aqueline, *a.* eryraidd; eryrol

Arable, *a.* aradol; arddyrol

Arable land, *llafurdir, tir âr*

Arable, *ppr.* aradwy; arddadwy

Arachnyda, *s.* copynion

Araneous, *a.* copwebaidd

Aration, *s.* arddwriaeth; arddadaeth

Arature, *s.* aradiad; areddiad

Arbalist, *s.* albrys, croesfwa, bwa croes

Arbiter, *s.* canolwr; cyfryngiad; cylafareddwr; athrywynwr; cymrodeddwr; dyddiwr

Arbitrage, *s.* hygoledd

Arbitrariness, *s.* hygoeliad; hunanedd; trahusedd; trahunanedd
 Arbitrary, *a.* awdurol; arawdurdodol; arglwyddaidd; gormesol; gorwasgol

Arbitrary term, enw awdurol
 Arbitrary power, awdurdodall
 The act of arbitration, gorfodogaeth

Arbitrate, *vn.* dyddio; cymrodeddu, cylfaredd

Arbitration, *s.* cylfareddiad; cymrodedd; dyddiad; awdurdodiad

Arbitrator, *s.* cymrodeddwr

Arborary, *a.* gwyddwasgodol

Arborist, *s.* gwyddwasgodwr

Arbour, *s.* deildy; gwydd-dŷ; gwyddgell; gwasgodwydd

Arborans, *a.* deiliog; gwyddog; prysol; deiliar

Arcade, *s.* archad; mwdrod

Arcana, *s.* dirgelion; breinion; cyfrinach

Arch, *s.* bwa; mwd, mwdd; camen; crwm, mydiad, mydiant

Stone arch, bwa macn

Arch, *prefix.* when joined to a noun answer to *ar*

Arch, *va.* bwâu, mydu

Arch, *a.* cyfrwys, gwalchaid; ystrywus; prif; nodedig

Arch-thief, cara lleidr

Archness, *s.* cyfrwysdra, cyfrwysedd, ffieldra

Archaiology, *s.* hyafiaeth; hynafiant

Archangel, *s.* arangel, archangel, prifangel

Archbishop, *s.* aresgob

Archbishop's palace, aresgobty

Archbishopric, *s.* aresgobaeth; aresgobawd

Archer, *s.* saethwr; saethydd; bwâwr

Archdeacon, *s.* arddëon, arddiacon, arch-ddëon; prifddëon

Archduke, *s.* archddug

Archdukedom, *s.* archddugiaeth

Archduchess, *sf.* archdduges

Archery, *s.* saethyddiaeth; saethiadaeth

Archtypal, *a.* argynelwaidd

Archtype, *s.* argynelw; cynllun; cynddelw

Archiepiscopacy, *a.* aresgobol

Archiepiscopal, *a.* aresgobol

Architect, *s.* prisaer; adeiladydd

Architectural, *a.* prisaerol; saerniol; adeiladol

Architective, *a.* prisaerniaeth, pensaerniaidd

Architectonic, *a.* saeriannol, saerniaidd, saerniaethol

Architecture, *s.* prisaeriaeth; adeiladaeth; saerniaeth; saeriant

Architrave, *s.* pridrawst; capan; colofn; pencolofn

Archives, *s.* cofsgrif; coflyfrdŷ

Archpoet, *s.* prifardd

Archwise, *ad.* yn fwäol; yn fwäidd, yn fwdaidd

Arctic, *a.* gogleddol, gogleddig

Arctic pole, pegwnogledd

Arcuation, *s.* crymiad, crymedd, camedd; plygiad

Ardency, *s.* angerdd, gwres; poethni, taerni; twynder; awch; craid; terwyn; croch-iad; dirchwant; yni; llymedd; iasedd; trynedd; taedra, taeredd; terwyndeb, terwyndra; tryn; yngres

Ardent, *a.* taer, angerddus; gwresog; twym; brwd; awchŷus; gwrrd; graid, graidol; ffiro; ffroch; arfwll

Very ardent, tra therwyn

Extreme ardency, gwrys, gorwres

Ardent wrath, gwrrddfar

Ardent thrust, gwrrddwan

To be ardent, gwrysyd, gwrysed

Ardentness, *s.* poethrwydd

Ardour, *s.* mawrchwant; anyfel; gwresogrwydd; awyddffryd; taerni; nywf; nyw; yni

Arduous, *a.* awchus; anhawdd; peryglus; gorchestol; mawrbwys, eniad; uchel; angerddus

Are, *vn.* ydynt

Are you, ydych chwï

You are, yr ydych, ydych

They are, y maent

Are they, a ydynt

We are, ydym

Are we, a ydym

They are there, y maent yno

They are there, ydynt yno

Are they there? a ydynt yno?

Are they there? a ydynt hwy yno?

We are here, yr ydym yma

Area, *s.* clawr; arwyneb; arwynebawd; llawr

Area of a table, clawr bwrdd

An inclosed area, midlan

Area of a circle, clawr cylch

Arenaceous, *a.* tywodaid, tywodol, tywodlyd

Aretology, *s.* rhinweddäeth; diweiriaeth

Argent, *a.* arianaidd; arianiw

Argentation, *s.* arianiad; arianedd

Argil, *s.* llestrglai, gwynglai

Argue, *vn.* dadlâu, dadleuo, darddadlu; cymhwyllu, cymhwylllo; cystadlu; rhesymu; parlio; profi; ymddadlu; ymresymu

Arguer, *s.* dadlwr, dadlydd, dadlur, dadleuwr; cymhwyllwr; darddadlydd, darddadlwr; cystadlwr; ymresymydd, ymresymwr

Argument, *s.* dadl, dadliad; cymhwyll, rheswm; testyn; defnydd

A false argument, geuddadl

Argumental, *a.* cymhwylllog; ymresymol; cystadlol

Argumentation, *s.* dadleuad, dadliad; rhe-symiad; ymresymiad; darddadliad
 Argumentative, *a.* cynhwyllo; cystadlol; ymresymol
 Argute, *a.* blaenaidd; llym; blaenfain; pert
 Arguteness, *s.* fraethineb; llymder
 Arian, *s.* Ariad
 Arianism, *s.* Ariadaeth
 Arid, *vn.* crin; cras; sych; gwyw
 Aridity, *s.* crinder; crasder; sychder; gwyw-der; poethwg
 Aries, *s.* hwrddwel; hwrddfal
 Arietate, *v.* hyrddu
 Aright, *ad.* yn gywir, yn iawn; yn gymhwys, yn uniawn
 Arise, *vn.* cyfodi; arwyrain; cwnu; dyddwyre, dyddwyro; esgyn; derchafu; dyddwyrain
 Aristocracy, *s.* arbendodaeth; pendefigiant; pendefigiadaeth
 Aristocrat, *s.* arbendodwr; pendefigydd
 Aristocratical, *a.* arbendodol; pendefigiadol
 Arithmetic, *s.* rhifyddiaeth
 Vulgar or common arithmetic, rhifaeth
 Practical arithmetic, rhifiadaeth
 Theoretical arithmetic, rhifywyddoriaeth
 Fractional arithmetic, swlliadaeth
 The art of numbers, rhifyddeg
 The science of numbers, rhifeg
 Arithmetical, *a.* rhifyddol
 Arithmetical progression, rhifraddiad
 Arithmetical compliment, cyfenwad rhifol
 Arithmetically, *ad.* yn rhifyddol
 Arithmetician, *s.* rhifiadur, rhifyddwr; rhifyddegwr
 Ark, *s.* arch; cist; cawell; llong
 Ark of testimonies, ysgrin y creiriâu
 Arm, *s.* braich; cainc; angell
 Arms-ful, cyflaid
 I have lost the use of my arm, collais ffwrwyth fy mraich
 To call to arms, galw at arfau
 To arm one's self, ymarfogi, ymarfu
 Armada, *s.* llynges arfog
 Armament, *s.* llüeddod; llyngesod
 Armature, *s.* arfogaeth
 Armful, *s.* breichiaid; ceseiliaid
 Armillary, *a.* breichledol; breichrwyol
 Arminian, *s.* Arminiad
 Arminism, *s.* Arminiaeth
 Armipotence, *s.* llüyddogrwydd
 Armipotent, *a.* llüyddogol; dewrarfog; rhyfelgryf
 Armistice, *s.* addoedgyrch; cynghreiryn
 Armlet, *s.* ceingell; morgamlas
 Armor, *s.* arfogaeth; rhyfelwisg, crudyr
 To put on armor, arfogi
 Armor-bearer, *s.* ysweiniad; macwy; arf-gludydd

Armorer, *s.* arfogwr; arfwr, arfydd; arfiadwr; gofarf
 Armorial, *a.* arf-foneddol
 Armorial ensigns, pais arfau, arwyddion bonedd
 Armorer, *s.* achwyddwr
 Armory, *s.* arfbeisiaeth
 Armory, *s.* arfdy, eirfle
 Armpit, *s.* cesail
 Arms, *spl.* arfau; breichiau
 To blazon arms, tynu arfan
 Small arms, manarfau
 A magazine of arms, gorsaf arfau
 A suit of armor, crudri
 The van of an army, cynhorf
 An assembled army, llüyddigiad
 Army and navy, meiawd a llynges
 Army, *s.* byddin; llu; cadlu; meiawd; llüyddiad; llüyddod
 Aromatic, *a.* peroglaidd; peraroglaidd; ar-oglber
 Aromatic, *s.* perogl, perarogl
 Aromatics, *spl.* peroglion
 Aromatize, *v.* peroglu, peraroglu
 Aromatization, *s.* perogliadaeth
 Around, *pre.* o amgylch; ogyrch; obobtu
 Arous, *vn.* deffroi; cyffroi; cynhyrfu; diuno
 Arquebuse, *s.* llawn; gwnllwr
 Arrack, *s.* gwirod India; cocoawy
 Arraign, *va.* cyhuddo; achwyno
 Arraignment, *s.* cyhuddiad; cyhuddiant; achwyniad
 Arrange, *va.* trefnu; rhestru; rhesu; dichlynu; deifrio; trefniadu; gwaladru
 Arrangement, *s.* trefniad; rhestriad; trefn; trefnyd; rhestriaadaeth; deifriad; gwalad, gwaladriad
 Arranger, *s.* trefniadur; trefnydd
 Arrant, *a.* hysbys, hynod; cyhoedd; cywilyddus; caru
 Arrant thief, carn lleidr, lleidr difog
 Arras, *s.* curlen, brithlen
 Array, *s.* gwisg; arwisgiad; trwsiad; trefniad; addurniad
 Array, *va.* trwsiadu; trefnu; tacluso; dywisgo; arwisgo; gorwisgo; dilladu
 Battle array, trefn ead
 Arrayed, *ppa.* trwsiedig; trefnedig; gwisgedig; rhestredig
 Arrear, *s.* olddylad
 Rearrange, *s.* olddyliaeth
 Rearrers, *spl.* olddylion
 Arrest, *va.* gafaclu; dal; cymeryd; attal
 Sheriff's arrest, gofal swynog
 Arrest, *s.* gafacliad, attaliad; daliad
 Under arrest, mewndal
 Arret, *s.* trefniad; arawdurdod
 Arrival, *s.* cyrhaeddiad, dyfodiant, dyfodiad; deud

Arrive, *vn.* cyrhaeddu, cyrhaedd
 Arrogance, *s.* traha; rhyf, rhyfyg; arsyberwyd; gorhydr; rhydres; rhydresgarweb; amryfolder; balchineb; lunanrwydd
 Arrogancy, *s.* trahausdra; trahausedd
 Arrogant, *a.* trahaus; balch; amryfawl; amryfus; arsyberw; cymyreddus; rhydresgar; uchelfrydig; rhyfygus; anwar; trahawg

Somewhat arrogant, goryfygus, goryfygol

Arrogate, *vn.* rhyfygus; ymhòni; amryfu; cymyreddu; lunanu

Arrow, *s.* saeth; picell

Arsenal, *s.* arfdŷ; eirfle

Arsenic, *s.* argryfsur

Arson, *s.* tylog

Art, *s.* celf, celfyddyd; celfyddawd; crefft, cywreinerwydd; manylwaith; dichell, cyfrwysdra; medr; pwyll

Art and science, celf a gwyddawr

Arts and sciences, celfau a gwyddorion

Master of Arts, Athraw Celfau, A.C.

Bachelor of Arts, Mebydd Celfau, M.C.

The fine arts, y brein gelfau

y celfau sail

y prigelau

That is beyond an art, medw, gorgelfiad

Art, *vn.* ydwynt, wyt

Thou art, ydwynt

Art thou, a ydwynt

Art thou the man? ai tydi yw y dyn?

Art thou John? ai Iean ydwynt?

Thou art the man, tydi yw y dyn

Arterial, *a.* awythenol, arwythiol

Artery, *s.* arwythen; *pl.* arwythi, rhedweli

The main arteries, mamwythi

Artful, *a.* celfog; ysgilgar; medrus; manwl; ystrywgar

Arthritic, *a.* cymalwstog; troedwstog

Arthritis, *s.* cymalwst; troedwst

Article, *s.* bannod, bannog; rhagwas; nod; bannodyn, bannogyn

Article, *s.* ceryn; teclyn

A small article, ceryn

Articles, *spl.* erthyclau, ammodau; cyfammodau; pribynciau; penau

Sundry articles, nodach

Article, *va.* ammodi; cyfammodi

Articular, *a.* cymalol, cymalog

Articulata, *s.* torchogion, rhywyogion

Articulate, *vn.* hylafaru; llafaru

Articulate, *a.* llafarol; hyseiniol

Articulation, *s.* tafodaeth, seiniad, llafariad; cynaliad; amlygder

Artifice, *s.* cyfrwyswaith: dichelder, dichell; ystryw

Artificer, *s.* crefftwr, saer, celfydddywr

Artificial, *a.* celfydd, cywrain; celfyddol; gwneuthuro

Artillery, *s.* cadoffer, magnelau, offer rhyfel, gŷnau mawr

Artillery man, blifwr

Artillery ground, cadlas

Artisan, *s.* celfyddwr; ofydd, gofydd, gof; dybanyn; cerddor; darluniwr, darlun-iawr

Artist, *s.* celfyddwr, cywreiniwr, celfadur

Artless, *a.* anghelfydd; anghymhen; an-nichellgar

Aruspice, *s.* perfeddgoel

As, *con.* megys, mal, fel; can, gan; tra mor; â, ag

As thou art expecting, can dy fod yn dysgwyl
 can y dysgwylwynt

As swift as the wind, can gynted a'r gwynt
 mor chawai a'r gwynt
 mor gyflym a'r gwynt

As far as here, hyd yma

As far as, mor bell, can belled

As true, can wired, mor wir

As if it were, mal pe bai, malpai

As long as, can hired, mor hir

As formerly, megys cynt, mal cynt

As merry, mor lawen, can lawened

As white as the snow, mor wyn a'r eira
 can wynd a'r eira

Asafoetida, *s.* drewsudd

Asbestine, *a.* uraelus; annifäol

Asbestos, *s.* urael

Ascend, *va.* esgyn; dringo; derchafu, desgyn, cyfodi; archafael, dyddwyre, cwnu

Ascendable, *ppr.* derchadwy, esgynadwy

Ascending, *s.* derchafiaeth, goruchafiaeth, rhygymeriad; awdurdod

Ascendency, *s.* derchafadaeth

Ascendant, *a.* esgynol, dyrchafol

Ascension, *s.* dyrchafiad, esgyniad, desgyniad; dyrchafael, dringiad

Ascension day, dydd derchafael

Ascension Thursday, dydd Iau Derchafael

Ascensive, *a.* esgyniadol, dargodol

Ascent, *s.* rhiw, dringfa; esgynfa, esgynle; dringle; llethr, ochr, llechwedd; gallt

House on the ascent, tŷ ar y llechwedd

tŷ ar y cwnad

A gentle ascent, goriw, lledsgo

A steep shelving ascent, mochriw, serthriw

Ascertain, *vn.* gwirio, dilysu; penodi, penderfynu, sefydlu; darwiro

Ascertainment, *s.* dilysiad, gwiriad; sefydl-iad, penodiad; cadarnad

Ascetic, *s.* didryfydd, didryfwr; meudwy

Ascetic, *a.* didryfaidd

Ascites, *s.* bolddyfrwst, dyfoglwyf; bolchwydd

Ascititious, *a.* ychwanegol

Ascribable, *ppr.* cyfrifadwy, cyflunadwy

Ascribe, *vn.* cyfrif, priodoli; dyfwrw; penodi, rhoddi; cyflunio

Ascription, *s.* priodoliad; cyfluniad

Asetic, *a.* surin, surig; egrin

Ash, *s.* onen, on, onwydden

The male ash, marchonen

Ashamed, *ppa.* cywilyddiedig; gwyledig, gwyleddedig

Ash-colored, *ppaa.* llwydwyndedig; llwyd-wyn, onwyddliw, onliw

Ashen, *a.* onenaidd, onaidd

Ashes, *s.* lludw, ulw; ulwyn

To reduce to ashes, lludwoli, ulwoli

Ashore, *ad.* ar y lan; ar y tir; ar y traeth; ar neilltu dwfr

To come ashore, glanio, tirio, dawed i dir

To go ashore, myned i lanio

Ash Wednesday, *s.* dydd Mercher Lludw

Aside, *ad.* ar neilldu, ar naill ochr; ar ddi-dol; ar wŷr; ar osgo; heibio

To throw aside, bwrw heibio

To put aside, neillduoli, dyosg

To go aside, ymneillduo, osgoi

Asinary, }
Asinine, } *a.* asynaidd

Ask, *van.* gofyn; holi, ymfyn; ymholi; ceisio; deisyf; erfyn, dymuno, damuno; erchi, dyerchu

Askance, *ad.* yn llygattraws

Askance, *ad.* yn llygatgam; yn gam; ar lettraws, ar osgo

Askew, *ad.* lledbai; ogwyr; yn wyrgam

Aslant, *ad.* ar ogwydd; ar oddleddf; arystlys

Asleep, *ad.* yn nghwsg, mewn cws, yn ei hŷn

Aslope, *ad.* ar lechwedd; ar wŷr; ar osgo; ar ledff

Asp, *s.* colwiber

Aspic, *a.* colwiberol

Aspect, *s.* golygiad; edrychiad; drych; trem, ymddangosiad, ardebed; golwg, gwedd; llewylch: tremyn; gwyneb; mir, mire

Of a comely aspect } mireinwedd

Of a fair aspect }

A flat aspect, llechwedd

A frowning aspect, gwg

A man of bad aspect, dyn o edrychiad drwg

Delicate aspect, meiuwedd

Beauteous aspect, mireinbryd

Splendid aspect, mygrwedd

Calm aspect, tawelbryd

Wild aspect, tremwyllt, gwylltrem

Grave aspect, syberw wedd, syberwedd

Aspen, *s.* aethnen, crydaethnen

Aspentree, *s.* aethwydden

Asperifolious, *a.* graenddeiliog

Asperity, *s.* gerwindeb; sarugrwydd; llymder; garwedd, grygniant

Asperniation, *s.* diofalwch; esgeulusdra, distyrwch

Asperous, *a.* graenol, graenus

Asperse, *va.* gwaradwyddo, gwarthu; difrio, goganu; enllibio; taenellu

Aspersio, *s.* gwarthiad; enllibiad; goganiad; gwaradwyddiad; taenelliad; gwarthiant

Asphaltos, *s.* anhylosgedd

Asphodel, *s.* cilgain; gwaew y brenin

Aspirant, *s.* gorgeisydd; gorfynwr

Aspirate, *s.* chwernsain

Aspirate, *vn.* chwyrnswnio

Aspiration, *s.* anadliad; chwythiad; uchelgais, gorawydd; gorgais

Aspire, *vn.* anadlu, ymgeisio; uchelgeisio; gorfynu; chwantu; gorgeisio; mawreddu

Aspiring, *s.* gorfyniad; ymgeisiad

Asquint, *ad.* yn llygattraws; yn llygatgam, yn llygatgroes; yn groeswel

Ass, *s.* asyn; haw

A she ass, asen, hawes

A young she ass, asenig

A young male ass, asynyn

Assail, *va.* rhuthro, ymosod, taro; dygyrchu; dwyn cyrch

Assailable, *ppa.* cyrchadwy

Assailant, *s.* rhuthrwr, ymosodwr, tarawydd; cyrchwr, cyrchadur

Assailant, *a.* cyrchol

Assassin, *s.* murniwr; dirgelfradwr

Assassinate, *va.* murnio, cuddlofruddio; murnladd

Assassination, *s.* murniad; bradladdiad; cuddladdiad

Assault, *s.* rhuthr; ymgyrch; hwrdd; ymosodiad; ymhwdd; ymladd; sarad; arfrwth; argyrc; cawdd; gosod; goddith; cyflafan; ffwyriad

Violent assault, awchruthr

Assault, *va.* rhuthro, ymosod, taro; llyrddu, argyrc, ffwyro; ymruthro, ymosodi

Assaulter, *s.* arfrythwr, ffwyrydd

Assay, *va.* profi; ceisio; cynnyg

Assay, *s.* prawf, praw; cais; cynnygiad

Assayer, *s.* profwr, prawydd

Assemblage, *s.* cynghasgliad; ymgynnulliad, cynnulliad; cyfundeb; tyrfa; casgl

Assemble, *vn.* cyfarfod; ymgynnull; dygynnull; ymgasglu; cynull; casglu; crynoi

Assembly, *s.* cymanfa; cynulleidf; eisteddfod; tyrfa

Assembly house cyfrdy, cynnaddly, cynnaddfan

Court of assembly, llys cynghynnull

A general assembly of the nation, llwyryws y deyrnas

Assent, *vn.* cydsynio; cynghordio; cyduno

- Assert, *vn.* haeru, taeru; hòni; gwirio; cadarnâu; dyhaeru; darhòni; amddiffyn
- Assertion, *s.* haerriad; hòniad; dyhaerriad; darhoniad; haeriant; darhaerriad
- Assertive, *a.* darhonawl; darwiriol; dyhaerol
- Assertor, *s.* haerwr, darhaerwr; hònwr; darwiriwr; amddiffynydd; noddwr
- Assess, *vn.* trethu, trethiadu
- Assessment, *s.* trethiad, trethiant
- Assessor, *s.* trethiadwr, trethwr; ardrethwr; teyrngedwr; tasgwr
- Assets, *s.* oleiddo
- Asseverate, *va.* gwirio; haeru: tyngu
- Asseveration, *s.* gwiriad; hòniad; tyngiad
- Assiduity, *s.* dyfalwch; diwydrwydd; dichlynedd, dichlynder, dyfaledd; diwydiaeth; prysuredd; òrthedd; astudrwydd, ystigrwydd
- Assiduous, *a.* dyfal; diwyd; astud; gofalus; dichlyn; prysur; òrth
- To be assiduous, dichlynu
Over assiduous, gorddichlyn, tra dichlyn
- Assign, *s.* dirprwyur
- Assign, *vn.* daerodi; penodi, rhoddi; tasgu, trosi; doddi
- Assignable, *ppr.* trosiadwy; daeradwy, penodadwy; dangosadwy
- Assignment, *s.* troseiddiad; penodiad; addoed; aroediad, aroed
- Assignee, *s.* daeredwr; rhaglaw; dirprwyur
- Assignment, *s.* daerodiad; neillduad; trosiad; gosodiad; aralliad; daer
- Assimilate, *vn.* cydweddu, cymweddu, cyweddu; cymathu; tebygu, tebygoli, tebu
- Assimilation, *s.* cyfweddiad, cymathiad; cymweddiad; cyfelybiad
- Assinego, *s.* asyn
- Assist, *vn.* helpu, cynnorthwyo, cymhorthi, cannorthwyo
- Assistance, *s.* cymhorth, help, porthyd, cynnorthwy, cannorthwy; arwas
- Assistant, *s.* cynnorthwywr; cymhorthwr; helpwr; cyfnerthwr
- Assistless, *a.* digymhorth, diborth, diblaid
- Assize, *s.* brawdlys; eisteddfod
- Assizes, *s.* barnwys; brawdlys; gorsedd
- Associate, *s.* cydymaith; cyfaill; cymdeithiwr; cymrodawr; cyfranogwr
- Associate, *va.* cymdeithasu; ymgyfeillachu; cymdeithiogi; ymgyweithasu; cydfasnachu
- Association, *s.* cymanfa; cymdeithasiad; cynghymdeithas
- Assoil, *vn.* rhyddâu; dadesgymuno
- Assonance, *s.* adsain
- Assort, *va.* cymathu; cynhrefnu, cyttrefnu; cyfalâu
- Assortment, *s.* cymathiad; cynhrefniad
- Assuage, *vn.* tawelu, llonyddu; dylofi; tyneru; arwaru; adlonyddu; dyhuddo; esmwythâu; gostegu; llareiddio; dofi; gostwng; llarychu; llyaru; datterfysgu
- Assuagement, *s.* datterfysgiad, llonyddiad; dyhuddiant; gostegiad; esmwythâd; llinariad; lleddfod, esmwythawd; gostyngiad
- Assuager, *s.* tynerydd; meddalai
- Assuasive, *a.* llinarol; esmwythâol; tyner
- Assume, *va.* cymeryd; edryfu; ffugio; ymryfygu
- To assume consequence, gogoni
- Assuming, *a.* cynyrddus; rhyfeddol; rhydresgar
- Assumption, *s.* cymyreddiad; edryfiad; ffugiad, ffug
- Assumptive, *a.* cyfreithlawn; cymyreddol
- Assurance, *s.* yswiriant; dieurwydd; dilysrwydd; hyder; haerlugarwydd; òfndra
- Assurance office, swyddfa yswirol
- Assure, *va.* yswirio, yswiriannu; diogelu, noddi; dilysu
- Assuredly, *ad.* yn ddâu; yn ddilys; yn ddiammheu; yn wirionedd
- Asterisk, *s.* serenig
- Asterism, *s.* serdwr; twr o ser sefydlog
- Astern, *ad.* ar ystarn; tua'r llyw
- Asthma, *s.* mygodfa; caethiwad; byrwyntiad; caethanadl
- Asthmatic, *a.* mygodol; caethiwus; anadlfyr
- Astonish, *vn.* brawychu; utthro; dychrynu; irdangu; serfanu; syndodi, sanu, synu; arswydo
- Astonishment, *s.* braw, dychryn, syndod; uthroldeb, uthriad, uthredd, uthrollder; irdang; synedigaeth; argythrwy
- To be greatly astonished, gorsynu
Great astonishment, gorsyndod
Slight astonishment, lled-dychryn
gorsyndod, goryfeddod
- Astound, *vn.* hurtio, syfrdanu
- Astraddle, *ad.* yn fforchog; oobotu; troed oobotu
- Astragal, *s.* ffêr, addurngyloch
- Astral, *a.* serenol, serenog
- Astray, *ad.* ar gyfeiliorn, ar grwydr; ar goll; ar ddisberod; ar ddigrain
- Going astray, myned ar ddisberod
myned ar ddigrain
- Astriction, *s.* cynghlymiad; cydglymiad; dirglymiad; tyrwymiad
- Astride, *ad.* oddeutu; yn fforchog
- Astringe, *va.* rhwymo, clymu
- Astringency, *s.* rhwymedd; argaerwydd
- Astringent, *a.* argaëol; dirglymol, bolrwymol; rhwym

Astrologer, *s.* serddewin
 Astrological, *a.* serddewinol
 Astrologize, *va.* serddewino
 Astrology, *s.* serddewiniaeth
 Astronomer, *s.* sywedur, sywedydd; ser-
 yddwr
 Astronomical, *a.* sywedol; seryddol
 Astronomize, *va.* sywedu, seryddu, seroni
 Astronomy, *s.* sywedaeth, seryddiaeth; ser-
 oneg
 Astroscope, *s.* cyfseronyr
 Astro-theology, *s.* sywedgoel
 Asunder, *ad.* ar neilltu, ar ddidol, yn wa-
 hanredol, ar wahan
 To put asunder, dydoli, neillduo
 Asylum, *s.* gwestifiant; hynoddiad; noddfa,
 noddle
 At, *pre.* yn; wrth; ger; ar; cer
 Ataxy, *s.* annhrefn; gwallodod
 Atheism, *s.* annuwiaeth, didduwiaeth
 Atheist, *s.* annuwydd
 Atheistical, *a.* annuwaidd, annu
 Athirst, *ad.* yn sychol; yn sychedig
 Athletic, *a.* pybyr, cadarn-gryf
 Athwart, *ad.* ar draws, ar wŷr
 Atlantic, *s.* Môr Werydd
 Atlas, *s.* darlunio
 Atmometer, *s.* tarthiadyr
 Atmosphere, *s.* amawyr; awyrgylch; gwybr
 A clear atmosphere, hion
 Atmospheric, *a.* amawyrol; awyrgylch-
 aidd; wybrenol, wybrenaid
 Atom, *s.* as, temyg; mymryn; ith; brych-
 eüyn; corffilyn; gronyn
 Atoms, usau, gronynau, ithion, mymrynau
 Atomical, *a.* asol; ithol; gronynol
 Atone, *va.* penydu; cymmodi; iawnu, hedd-
 ychu; gwastatu
 Atonement, *s.* iawn; cymmod; penyd; cym-
 mrodedd
 Atoner, *s.* penydiwr; cymmodwr, iawnydd;
 gwastadydd
 Atop, *ad.* ar ben, ar gopa
 Atrocious, *a.* creulawn; erchyll, echrys-
 lawn; anfad
 Atrocity, *s.* creulonder, ysgelderder, ysgel-
 erddod; erchyllodod, erchylldra; anfad-
 rwydd
 Atrophy, *s.* anfaeth
 Attach, *va.* dal, adafaelu, attafaelu, ymaflyd
 To attach one's self, ymlynu
 To attach a friend, ymill cyfall
 Attachment, *s.* ymlyniad; sercliad, serch,
 cariad
 Mutual attachment, cydhoffiant

Attack, *s.* rhuthr; ymosodiad; cyrch, ym-
 gyrceli, ergyrcel; rhysgyriad; rhuthriad;
 ergyrceliad; cymwrth ~~rhysgr~~
 Attain, *vn.* cyrhaedd, cyrhaeddyd; cael, caff-
 ael; cyrhaeddu, dygyrhaedd, dygyrhaeddyd
 Attainable, *ppa.* cyrhaeddadwy
 Attainder, *s.* llwyrfarniad
 Attainment, *s.* cyrhaeddiad; caffaeliad; ca-
 fawd; dawn; dysg; echŷr
 Superior attainment, gorgaffad
 Attaint, *vn.* dyfarnu; euogi; anurddo;
 llygru; difwyno
 Attemper, *va.* tymeru, ardymeru; cy-
 medroli
 Attemperance, *s.* tymerusrwydd
 Attempt, *s.* anturiaeth; cais; cynnyg; ym-
 gais; ymdrech; gosod; dargynnyg; ar-
 geisiad; llyfas
 Attempt, *va.* ymgeisio, ymegnio; ymdrechu;
 argeisio, ceisio; osio, llyfasu
 Attempt it, rho gais arno
 Great attempt, mawrgais, argais
 Vain attempt, gwagymgais
 Slight attempt, lledgais
 Attempter, *s.* ymegniwr; anturiwr; ym-
 gynyngwr, ceisiedydd; anturiaethwr;
 profwr; llyfaswr
 Attend, *vn.* gofalu; gwrando; ystyried;
 oiaw; areilio; canlyn; heilio; gweini
 Attendance, *s.* gofal; dyfalwch; diwyd-
 rwydd; gweinyddiad; gweinyd; gwas-
 anaeth; gosgorddyd
 A man in attendance, gosgorddwr
 Attendant, *s.* cydymaith; gweinidog; ad-
 nair; gweinydd; gwas
 Attendant, *a.* dilynol; cydfynedol; gos-
 gorddol; gweinyddol
 Attention, *s.* ystyriaeth; gwrandawriad; er-
 glywad; dyfalwch; andawriad; prysuriad
 Attentive, *a.* ystyriol; gwrandawgar; dyfal;
 ÷orth; dichlyn
 To be attentive, dichlynnu
 Attentiveness, *s.* ymwrandawriad; arddyfal-
 wch; arystyriad
 Attenuate, *vn.* teneuo, lleiâu
 Attenuation, *s.* teneuâd, lleiâd
 Attest, *vn.* tystio, gwirio, tystiolaethu, gor-
 wirio
 Attestation, *s.* tystiolaeth, tystiad, gorwiriad;
 gwarant
 Attester, *s.* tystiwr; gorwiriwr
 Attic, *a.* trefnol; trefn
 Attica, *a.* hardd; prydfertl; synwyrall
 Attic story, crogloft
 Attire, *s.* gwisg; dillad; diwyg
 Attire, *va.* gwisgo; trwsiadu; dilladu;
 addurno

Attitude, *s.* ystum; agwedd; dull
 Attorney, *s.* cyfreithiwr; rheithlbrwy; dirprwywr, dirprwydd
 Attorneyship, *s.* dirprwyaeth
 Attract, *vn.* tynu; llithio; athynu; dydynu; dylithio
 Attraction, *s.* tyniad; llithiad; attyniad; dymgyrchiad, dysgyrchiad; tyneidiaeth, cunedd; hüdoliaeth
 The point of attraction, cyrcle
 Capillary attraction, dargyrciant
 Chemical attraction, cyrcbaniant
 Attractive, *a.* tyniadol; dysgyrchol, dymgyrchol; attynol; cymgyrchol; cunaidd; llithiannol
 Attractor, *s.* cun, cuniad
 Attrahent, *a.* ymdynol
 Attribute, *s.* priodoledd; priodoliaeth; dafar; hepwedd
 Attribute, *vn.* priodoli; gosodi
 Attribution, *s.* priodoliad; gosodiad
 Attraction, *s.* rhwbiad, treuliad; ymrwbiad, ymdreuliad
 Attune, *va.* tōni; cyweirio; hwylio
 Avail, *s.* budd; lles
 Avail, *va.* buddioli; llesâu
 It would not avail him, ni llesâi iddo
 Available, *a.* buddiol; llesol; effeithiol
 Availment, *s.* budd; lles, llesâd
 Avarice, *s.* gorchwant; cybyddod; cybyddiaeth
 Avaricious, *a.* gorchwantol; cybyddol; cybyddlyd; ariangar; barus; crintach; crinwasaid
 Avast, *in.* dyt dyt! aros! pwyll!
 Avaunt, *in.* ymaith! fwrdd! fwr!
 Auburn, *a.* gwineu
 Auction, *s.* arwerthiant, arwerthiad
 Auctioneer, *s.* arwerthwr, arwerthydd
 Auction-mart, *s.* arwerthfa, arwerthle
 Audacious, *a.* arfeiddiol; haerllug; rhyfygus; hyf, hyfaidd; diarswyd; digywilydd
 Audaciousness, *s.* haerllugrwydd; herdra; rhyfygaeth
 Audacity, *s.* ëonder, hyfder, hyfdra; rhyfyg; rhyddewredd
 Audible, *a.* hygryw; llafar; clywedog; soniarus; croch
 Audience, *s.* clywiant; clywiadaeth; gwrاندawiant; gwrاندawiad; clywiannwyr, gwrاندawyr; cynulleidfa
 Audit, *s.* clywiad; prawiad
 Audit, *va.* clywiadu; prawu; adchwilio
 Auditor, *s.* clywiadwr; prawydd; gwrاندawr
 Auditory, *s.* clywiadle; darlithle, prawle; cynulleidfa; gwrاندawyr

Avenge, *va.* dialu, dialledu; cosbi
 Avengement, *s.* dialedd, dialiadaeth, dialiad
 Avenger, *s.* dialwr, dialydd; dialledwr; cosbwr; arteithiwr
 Avenue, *s.* cynhor; cyntedd; dyfodfa; rhodfa, rhodle; heolan
 Avert, *va.* gwirio, arwirio; dilysâu, sicrâu; haeru; penderfynu
 Average, *s.* cyfartaledd; cyfartaliad; canolbris
 Averment, *s.* gwriad, arwriad; sicrad; haerriad; penderfyniad
 Aversion, *s.* casineb; gwrthwynebiad; annhuedd, annhueddfryd; ymwrthodiad
 Averse, *a.* gwrthwynebol; gelynd
 Aversion, *s.* casineb, casedd; gwrthnaws; anghar
 Avert, *va.* troi heibio; alaru; dattroi
 Auf, Elf, *s.* lleban; ynyfyd; delff
 Auger, Augre, *s.* taradr; ebiß; trul; trwyddew; rhwymp
 Aught, *s.* dim
 Augment, *vn.* mwyâu, cynnyddu; helaethu; ymhelaethu, ymfwyâu
 Augment, *va.* ychwanegu; angchwanegu; achwanegu; amlâu
 Augmentation, *s.* mwyad, cynnyddiad; ychwanegiad, angchwanegiad, amlad; cynnydd; helaethiad; arfwyad
 Augmentative, *a.* cynnyddol; ychwanegol; helaethol
 Augmenter, *s.* cynnyddwr, mwyawr; ychwanegwr, chwanegydd; angchwanegwr
 Augur, *s.* ednddewin; dewin
 Augur, } *vn.* ednddewino; dewinio;
 Augurate, } adargoelio
 Augurial, *a.* adargoelus
 Augurize, *vn.* ednarmu
 Augury, *s.* ednddewiniaeth; adargoel
 August, *s.* Awst, yr wythfed mis
 August, *a.* mawreddig, urddedig, ardderchog; breninol
 Augustness, *s.* urddasrwydd, ardderchogrwydd
 Aviary, *s.* adardy, adargell
 Avidity, *s.* ainc, gwanc, gorwanc; awydd; rhaib
 Aulic, *a.* llysol, breiniol
 Aumbry, *s.* bydygell; llogawd
 Aumulet, *s.* crempog, cremog
 Aunt, *s.* modryb
 Avocate, *va.* galw ymaith, fwrddalw
 Avocation, *s.* galwadymaith, fwrddalwad; cilalwad
 Avoid, *vn.* gochel, gochelyd; ymochelyd; dianc, diengyd; ysgoi, ymogelyd

Avoidable, *a.* gocheladwy; ymocheladwy; diangadwy
 Avoidance, *s.* gocheliad, ymogeliad, gwiliad, arlloesiad, gwiliadwraeth
 Avider, *s.* gochelwr, ymogelwr, gwiliadwr
 Avoirdupois, *s.* cywirbwys
 Avolation, *s.* ffôad; ffwyrad; diangiad
 Avouch, *va.* gwirio; gwarantu; arddelwi; haeru; ymarddelwi: dadgan
 Avouch, *s.* tystiad; haeriad, haer
 Avoucher, *s.* arddelwydd, gwarantwr
 Avouchment, *s.* arddelwad, darddelwad, gwantrwydd, haeriad
 Avow, *va.* addef, cyffesu; addunedu, amddiffyn; dadgan
 Avowable, *a.* addefadwy, arddeladwy, cyffesadwy
 Avowal, *s.* cyffes, addunad, arddelwad, amddiffyniad; haeriad
 Avower, *s.* arddelwr, cyffeswr, amddiffynwr, addunedwr; ardystiwr
 Avowry, *s.* hygyffes; diheura
 Avowtry, *s.* godineb; puteindra
 Areat, *a.* eurul; melynawr; euredig
 Aurelia, *s.* chwiler, chwileryn, elindys
 Auricle, *s.* clusten, ysgyfar; godre y glust
 Auricular, *a.* clustiwl, clustaid
 Auricular-confession, *s.* clustgyfaddefiad, dirgeladdefiad, clustgyffes
 Aurora, *s.* gwawr, y wawrddydd
 Aurora-borealis, *s.* gogleddwawr, gogleddwawl
 Auspice, *s.* adargoel; nawdd: llad: dylanwad
 Auspices, *s.* noddod; tywysiad
 Auspicial, *a.* argoelaid
 Auspicious, *a.* llwyddiannus, ffyniannol; ffodiog; ffynadwy; hynaws, tirion
 Auspiciousness, *s.* llwyddiant, ffawd, ffyniant, ffodiant
 Austere, *a.* gerwin; tost, sarug; cystig; euchiog
 Austerity, *s.* gerwindeb, creulondeb, toster, tynder; sarugrwydd, llymder; durfingder
 Austral, *a.* deheuol, deheubarthig
 Australize, *va.* deheuo
 Authentic, *a.* awdurdedig, gwarantedig: dilys; diammeuol; coeliadwy; sicr
 Authenticate, *va.* awdurdodi, gwarantu, awdureiddio; gorwirio; profi
 Authenticity, *s.* awdurdodiad, awdureiddiad, dilysiad, dilysrwydd; gwired
 Author, *s.* awdur, awdwr; gwneuthurwr; peiriedydd
 Authoress, *s.* awdures; gwneuthures
 Authoritative, *a.* awdurol, awdurdodol, gwarantol

Authority, *s.* awdurdod; gallu; arwaesaf; gwarantiad, meistrolaeth; meddiant
 Authorize, *va.* awdurdodi; cefnogi
 Authorship, *a.* awduriaeth
 Autography, *s.* awdursgrif, prifsgrif
 Automath, *s.* ymddysgydd
 Automaton, *s.* ymysgogiadyr; ymysgogyr, ymfynedyr, ymdrôyr, ymdrôadyr
 Automatous, *s.* ymysgogol
 Autopsy, }
 Autopsia, } *s.* profweliad, prawfweliad
 Autumn, *s.* hydref, cynauaf, elfed; dybenawst, dyhewydd
 Autumnal, *a.* hydrefol, hydrefaid
 Autumnal equinox, alban elfed
 Auxesis, *s.* cynnydd
 Auxiliary, } *s.* cyweithydd, cynnorthwywr
 Auxiliary, } cyweithawr, cynnorthwy
 Auxiliary, } *a.* cynnorthwyol, cyweithiol
 Auxiliary, }
 Auxiliation, *s.* cyweithiad
 Avulsion, *s.* tyniad, ffwrdd-dyniad
 Await, *va.* dysgwyl, aros; ymaros, cyfaros; gweithio
 Awake, *va.* deffroi, dihuo, deffro, dadebru
 Awake, *ad.* ar ddihun, yn effro
 Awaken, *vn.* deffroi, dihuo
 Awakening, *s.* deffroad
 Award, *va.* barn, dedryd, cylafaredd
 Aware, *a.* rhagwybod, rhag-ganfod, rhagweled, rhagystyriol; arwybod
 Away, *ad.* ymaith, ffwrdd; heng; hwnt; hwt, ffwr

To go away, myned i ffwrdd
 myned ymaith
 myned i faes
 myned i bant
 myned hwnt
 myned draw

Go away, dos ymaith

Awe, *s.* arswyd, swyd, ofn; parchedig ofn
 To stand in awe, dal adlaw
 Awe, *va.* dychrynu, swydo; ofni
 Awful, *a.* ofnadwy, arswydus, arswydlawn; tra-pharchus, ednygol; swydol, swydus, engyrth, dychrynnydd, certh
 Extremely awful, gorechrys
 Awfulness, *s.* arswydoldeb, uthrolrwydd, certhrwydd
 Awhile, *ad.* enyd; eneyd; ysbaid; hawg
 Awkward, *a.* chwithig; aswy, carbwl; anhylaw, lledchwith; dilun
 Very awkward, gorchwithig
 Awkwardness, *s.* anhehurwydd, trysgledd, trwsogleidd-dra, annhreffnusder; difoesedd
 Awl, *s.* minawyd
 Awless, *a.* diarswyd, diofn
 Awn, *s.* col fâ

Awning, *s.* cysgodfa, gwasgodfa
 Awork, *ad.* ar orchwyl, ar waith
 Awry, *ad.* ar wŷyr, ar lettraws, yn lled-
 gam, yn lledbai, yn agwŷyr
 Axe, *s.* bwyell, cymynai
Axe to fell timber, bwyell hir, bwyell gynnud
 Axiom, *s.* gwireb; arwiredd
 Axis, *s.* echel, paladr, pegwn; gwerthyd, col
 Axletree, } *s.* echl, echl trol
 Axle, }
 Ay, *ad.* ië, iä
 Aye, *ad.* yn wastadol, byth, yn baräus
 Azimuth, *s.* rhyngoredd
 Azure, *s.* asur, glasar, balasar, goleulas,
 llasar; nefliw, glasoleu
 Azyme, } *s.* bara croew, bara cri
 Azymus, }

B.

Babble, *s.* dadwrdd, baldorodd, dwndwr,
 prepiad, llefair; ffregawd; filoreg
 Babble, *vn.* baldorodd, dwndro, ffregodi,
 bragaldian, repian, gwagsiared, llolian,
 lloliaw
 Babbler, *s.* baldoroddwr, dwndwr, bragal-
 diwr, clebryn, colliwr, lloliwr, chwedlwr
 Babbling, *s.* siaradach, clebar, filoreg,
 ffreg, lloliad
 Babe, } *s.* bāban, maban
 Baby, }
 Babel, *s.* cymysgedd, annhrefn, terfysg,
 cythrwfl, twrdd
 Babish, *a.* babanaidd; plentynaidd
 Baboon, *s.* cawrepa, epa mawr
 Babyhood, } *s.* babandod, mabandod, mabdod
 Babyship, }
 Bacchanalian, *s.* gwageddwr, meddwyn,
 gloddestawr, oferddyn
 Bacchanals, *s.* gwinwleddiad, gwageddiad
 Bacciferous, *a.* eirinog, aeronog
 Bachelor, *s.* mab ieuanc, gwr ieuanc, dyn
 gweddw, henfab

An old bachelor, hen lanc
 Bachelor of Laws, Mebydd Cyfreithian
 Bachelor of Arts, Mabrad Celvau
 Mebydd Celvau

Bachelorship, *s.* henfabiaeth
 Back, *s.* cefn, trum; cil, gwegil

Back of a sword, cil cleddyf
 Back region, cefnaint
 Broken backed, cefndyn
 Back to back, cefngefn
 The back part, cefiran
 To turn one's back, cefnu
 Back part of the skull, cnwg y gwegil

Back, *ad.* yn ol, gwrthol

Back, *va.* cefnogi, cefnu, cynnal, ategu;
 cynnorthwyo
 Backbite, *va.* athrodi, cablu, absenu, en-
 llibio
 Backbiter, *s.* athrodwr, enllibiwr, hortiwr,
 absenwr
 Backbiting, *s.* athrod, cabl, anair
 Backbone, *s.* asgwrn cefn; glain cefn
 Backfriend, *s.* cyfaill gau; cuddelyn
 Backgammon, *s.* chwaraû tawlbwrdd
 Backside, *s.* buarth; gwrthwyneb
 Backslide, *va.* gwrthlithro, gwrthgilio, en-
 cilio, adlithro
 Backslider, *s.* gwrthgiliwr, enciliwr, gwrth-
 gilyddydd
 Backsliding, *s.* gwrthgiliad, gwrthlithrad,
 adlithrad; gwrthdröad
 Backsliding, *a.* gwrthnysig, gwrthlithrol
 Backstays, *s.* olraffau, olddeilion
 Backsword, *s.* cledd-unfin
 Backward, } *ad.* yn ol, yn wŷysg y cefn,
 Backwards, } yn y gwrthol
 Backward, *a.* anewyllysgar, hwyrfydig,
 anmharod, dibontus: dioglyd; hurt
 Backwardness, *s.* anewyllysgarwch, an-
 mharodrywydd
 Bacon, *s.* halt-gig-moch, moch-gig-sych
A fitch of bacon, hannerob
 Bad, *a.* drwg, drygionus; niweidiol; claf;
 salw; gwael

Completely bad, llwyrddrwg
 Equally bad, mor ddrwg, cynddrwg
 cyfddrwg, cyddrwg

Badge, *s.* arwydd, amlygyn, nod
 Badge, *va.* arwyddo, amlygu, nodi
 Badger, *s.* pryf-llwyd, broch; daear-foch-
 yn; pryf-penfrith; gwilfrai; byr-hweh
 Badger, *s.* edwicwr, ydelwadur, cyfreid-
 elwur
 Badness, *s.* drygioni, brynti; anhwyldeb;
 bai; drwg
 Baffle, *s.* gorchfygiad; trechiad
 Baffle, *va.* gorchfygu, trechu; dyrysu;
 twyllo; seithugo; somi
 Baffler, *s.* trechwr; twyllwr; somwr
 Bag, *s.* cwd, cod; ffetan, ysgrepan

A small or little bag, cydan, cydyn
 The bag bearer, gwr y god

Bag, *va.* cydu, ffetanu
 Bagatelle, *s.* ffiril, filoreg; anoberi, rhim-
 adeil
 Bagfull, *s.* codaid, cydaid
 Baggage, *s.* clud, dodrefn a chyfreidiau
 byddin; müd-yllnu; dyhiren

Bag and baggage, cöd a chelfi
 The dirty baggage, y sopen front
 yr huren front

- Bagnio, *s.* ymolchdy, chwysdy; twyudy; trythylldy
- Bagpipes, *s.* pipau côd, codbibau
- Bagpiper, *s.* pibydd côd, pibydd
- Bail, *s.* mechniaeth, mach, machniwr, meichnydd, meichiai, mechni
- Bail for money, mach talu
- Bail for appearance, mach-orfodog
- Honouring bail, dadfechniad
- Joint bail, cyfechniaeth
- Bail, *va.* meichio, mechnio; ymwystlo
- Bailable, *s.* mechniadwy
- Bailiff, *s.* ceisbwl; rhingyll; maer y biswal; gwysawr; maëronydd; hafodwr: swyddog tref
- Bailiwick, *s.* maerdref, cantref, cwmwd; swydd cantrefwr
- Bain, *s.* badd, baddon; trochfa
- Bain, *va.* baddu, trochi; ymdrochi
- Bairn, *s.* plentyn; baban, maban
- Bait, *s.* abwyd, llith; ebran; hud; llithiad; dêniad
- Bait, *va.* abwydo, llithio; ebranu; denu; adborthi; baeddu, eirthio; dygyfarth
- To bait horses, ebranu meirch
- Baited, *a.* abwydedig, llithiedig; ebranedig
- Baiter, *s.* abwydwr, abwydydd
- Baize, *s.* brethyn cedenog
- Bake, *va.* pobî; crasu
- Baking day, diwrnod armerth
- To bake bread, crasu bara
- Bakehouse, *s.* pobty; ffwrndy; crasdy
- Baker, *s.* pobydd, pobwr, pobur; tylinor
- Bakestone, *s.* craslech, greidell
- Balance, *s.* clorian, mantol, tafal, taflan; cydbwysedd; gwastad
- To strike a balance, cynnogni
- Balance, *va.* clorianu; cydbwyso, cyfartalu, mantoli, gwastadau
- Balancer, *s.* clorianwr, mantolwr, cynnogwr
- Balancing, *s.* cynnogniad, cydbwysiad, mantoliad, cyfartaliad
- Balceny, *s.* balcawd; murdalfen
- Bald, *s.* moel; penfoel, gwalltgoll; anhllws, gwael
- Bald ones, moelion
- To grow bald, moeli
- Balderdash, *s.* ffregawd, baldordd
- Baldheaded, } *a.* penfoel, arfoel, iadfoel,
- Baldpated, } iadllwm; corynfoel
- Baldpate, *s.* moelyn
- Baldness, *s.* moelni, moeledd; moelder, moeldra
- Baldric, *s.* gwregys; sidydd
- Bale, *s.* trwsa, bwm; sachbwn; byrnaid, byrnyn; crwgcorn; trueni
- Bale, *va.* byrnio, byrneidio; dysbyddu llong
- Baleful, *a.* alaethus, truenus; trist, galarus, gresynol; trychlawn, angeuol
- Balk, *s.* trawst, tylath; bale, male; somiad, som, somiant; seithugiant
- Balk, Baulk, *va.* balcio, malcio; twyllalaru, somi, seithugo
- Ball, *s.* bwl, pêl, pelen, pellen; clobyn; bolawd; eraint
- Ball, *s.* corelwest: donsawd
- Ball of the eye, canwyll y llygad
- Cricket ball, pêl dafarch
- A little ball, pelen
- To play at ball, pelrâu
- Serve thou the ball, pwysa y bel
- Ball of the hand, tor y llaw
- Ballad, *s.* cerdd, caneuau, balad
- Ballad-singer, *s.* canwr cerdd, canwr baledi, clerwr y dom
- Ballarag, *va.* bygylu; dwrديو; orni
- Ballast, *s.* balasarn
- Ballast, *va.* balasarnu
- Ballisters, Ballusters, *spl.* cambyst; cleddr; mânilerau
- Balloon, *s.* awyren
- Ballot, *va.* tugelu
- Ballot, *s.* tugel
- To vote by ballot, tnaw trwy gël
- Ballotation, *s.* tugeliad, tugeliant, celdüedd
- Balm, *s.* pêrenaint, pêrsudd
- Balmy, *a.* pêraroglaidd
- Balneary, *s.* ymolchdy, ymdrochdy
- Balneation, *a.* ymdrochiad, ymolchiad
- Balsam, *s.* enaint
- Balsamic, *a.* iachâol; adferol
- Balustre, Balister, *s.* eledren, canllaw, canbost; colofnig
- Balustrate, *s.* mânbyst, canllaw
- Bam, *s.* som, twyll
- Bam, *va.* somi, twyllo
- Bamboozle, *va.* twyllo, seithugo, truth-dwyllo; trutho
- Ban, *vn.* rhegu
- Ban, *s.* cyhoeddiad; esgymundod
- Band, *s.* rhwym, rhwymyn, caw, cewyn, cengl, cwlwm, achlwm, tasgell, ysnoden; byddin, torf
- A band of music, perorion, perorwyr, seinorion, seindorf
- A band of vagrants, gwiblu
- Swaddling band, ysnoden gorni, rhwymyn
- Band, *va.* cenglo; rhwymyo; ysnodenu
- Bandage, *s.* gwasgrwym, rhwymiad
- A slight bandage, gorwym, carai, cyfrwym, cewyn
- Bandbox, *s.* capllwech, capgaes; hetllwech
- Bandelet, *s.* ffunen, cawyn
- Banditti, *s.* carnladron, ysbeildorf
- Bandog, *s.* cadwyngi
- Bandy, *s.* ludi; pêlbren; pelgib

Bandy, *a.* cam, bachog
 Bandy, *va.* ymrysoni, cynghuro; chwedl-
 eua, terfysgu, dadleu
 Bandy-legged, *a.* coesgam, gargam
 Bane, *s.* dien, dienydd; dinystr; gwenwyn;
 andwyad
 Baneful, *a.* marwol; gwenwynllyd, an-
 dwyol, dinystriol
 Banefulness, *s.* dinystrwydd
 Bang, *s.* llab, llach; ffat, pwyad; dul;
 dyrnod; ffonod
 Bang, *va.* llabio, llachio, ffusto, curo, dulio,
 paffio, pwmpio, pwyo; baeddu, maeddu
 Banish, *va.* alltudio, dëol, alltrodio, all-
 wladu, aethwladu, gorthorddi
 Banisher, *s.* alltudwr, dëolwr, dëolydd
 Banished, *ppa.* alltudedig, gorthorddol
 A banished one, gorthordd
 Banishment, *s.* alltudaeth, dëoliad, aeth-
 wladaid, alltrodaeth; herwriaeth
 Banisters, *s.* pileri
 Bannition, *s.* ffwyrad, ffirwydrad
 Bank, *s.* glàn, ceulan; min, torlan; bryn-
 cyn; twmpath; traethell, esgyndir; ar-
 lan, clawdd, gwaldon, banc
 A small bank, tyle
 Bank, *s.* cêd; banc
 Bank, *va.* cedu
 Bank, *va.* cloddio, glàn
 Bank-bill, } *s.* cedlen: *pl.* cedleni
 Bank-note, }
 Bank post-bill, *s.* llythyrdydl
 Bank-stock, *s.* cedsawdd
 Savings bank, *ced* cynniliad, swylged, *ced* cynniliad
 Banker, *s.* cedydd, cedur: *pl.* cedyddion,
 cedeion
 Bankrupt, *s.* torged
 Bankruptcy, *s.* torgedaeth, methdaliad
 Bankruptcy court, llys torgedaeth
 llys methdal
 Banner, *s.* baniar, arwydd; lluman, penwn
 Banneret, *s.* câdfarchog; baniaryn
 Bannian, *s.* boreuwisg
 Bannock, *s.* teisen geirch, torth geirch
 Banns of matrimony, *s.* gostegion priodas
 Banquet, *s.* gwledd, cyfeddach; ffêst,
 gwestfa; allwest, cywledd, banfaeth
 Delicacies of the banquet, ceinion cyfeddach
 Banquet, *va.* gwledda, cywledda, ffesta
 Banquet-house, *s.* gwleddle, ffesta
 Banqueting-house, *s.* gwledd-dy
 Banqueting, *s.* gwleddiad, cyfeddach
 Banquet-room, *s.* gwleddgell
 Bansticle, *s.* crothell: *pl.* crythyll
 Banter, *s.* gwawd, celchwar
 Banter, *va.* gwawdio, celchwarâu; saethyta;
 difenwi

Bantling, *s.* llencyn; bachgen, maban,
 plentyn; herlod
 Baptise, Baptize, *va.* bedyddio; trochi
 Baptism, *s.* bedydd; trochiad
 Baptismal, *a.* bedyddiol; trochiadol
 Baptist, *s.* Bedyddiwr; Trochwr
 Baptistery, *s.* bedyddfa; trochle
 Baptization, *s.* bedyddiad; trochiad
 Baptized, *ppa.* bedyddiedig; trochedig
 Bar, *s.* bar, bolit, trosol, rhwystr, attaliaid;
 gweilging
 Bar in music, ban, bar
 Double bar, deufar
 Bar, *va.* bario, bolltio; trosolio; attal,
 rhwystr, lluddias
 Barb, *s.* adfach; blaen arf; tagell cefyl o
 wlad Arabia
 Barbican, *s.* cananfwlch
 Barbican, *s.* gwnfwlch, murfwlch-gwn
 Barbarian, *s.* anwaryn; barbariad, anfoesyn
 Barbarian, *a.* barbariaid, anghyweithas;
 anfoesaidd, anghyfieithus
 Barbarism, *s.* anfoes; annysg, anghyfaith,
 llediaith, llygriaith, brithiaith; llygrair
 Barbarity, *s.* creulondeb, creulonedd; ci-
 eidd-dra
 Barbarous, *a.* creulawn, ffyrnig, gwyllt,
 anfoesgar, anghyrain, allaidd
 Barbed, *a.* barfog; adfachog; blewog; gaflog
 Barbed, *pp.* adfachedig; barfogedig
 Barbel, *s.* barfogyn, pysgodflew
 Barber, *s.* barfwr, eilliwr
 Barbles, *s.* y llyffanwst, llyffannafod; gwaith-
 y-pryf; clwyf-y-lyffiant
 Bard, *s.* bardd; prydydd
 Graduated bard, bardd caw
 A royal bard, teyrnarfodd, breinfarodd
 To bard, barddoni
 Bardic, *a.* berddig
 Bardism, *s.* barddoniaeth, barddaeth, bardda
 Bardsey, Bardesey, *s.* Enlli, Ynys Enlli
 Bardwool, } *va.* blaengneifio, cnufdocio
 Beardwool, }
 Bare, *a.* noeth, llwm, moel
 To make Bare, *va.* noethi, dynoethi, llymâu,
 moeli; dylmu
 Bare-faced, *a.* wynebgaled; digywilydd;
 goleu, amlwg
 Bare-footed, *a.* troednoeth
 Bare-headed, *a.* pennoeth, penfoel
 Bare-legged, *a.* coesnoeth, esgeirnoeth
 Barely, *ad.* yn noeth, yn lwm; braidd; yn
 dlawd; prin
 Bareness, *s.* llymder, noethder, noethni,
 moelni, prinder, moeidd
 Bargain, *s.* cytundeb; ammod
 Mutual bargain, ymobryn

Bargain, *va.* cytuno, ammodi, cyfnewid, ffeirio

Bargainer, *s.* cytunwr, ammodwr, ffeiriwr

Barge, *s.* ysgraff; llong fechan; bâd

Bargeman, *s.* ysgraffwr; badwr

Barilla, or Kelp, *s.* gohalawd, hâl-ludw

Bark, *s.* rhisg, rhisgl; rhisgen; cib

Decoction of bark, rhisglyn, rhisgwy

Bark, *va.* rhisgio, dirisglo; pilio

Bark, *va.* cyfarth, dygyfarth; arthio

Barking, *s.* cyfarthiad; arthiad; cyfarth

Barley, *s.* haidd, barlys

Barley-mow, beisgawn haidd

Barley-corn, heidden

Barley-sugar, breusugar

Barn, *s.* burum

Barn, *s.* ysgubor; heiniardy

A small barn, ysguboran, ysguborig

Hay-barn, gweirdy, ty gwair

Barnacles, *s.* genfa, penwar; ffrwyn

Barnacles, gwyrain

Barometer, *s.* hinfynag, hinfydr, hinwydr

Baron, *s.* brëyr, barwn, baron

Baronage, *s.* brëyriaeth

Baroness, *s.* brëyres, barones; arglwyddes, arlwyddes

Baronet, *s.* baronyg; marchog

Baronial, *a.* brëyrol, barwnol

Barony, *s.* baroniaeth

Baroscope, *s.* awyradyr, awyrbwysai, awyrbwysydd

Barque, *s.* llong drihwylbren, llong drihwylar

Barrack, *s.* lluest

Barrator, *s.* cecryn, ymglyfreithiwr, croesyn

Barratry, *s.* cÿfreithgarwch

Barrel, *s.* baril

Small barrel, barilan

Barrel-fly, cloryn

Barrel, *va.* barilo

Barren, *s.* anffrwythlawn; anmhlantadwy; diffaeth; diblant, diepil; dihil, hesb, aflith; diffwyth

Barren cow, buwch goeg, buwch rhyderig

Barrenness, *s.* diffwrthyder, anffrwythlondeb; hesbrwydd; anhiledd

Barricade, } *s.* caerad, caerwaith, amgaerad;

Barricado, } attalgae, attalgawdd; diffynwrych; angaer; argau, amddiffynfa

Barrier, *s.* terfyn, cyffin; argau

Barrister, *s.* cynghawsydd; dadleuwr; cyfreithiwr

Barrow, *s.* berfa; carthglwyd; crug

Hand-barrow, berfa-ddwylaw

Barrow-man, berfäydd

Wheel barrow, berfa olwyn

Barrow-hog, *s.* mochyn-dysbaidd

Barrows, *s.* gwyddgrugiau, tomenau

Barter, *s.* trafnydaeth, newydiaeth

Barter, *va.* trafnydio, cyfnewidio, cyngwerthu; cyfnewid

Barterer, *s.* trafnydwr, cyngwerthwr, cyfnewidiwr, newydd

Barton, *s.* iardy, cut-gwyddau

Baryphonia, Baryphony, *s.* ffeigeb, attal dyweddiad

Base, *a.* isel, gwael, budr, brwnt, bawaidd, salw, arwael, adlawaidd, gorwael; gau, ffugiol, gwrthun; llyth, dyrol

Base fellow, bawddyn

Base, *s.* sylfaen, gosail, bôn, gwaelod, gwadn; sail; sylfon; murdd

Baseborn, *a.* basdardaidd

Baseless, *a.* ansail, disail, disylwedd

Basement, *s.* bonad, seiliad

Baseness, *s.* gwaelder, anniweirdeb, brynti, gwrthuni

Baseness of birth, lledryw, basdarddiad

Bashaw, *s.* rhaglâw; balchyn

Bashful, *a.* gwyl, yswil, cywilyddgar, gwladaidd; gwylaidd; ofnus

Somewhat bashful, go yswil, lledwyl

Of a bashful disposition, mûlaidd

Bashfulness, *s.* gwylder, yswilder, gwyledd, yswildra, cyrchwyledd, gwlaideiddrwydd, cynwyledd, symlwrwydd; lledneisrwydd, muldra

Basil, *s.* molltgroen, croen dafad

Basilic, *s.* esgobdy; breninllys; llys esgob

Basilisk, *s.* ceiliog neidr, y fad-felen

Basin, Bason, *s.* mail, cawg; golchlestr; pwllyn; llongle; cronwll

A small basin, cawgyn

Basis, *s.* sail, gwaelod, gwadn

What is the basis? pa yw y sail?

Bask, *va.* heulo, cynhesu

Bask, *vn.* ymheulo, bolheulo, torheulo, bronheulo; boldesu

Basket, *s.* basgad; cawell; mwys

Reed basket, basgad gyrs

A little basket, basgedan, cawellan

Clothes basket, fflasg ddillad

Hand basket, maed, basged-law

Basket full, basgedaid, cawellaid

Basket-maker, *s.* basgedwr

Basket-woman, *s.* basgedes

Basket-work, *s.* basg, basgedwaith

Bass, *s.* sawd, byrdon; byrddwn

Thorough bass, trysawd

The bass string, llorfânt

Bass-viol crwthddwn, soddgrwth

Bassoon, dwnbib, soddbib

Basso-relievo, } lledlun

Bass-relief, } torlun

Bastard, *s.* basdardd, basderddyn
 Bastard son, mab gordderch, cyswynfab
 Bastard child, plentyn gorthrech
 plentyn gordderch

Bastard, *a.* bastarddaidd *♂*
 Bastardize, *va.* bastarddu, bastarddio
 Bastardy, *s.* bastarddiaeth

Baste, *va.* iro: pwytho, gwnïo; curo, ffon-
 odio; pastynu; brasbwytho
 Basting stitch, gowñad, brasbwyth

Bastile, *s.* carcharle
 Bastinade, *va.* ffusto; ffonodio
 Bastinade, } *s.* pastyniad, ffonodiad
 Bastinado, } dwysguriad
 Basting, *s.* brasbwythiad
 Bastion, *s.* rhagfur, gwrthglawdd, amdiff-
 ynfa

Bat, *s.* ystum; ystumyn; ysbril; humog,
 clwpa, ysgi
 Cricket bat, tafarch

Batable, *a.* dadleuol
 Batch, *s.* crasiad, pobiant, pobiad, ffwrnaid
 Batchelor, *s.* mab ieuanc; henfab
 Bate, *s.* cynhen, ymryson, ceer
 Bate, *va.* lleiäu, gostwng, colli
 Bateful, *a.* cynhenllyd, cecrus, ewerylus
 Batement, *s.* lleiad, toliad; bychaniad,
 gostyngiad

Bath, *s.* Caerbaddon
 Bath, *s.* badd; ymdrochle
 Bathing place, golchfa, baddon, trochfa, ymolchfa
 Medical bath, meddygfadd

Bathe, *va.* ymolchi, ymdrochi, trochi, golchi
 Bathing, *s.* trochiad, baddiad; ymolchiad,
 ymdrochiad

Batlet, *s.* golchbren
 Batoon, *s.* berllysg; llawffon
 Batrachia, *s.* llyffantryw
 Battailant, *s.* brwydrwr; ornestydd
 Battailous, *a.* rhyfelgar, brwydrol
 Battalia, *s.* catdrefn, cadtrefn, brwydrdrefn
 Battalion, *s.* byddin, cãdyddin; bagad
 Batten, *s.* astell

Batten, *va.* tewychu, tewâu, pwyntio,
 brasâu; gwrteithio; ymdreiglo
 Batter, *s.* defnydd cremfog
 Batter, *va.* pwyo, dybwyo; ffusto; curo;
 briwo; ysgytio; hwrddio
 Battering-ram, *s.* hwrddyr, cadhwrdd
 Battery, *s.* cadhyrddiad, awchruthr; mang-
 nelfa; gwnglawdd, hwrddglawdd
 Batting-staff, *s.* pwyadyr; golchbren, golch-
 ffon, pwyedydd

Battle, *va.* brwydro, ymladd, cadu; batelu,
 aerodi
 To march to battle, aerdrodi, catrodi

Battle, *s.* cãd, brwydr; ymladdfa, rhyfel;
 brwydrin; cadwaith; rhac; aer, aerfa;
 aergad, bätel; trin

Field of battle, aergae, aerfan
 Place of battle, cadle, cadfa; cadlan
 Terror of battle, aerfraw, aergawdd
 Rage of battle, catrawd, cadfar
 Trophy of battle, cadfuddiant
 Van of battle, cadflaen
 Line of battle, cadres
 Front of battle, talgad
 Front rank, talres
 Pitched battle, cad ar faes
 Battle and tumult, cad a chynhwrf
 cad a brwyda
 cad ac ymladd

Battle-axe, *s.* bwyell ynilleg, bwyell arf,
 arf-fwyell, cadfwyell, aerfwyell

Battledore, *s.* pelgip; y-llyfr-corn; dech-
 reuawd

Battlement, *s.* canllaw, gwalc

Battlement of a wall, murganllaw
 Battlement of a castle, gwalc castell
 Battlement of a bridge, gwalc pont, canllaw pont

Battle-array, *s.* byddind

Battleship, *s.* cadlong

Battling, *s.* brwydrad

Battology, *s.* ffadredd; rhydroddiad

Battoon, *s.* clwpa, cwlbren

Bauble, *s.* ffril, tegan

Baud, Bawd, *s.* carn-putain, llattai

Baudry, } *s.* anladdiaeth; llatteiaeth,
 Bawdry, } serthedd

Bavin, *s.* ffagoden; ysgubell

Bawdy, *a.* anniwair, serth, cywilyddus,
 budr, brwnt

Bawdy-house, *s.* puteindy

Bawl, *va.* gwaeddi, bloeddio; garmio, llef-
 ain, crochlefaïn; gawri; beichio

Bay, *s.* ebach, cilfach, crigyll, angorle,
 angorfa, llongle

Bay, *s.* cwlas; trawst

Bay-window, cromffenestr

Bay, *a.* gwineu; gwineugoch

Bay, *va.* cyfarth

Bay-salt, *s.* morhalan

Bayonet, *s.* bidogan, gwnbidog

Bays, *s.* coronbleth

Bazar, } *s.* nodachdy, nodachfa
 Bazaar, }

Be, *vn.* bod: sydd, sy: mae

To be of necessity, dirfod, gorfod
 Let it be, or be it, bydded, bid, boed
 Ere you be, cyn y byddych
 It will be there, bydd yno
 Will be, bydd
 It may be, gall fod
 It will be difficult, bydd yn anhawdd
 Be it so to thee, bydded felly i ti
 Be it as it may, bydded fel y bo
 Be it so, bid felly, boed felly

Beach, *s.* traeth; beisdon; tywyn; gro

Sea beach, sawd y môr

Beacon, *s.* gwydfa; disgwydfa; tŵrgwyliad, tânfwdwl; pigwn

Beaconage, *s.* trethwylfa

Bead, *s.* gleinron: *pl.* gleinronos

Beadle, *s.* rhingyll, gwysiedydd, plwywas

Beadleship, *s.* gwysiaeth, plwywasiaeth

Bead-roll, *s.* pader-restr

Beads, *spl.* gleiniau; paderau

Beads-man, *s.* gleiniwr, paderwr

Beagle, *s.* bytheiadyn; corhelgi; huadgi

Beak, *s.* pig; gylfin; ysnit; gylfant; duryn llong

Beaker, *s.* llestr-pig, piglestr

Beal, *s.* penddŷn, llinoryn

Beam, *s.* trawst, swmer; saffwn; sweddyn; paladr, rhaidd, fflaw, pelydryn, hirell, llugyn

A house beam, tylath

The caves beam, llogail y bargod

Weavers' beam, carfan gwêydd

Beam, *vn.* paledru, rheiddio

Beaming, *a.* pelydraidd, pelydrog

Beamless, *a.* diraidd, didywyn

Bean, *s.* ffâen: *pl.* ffa

French beans, ffa freinig

Scarlet beans, ffa cochion

Buck beans, ffa y gors

Bean-shells, *s.* plisg ffa, callod ffa, cibau ffa, codau ffa; masgl ffa

Bean-stalks, *s.* gwelld ffa, callodr ffa

Bear, *s.* arth: *fem.* arthes: *pl.* arthod, eirth

Bear, *va.* dwyn; cludo; cario; arwain; arwedd; dygyd; cynnal

To bear away, dyddwyn, erddygd

To bear with, cyd-ddwyn, ymaroi
cyd-ddygyd, cydoddef

To bear anger, dal lliid

To bear arms, dwyn arfan

To bear a child, dwyn plentyn

Bear up, arddaly

It bore a great name, dygodd enw mawr

Beard, *s.* barf; còlŷd; gaslach

Beard, *va.* barfu; sarâu; tocio

Bearded, *pa.* barfog; adfachog

Beardless, *a.* difarf; moel

Bearer, *s.* addygydd, dygiadur, cludydd, cariwr, ceiriad

Bearing, *s.* dygiad; cludiad; cyfeiriad; goddefiad, ymoddefiad; daliad

Bearish, *a.* arthaidd, arthog

Bear, *s.* plentyn; bachgen

Beast, *s.* anifail; mil; milyn; enfil, anifel; ysgrubl, ysgrubliad

Beast of prey, bwystgun

Beast of the field, anifail y maes, maesfil

Gregarious wild beast, gwysfil

Wild beast, anifail gwyllt, bwystfil

gwystfil, gwylltfil

Beastial, *a.* anifeilaidd, bwystfilaidd, anifeilig; ysgrubliad: brwnt, ffaidd; nwyfus; milaidd

Beastliness, *s.* anifeildra; ffaidd-dra, budredd, budreddi

Beastiality, *s.* anifeiligrwydd, bwbechni

Beastly, *a.* anifeilaidd; ffaidd, aflan, budr, creulawn

Beat, *s.* cur; pwy; pwyad; dyffust

Beat, *va.* curo; baeddu, maeddu; briwo, cnocio, llachio; dulio; pwnio; gwabio

Beating together, cymhwyad

Beaten, *pp.* curedig, pwyedig, maeddedig

Beater, *s.* curwr, pwywr, maeddr

Beatific, *a.* gwynfydlawn, gwyneithiol

Beatific presence, elwydd

Beatification, *s.* perffeithiad, gwynfyd; gwyneithiad y Pab; dywyniant

Beatified, *pp.* gwynfydedig; gwyneithedig

Beatify, *va.* gwyneithu, gwynfydu

Beating, *s.* curiad, pwyad, duliad, cyweiriad, dargariad

Beatitude, *s.* gwynfydrwydd

Beau, *s.* coegyn, pefryn, gnodyn

Beauish, *a.* coegaidd, coegynaidd

Beau-monde, *s.* gwychfyd, defodfyd

Beaver, *s.* afanc, addanc, llostlydan, ffranco

Beauteous, } *va.* mirain, prydferth, glân,
Beautiful, } teg, glandeg, iesin, mir, eirian,
cain, prydain, tlws, deiniol, cyfrdelaid

Beautifier, *s.* addurnwr

Beautiffulness, *s.* harddwch; prydferthwch, mireinwch

Beautify, *va.* harddu; addurno; gwychu, mireinu; prydferthu; tegâu

Beautiless, *a.* anferth, hagr, hyll

Beauty, *s.* glendyd, tegwch; harddwch; mireinwch, mireinydd, tegyd, ceinder, eirianedd, berth

A paragon of beauty, manon

Perfect beauty, gwir degwch

The beauty of Gwynedd, creeries Gwynedd

Of equal beauty, cymhryd

Beauties of language, dillynion iaith

dillynion ymadrodd

Becafico, *s.* ëosfath; aderyn

Becalm, *va.* tawelu, llinaru, llonyddu, ymdawelu, gostegu

Becalming, *s.* gostegiad, taweliad, ymlonyddiad, heddychiad

Because, *c. and pr.* oherwydd; oblegyd; o achos; canys; am, gan, o ethryb; erwydd, oerwydd

Because thou hast lifted up thine eyes, am dderchafu o honot dy olwg

Because that, erwydd hyny

Because of, o ethryb; serch

Because of this, o achos hyn

Beck, *s.* ammaid, awgrym, munud; awgrymiad, anneidiad, munudiad; cornant, gofer

Beckon, *va.* amneidio, awgrymu, munudio

Becloud, *va.* cymylu, tywyllu

Become, *va.* gweddu, addasu, perthynu

Become, *vn.* damweinio, dygwydd

What becomes of him? beth sydd yn dyfod ohono

Becoming, *a.* gweddus, cymhwys, addas; hardd, addwyn; prydfferth

Becomingness, *s.* gweddusrwydd, gwedd-dra, prydfferthwch

Becripple, *va.* cloffi

Bed, *s.* gwely: gorweddfa; gwâl; cysgwâl; gwalas; cwthwal

Bed mattress, bannas gwely

Bed of a river, dyfrle

Bed and its furniture, gwely a'i gylehedau

To make the bed, cyweirio y gwely

gwneyd y gwely

Female bedfellow, cywelys

Bed, *va.* gwelya; gwâlïo

Bed, *vn.* gorwedddian; ymorwedddian

Bedabble, *va.* gwlychu; taenellu

Bedagle, *va.* caglu, biblo

Bedash, *va.* taenellu, ysgaentio

Bedawh, *va.* diwyno; priddo; dwbio; lluthrodi; tômi; edlynu

Bedchamber, *s.* cwsgell, cuddygl, hungell; ystafell wely

Bedclothes, dillad gwely

Bedding, *s.* gortho gwely, gwelyawd

Bedeck, *va.* addurno; trwsïadu; tlysu, harddu; ymdrwsio; ymbincio; ymwychu; prydfferthu; ymgymhenu

Bedew, *va.* gwliho, gwlychu

Bedfellow, *s.* cywely

Bedford, *s.* Lletyrdwr

Bedin, *va.* dallu; tywyllu

Bedizen, *va.* trwsïadu; ymwisgo

Bedlam, *s.* gorphwyllfa; gwallgofdy; lloerigdy

Bedlamite, *s.* gorphwyllwr

Bedmate, *s.* cywely

Bedriden, *s.* gorweiddiog

Bedroom, *s.* cwsgell, cysgle

Bedstead, *s.* pren gwely, erchwyn gwely, carfan gwely

Bedung, *va.* tomi; teilo

Bedust, *va.* llychwino; llychio

Bee, *s.* gwenynen, *pl.* gwenyn

Queen bee, cornor

Drone bee, beategyr, gwenynen ornes

Swarm of bees, haid o weny

Bee garden, gwenynog

The first swarm of bees, cynhaid

Gad bees, gwenyn y meirch

Beehive, *s.* cwch gwenyn, gwenynlestr, bodrydaf, cyffgwenyn, gwenyn-gell

Beech, Beech-tree, *s.* ffawydden

Beech-must, *s.* ffurwyth y ffawydd

Beef, *s.* cig eidion, buchgig, cig buwch

Beeld, *s.* amddiffyniad, angelwch; nodiant

Beer, *s.* cwrw; heiddlyn; diod

Small beer, diod fain, sucan

Beestings, *s.* cynlaeth, llaeth tor, brith-laeth

Beetle, *s.* chwil, chwilen, gordd, pwysodr, gordd fawr

The great horned beetle, cawrechwil

chwilen gorniog

Black beetle, chwilen ddu

Dung beetle, chwilen y dom, chwilen wyllt

A pavier's beetle, pwysodr

Beetlebrowed, *a.* cyfaeliog, banaelg

Befall, *vn.* dygwyddo, damweinio; dyfod

Befit, *va.* gweddu, tycio; addasu, cymhwys

Befool, *va.* gwatwar, somi; llysenwi; difrio; twyllo

Before, *pr.* o flaen, gwydderbyn, rhag

Before, *ad.* gynt, yn mlaen

Before me, o fy mlaen, rhagof

Before thee, o dy flaen, rhagot

Before him or it, o'i flaen of neu fo, rhagef, rhago, rhagddo

Before her, o'i blaen hi, rhagi, rhagddi

Before his face, o flaen ei wyneb, ger ei wyneb

Before the house, cyferbyn neu o flaen y ty

Before us, o'n blaen, rhagom

Before you, o'ch blaen, rhagoch

From before thee, o ger dy fron, o dy rag

To go before, blaenu, myned o flaen

Before-hand, *ad.* yn mlaen llaw

Befoul, *va.* diwyno, maeddu, lluthrodi

Befriend, *va.* cymwynasu, caredigo; cedu

Beg, *va.* cardota; ceisio, crefu, gofyn, erfyn, deisyf, damuno, dymuno, erchi

To beg the question, taeru, haeru

Importunate beggar, clebryn, clipan

Beget, *va.* cenedlu, rhyalu, epilïo; ossillio; magu

Begetter, *s.* cenedlwr, epilïwr, magwr; tad

Begetting, *s.* cenedliad, epilïad

Beggar, *s.* cardotwr, cardotai, rheidusyn

Beggar, *va.* llymâu, tloidi, rheiduso

Beggarly, *a.* tlawd, angenog: *ad.* yn dlawd, yn angenus, yn fawaidd

Beggary, *s.* tloidi, angen, eisieu, crwydri

Begin, *va.* dechreu

Begin, *vn.* cychwyn, cychwynu

Beginner, *s.* dechreïwr, cychwynwr

Beginning, *s.* dechre, dechrëad, dechreuad; cychwyniad, cre

Begird, *va.* gwregysu, cylchynu, ymwregysu, amwregysu

Begone, *in.* ffwrdd! hwnt! ymaith! ffei!

Beggotten, *pp.* cenedledig, ganedig

- Begrave, *va.* claddu
 Begrease, *va.* iro, seimio, ymiro
 Begrime, *va.* duo, pardduo, gordduo, budreddu
 Begrudge, *vn.* gwarafun
 Beguile, *va.* hudo, llithio, denu; twyllo
 Beguiler, *s.* hudwr, twyllwr
 Beguiling, *s.* twyll, hudriad
 Behalf, *s.* plaid, rhan, achos
 Behave, *vn.* ymddwyn, ymarweddu
 Well behaved, gweddaidd, gweddus
 Bad behaved, drygfoes
 Behaviour, *s.* ymddygiad, ymarweddiad, moes
 Decent behaviour, ymddygiad gweddus
 Behead, *va.* dibenu, tŏrfynyglu, tŏri pen
 Beheading, *s.* dibeniad, tŏrfynygliad, tŏriad pen
 Behest, *s.* gorchymyn, archiad, gorfyniad
 Behind, *ad.* yn ol, ar ol
 Behind the back, trach y cefn
 Behold, *va.* edrych, gweled, canfod, golygu, tremio, ardremio
 Behold, *in.* wela! nycha! llyna! enycha
 Beholden, *ppa.* rhwymedig, dan ddyled, dan rwymau
 Beholding, *s.* gwelad, gwelediad
 Beholder, *s.* gweladur, edrychwr
 Behold him, craffa arno
 To behold steadfastly, dirsyllau
 Behold there, llyna
 Behold thou yonder, sylla draw, sylla raco
 Behoof, *s.* budd, lles, mantais
 Behoovable, *a.* llesol, gweddus, gofynol, rheidiol
 Behoove, *vn.* gweddu, llesoli
 Being, *s.* bod, en; hanfod; bodiad, syddiad
 Belabour, *va.* maeddu; treisio; curo
 Belace, *va.* ysnodenu
 Belamic, *s.* cyfaill
 Belay, *va.* cynllwyn, rhagod; cau; rhwymo
 Belch, *s.* bytheiriad, brytheiriad, blythar, brythar, archyth
 Belch, *vn.* brytheirio, archythu, tarlyncu, ysgyfogi
 Belching, *s.* archythiad, ysgyfogiad
 Beldam, *s.* hen-wrach, gwrachen
 Beleaguer, *va.* gwarchâu, amgylchu, cylch-ynu
 Bel fry, *s.* clochdy, clochloft, llofft-y-gloch
 Belial, *s.* y fall, march malen
 Belic, *va.* athrodi; ffuantu
 Belief, *s.* cred, crediniaeth, ffydd; coel, crededd, coeidd, y-credo
 Worthy of belief, gwiwgrred, teilyngred
 False belief, geugred
 Implicit belief, gorgred, llwygrred
 A faint belief, gogred, gwaugred
 True belief, gwiwgrred, iawngred
 The believing world, y byd crediniol
 Believeable, *a.* credadwy; hygoeladwy
 Believe, *va.* credu, ffyddio, coeli; hyderu
 Believer, *s.* credadyn, crediniwr, ffyddlon-
 iad; credwr, coeliwr
 Belike, *ad.* ysgatfydd, yn debygol
 Bell, *s.* cloch: *pl.* clychau, clŷch
 To ring a bell, canu cloch
 Belle, *s.* pefren, perten
 Belles-lettres, *s.* amryddysgiaeth, arddysg-
 eiaeth
 Bellfounder, *s.* clochdoddwr, clochweithiwr
 Belligerate, *va.* rhyfela, cadu, milwrio
 Belligerent, *a.* rhyfelgar, rhyfelaid
 Belligerent powers, grymrhyfel
 Bellied, *a.* boliog, crothog, torog, beichiog
 Great bellied, cestog, potenog
 Bell-metal, *s.* clochfŵn, elydr
 Bellow, *va.* rhuo, brefu, crochrefu, bu-
 guned, buguno, gorddyar
 Bellowing, *s.* rhŷad, bresiad, buguniad
 Bellows, *s.* megyn
 Bell-wether, *s.* cloch-follt, cloch ddafad
 Belly, *s.* bol, boly; ceudod; crul; cest, tor; croth, bry
 The protuberance of the belly, talon
 A great belly, gorfol
 Belly, *va.* bolio: crothi
 Belly-ache, *s.* bolwst, dolur bol
 Bellyband, *s.* bolrwymyn
 Bellybound, *s.* bolrwym
 Belly-friend, *s.* bolerwr
 Belly-full, *s.* gwala, boliaid, cruliaid
 Belly-god, *s.* gloddestwr, glwth
 Belly-worms, *s.* bol-lyngyr
 Belman, *s.* clochydd, criwr
 Belong, *vn.* perthyn, perthynu, deiryd
 Beloved, *s.* anwylyd, cariad, anwylyn
 Beloved ones, anwyliaid, caredigion
 Beloved, *a.* anwyl, cariadus, cu, hoff; caredig
 Below, *pr.* is, tãn, goris, isod
 Below, *ad.* islaw, tanodd
 Belswagger, *s.* rhodreswr, bocsachwr
 Belt, *s.* gwregys, cylchrwy, rhwymyn
 Bely, *va.* celwyddo, enllibio
 Belying, *s.* celwyddiad, enllibiad, athrodiad
 Bemangle, *va.* rhwygo, llarpio
 Bemingle, *va.* cymysgu, mysgu
 Bemire, *va.* tŏmi, diwyno, gwaradwyddo
 Bemired, *pp.* gwaradwyddedig, budredig, tomedig
 Bemoan, *va.* alaethu, cwynfan, galaru, ym-
 ofidio
 Bemoaner, *s.* galarwr, ymofidiwr
 Bemoaning, *s.* alaeth, alaethiad
 Bemoil, *va.* anurddo, diwyno
 Bemonster, *va.* anferthu

Bench, *s.* mainc, eisteddle, esgernydd; sedd

Bench, *va.* mcincio; seddu

Benchers, *spl.* cynghreirwyr

Bend, *s.* camedd, gwyrredd

Bend, *va.* camu, gŵyro, plygu, crymu, gostwng, gogwyddo, cyfeirio

Bend in, atgrymu

To bend over, dargrymu

Bend back, attumio

Bendable, *a.* plygadwy, gwyradwy, hyllyg

Bender, *s.* camwr, plygwr, gogwyddwr

Bending, *s.* gogwyddiad, plygiad, camedd

The bending of the ham, camedd gar

The bend of the arm, camedd braich

Bendlet, *s.* taleithyg

Beneath, *prad.* islaw, goris, isod; ís, obry, tan, tanodd

From beneath, oddisod

Benedictine, *s.* mynach o urdd St. Benedict

Benediction, *s.* bendith, bendithiad, gorllad, lladaeth, dyiolch

Benefaction, *s.* cymwynas, haeledd, llesiant

Benefactor, *s.* cymwynaswr, noddwr, cyfrodwr, cyflesydd, cyfladwr

Benefice, *s.* eglwysfudd

Beneficence, *s.* haelioni, haeledd, cirwn, ciryd; al, cymwynasgarwch; daioni

Beneficent, *a.* haelionus, cymwynasgar; lladol, madus, madiain, madrwydd, rhoddgar, daionus

Beneficent leader, modwr llad

Beneficent person, madwr

Beneficial, *a.* buddiol, llesol, mad, da

Extremely beneficial, gorlesol, o les mawr

Beneficiary, *s.* eglwysfuddog

Benefit, *s.* budd, lles, elw, llesâd, llesineb, mwyniant

General benefit, amles, amfudd

Benefit society, buddgymdeithas, llesgymdeithas

Universal benefit, llwyrles

To take the benefit of, mwynâu, elwa

Useless benefit, oferfudd

Benefit, *vn.* llesâu, llesu; elwa, llesio

Benefit of clergy, *s.* braint eglwyswyr

Benevolence, *s.* caredigrwydd; elusen; cirwn, eluseni, elusendod

Benevolent, *a.* elusengor, caredig, caruaid, cymwynasgar, caredigol; hynaws; mwyn

Benight, *van.* nosi, tywyllu; ofni, dyrysu

Benighted, *pp.* dyrysedig; ofnedig

Benign, *a.* hynaws, tirion, rhywiog, hael mwyn, addfwyn; gwaraidd; rhywiogaidd

Benign state of bliss, mynog fynwryd

Benign aspect, tirionwedd, mynogwedd

Benignity, *s.* hynawsedd, tiriondeb, mynog-aeth, gwareiddiant, rhywiogedd, mwyn-eidd-dra

Benison, *s.* bendithiad

Bent, *pp.* plygedig; ymroddedig

Of a stubborn bent, gwydus

Bent of the mind, tueddffryd

Bent, *s.* plygiad, gogwyddiad, ystumiad, camedd, tuedd; nwyd, gwyd

Benumb, *va.* merwino, fferu, cyffio, marweiddio; cysgu

Benumbed, *pp.* merwinedig, cyffredig, fferedig, fferllyd

Benumbing, *s.* merwiniad, cyffiad, merwindod, fferdod; rhyndod; ewinrhaw

Bequeath, *va.* cymunu

Bequeathed, *pp.* cymunedig

Bequeather, *s.* cymunwr, cymunai

Bequest, *s.* cymun, cymunrodd

Berate } *va.* difrïo, tafodi, llysenwi;

Berattle, } clewtian; ymserthu

Bereave, *va.* difuddio, difeddu; gweddwi

Bereaved, } *ppa.* difuddiedig, difuddian-

Bereft, } nedig; amddifad

Berwick, *s.* Caerddyfin

Beryl, *s.* maen gwyrddlas, gwyrddfaen

Besech, *va.* atolwg, atolygu, ymbil, deisyf, erfyn, crefu, adolwyn, erdolwg, damuno, amnhedd

Besech, *s.* erfyniwr, dymunwr, atolygwr

Beseeching, *s.* atolygiad, damuniad, deisyfiad

Beseem, *vn.* gweddu, cydweddu; ymaddasu

Beset, *va.* cynllwyn, ymgynllwyn; amgylchu

Beshrew, *va.* dyseni, rhegi; difrïo

Beside, } *pr.* gerllaw, heblaw, wrth, heb,

Besides, } gyda, yn ymyl, hefyd

Besides this, heblaw hwn

Besides that, heblaw hwna, gyda hwna

Besides these, heblaw hyn

Besides those, heblaw hyn

Besiege, *va.* gwarchâu, ymgâu, amgylchu

Besieging, *s.* gwarchâd, gwarchaëd

Besmeat, *va.* iro; edlynu; dwbio

Besmoke, *va.* mygu, mwgsychu

Besmut, *va.* parddu, hudduglo

Besom, *s.* ysgubell, dysgubell, ysgub

Besot, *va.* ymfeddwi, ymyfed, gofeddwi, gofrwysgo, lledfeddwi; syfrdanu

Besotted, *pp.* penfeddwedig, ymfeddwedig, penfeddw, syfrdan

Bespangle, *va.* dyserenu, serenu; dyfrithio

Bespatter, *va.* diblo, diwyno, casglu; enllibio

Bespawl, *va.* poeri, amboeri, dyboeri

Bespeak, *va.* rhagofyn, rhagerchi, cyfarchu

Bespeaker, *s.* rhaglefarwr, rhagofynwr
 Bespeckle, *va.* manogi, anlwiwio, britho,
 dyfrithio
 Bespot, *va.* brychu, ysmotio, manu, brithio,
 brycheiio, dyllygeidio
 Bespotted, *ppa.* brithedig, brych, brycheu-
 lyd, manog, manfrith
 Bespread, *va.* taenu; lledu; gorchuddio
 Besprinkle, *va.* taenellu, ysgaenu
 Besputter, *va.* poerdaenu
 Best, *a.* goreu, goraf

The very best, y goraf

Thou hadst best be quiet, gwell i ti beidio

Best, *ad.* yn oreu
 Bestead, *va.* llesu, llesâu; buddioli
 Bestial, *a.* bwystfilaid, anifeilaid
 Bestir, *van.* ymgynhyrfu, cychwyn, deffroi,
 dyfrysio
 Bestow, *va.* rhoddi, anrhegu, dyroddi
 Bestowment, *s.* rhodd, rhoddiad, dyroddiad
 Bestraught, *a.* gwallgofus
 Bestrew, *va.* taenu, gorchuddio
 Bestride, *va.* fforchogi
 Bet, *s.* cyngwystl
 Bet, *va.* cyngwystlo
 Betting, *s.* cyngwystliad
 Betake, *va.* ymroddi, ymosod, ymgymeryd,
 ymgyrchu
 Bethink, *vn.* ystyried, adgofio, pwyll
 Bethump, *va.* dyrnodio, pwyo, curo
 Betide, *vn.* damweinio, dygwydd
 Betime, } *ad.* yn brydlawn, yn amserol,
 Betimes, } yn gynnar
 Betoken, *va.* arwyddo, argoeli, rhagddangos
 Betray, *va.* bradychu; datguddio; cyhuddo
 Betrayer, *s.* bradwr, bradychwyr
 Betraying, *s.* bradiad, bradychiad
 Betrim, *va.* pincio, hoywi, trwsio, cymhenu
 Betroth, *va.* dyweddio, ymgredu, cyfathrachu

A betrothed maid, morwynwraig

Betrothment, *s.* dyweddliad
 Betrust, *va.* ymddiried, ymddibynu, hyderu
 Better, *a.* gwell, rhagorach, amgenach
 Art thou better? a wyt ti yn well?
 In a better manner, mewn gwell trefn
 Better and better, gwellwell

Better, *va.* gwellâu, rhagori
 Bettering, *s.* gwellâd, gwelliad
 Between, }
 Betwixt, } *pr.* rhwng, cyfrwng, cyfwng

Between heaven and earth, cyfwng nef a llawr

Between me, rhyngwyf, rhyngof

Between thee, rhyngot

Between him, rhyngof, rhyngo

Between her, rhyngi

Between us, rhyngom

Between you, rhyngoch

Between them, rhyngynt

Between those, rhwng y rhai yna

Beverage, *s.* diod, gwirod
 Bevil, }
 Bevel, } *s.* conglyn, pedryd, pedror
 Bevy, *s.* nythlwyth, adar-haid
 Bewail, *va.* cwyno, cwynfan, galaru, gofidio
 Bewailable, *a.* alaethol, gofidiol
 Bewailing, *s.* galar, galariad, alaeth, cwyn-
 iad, amafar
 Beware, *vn.* gochel, gochelyd, gwilio,
 gofalu, gwiliad, cadw, yngadw, ymo-
 gelyd; edrych
 Beweep, *va.* wylo, crïo
 Bewet, *va.* mwyo, gwlychu, socio
 Bewilder, *va.* annhrefnu, ymddyrysu
 Bewitch, *va.* rheibio, swyno; hudo, llithio,
 denu, rhwydo; rhempio
 Bewitcher, *s.* rheibydd, swynwr, hudwr
 Bewitching, *s.* rhaib, rheibiant, rheibiad,
 swyniad, hudiad, rhempiad
 Bewitching, *a.* rheibus, rheibiog, hudol-
 aidd

She is bewitched, mae hi yn rhemp

Bewray, *va.* datguddio, dangos; diwyno,
 budro

Bewraying, *s.* datguddiad; bradychiad; di-
 wyniad

Bey, *s.* llywydd yn mys y Tyrciaid

Beyond, *prad.* tros, dros, draw, tudraw,
 hwnt, uwchlaw, rhy, trosodd, tra

To go beyond, trâu

Beyond sea, tra môr

Beyond thy back, tra dy gefn

Bezangular, *s.* dwyongledd

Biangularated, }
 Biangularous, } *a.* dwyonglog, dwyonglaidd

Bias, *s.* tuedd, tueddfryd, gogwyddiad,
 gwyredd, serth, gogwydd; göen

Wrong bias, camogwydd, camduedd

Contrary bias, gwrthogwydd, attuedd

Mutual bias, cyttuedd

Bias, *va.* tueddu, gogwyddo, lledochri

Bib, *s.* bronlian, bronfoll

Bibacious, *a.* yfgar

Bibber, *s.* yfwr, diotwr, llymeitiwr

Bible, *s.* Y LLYFR, Llyfr Duw, yr Ysgrhythyr

Biblical, *a.* ysgrhythrol

Bibliographer, *s.* llyfrfedrusydd, llyfrgyfar-
 wyddwr

Bibulous, *a.* ysbwngaidd

Bicipitous, *a.* deuben, deubenog

Bicker, *va.* ymryson, ymrafaelio, ymgeeru,
 ymserthu, ymgynhenu, cernial, bicra

Bickerer, *s.* enifiwr, croesdynwr, cweylywr

Bickering, *s.* cynhen, amryson, cweylyad

Bicornous, *a.* deugornaidd

Bicorporal, *a.* deugorffol; deugorff

Bid, *va.* peri, erchi, gwahodd, cynnyg

Bidden, *pp.* archedig, gwahoddedig
 Bidder, *s.* archwr, cynnygwyr, gwahoddwr, cynnygydd, perydd, perwr
 Bidding, *s.* cynnygiad, gwahoddiad, cyhoeddiad, periad, archiad
 Bide, *va.* para, parâu, goddef
 Bide, *vn.* aros
 Bidental, *a.* deuddaint, deuddeinnaidd, deuddeintol
 Biding, *s.* preswylfa, preswylfod, anneddle; arosiad, trigle
 Biennial, *a.* dwyflwyddol, dwyflwydd
 Bier, *s.* elor, gelor, clorwydd
 Biestings, *s.* laeth tor, laeth melyn, laeth bhrith, laeth mysg
 Bifarious, *a.* deublyg, dyblyg
 Biferous, *a.* deugnydiog
 Bifid, }
 Befidated, } *a.* helltog, deuranol
 Bifold, *a.* daublyg, dyblyg
 Biform, *a.* deuddull, deuffurf
 Bifurcation, *s.* deubarthiad, deuraniad
 Big, *a.* mawr, anferth, braisg, praff; amrosgo, abrwysgl
 Big with child, beichiog
 Big with young, torog
 Big with calf, cyffo
 Big with foal, cyfebr, cyfebol
 As big, cymaint
 To grow big, chwyddo
 Very big, tra mawr, mawr iawn
 Bigamic, *a.* dwyweddogaidd
 Bigamist, *s.* deuweddogwr, dwyweddoges
 Bigamy, *s.* deuweddiad, dwyweddiad
 Bigaster, *a.* deufoleg
 Bigbellied, *a.* bolieg, bolfawr; crothog, torog
 Bigbrowed, *a.* aelfawr, aeliog
 Biggin, *s.* taleithgap baban
 Bight, *s.* cengliad
 Bigness, *s.* maint, maintioli, rhesiant
 Equal bigness, cymaint
 Bigot, *s.* dallbleidiwr, lled-ddyn, goddyn, ymlynwr
 Bigotry, *s.* dallbleidiad
 Bilander, *s.* nwyddlongan
 Bilateral, *a.* dwyochr, dwyochrol
 Bilboes, *s.* cyffion llongwyr
 Bile, *s.* geri; bustl; düeg; penddŷyn; llynoryn
 Bilge, *v.* ymdolcio, ymddryllio
 Bilge, *s.* lled gwaelod llong
 Bilged, *pp.* ymddrylliedig
 Biliou, *a.* geriog, geriaidd, geriol
 Bilk, *va.* twyllo, somi
 Bill, *s.* pig, byl, gylfant, gylfin, duryn
 Bill hook, glaif
 Hedging-bill, gwddi, cryman cau

Bill, *s.* dyl, dyleb

Bill of exchange, dylgyfnewid
 Bill and receipt, dyl a thaleb
 Bill of fare, bwydresch
 Bill of costs, dyltraal
 Bill of record, cofgrifun
 Bill of sale, arwertheb
 Bill of divorce, llythyr ysgar
 Bills of mortality, cofrestri marwdeol
 Bills of parcels, dylamrywiol
 Exchequer bill, arged-ddyl
 Cross bill, gwrth-hawl
 Bank bill, ced-ddyl, cedlen
 A bill in law, cwyn cyfreithiol
 Bills of Parliament, dylion y Senedd

Billet, *s.* llythyr; nodyn; ysgyryn; lletyeb

Billet-doux, llythyr carn, serchlythyr

Billet, *va.* lletya milwyr

Billiards, *s.* pelre

Billiard-table, *s.* pelrefwrdd

To play at billiards, pelreu

Billingsgate, *s.* Porth Beli

Billow, *s.* tôn, gwaneg, moryn; llifeiriant

Billowy, *a.* tônog, tônol, gwanegol

Billion, *s.* milfil o filfil; 1,000,000,000,000

Bimana, *a.* dwylawog

Bin, *s.* cist, cist ystyfflog

Binary, *a.* deuol, dyblyg

Bind, *va.* rhwymo, clymu; caethiwo; cadwyno, mylu

To bind slightly, gorwymo

To bind a book, caesu llyfr

To bind with a bandage, cwio

Binder, *s.* rhwymwr, caesadwr, rhwymydd

Binding, *s.* rhwymiad, clymiad; caethiad; ymylrwym

Binnacle, *s.* cwmpaswain

Binocle, *s.* deulygwelyr

Binocular, *a.* dauylgeidiog

Binomial, *a.* deuenwol

Biographer, *s.* buchdraithwr, bygraffwr, oesdraithydd

Biography, *s.* bygraffiad, oeshanes, bywhanes

Bivac, }
 Bivouac, } *s.* cadwylid

Biparous, *a.* gefeillddwyn

Bipartite, *a.* deubarth, dwyran, cyfddwyran, dwyranol, dwybleidiol

Biped, *s.* deudroedfil, deubedfil, creadur deudroed

Bipedal, *a.* deudroediog, deubediog, deudroediol

Bipennated, *a.* dwyadeiniog, dwyaseglog

Bipetalous, *a.* dwyddalenog

Bird, *s.* aderyn, edn, ehedyn

Singing bird, cethlydd

Multitude of birds, cyfor, neu lu o adar

Mountain birds, adar ban

Bird, *va.* adara

To hunt birds, adara
To breed birds, adaru

Bird-cage, *s.* adardy, gwialgell adar, adar-gaes

Bird-catcher, *s.* adarwr

Birder, *s.* adarwr

Birdman, *s.* adarwr

Birdlime, *s.* glud, ysgroling, adarlud

Birgander, *s.* llwynogwydd

Birt, *s.* lleden y môr, gwymell

Birth, *s.* genedigaeth, esgoriad, tympan

Untimely birth, erthyl, erthylyn

Birthday, *s.* dydd genyd, dydd genedigaeth

Birth-right, *s.* genedigaeth-fraint

Biscuit, *s.* crefftdeisen

Bisect, *va.* deubarthu, rhanu

Bisection, *s.* deubarthiad

Bishop, *s.* esgob

Bishop's palace, esgobdy

Bishopric, *s.* esgobaeth, esgobawd

Bismuth, *s.* ystaenwydr

Bison, *s.* ych gwyllt, bual

Bissextile, *s.* blwyddyn y naid; bob pedair blynedd, megys 1836, 1840, 1844

Bisson, *a.* dall

Bistowry, *s.* trychiadyr, gorthöyr

Bisulcous, *a.* fforchog, fforchdroed

Bit, *s.* tamaid, tam, safnaid; difyn, breubys, brubysyn; tib, tipyn

A small bit, tipyn, ticyn, cat
Tid bit, tamedyn melys
Bit of a bridle, geufa ffrwyn

Bitch, *s.* gast, gastan, cïes

Salt-bitch, cïes lawd

Bitchfox, *s.* cadnôes, llwynoges

Bite, *s.* cnôad, brathliad, tamaid, cno, tam; hoced, hocedydd

Bite, *va.* cnoi, brathu; pigo; dantio

Biter, *s.* cnôwr, brathwr; hocedwr, enllibiwr

Biting, *a.* brathlyd, llymbigog, egr

Bittacle, *s.* cwmpodgist

Bitter, *a.* chwerw, chwerwaidd; bustlaidd; llym, tost, oeth; creulawn

To grow bitter, } chwerwi
To make bitter, }
Gall bitter, ebusl
Bitter enmity, chwerwld
A bitter one, chwerwyn

Bittern, *s.* aderyn y bwn

Bitterness, *s.* chwerwedd, chwerwder; bustl-
edd; cenigen, tristweli, gofyd

Bitumen, *s.* llosglws, pyglöyn, diglist

Bituminous, *a.* llosglysaidd, diglistaidd

Bivalve, } *a.* deufasgl, deufasglog; dwy-

Bivalvous, } gragenog

Blab, *va.* baldorrd, gwagsiarad, fladru; chwedla

Blab, *s.* chwedleuwr, baldorrdyn

Blabber-lipped, *a.* gwefldew

Black, *s.* dyn du; arwylwisg, galarwisg

Black, *a.* du, much, pygliw; tywyll; dybryd, cuchiog; erchyll; trist; drwg

Bright black, gloëwddu
Pale black, gwelwddu
Light black, goleuddu
Brown black, gwineuddu
Black hue, muchian
Jet black, muchedd, duddu

Black, *va.* duo, pardduo; tywyllu

Blackbird, *s.* mwyalch, mwyalchen, alchen
ddu, aderyn du, merwys

Blackbrowed, *a.* aelddu

Blackcap, *s.* penlöyn, y lleian penddu

Blackeyed, *a.* llygatddu

Blacken, *va.* gordduo; tywyllu, cibdduo; duo; athrodi; difrio

Blackguard, *s.* dylhryn; mab-y-fall, dryg-
adyn, adyn

Blackhead, *a.* penddu

Blacking, *s.* düad

Blackish, *a.* lled-ddu, tywyll; duwelw; hyll; erchyll

Blackish grey, dulwyd
Blackish blue, dulas

Blacklead, *a.* plwm du

Blackmouthed, *a.* cegddu

Blackness, *s.* düwch, düedd; tywyllni

Black-rod, *s.* berllysgwr

Blacksmith, *s.* gof, gof du

Bladder, *s.* chwysigen, pledren, coden

A blown bladder, chwythigell
Bladder champion, codwrth

Bladdered, *a.* chwysigenaidd

Blade, *s.* llafn, llain, llefnyd; eginyn; glas-
welltyn, blewyn glas; gwychlyn

Blade of grass, blewyn, gwelldyn
Blade of an oar, palf rhwyf
Blade of a flower, man belydr
Blade bone, asgwrn y baltes
A blade of a man, llach o ddyn, llafn o ddyn

Blade, *va.* llafnu; ymwychu; lleinio

Bladed, *ppa.* llafnog, llafnedig

Blake, *s.* gleiad

Blain, *s.* chwysigl; penddüyn, llynoryn,
gwêli; cornwyd; maleithr; goryn

Blame, *s.* bai, cwl; gwýd, ewyl

Blame, *va.* beio; ceryddu, cylu

I was blamed, myfi a gefais wyl

Blameable, } *ppa.* beius, ceryddol, cylus,

Blameworthy, } ewylfawr, beiadwy

Blameless, *a.* difai, dinan, difrcheulyd,
diargyhoedd, digwl, anghwl, difeius, di-
gerydd

Blanch, *va.* cànu, gwynu, dargànu, gwyn-galclu; dirisgo, gwisgioni

Bland, *a.* mwyn, mwynaidd, afeithus, gwênol, teg, gwenieithol, gwar, hynaws, bydd

Bland word, llathrair, gairdeg

Blandiloquence, *s.* gweniaith, hudiaith

Blandish, *va.* gwenieithu, mwythddenu, darfwytho

Blandishment, *s.* mwythiant, gwenieithiad; afaeth, moethusder, darfwythiad

Blank, *s.* gwynle; som; gwagle; dyddon

Blank, *a.* gwyn, cân, gwynwelw, gwelwlyd; syn

Blank verse, pryddest ddiawdl, can benrydd

A blank business, gorchwyl ddiwydd

Point blank, yn uniongyrchl

Blanket, *s.* gwrthban, brycan

Blare, *v.* rhuo, brefu

Blaspheme, *va.* cablu, difenwi; melltigo, melldithio

Blasphemer, *s.* cablwr; melldithiwr

Blasphemous, *a.* cableddus, cablus, cablaid; melldithiol

Blaspheming, *s.* cabliad; melldithiad

Blasphemy, *s.* cabledd, cabl, difenwad, cablair

Blast, *s.* chwa, awel, pwff, blwth, gwynt, chwythad, mellni, deifiad, cawod, chwaw; rhwd

Blast on trees, cawod ar goed

Blast of wind, cawod o wynt

Blasted state, malledd

Blasted, mall

Blast, *va.* deifio, golosgi, anafu, seithugo, chwawio, chwythu

Blaster, *s.* chwyrthwr, chwythiedydd; deifiwr, golosgwr, seithugwr

Blasting, *s.* deifiad, seithugiad; diflaniad

Blay, *s.* gwyniad

Bleak, *s.* gwyniad

Blare, *s.* gwenfflam, ffagl, fflam; ffaw

Blaze, *va.* fflamio, fflanychu, ffaglu

Blazer, *s.* fflamiwr, ffaglwr, ffaglydd

Blazing fire, fflamdan

Blazing star, seren danllyd

Blazon, *va.* arfdehongli; addurno, gwychu

Blazonry, *s.* arf-foneddiaeth, achwyddiaeth

Bleach, *va.* arwynu, dargànu, gwynu, cànu

Bleacher, *s.* cànwyr, dargànwyr

Bleaching, *s.* càniad, dargàniad

Bleak, *s.* gwyniad

Bleak, *a.* oer, oerllyd, noethlwm, oerfelog

Bleakness, *s.* oerni, oerder; fferdod, rhyndod

Blear, *a.* dyffillyd; pwll; tywyll; gwan

Blear, *va.* cibddallu

Blearedness, *s.* fflameg

Blear-eyed, *a.* llygadlaith, llygadwlyb; môl-lygeidiog

Bleat, *s.* bref, brefiad, efrefriad

Bleat, *va.* brefu, efrefu

Bleating, *s.* brefiad

Bleb, *s.* chwysigen, chwysigl

Bleed, *va.* gwaedu

Bleeder, *s.* gwaedwr, gwaedydd

Bleeding, *s.* gwaediad

Blemish, *s.* anaf, meff, bai; anafawd; gwrthuni; anafiad; nam, gwall

Blemish, *va.* anafu; gwrthuno

Blench, *s.* rhuthr, tarfnaid, naid, swthlam

Blench, *va.* rhwystro, lluddio

Blend, *va.* mysgu, cymysgu; cynghorffori, cysoddi, cymbllithio

Blending together, cymbllithiad

Blended, *ppa.* mysgedig

Blender, *s.* cymysgwr, cysodwr

Bless, *va.* bendithio, bendigo, lladu, gorladu, addwyno, dyfwyno; dywynu, dedwyddu

Blessed, *ppa.* bendigaid, bendigedig, gwynfydedig, edmyg, medediw, hapus, dywynedig, dedwydd

Blessed is he, gwyn ei fydd

Blessedness, *s.* bendigedd, bendigrwydd, dedwyddyd, dywyndeb, gwynfyddoldeb, gwynnod

Blesser, *s.* dywynwr, bendithiwr

Blessing, *s.* bendith, addwyniad, gorllad, llad, erfyniad, nawdd, rhad

Supreme blessing, gorlad

Blight, *s.* deifiad, golosgiad; cawod, melli, grai

Blight, *va.* deifio, golosgi, difwyno; andwyo

Blind, *a.* dall; tywyll

Half blind, lledddall

A blind female, dallus

Blind, *va.* dallu, tywyllu; mwgydu

Blind, *s.* gorchudd, caeadlen, mwgwdd

Blindborn, *a.* dallanedig

Blindfold, *a.* mwgydol

Blindfold, *va.* mwgydu

Blindman's buff, *s.* mwgwd y ieir, bwbach dallan

Blindness, *s.* dallineb, dellni, delli; tywyllni

Blindworm, *s.* madfall, dallneidr, mad-ddall

Blink, *va.* amrantu, amneidio, ysmician, ysmicio, ysmiclygadu, ysmigio

Blink, *s.* ysmiciad, ysmic, ysmigiad

Blinker, *s.* ysmiciwr; amneidiwr, cil-blinkard, *s.* lygadwr

Bliss, *s.* gwynfyd, dedwyddwch, hawddfyd, llawdd, gwênnyd, dywyndeb, ceinfod: ffawg

Mutual bliss, cynnedwyddwch
Extreme bliss, gorffawg
Yielding bliss, gwênnyddiad

Blissful, *a.* gwynfydedig, dedwydd, dedwydd-lawr, dywynol, menwydus, blyslawr; llawen

Blissfulness, *s.* gwynfydrwydd, dedwyddwch

Blissless, *a.* annedwydd

Blissom, *va.* rhidio, cydio

Blissoming, *s.* cydiad, rhidiad

Blister, *s.* pothell, coden, chwysigl, chwysigen, ffothell; chwysiglen

Blister, *va.* pothellu, chwydalau, codenu

Blithe, } *a.* llawen, llon, difyr, digrif,

Blithesome, } mwyfus, hoenus, chwariçus, hawn, chwareugar

Blitheness, } *s.* llawenydd, llonder, dilithesomeness, } grifwch, hoenedd, gorhoenedd, hoenusrwydd

Bloat, *va.* ymchwyydo

Bloated, *ppa.* chwyddeddig; mwythig; balchaid

Bloated flesh, rhythgnawd

Bloatedness, *s.* chwyddedigaeth, chwydd

Blob-cheeked, *a.* bochdew, bochog

Block, *s.* cyff, boncyff, cippyll, ploc; hurt

Blockade, } *va.* gwarchau, amgylchu, plocio

Blockade, *s.* argae, gwarchae, cylchyniad

Blockhead, *s.* cadafael; penbwl, penglog, pendew, delff, llob, llelo, hurtyn, penwan

Blockheaded, *a.* penffol

Blockish, *a.* penbylaidd, penglogaidd, hurt, anhyddydg

Blockishness, *s.* penglogedd, penglogrwydd, penwendyd, anhyddygedd

Block-tin, *s.* alcan, araleam, priystaen, puralcan

Blomry, *s.* todd-dy haiarn, haiarnododde

Blood, *s.* gwaed, crau, cystlwn, ach; murn; afradyn

Congealed blood, ceulwaed
Bloodspitting, gwaedboer
Bloodissue, gwaedneu
Blood vessels, llestri gwaed, gwythi gwaed
Blood red, gwaed rudd

Bloodhound, *s.* gwaedgi, gorsawrgi

Bloodless, *a.* diwaed

Bloodshed, *s.* llofruddiad, gwaedgoll, gwaedrediad, lladdfa

Bloodshot, } *a.* gwaedglais

Bloodshotten, }

Bloodstone, *s.* gwaedfaen

Bloodsucking, *ppa.* gwaedgael

Bloodstream, *s.* gwaedlif

Bloody, *a.* gwaedlyd, creulawn; creul, creulyd

Bloody-flux, *s.* gwaedlifant, gwaedglwyf, y gwaedlif

Bloom, *s.* glasbail; blodeuyn, rhosyn fflur

Bloom of trees, } blawd gwydd
Blossom, } paill, pain
Bloom of health, hoen iechyd
Blooming countenance, pryd mirain

Bloom, *va.* blodeuo; gwallu: blaguro; ffynu; blöenu

Blooming, } *a.* blodeuog; gwridog, blodeuol,

Bloomy, } bloenol, iřlas; hoewdirf
Blossom, *s.* blodyn, blodeuyn; bal, blöyn: *pl.* blodau, gwall, blodon

Blossom, *va.* blodeuo; blaguro; blaendarddu

Blot, *s.* anair; anaf; dufan, ardduad

Blot, *va.* ardduo, anurddo, diwyno; dilêu, crafu
Blotting paper, tarnbapyr

Blotch, *s.* llynoryn; crugdardd

Blow, *s.* dyrnod, ergyd, chwap, cis, cnoc, fflat, llab, trêš, cernod, chwefryn, panc, cur

Blow, *va.* chwythu; blodeno: chwyddo

To blow a horn, chwythu or canu corn

Blower, *s.* chwythiedydd, chwythwr

Blowing, *a.* gwyntog, chwythynog

Blow-pipe, *s.* chwythbib

Blowze, *s.* gwebruddes, yšlebrn, huran, hafnen

Blowzy, *a.* gwebrudd, bochgoch

Blubber, *s.* brasder y morfil

Blubber, *va.* igianwylo

Bludgeon, *s.* cwlbren, pastwn

Blue, *s.* lliwglas

Blue, *a.* glas

Variegated blue, britllas
Blue-eyed, llygallas
Crimson blue, rhuddlas
Yellowish blue, melyulus
Bluish, golas, lledlas
Blackish blue, dulas
Dark blue, dulas
Dusky blue, gwawrlas
Pale blue, gwynlas, gwelw-las, go-las
Brownish blue, gwiaulus
Whitish blue, gwynlas
Light blue, golulas
Greenish blue, gwyrddlas
Greyish blue, llwydilas

Blue, *va.* glasu

Blueness, *s.* glesni, glesyd

Bluff, *a.* tren, ffyrnig, brochus; trawsfaleb, uchelgest

Blunder, *s.* amryfusedd, camsyniad, camgymeriad, methiad, coll

Blunder, *va.* camsynied, amryfuso, camgymeryd, methu

Blunderbuss, *s.* rhwthwn, rhythwn

Blunt, *a.* pwl, dwl; ffol, difoes, arbwł, am-
bwl, lledarw, aflym, difin

Blunt, *va.* pylu, arbylu, aflymu, diawchu

Bluntheaded, *a.* penbwl

Bluntness, *s.* pylni, pyledd, arbyledd, di-
awchedd, aflymder, difiniad; anfoesog-
rwydd, anfoes

Blur, *s.* gwall, dunod, brycheüyn; anaf

Blur, *va.* diwyno, brycheuo, ysbrychu

Blurt, *va.* ffladru, gwagsiared

Blush, *va.* gwrido, coch, yswilio, dargochi,
cywilyddio

A slight blush, gowrid

Blush, *s.* gwrid; gorne

Blushful, *a.* gwridlawn

Blushless, *a.* diwrid, diorne; digywilydd

Blushing, *a.* gwridog; gwyl, gwylaidd,
yswil, cywilyddgar, argoch

Bluster, } *s.* rhuad, twrdd, trwst, terfysg,

Blustering, } trybestiad, trystiad, tyrddiad

Blustering aspect, brochwel

Bluster, *vn.* trystio, rhuo, dadyrddu, dad-
wrdd trybestu, gwagsynio, tyrddu, tyrdd-
aru; gwagfygwth

Blusterer, *s.* dwndwr, tyrddwr, broliwr,
bygyllwr, brochwr, rhuadwr, dadyrddwr;
gwagfostiwr

Blustrious, *a.* brochus, bloeddgwr, broch-
gar; tymhestlog, ystormus, cynbyrfus,
dadyrddol

Boa-constrictor, *s.* sarffon, gwagsarff

Boar, *s.* baedd

A splayed boar, trwch

Wild boar, baedd gwyllt, gwyyd fochyn

Board, *s.* eisteddfod; cyfeisteddle

Board of controul, swyddfa ardwyr

Board of trade, swyddfa trafnyd

Board of health, cymanfa iechyd

Board and lodgings, bwyd a llety

Board, *s.* astell, astellan, estyllan

Trwch astellan yw 1 mod. a ¼ ac isod

Trwch planc yw 4 mod. i 1 fod. a hanner

Board yard, astellfa, estellfa

Split boards, ais, estyll

A thin board, clawd

Boarder, *s.* astellwr, talwestwr, byrddiwr

Boarding-school, *s.* ysgolgywest

Boardwages, *s.* bwyttal, bwydgyflog

Boarish, *a.* baeddol, baeddog; gwladaidd;
difoes

Boast, *va.* ffrostio, ymfrostio, brolio, bostio,
ymfawrygu; bragio; amryfu

Boast, } *s.* ffrost, ymfrost, brawl; bost,

Boasting, } bostiad, bocsach

Vain boasting, coeg ymfrost

Great boasting, gorymfrost

Boastless, *a.* difrost, diymfrost, difrol

Boaster, *s.* ymfrostiwr, bostiwr, broliwr

Boat, *s.* bad, cwch; cwrwgl

Ferry boat, ysgraff

Flat-bottomed boat, cafn enlli

Open boat, cwch penagored

Boatful, cycchiaid

Boatman, *s.* badwr, cychwr, ysgraffwr

Boatswain, *s.* penbadwr, prigyfchwyr

Bob, *s.* cnith, gwawdair

Bob, *a.* byr, cwta

Bob, *va.* gwawdio, tisio, twyllo; maeddu,
ysmalio

Bobbin, *s.* plethbin, plethwaell; cronbleth

Bob-tailed, *a.* cynffon gwta, cwtog

Bode, *va.* darogan, argoeli; rhagddangos

Bodement, } *s.* daroganiad, argoel, rhag-

Boding, } ddangosiad, argoeliad

Bodice, *s.* gwaggrwym merch, gwaggyr

Bodiless, *a.* digorff, anghorfforol

Bodily, *a.* corfforol

Bodkin, *s.* gwäell, gwniwäell

Body, *s.* corff, corf, cwrff, cyff, corrd;
swm; crynodeb; boncyff; byddin, llu

A body of men, llu o ddynion

A dead body, celain, celan

Slender-bodied, archfain

A round body, clwch, corff crwn

A hollow body, cofft, corff gwäg

Body, *vn.* corffi

Bog, *s.* mign, mignen, cors, gwern, bog,
siglen

A quacking bog, pydwern

A boggy place, migen, corsiog

Boggle, *va.* arbetruso; gwrthdynu; go-
ddywedyd

Boggler, *s.* rhuswr; anwadalwr, petruswr

Boggy, *a.* corsiog, siglenog, mignol

Boghhouse, *s.* geudy, ysgothfa

Bogmoss, *s.* corsfswg

White bog-moss, migwyn

Bogrush, *s.* corsfrwynen

Prickle bog-rush, llymdreiniog

Bogtrotter, *s.* corsogwr; corsduthiwr

Bohea, *s.* dail Bohea, trwyth

Boil, *s.* penddün

Boil, *va.* berwi

To boil over, gorferwi

To boil together, cymerwi

*The blood boils within me, mac y gwacd yn
brydio ynof*

Boiler, *s.* berwadyr, berwedydd, callawr,
crochan, pair

Boiling, *s.* berw, berwedd, berwad; crych-
ias; brydiant, crychiant, dyferwad

Boiling, *ppa.* berwol; berwedig

Boisterous, *a.* tymhestlog, ystormus, ter-
fysglyd, ffroddus, brythus, gorddyar,
garwaidd, bloeddgwr, cynfrwch

Boisterousness, *s.* ystormedd; terwysg; blyngder, bloeddgarwch
Bold, *a.* hy, öfn, anturiol, hyfaidd, dewr, elud, arlyfasol, blaengar
Bold faced, talog, hywynel, hyweb
Bold, } *va.* öoni, öfni; anturio; dien-
Bolden, } bydu
Boldness, *s.* önder, öfnadra; hyfder, hyf-
 dra; dewrder, dewredd; digywilydd-dra,
 haerllugrwydd, anfoesgarwch
Extremely bold, trahy
Bole, *s.* paladr, cyff, bonyn; bwl; mesur
 o 6 llestriaid
Boll, *s.* bolltad, corsen, calaf; cawg
Boll, *va.* corsenu; hadu; ehedeg; bolio
A boll of flax, bal o lin
Bolster, *s.* gobenydd, clustog
Bolster, *va.* gobenyddu, clustogi; ategu
Bolt, *s.* boltt; saeth; bär, trosol; gogr
Bolt, *va.* bolltio, bario, trosolio; gogrynu;
 saethu
Bolter, *s.* peilogr, gogr rhuwch; gogrw, gogrydd
Bolting-house, *s.* peillyd
Bolts, *spl.* gefynau haiarn, boltiau
Boltsprit, }
Bowsprit, } osghwylbren
Bolus, *s.* bolbel, cyllbêl; cyfferbel
Bomb, *s.* lloabel, tânbel
Bombard, *va.* tânbelu, lloabelu
Bombardier, *s.* tânbelwr, lloabelwr
Bombardment, *s.* tânbeliad, lloabeliad
Bombasin, *s.* gosidanwe
Bombast, *s.* y pren cotwm; cotymwe;
 chwyddiaith
Bombastic, *a.* chwyddedig
Bönbyx, *s.* sidanbry, sidanbryf
Bombketch, }
Bombvessel, } *s.* tânbel-long, lloabel-long
Bonair, *a.* moesgar, hynaws; boneddigaidd
Bonaroba, *s.* putain
Bonasmus, *s.* gofual
Bond, *s.* rhwymeb, rhwymiad, ysgrifrwym,
 rhwymyn, ymrwymeb, achrywm, cwlwm;
 cadwyn; undeb; cysylltiad
Bond, *a.* rhwym, caeth
Bondage, *s.* caethiwad, caethnawd, car-
 chariad
Bondman, } *s.* caethwr, caethwas, caeth,
Bondsman, } caethfab, caethyn, aill
Bondswoman, *s.* caethes, caethferch, caeth-
 wraig
Bondservice, *s.* caethwasaeth, gwàrogaeth
Bone, *s.* asgwrn
Bone, *va.* esgyrnygu
Boned, *ppa.* asgwrnedig
Broken bone, asgwrn twn

Bonehouse, *s.* esgyrnyd
Boneless, *a.* diesgyrn, diasgwrn
Bonelike, *a.* esgyrniol, esgyrnaidd; es-
 gyrnillyd
Bonfire, *s.* coelcerth, banfagl
Boning, *s.* diesgyrniad
Bon mot, *s.* tlysair, digrifair, fraethineb
Bonnet, *s.* penguwch, penwisg
Bonny, *a.* dillyn, destlus, hoenus; difyr,
 llawen, hoew-wych, mirain, tlysaidd,
 hardd, tlws
Bony, *a.* esgyrniog, ergyrnig; cryf, cadarn
Booby, *s.* hurtyn, hurthgen, penbwl, drelyn,
 delff; penwan, penfeddal
Book, *s.* llyfr; cwrach
A little book, llyfryn, llyfran
Book, *va.* llyfru
Bookbinder, *s.* llyfrwmydd, llyfrgloriwr
Bookcase, *s.* llyfrglor, llyfrgaes
Bookish, *a.* llyfrgar
Book-keeper, *s.* llyfriador, llyfriedydd
Book-keeping, *s.* llyfriadaeth, llyfryddiaeth
Booklearned, *a.* llyfrddoeth
Bookless, *a.* dilyfr
Bookman, *s.* llyfrwr, llyfrydd
Bookmate, *s.* cyfsgolwr
Bookseller, *s.* llyfrwerthydd, llyfrwerthwr,
 llyfrwr
Bookworm, *s.* llyfrbryf
Boom, *s.* hwyllbawl; nod-drostan
Boon, *s.* arch, gofyn, cais, deisyfiad; lläd,
 cymwynas, rhodd
Boon, *a.* gwyh, llawen, llon, mwyn
Boon companion, glan-gydymaith, cyfddiotwr
Boor, *s.* taëogddyn, delffyn, cabrotai, drel;
 labi
Boorish, *a.* taëogaidd, gwladaidd, delffaidd,
 drellaidd, taëog, gwrengaidd
Boorishness, *s.* taëogrwydd, delffedd, cab-
 rawd, gwledigrwydd
Boose, *s.* preseb, côr; mwnbridd
Boosy, *a.* cymysglyd, gofeddw, gofrwysg,
 lledfeddw
Boot, *s.* botas, bwtsen, cwrn, coesarn;
 mantais, elwant, ymill, budd, lles
Boot, *va.* gwisgo botasau; elwa, ymill
Bootmaker, *s.* botaswr, cwrnwr
Booth, *s.* bwth, llusty, caban, twlc
Bootless, *a.* anfuiddiol, diles
Booty, *s.* ysglyf, ysglyfaeth, arhaith, ys-
 bail, ysbleddach, caffaeliad, ysgafaeth
Bopeep, *s.* migymguddiad
Boquet, *s.* blodeuas
Borachio, *s.* croenbotel, croengostrel; cest-
 iwr, meddwyn
Borax, *s.* halas
Bordel, *s.* puteindy

Border, *s.* fin, cyffin, cyffinydd, hemiant, hem, cylchwy, cantel, goror, terfyn, bargod, ymyl, ymylgylch cŵr, ymylwaith, godre

Bordering together, yn nghyfer, ar gyfer

Border, *va.* cyffinio, terfynu; ymylu, hemio

Borderer, *s.* cyffiniwr, cyffinydd; cymydog

Borders, *spl.* cyffiniau, gororau, terfynau

Borders of a country, gororau gwlad

Bore, *s.* trwydd, trwyddyrr; ceuedd, trydwl

Bore of a pipe, ceudwill

The bore of the wave, hygre, tonrwyg

Bore, *va.* tyllu, ebillio; trau, dydreu

Boreal, *a.* gogleddol

Boreas, *s.* y gogleddwynt

Bored, *ppa.* tyllog; tylledig

Borer, *s.* tyllwr; taradr, ebill, treiddew, trwyddew, trŵl, rhwmp

Boring, *s.* tylliad, treiddiad, ebilliad, taradriad

Born, *v.* geni, cael genedigaeth

To be born again, aileni, adeni

Born, *pp.* ganedig, genedig

Born again, ailenedig, adenedig

First born, cyntafanedig, cyuanedig

Borough, *s.* bwrdeisdref, breindref; pentref

Borrow, *va.* echwynna; benthycu, banddygio; llogi

Borrowed, *a.* echwyn; benthyc, banddyg; echwynol; benthyciol; llogedig

Borrower, *s.* echwynwr, benthyciwr; llogwr

Borrowing, *s.* benthyciad, echwyniad, banddygiad

Boscage, *s.* coed, gwig, coettir

Bosky, *a.* coediog; garwaidd

Bosom, *s.* monwes, mynwes, cesail, afell, bron, brest; cilfach

Bosom, *va.* monwesu, mynwesu; coledd, cofa

Bosom, *a.* monwesol, mynwesol

Bosom friend, cyfaill calon

Boss, *s.* boglym, boglwm; oddf, oddfyn, clob, cnap; pwmbll; pothon; botwm

Boss, *va.* clynu, boglymu; cnapio, cynycio

Bossed, *ppa.* boglynog, botymog, cnapiedig

Botanic, } *a.* llysieuaidd

Botanical, }

Botanist, *s.* llysieuwr, llysieuydd

Botanology, *s.* llysaniaeth, llysaniant

Botany, *s.* llysieuaeth, llysieueg; llysoni

Botch, *s.* ploryn, llynoryn, crachan, chwaran, llwg, oddf; penddŷyn; brasglwt; braswaith

Botch, *va.* brasglytio

Botcher, *s.* brasglytiwr, brasbwythwr, brasdaclwr

Botching, *s.* brasglytiad, brasdrwsiad

Botchy, *a.* chwarenog, chwarenol

Both, *a.* y ddau, dau, dwyoedd, dauoedd

Both, *c.* cystal, gan gystal

Both of them, hwy ill dau

Both of us, ni ein dau, ni ill dau

Both of you, chwi ill dau, chwi eich dau

Bother, *va.* dyrysu, syfrdanu

Bots, *spl.* euon, gwyrn; pryfed y perffedd

Bottle, *s.* potel, costrel, pothell, chwythigen

Bottle, *va.* potelu, costrelu

Bottom, *s.* gwaelod, sail, sylfaen, sylfon; llawr, godre; pant, dyffryn, ystrad; gwys; sawdd; tin, cwt

Bottom, *va.* gwaelodi, seilio

Bare bottomed, tinllwm, tinllom

To sink to the bottom, suddo i'r gwaelod

Bottoms, llorion

The bottom of the bag, tin y cwd

Bottomless, *a.* diwaelod

Bottomless-pit, *s.* annwfn, anwn, cudduglyn, aphwys, pwll-diwaelod

Bottomry, *s.* llongwystl

Boud, *s.* pryfyn ŷd, ŷdbryf, ŷdysydd

Bouge, *va.* trydyllu

Bough, *s.* cang, cainc, caing, clofen, gwrysgen, osgl: *pl.* gwrysg

Bought, *ppa.* prynedig, a brynwyd; pryn

Bought, *s.* camedd; ystum, cwlm

Bougie, *s.* cwyrnganyll; taeniadyr

Bounce, *s.* naid, ysbonc, cynaid

Bounce, *va.* neidio, trystio; bostio, boc-sachu, bygylu

Bouncer, *s.* trystiwr; rhodreswr, bostiwr, firostiwr

Bouncing, *a.* hoenus, bywig; rhodresgar, crychneidiol, dychlam

Bound, } *s.* terfyn, fin, cyffin, ffinedd,

Boundary, } cylehed, cyffinyd, rhimp, goror

Boundary stone, ffinfaen

Bound, } *ppa.* rhwym, rhwymedig,

Bounden, } dyledus, clymedig, caeth, caethedig

Bound, *va.* ffinio, terfynu, cyffinio; ysboncio, neidio, gwrthneidio, crychlamu, ystwytho, dylamu, ymlamu, crychneidio

Boundless, *a.* diderfyn, annherfynol, diddiwedd

Boundlessness, *s.* annherfynoldeb

Bounteous, } *a.* hael, haelionus; rhodddgar,

Bountiful, } lladol, elusenol, madiain, hyrodd; hynaws, heilin, darladol, ciriol

Bounty, } *s.* haelioni, haeledd, hael-

Bountifulness, } der, haelgarwech

Bourgeon, *va.* tarddu, egino, blaguro
 Bourn, *s.* cyffin, terfyn ; nant, cornant
 Bouse or Boose, *va.* meddwi
 Bout, *s.* tro, sias ; cais ; ffrwgwd
 Boutefeu, *s.* bonffaglwr, terfysgwr, aflon-
 yddwr
 Bow, *s.* bwa ; erwead ; crymiad ; dolen

A bent bow, *be a* anolog
 Bow-knot, *cwlwm* dolen
 Bow-case, *côd bwa*, *caes bwa*
 Bow-legged, *coesgam*, *gargam*
 Bow-net, *perced*, *cryw*, *crowyn*
 Bow of a ship, *flureg*
 Bow of a saddle, *cambran cyfrwy*
 Ox-bow, *dol*, *dolen iau*

Bowbent, *a.* bwäog, bwäol
 Bowel, *va.* diberfeddu
 Bowel-less, *a.* diberfedd ; dideimlad, diym-
 ysgaroedd ; didosturi
 Bowels, *spl.* ymysgareodd, coluddion, per-
 fedd, amysgar, coludd
 Bower, *s.* gwasgodfa ; deillyd ; celli, llwyn,
 celydd, mwd, gwasgodwydd ; angor
 Bowery, *a.* gwasgodfawr, cysgodaidd,
 cysgodig
 Bowl, *s.* cawg, mail, cawgen, cogan, cwpan,
 pellen, cnapen, cwnell, peldreigl

A small bowl, *cawgyn*, *mailyn*

Bowl, *va.* treiglo, pelu
 Bowlful, *s.* cawgïaid, meiliaid
 Bowline, Bowling, *s.* hwyllreffyn
 Bowling-green, *s.* treiglesin
 Bow-maker, }
 Bowyer, } *s.* bwëydd, bwedydd
 Bowman, *s.* bwäwr, bwadydd
 Bownet, *s.* cryw, crowyn
 Bowspirit, *s.* osghwyliar
 Box, *s.* dyrnod ; blwch, blochas, golwrech,
 hyle ; cloer ; boeys

Box-tree, *boden*
 Poor box, *cyll clusen*
 A garden box, *hawg gardd*
 Little box, *blychyn*

Box, *va.* dyrnodio, passio, ymbassio ; blychu
 Box of a screw, *gwain ysgryw*
 Boxer, *s.* dyrnodiwr, ymladdwr, passiwyr,
 cyswyywr, ymbassiwyr
 Box-maker, *s.* blychwr, bocyswr
 Boxing-bout, } *s.* dyrnodfa, ffustfa, dyrn-
 Boxing-match } odwaith, ymladdfa
 Box-tree, *s.* boden, ysprinwydd
 Boy, *s.* bachgen ; llane, ogyn, herlod,
 mab

Little boy, *bachgenyn*
 Little boys, *bachgenyos*

Boyish, *a.* bachgenaidd, mabaidd
 Boyishness, } *s.* bachgenrwydd, maban-
 Boyism, } rwydd

Brabble, *s.* ymgecraeth, ymgiprys, ymryson,
 ymgeintach

Brabble, *va.* ymgegu, ymeirio, ymsenu,
 ymdaeru, ymddadwrdd, ymryson

Brabber, *s.* ymgegwr, ymgeerwr, ymrys-
 onwr, cynhenwr, dwndwr

Brace, *s.* creffyn, rhwymyn ; cwpl, pâr,
 cydnod

A brace of birds, *par o adar*

Brace, *va.* creffynu, rhwymo, cydio, cyf-
 rwymo, tynâu, cryfâu

Brace, *pp.* cyfrwymedig, cryfedig

Bracer, *s.* cyfrwymydd ; breichrwy, cyf-
 rae, cyfrwymyn

Bracers, *cyfrëion*

Bracelet, *s.* breichled, breichrwy, breich-
 wisg, breichdlws ; arddwrnas

Braces, *s.* hwyllraffau

Brachial, *a.* breichiol ; breichus

Brachygraphy, *s.* byrsgriafiaeth, berys-
 grifen

Brachylogy, *s.* byrdraith ; byriaith, byreb

Bracing, *s.* cyfrwymiad, cryfâd

Brack, *s.* breg, agen, toriad, bai

Brack, *va.* halltu

Bracket, *s.* ysgwyddyn, cynnal-bren, ys-
 tanc

Bracket, *va.* ystancio

Brackish, *a.* hallt, heliaidd, halenaidd,
 halaidd

Brackishness, *s.* halltrwydd, haltedd, helltni

Brad, *s.* berhoel, llohoel

Brag, *va.* ffostio, brolio, ymfrostio, gwag-
 fostio, brolian, bragio, bragaldian

Brag, } *s.* ymfrost, rhodres, broled,
 Bragging, } bost

Bragger, } *s.* ymfrostiwr, broliwr, bost
 Bragadocio, } iwr, bocachwr, ffrestiwr

Bragget, *s.* bragod, bragodlyn

Braid, *s.* pleth, penbleth

Braids of a loom, *brwyd*

A braid of hair, *endyn o wallt*

Braid, *va.* plethu, crychu ; modrwo

Braidd, *ppa.* pletiedig, crych

Braider, *s.* crychwr, plethwr

Brails, *s.* hwyllraffau

Brain, *s.* ymenydd, emenydd ; enydd

Brain, *va.* diymenyddio

Brainless, *a.* diymenydd, diemenydd, pen-
 ffol, disynwyr, ffol, ynyd

Brainpan, *s.* penglog, siâd, siôl, creuan,
 padell yr emenydd

Brainsick, *a.* penglwe, penwan, gwallgof,
 hanner-pen

Brainsickness, *s.* penwydyd, gorphwyll,
 syfrdandod

Brait, *s.* prifem-arw

21

...that I doubt but I have thought that

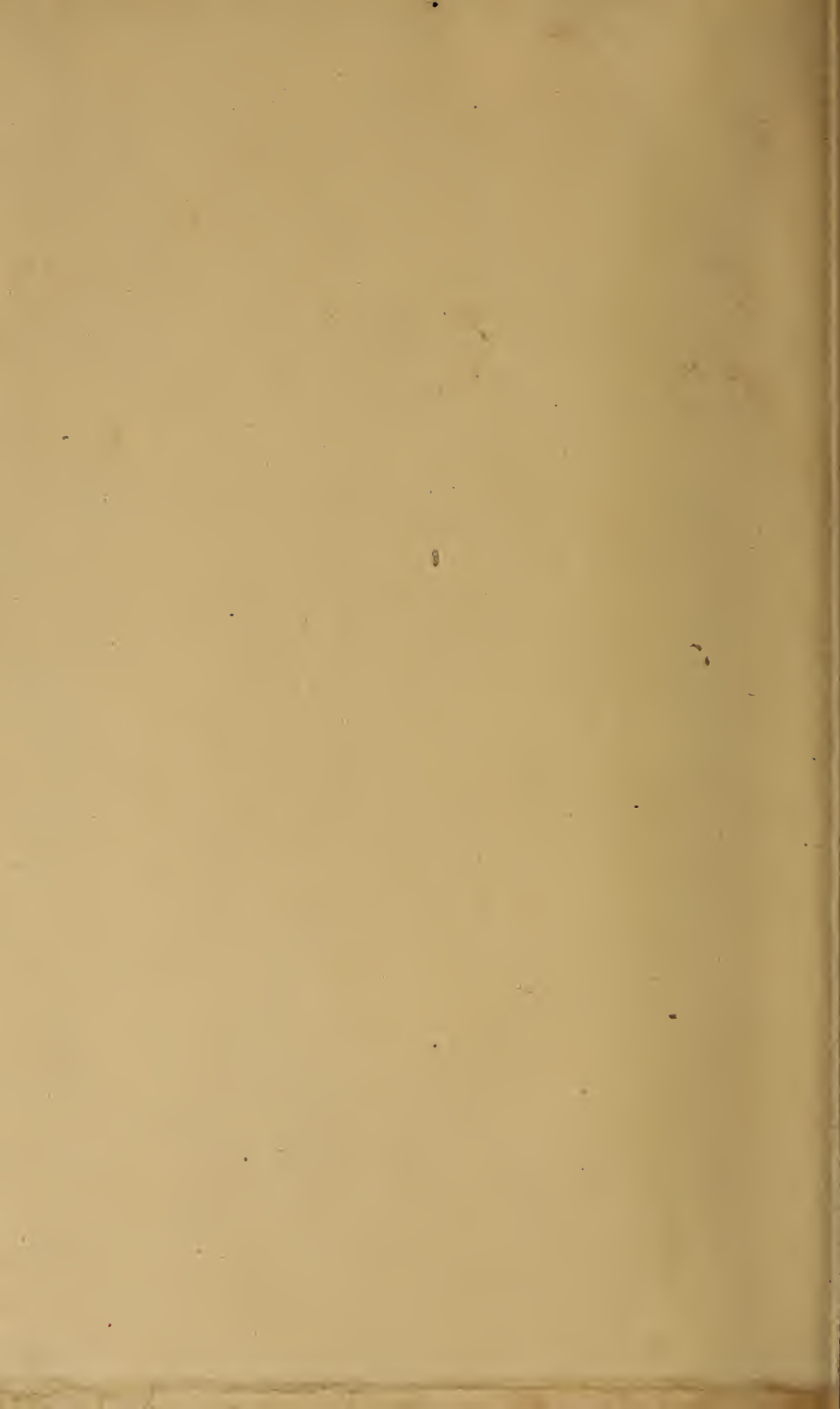
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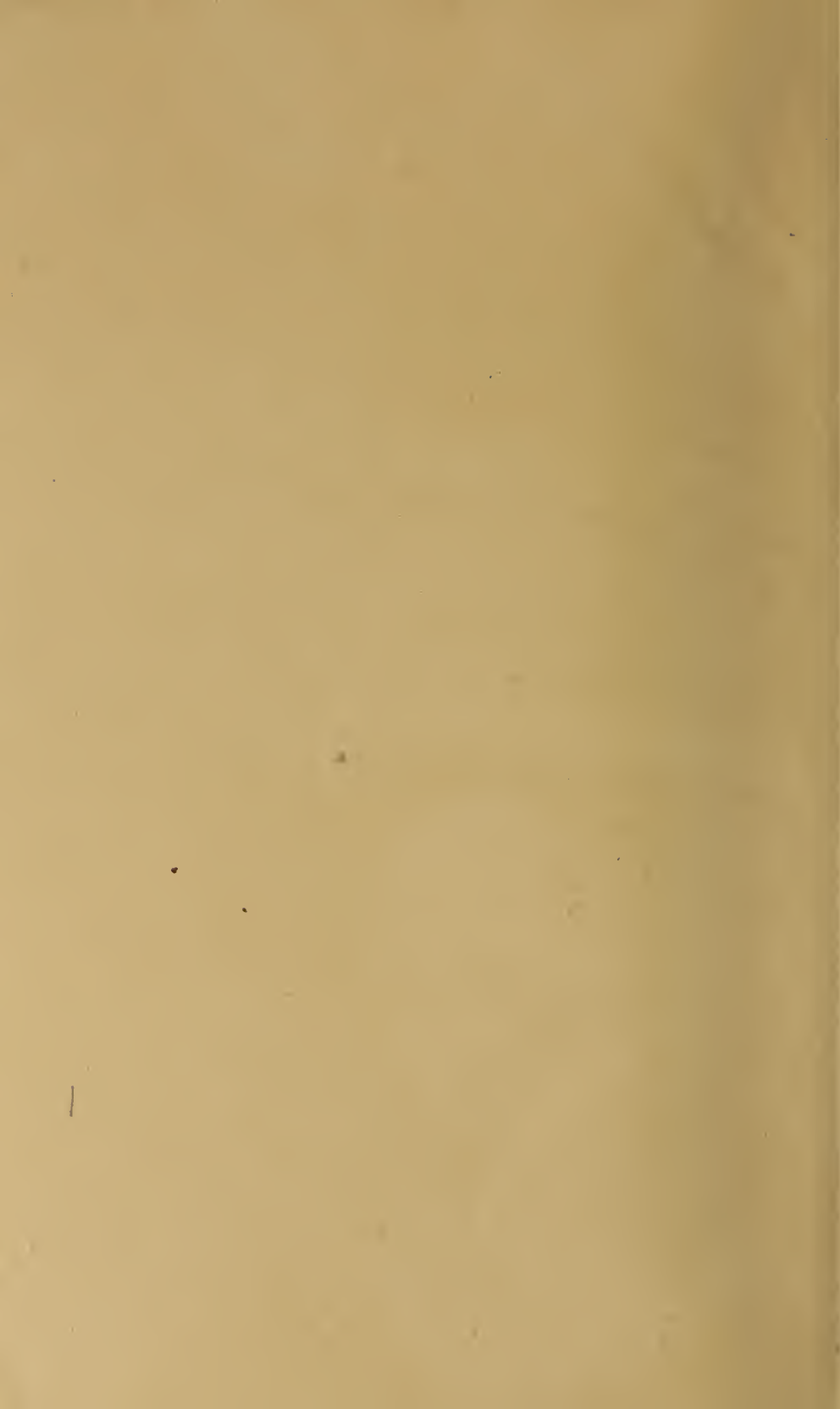
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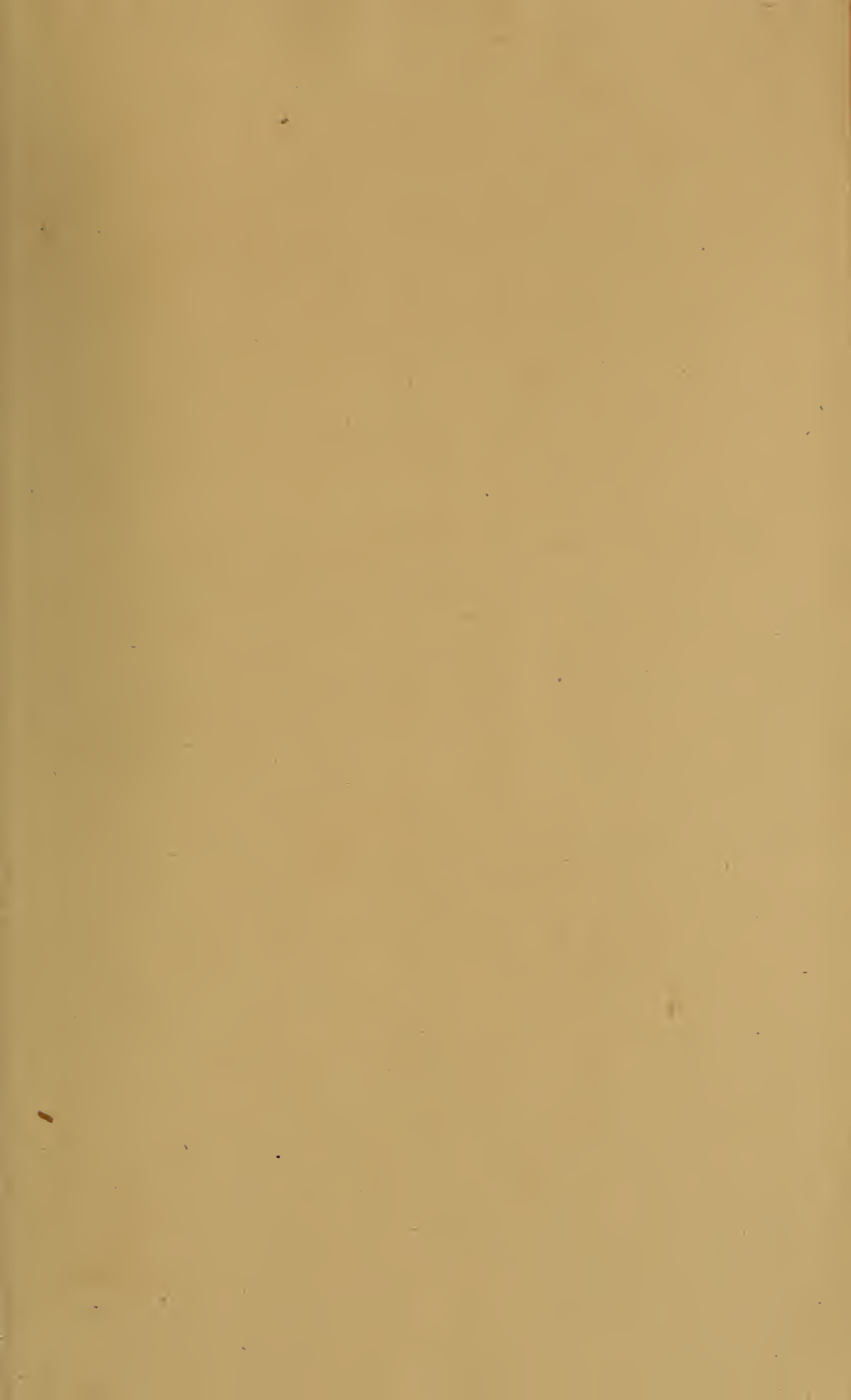
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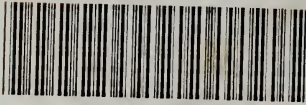
... in Eng. words γίγας, Eng. giant
γίγαντες







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