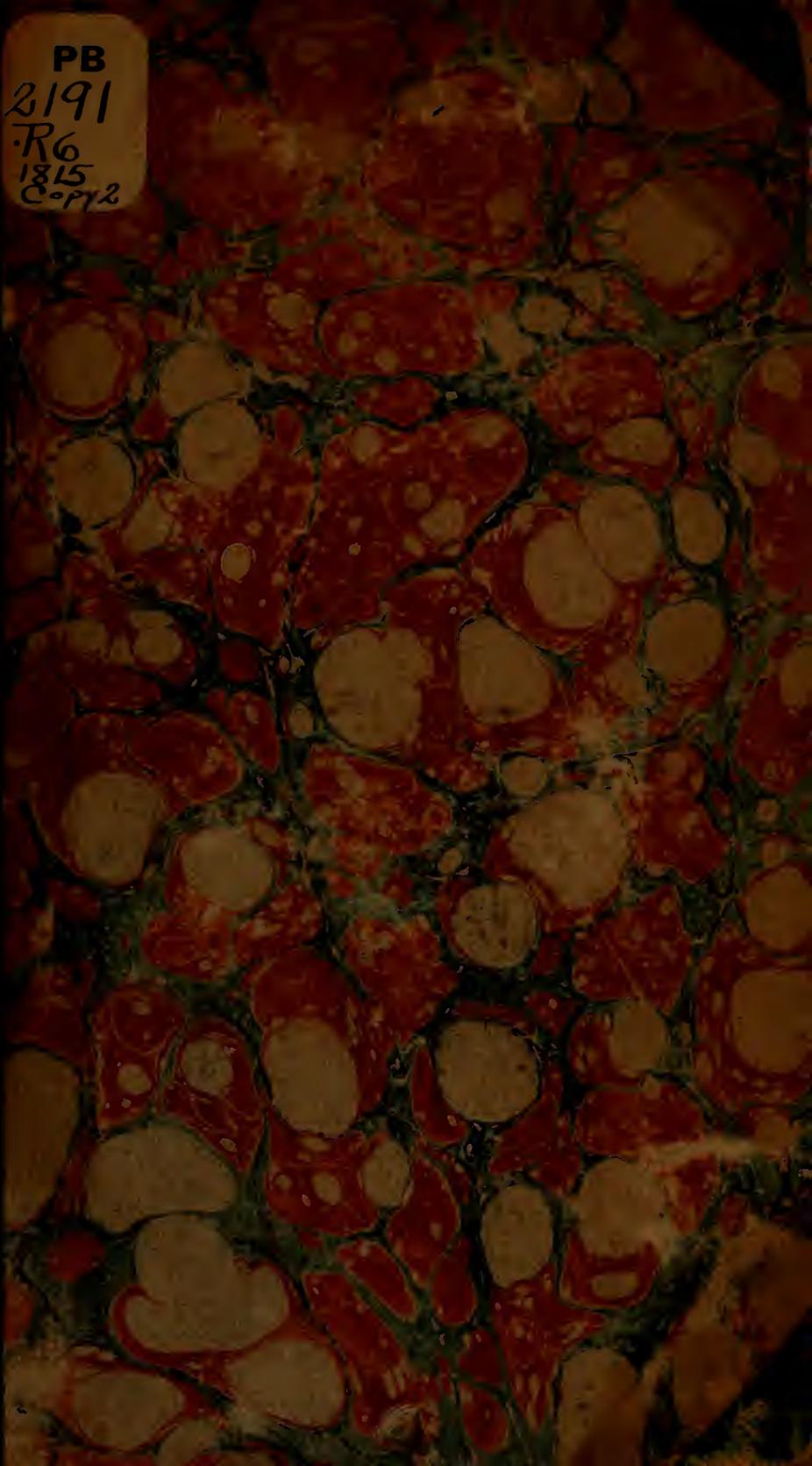
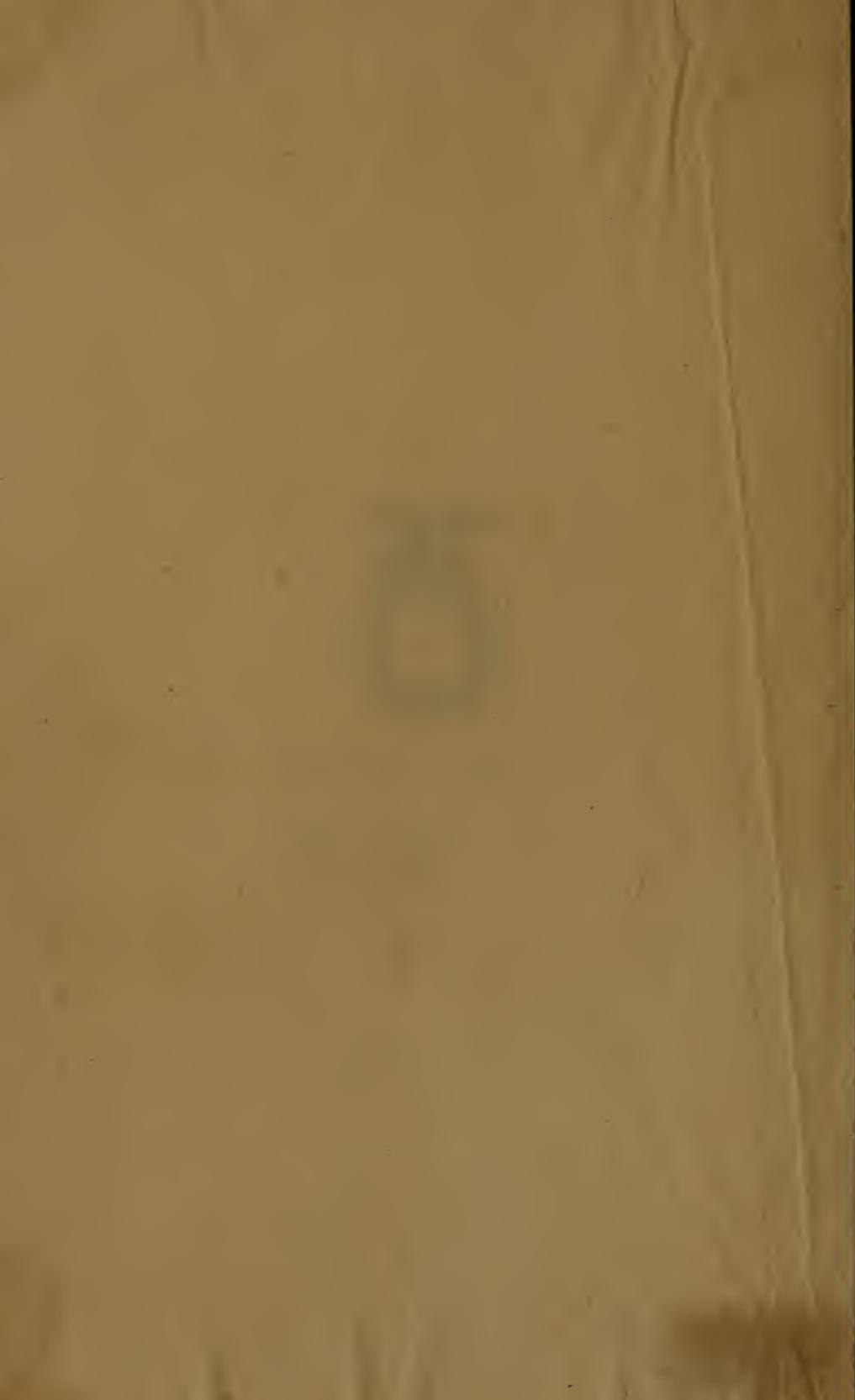
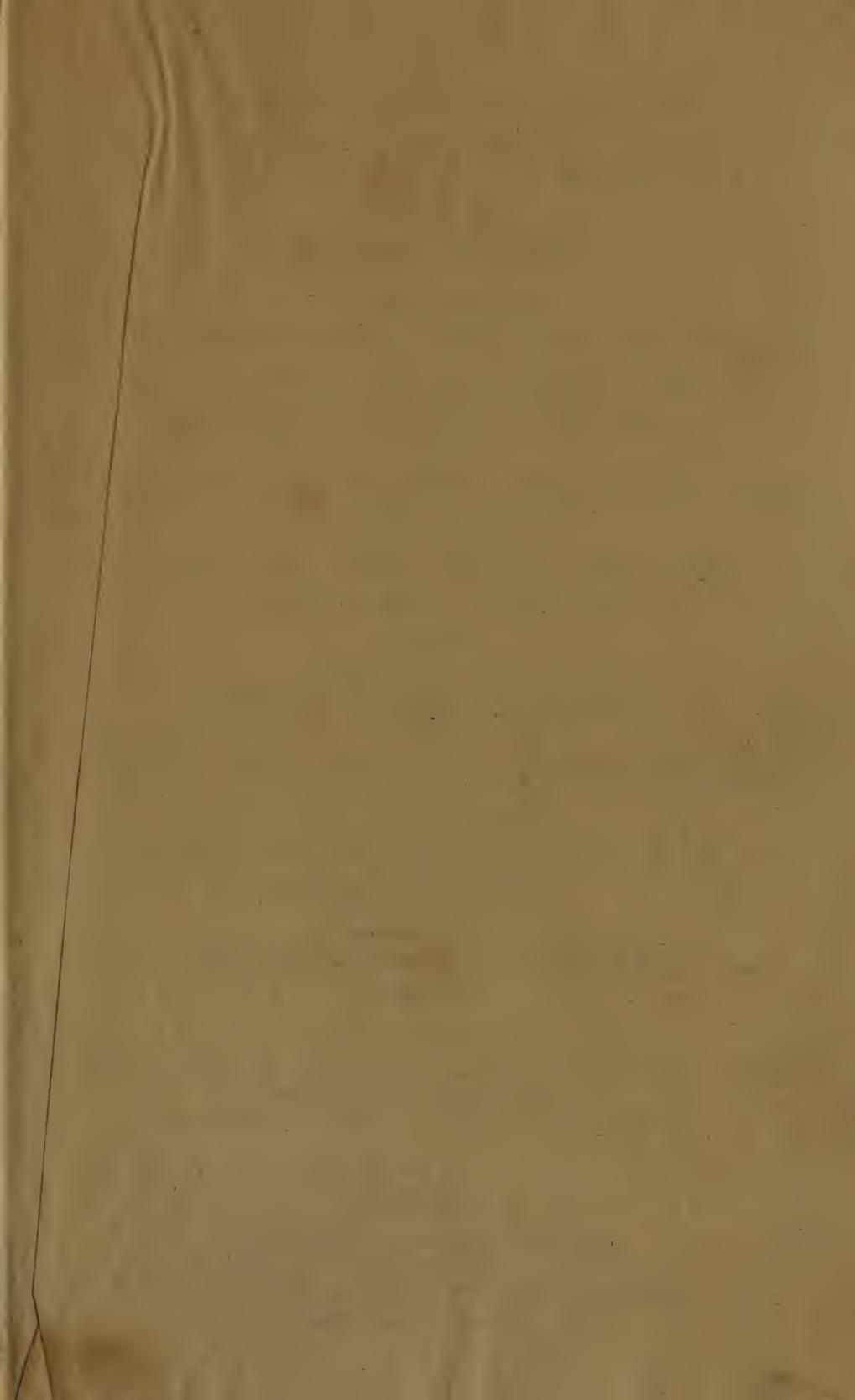


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A

WELSH AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY;
WHEREIN THE
WELSH WORDS

are often exemplified by

SELECT QUOTATIONS FROM CELEBRATED ANCIENT AUTHORS;
AND MANY OF THEM ETYMOLOGIZED, AND COMPARED WITH
THE ORIENTAL AND OTHER LANGUAGES;
viz.

Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Arabic, Syriac, Teutonic, Latin, French, &c.

It is also adorned with many

VALUABLE BRITISH ANTIQUITIES,
to elucidate the meaning of obscure words.

To which are annexed

A WELSH AND ENGLISH BOTANOLOGY;
AND

A LARGE COLLECTION OF WELSH PROVERBS;

And to the whole is prefixed

A COMPENDIOUS WELSH GRAMMAR,
With the Rules in English.

By The Late Rev. THOMAS RICHARDS.

THE SECOND EDITION,

To which are added, an Alphabetical Appendix of Welsh words, with the
English words relating to them.

Also added to the Grammar, the Rules of Welsh Poetry.

Trefriw:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY I. DAVIES,
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TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE following Performance is with all Humility inscribed to your Royal Highness: The Readiness with which you condescended to become the Patron of this Work, however inconsiderable in itself, is a noble Proof of your early Attention to the Interests of Learning, and a favourable Presage of its Continuance in a flourishing State amongst us. What I here offer to the Public, is an Explication of the Ancient British Tongue, once the common Language of Britain, and still Preserved in the Principality of Wales.

As every branch of Learning has its worth and Value, I flatter my self that an Attempt to ascertain the true Force and genuine Signification of a Language so necessary to the right understanding of our British Antiquities, will not be quite without its Use.

The Knowledge of Languages is an Accomplishment not unbecoming a Prince; and whilst You are advancing in the Knowledge of the learned and polite Languages, You may perhaps have sometimes an Inclination to enquire into the Genius of the Ancient British; which, though it may want the refined Politeness and Softness of some modern Tongues, comes not short of any European Language in Point of Antiquity, Copiousness and Independency.

May Your Royal Highness go on to tread in the Steps of Your illustrious Ancestors; and gain the universal Love of a grateful and loyal People, by manifesting the same generous concern for their Happiness and Welfare. May God Almighty bless our most gracious Sovereign with uninterrupted Health and Length of Days, that You may long enjoy the Benefit of his Instruction and Example; That, when his long and prosperous Reign shall have arrived at its Period, You may govern these Realms with the same Equity, Mildness and Paternal affection.

These are the sincere Wishes and fervent Prayers of every True Briton, and are always of him, who is with all possible Respect and Duty,

Your Royal Highness's

most humble,

most obedient,

most devoted Servant,

THOMAS RICHARDS.

THE
P R E F A C E.

THE British Tongue is allowed by all to be one of the most ancient and least corrupted Languages in this Western Part of the World: and though it be at present but of small Extent, being spoken only in the Principality of Wales, and in one Province of France, Britany; yet there hath been a Time (it seems) when it extended not only over the Island of Great-Britain, but over a great Part of the Continent of Europe. For it is maintained by many learned Men,* That the *Celtæ*, or antient *Gauls*, were the same People with the *Britans*, and (making an Allowance for some small Variety in the Dialect) used the very same Language. And, for Proof of this Assertion, they advance such Arguments as seem to be very strong and conclusive; as—That both Nations had the same religious Ceremonies and superstitious Persuasions;—That both had their *Druids* for Priests to interpret the Mysteries of Religion, and their *Bards* to sing the great Exploits of famous Men;—That the *Gauls*, who would be throughly instructed in the Discipline of the *Druids*, used to come over into Britain to our *Druids*, to learn it; † which they could not do, as the *Druids* had no Books, unless their Instructions were given in the same Language as that which was used by the *Gauls*;—That both Nations had one and the same form of Government;—That they were very like in

**Vid. Camd. Britan. Paul. Merulæ Cosmograph. Part II. Lib. iii. Cap. 15. Pezron's Antiq. of Nations.*

†*Disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur. Et nunc qui diligenter eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illud, discendi caussâ proficiscuntur. Cæsar de Bello Gallico. Lib. vi.*

their Manners, Customs, or Ways of Living;—That very many of the *Celtic* or *Gallic* Words, which are still preserved in Authors, agree very well with our *British* Words, both in Sound and Sense;—That many Names of **Cities*, †*Mountains*, §*Rivers*, &c. in France, which is the Country that was anciently called *Gaul*, and wherein that famous People dwelt, cannot be well accounted for, unless we have Recourse to the *British*. These are some of the Arguments, which are brought by learned Antiquaries, to prove the *Britans* and *Gauls* to be one and the same People. Neither have the *Britans* any Reason to disclaim their Descent from that renowned and mighty Nation, who were so famous for their Military Atchievements; and with whom the *Romans* themselves, for many Years, maintained a War, not for Honour and empire, but purely for Self-preservation. And we have great Cause to admire and celebrate the Divine Goodness towards us, that, after so many Vicissitudes and Revolutions, notwithstanding we have been conquered by the *Romans*,—driven afterwards by the *Saxons* into the mountainous Western Parts of this Island, and at last subdued by the *Normans*, who set themselves to abolish our Language, making express Laws to that Purpose; yet our Name hath not been quite blotted out from under Heaven: We hitherto not only enjoy the true Name of our Ancestors, but have preserved entire and uncorrupted for the most Part, (without any notable

*As the City *Arelatum*, now *Arles*, is derived from the British *Ar*, Upon, and *Llaith*, Moist; because situated in a moist Ground; *Uxellodunum*, a Town of *Guienne*, now called *Yslouldun*, from the Brit. *Uchel*, High, and *Din*; a fortified Mount, &c.

†As the *Cevennes*, from the Brit. *Cefn*; the *Apennine* Mountains, from the Brit. *Pen*; &c. Vid. *Cefn* and *Pen* in Lexico.

§The River *Arar*, called in French, *La Saonne*, from the Brit. *Araf*, Slow; the *Garumna*, called now *la Garonne*, from the Brit. *Garw*, Rough, &c. Vid. *Araf* and *Garw* in Lexico.

Change or Mixture with any other Tongue) that PRIMITIVI LANGUAGE, spoken as well by the Antient Gauls as Britans, some Thousands of Years ago. The learned Abbot Pezron mentions this with Admiration, and counts it a Matter of great Honour to us. “The Language of the Titans, saith he, which is that of the antient Gauls, is, after a Revolution of above Four Thousand Years, preserved even to our Time: A strange Thing, that so antient a Language should now be spoken by the Armorican Britons of France, and by the antient Britans of Wales. These are the People who have the Honour to preserve the Language of the Posterity of Gomer, Japhet’s eldest Son, and the Nephew of Shem, the Language of those Princes called Saturn and Jupiter, who passed for great Deities amongst the Antients.”

And as this Language has continued for such a long Series of Ages past, so we have no Reason to doubt but that it is the Divine Will that it be preserved to the End of Time, as we have the Word of God most elegantly and faithfully translated into it. And our Translation of the Holy Scriptures seems to have one peculiar Advantage of most modern Versions, in that (as some learned Men have observed) the Hebrew Idioms, Phraseology or Forms of Speaking, are retained, and that with great Propriety too, in the British. *Si phrases, locutionum modos, orationis syntaxin consideres,* (saith Dr. Davies) *certè nec Græca nec Latina, minùs vulgarium ulla, ita ad vivum Hebraismos exprimit, ac Britannica:—cum nulla ferè universi Vet. Instrumenti pagina occurrat, ubi non saepè Hebraismum, ad vivum imitetur Britannismus.* Nec tamen hic Hebraismos datâ aperâ venamur, aut affectatâ diligentia cuci-
mus sed quos adducimus meri sunt Britannismi, lippis atque tonsoribus, idiotis, plebi, pueris, noti, vulgo usitati.† And it

*Preface to his Antiq. of Nations. p. 12. 13.

†In Praefatione ad Grammaticam.

hath been observed, that our Language hath not only a great many Marks of the *original Simplicity* of the Hebrew, but that a vast Number of Words are found therein, that either exactly agree with, or may be very naturally derived from, that *Mother-language* of Mankind. And the learned Dr. Davies positively affirms, that the *British Tongue* hath a manifest Agreement and Affinity with the Oriental Languages, in its Words, Phrases, Composition or Texture of Speech, and Pronunciation of its Letters. *Ausim affirmare Linguam Britunnicam tum vocibus, tum phrasibus & orationis contextu, tum literarum pronunciacione, manifestam cum Orientibus habere congruentiam & affinitatem.* †

But there is no Need of enlarging much on the Praise of this copious and antient Language. I shall therefore give the Reader a short Account of the Work—what Ends I proposed, and what Assistances I received, in compiling this Dictionary. My greatest Aim in this Performance was, to contribute, as much as I could, towards making the *original* Language of my Country more thoroughly and generally understood by my Countrymen; and also towards their more easy and expeditious Attainment of the *English* Tongue. An Undertaking this, which, I presume, may justly claim the Approbation of every *Cambro-Briton*. And, I hope, every candid Reader will own, this End to be, in a great Measure, answered, when he finds, in the following Work, the various Significations of the *British* or *Welsh* Words distinctly and fully noted, explained and interpreted by proper *English* Words. The Explications are sometimes enlarged, when any antient Customs, or other *British* Antiquities occurred to be explained. The *Etymons* of Words are also given, whenever they seemed plain and to be rationally deduced. And every Body will own this to be an useful Piece of Knowledge;

†Vid. *Dav.* Praef. ad Lexicon,

Since to be acquainted with the true *Etymology* of Words, not only conduces much to our understanding their Meaning, but imprints the Sense of them in our Minds, and fixes them in our Memories. The Words, which are not now of common Use, are often exemplified, either out of antient *British* Authors, or out of such of the Moderns, as are allowcd to have been perfect *Critics* in the *Welsh* Tongue. The *Armoric* also is here often inserted, and sometimes the *Cornish*, as they are but Dialects of the antient *British*. It May afford Matter of Wonder, that a Colony of *Britans*, who have settled in *France* since the fourth Century,* do retain still the Language, which their Ancestors carried over with them; whereas the *Cornish*, here in *Britain*, have now (it seems) entirely lost the original Language of their Country, and must, if they desire to know the Significations of the Names of Families, Places, &c. come over to *Wales* to learn them. Some *Irish* Words are inserted too, which agree with the *Welsh*; for the *Irish* Tongue is known to have a great affinity with the *British* and is thought by some to have been originally the same Language.

As to the Helps I received for this Performance from Works of this Kind published before, I must acknowledge that the greatest Assistance I had, was from Dr. John † Davies's Dictionary; a Book which (to use the Words of that learned Prelate Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of § Derry; con-

*The *Britans* of *France*, about the Year of CHRIST 384, went over out of this Island under the Command of *Conan*, Lord of *Meriadoc*, to the Aid of *Maximus* the Tyrant, against the Emperor *Gratianus*. For this Service *Maximus* granted to *Conan* and his followers the Country of *Armorica*. *Wynne's Hist. of Wales*, p. 8.

†*John Davies*, D. D. was Rector of *Mallteyd* in *Merionythshire*. He Published his *Welsh Grammar*, entitled, *Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ*, &c. *Rudimenta*, in 1621; and his *Dictionary*, entitled, *Antiquæ Linguæ Brittunnicæ*, &c. *Dictionarium duplex*, in 1632.

§ *Vid. Nicholson's English Historical Dictionary*, Vol. 1, p. 77.

cerning it) shews its excellent Author to have been perfectly acquainted with all the Learned Languages as well as his own Mother-Tongue. It is to this learned Writer I am obliged for most of the Words, which, from the *Hebrew* and other Oriental Languages, are inserted in the following Work. I have likewise made Use of all the Authorities or Examples, which he gives from antient Writers, as they are accurate Proofs of the Significations assigned to the Words they are set under: And when I set down any other Acceptations of Words, besides those mentioned by the Doctor, or add any Words by him omitted, I often exemplify them in the same Manner. I have inserted all the *Armoric* Words too, which occur in his Work.

I own myself to have been much assisted too in this Performance by the ingenious Mr. Edward* *Ehwyd's Archaeologia Britannica*. That excellent Book furnished me with several Hundreds of *British* Words, which are not to be met with in Dr. *Davies's* Dictionary. It is from the *Archaeologia* I took the *Cornish*, *Irish*, and many of the *Armoric* Words. I perused also the same learned Antiquary's Additions to that part of *Camden's Britannia* which relates to *Wales*, and some of his other Writings.

The learned Dr. *Wotton's* Glossary, at the End of the *Welsh Laws*, was likewise of no small Use to me. It is from that Work I excerpted the *British* Terms of the Law, and several other Words, which occur in Prince HOWEL DDA's Laws,

**Edward Lhwyd*, M.A. of *Jesus College*; and F.R.S. Keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum* in *Oxford*, died the 29th of June, 1709, and in the 49th Year of his Age. He intended to publish a second Volume of his *Archæologia Britannica*, which was to be an Historical Dictionary of the Kings, Princes, Noblemen, Saints, Churches, Castles, and of all other remarkable Persons and Places among the Antient *Britans*, whereof any Mention is made in old Writings; but his untimely Death deprived Posterity of that valuable Work.

that have been either wholly omitted, or not rightly interpreted in former *Welsh* Dictionaries.

But besides these learned Works, which lay always before me, and which I constantly consulted with all that Application and Skill I was Master of, and a few other Works, which now and then afforded some Assistance; I have moreover, in order to render this Performance more compleat, made it my Business to peruse whatever *Welsh* Manuscripts I could come at; and it has been my good Fortune to meet with large Collections of the Works of the Poets, and some antient Manuscripts in Prose. From reading these, and Books in Print, and some Observations of my own, but chiefly from the helps above-mentioned, this Work hath been improved to the Bulk wherein it now offers itself to the Publick. It was thought expedient also to prefix a compendious *Welsh* Grammar to it, for the Sake of such as may be desirous to know the Rudiments of our Language. If I have been so happy as to succeed in this Performance, it will be no small Satisfaction to myself, and, I am confident, meet with a favourable Reception from my Countrymen. As they must be allowed to be the most competent Judges of the Work, so I do not question but they will pass their Judgment upon it with Ingenuity and Candour. I know too well there are some, who have such an Aversion to their *Mother-Tongue*, that they profess an hearty Desire of seeing it entirely abolished, that no Remains of it may be left in this Island: So great an Eye-sore is the Language of their Fore-Fathers become unto them! But I shall neither regard nor value what Opinion such Persons may have of the Work, since their Prejudice and Ignonarce render them altogether unfit to pass a right Judgment upon it. Let them talk what they will of the decrease and Dwindling away of the *Welsh* Tongue, and forebode, that in a few Ages it will be quite driven out of *Wales*; yet I shall look upon that old *Welsh* Gentleman as

the truer Prophet, who being asked by HENRY the Second, King of *England*, what he thought of the Strength of the *Welsh*, and of his Royal Expedition against them, made his Answer in these Words : “ This Nation may suffer much, and may be in a great Measure ruined, or at least very much weakened, O king, by your present and other future Attempts, as well as formerly it hath often been: But we assure ourselves, that it will never be wholly ruined by the Anger or Power of any Mortal Man, unless the Anger of Heaven concur to its Destruction. Nor (whatever Changes may happen as to the other Parts of the World) can I believe that any other Nation or Language besides the *Welsh*, shall answer at the Great Day, before the supreme JUDGE, for the greater part of this Corner of the World.” *Quid sibi videretur de viribus Britannorum, & regio in eos apparatu, interrogatus, respondit, Gravari plurimaque ex parte destrui, vestris, Rex, aliorumque Viribus, nunc ut olim & pluries, Gens ista valebit: Ad plenum autem propter hominis iram, nisi & ira DEI concurrerit, non delebitur. Nec alia, ut arbitror, Gens quam Cambrica, nec alia lingua, pro parte majori, in die districti examinis, coram supremo JUDICE, quicquid de ampliori contingat, pro hoc angulo respondebit.** And the famous Poet Taliesin, after he had sung of the Slaughter, Slavery and Captivity of the Britans, at last has the following remarkable Tetrastich, which, with Dr. Davies’s Latin Translation, I shall here give the Reader, and so take Leave,

Eu Nêr a folant,
Eu hraith a gadwant,
Eu tir a gollant,
Ond gwylt *Wallia*.

Usque laudabunt Dominum creantem,
Usque servabunt idioma linguæ,
Arvaque amittent sua cuncta, præter
Wallia rura.

**Camden ex Giraldo in topographiâ Walliæ.*

AT Y CYMRY.



MI a feddyliais na byddai gymmwys na gweddus, ddanfon y Geirlyfr hwn i'ch plith, heb ar yr un prŷd eich annerch yn neillduol yn ein Iaith ein hunain; gan mai er eich mwyn chwi yn bennaf y cymmerais y Gorchwyl maith a phoenus hwn yn llaw ar y cyntaf. Ni ddichon neb o honoch lai nag addef, mai un o'r Moddion goreu tu ag at ymgeleddu a choledd unryw Iaith, a'i chadw rhag cael ei llygru a myned ar gôl, yw 'sgrifennu Geirlyfrau yuddi; lle y gallo y sawl a chwennychont ei dysgu a'i dyall, gyfarfod a'r Gair a fynnout, ynghyd a'i wir Ddeongliad, yn dangos ei iawn bwyll a'i ystyr. Ac yr wyf yn tybied, nad oes nemmor o un Iaith y dydd heddyw yn holl Grêd, o unryw fri a chymmeriad, nad oes gan y Genedl a'i harferant y cyfryw Gynnorthwyon a hyn; fel y gallont gyrrchu attynt, cyn fynyched ac y digwyddo iddynt gyfarfod ag un peth, mewn cyfeillach neu wrth ddarllain, a font yn anghydubyddus ag ef; neu pan y mynnent lefaru neu 'sgrifennu eu hunain yn addas, yn gywraint ac yn ddyallgar. Ac nid yw'r *Gymraeg* chwaith ddim yn gwbl ymddifad o'r fath Gymnorth a hyu. Er chwan-nocced yw gormodd o honom ni y *Cymry*, i ddiystyr u a dibrisio ein Tafodiaith ein hunain, etto fe fu bagad o Wŷr dysgedig o amser bwy-gilydd yn ein Gwlâd, y rhai ni chyfrifent ddim ei fod yn beth islaw iddynt fawrhâu a choledd eu Hiaith: Y Gwŷr da hyn a fuant megis cymifer o Ogleuadau i'w Cydwladwyr, bob un yn ei Oes; a dyleu eu Coffadwriaeth fod bŷth yu hôff ac anwyl gennym. I rai o honynnt hwy yr ym yn rhwymedig am y Cyfieithiad pûr a didwyll sydd gennym o Air Duw yn *Gymraeg*; a rhai o honynnt a 'sgrifennasant *Ramadegau* dysgedig a *Geirlyfrau*, er mwyn gallu o honom ddyall ein Hiaith yn fwy cywraint a chyflawn,

Y Cyntaf a osododd allan Eirlyfr *Cymraeg* yn brintiedig oedd *Gwilym Salisburi* o'r *Cae-dû* yn *Llan Sannan*, Gŵr bonheddig. Fe anrhegodd Mr. Salisburi ei Lyfr i'r Brenhin *Harri yr Wythfed*, cyn ei argraphu; a'r Brenhin a fu foeddlon iawn i'r Gorchwyl; a'r Gwaith hwn a brintiwyd

yn *Llundaiñ*, dan ei Nodded frenhinol Ef, yn y flwyddyn 1547. Yr oedd y *Saisneg* yn hwn o flaen y Cymraeg. Eithr amhossibl oedd i un dyn ddwyn pethi mor galed ac anhawdd ac yw Geirlyfr Cymraeg i unrw berffeithrwydd ar unwaith. Am hymni y dywed y Dr. *Dafies* am y Gorchwyl hwn, iddo anghwanegù chwant dynion yn hytrach na'i ddigoni; *Hæc ejus opera hominum desiderium auxit magis quam satiavit*. Eiusr nid y Gwasanaeth hwn yn unig a wnaeth Mr *Salisbury* dros ei Wlâd; oblegid efe a gyfeithodd y *Testament Nœwydd* i'r Cymraeg, yr hwn a argraphwyd yn *Llundaiñ* yn y flwyddyn 1567. Hwn oedd y Testament Cymraeg cyntaf a briantiwyd erioed: ac y mae Epistol neu Lythyr rhagorol *Risiart Dafies*, Esgob *Mynyw* o'i flaen ef, yn wiw i bob Cymro ei ddarllain.

Amryw o ddysgedigion pennaf Cymru, yn chweinych boddloni dynuniad eu Gwladwyr, a aethant yngylch 'sgrifennu Geirlyfr Cymraeg yn Nheyrnasiad y Frenhines *Elisabeth*; nid amgen y Doctor Morgan, Ficar *Llanrhaiadr* yn *Mochnant*, yr hwn a gyfeithodd y Bibl i'r Cymraeg; ac, yn ôl ei wîr haeddiant, a ddyrchafwyd i fod yn Esgob *Llan-Dâf*, ac a drosglwyddwyd gwedy'n i Esgobaeth *Llan-Elwy*; y Doctor *Dafydd Powel*, Gŵr gwybodus a chyfarwydd dros ben yu Hanesion yr hên *Frutaniaid*; yr Ysgolhaig mawr hwnnw *Ioan Dafydd Rhys*, yr hwn a fuasai fyw yn hir yn yr *Ital*, ac a gymumerasai y Grâdd o Ddoctor mewn Meddyginaeth yn un o Brif-Ysgolion y Wlâd honno, Awdur y *Gramadeg* argraphedig yn *Llundaiñ* yn y fl. 1592; *Henri Perri*, Gŵr enwog am ei Wybodaeth o amryw Ieithoedd; a *Henri Salisbury* a *Ddôl-beliadr* yn Sir *Ddinbych*, Athro o'r Celfyddydau a Meddyg dysgedig, Awdur y *Gramadeg* a argraphwyd yn y fl. 1593. Ond ni ddaeth Geirlyfrau neb o'r Awduron dysgedig hyn allan mewn print; ac y mae yn debyg gennyf fi, na bu un o honynt fyw, i gwbl orphen ei waith, oddieithr *Henri Salisbury* yn unig.

Yr oedd, yn yr un umser, Feddyg dysgedig yn byw yng *Ngwynedd*, a elwid *Tomas ab William*, yr hwn, yngylch y fl. 1600, a 'sgrifennodd Eirlyfr *Lladin* a *Chymraeg*; ond ni argraphwyd hwn chwaith tra'r ydoedd ei Awdur yn fyw. Ym mhien talm hir o amser gwedy'n yr Athro dysgediecaf hwnnw *Ioan Dafies*, Doctor mewn Disinyddiaeth, Person *Mallwyd* ym *Meirionnydd*, ar ôl gorphen o hono ei Eirlyfr Cymraeg a *Lladin*, yn y fl. 1632, a fymnodd argraphu Geirlyfr *Lladin* a *Chymraeg* Dr. *Williams* gyda'i waith gorhestol ei hunan. Nid bychan y llês a'r gwasanaeth a whaeth y Gorchwyl rhagorol hwn i'r Cymry. Eithr pwy bynnag a ystyrio faint y prinder o'r Llyfr odiath hwn sydd yn awr yn emu

plith;—nad oes un i gael er arian, oni ddigwydd gael ambell un o ddamwain weithiau, ym mhllith Llyfrau rhyw Wr dysgedig, a fownt yn myned ar werth, ar ol ei farwolaeth;—a chyda hynny, nad oes dim argoel chwaith gael ei ail-argraphu;—pwy bynnag a synnio ar hyn, meddraf, a addef ond odid i mi gynnig Gorchwyl buddiol a gwasanaethgar i'm Gwlâd; er darfod i mi ysgatfydd (o eisiau gallu yn well) fod yn ddiffygol mewn rhai pethau wrth ei gwblhâu. Nid oes yn y Geirlyfr hwn yn wir ond un Rhan, sef y *Cymraeg o flaen y Saisneg*; ac o herwddd hyuny ni ddichon gyflawni y diffyg o'r Geirlyfr *Lladin a Chymraeg*. Ond y mae ynddo rai miloedd o eiriau *Cymraeg* chwaneg nag a gynnwysir yng Ngeirlyfr *Cymraeg* a *Lladin Dr. Dafies*; a chyn fynyched ac y gelais ddâl sulw, fod i air unrwyd bwyll neu Ystyr, heblaw yr hyn a ddywed y *Doctor* ei fod yn arwyddocâu, mi a fûm ofalus am osod hynny yn wastad i lawr. Nid oes na rhaid nag achos i mi grybwyl yma, o ba le y derbynais Gynnorthwyon tu ag at hyn o Berwyl, gan fynegi o honof hynny eisoes yn fy Rhagymagrodd *Saisneg*.

Yr wyf yn tybied, y dichon y Geirlyfr hwn fod yn llesol ac yn wasanaethgar ariafed i Frodotion Cymru, yn gymaint ac y cînt ynddo iawn arwyddocâd y geiriau anghymnefin a gyfarfyddont â hwynt wrth ddarllain eu hiaith eu hunain: ac y bydd hefyd yn gyfmorth nid bychan iw hyfforddi i ddyall, i siarad, a 'sgrifennu *Saisneg* yn gywir ac yn gel-fydd, wrth eu bod yn cael yma Eiriau cymmwys yn y Iaith honno am eu Geiriau *Cymraeg*. Fe wyr pawb o honoch hefyd, sydd yn ymarfer â darlaint yr *Ysgrythur lân* yn eich Iaith enedigol, fod llaweroedd o Eiriau yn y Bibl *Cymraeg*, yr rhai nid ydys ddim yn arferyd yn sathredig ac yn gyffredyn ynawr ym mhôb cwrr o *Gynru*; ac am hynny ei fod yn gryn gymdwyaus roddi cyflawn hyspysrwydd o'u harwyddoecâd. Os bûm i mor ddedwydd a gallu, wrth hyn o Waith, fod yn gynnorthwyol i chwî, tu ag at ddyall yn llwyrach ac yn fanylach eich Iaith gyahenid eich hunain; a thu ag at ei wneuthur yn haws ac yn rhwyddach hefyd i chwi ddysgu *Saisneg*, yr wyf gwedyd cael fy Amlcau: Fe bair hyn o Orchwyl foddlwrwydd dirfawr i mi fy hunan; ac y mae'n ddilys get nyf na bydd na diroesaw nag anghymmeradwy gan lawb o'r *Cymry* hawddgar, fydd yn hoffi Iaith eu Hynafiaid. Mi wn er hynny i gîd, fod amryw o'm Gwladwyr yn anfoddlo'n dros ben fod yr hên *Frytaniaith* yn cael ei chadw a'i chynnal yn eïm mysig; ac yn dymuno gael o honi eu dilêu a'i deol yn llwyr oddiar wyneb Gwlâd *Cymru*, megis y cafas ei gyrru yn y ddau ganfed ddiweddaf o *Gernïc*; on'd ni welaf fi fawr argoel i'r dynion hyn gael bŷth weled eu gwynn. Y mae yn agos i fil o flynydd-

oedd bellach, er pan wnaeth *Offa* y *Sais*, breniu *Mersia*, Glawdd yn cyrraedd o lan Môr *Hafren* i lan Môr *Gwerydd*, i fod yn Derfyn rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, yr hwn sydd i'w weled hyd y dydd hwn; ond y mae Mr. Edward *Lhwyd* yn dywedyd fod y Iaith *Gymraeg* yn cael ei harferyd fŷth dros encyd o ffordd y tu draw i'r *Clawdd*, a hymn y o ben bwylgyllydd agos iddo. Y mae hyn yn dangos, nad yw ein Hiaith ddim yn treio mor gyflym ac y mynnai rai dynion beri i ni goelio; o herwydd ni allwn feddwl na ddiflannai hi yn un man yn gynt nag ar gyffiniau *Lloegr*. Yr unrhyw ddynion a achwynant yn grâs ddigon, mai Iaith arw, glogyrnog, drosgl, afrwydd, ddyrys, ddiflas yw'r *Gymraeg*. A pha reswm sydd ganddynt am roi hyn o anglod iddi? Dim yn y lŷd ond am na fedrant hi eu hunain. Y maent yn bwrw'r bai ar y Iaith, pan y mae yn gorwedd yn gwbl arnynt hwy eu hunain. Fe edrych pob Iaith yn chwîth ac yn anhyfryd i'r neb ni fo yn ei gwybod. Ac onid yw yn gywilydd gwarthus iddynt hwy, sydd yn cymmeryd arnynt fod mor wybodus oddi gartref, ac mor hyfedr a chyfarwydd mewn Ieithoedd eraill, fod ar yr un pryd yn anwybodus gařtref, heb fedru siarad yn iawn, chwaethach darllain a 'sgrifennu Iaith eu Mammau. Nid gwiw disgwyd ar fod o'r Gorchwyl hwn wrth fôdd y fafh ddynion; ac ni ddawr chwaith pa farñ a roddont hwy arno.

Ond y mae hefyd lawer o Wŷr da dysgedig yng *Nghymru*, yn caru eu hiaith yn fawr, ac yn barod i hyfforddi pob cais a chynnnyg a wneler, tu ag at ei hegluro, a'i gwneuthur yn rhwyddach i bawb ei dyall. Nid wyf yn ammau na byddant hwy yn hynaws a thêg ddigon, pan y bwriont olwg dros hyn o waith: ac ni farnant yn rhy galed, os digwydd iddynt gael rhai beiau ynddo. Fe allai i mi gamsynnied mewa rhai mannau; a gall fod rhai beiau gwedi ymlithro i mewn drwy wall y *Cyssodydd*. Os bydd i'r sawl o honoch sydd *Gymreigydion* cyfarwydd, pan gyfarfyddoch ag un peth amryfus neu gyfeiliornus yn y Geirlyfr hwn, fod mor fwyn a'm gwneuthur yn gyduabyddus; fe dderbynir hymn ynddiolchgar fel cymmwynas garedig gan eich.

Ffyddlon Wasanaethwr,

LLAN-GRALLO,
Dydd Calan-Mai, 1751.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

A

BRIEF INTRODUCTION
TO THE
WELSH,
OR,
ANTIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

CHAP. I.

OF THE LETTERS.

THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C Ch D Dd E F Ff G Ng H I L Ll M N O P Ph R S T
TH U W Y.

THE SMALL LETTERS.

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i ll m n o p ph r s t th u w y.

THE Alphabet consists of thirteen single, and seven double Consonants, and seven Vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, w, y. Of the Consonants, nine are mutable, viz. b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r, (which, when radical, is ever attended with h) and t.

The *J* Consonant or Jod, the *K*, *Q*, *X*, and *Z*, are properly no Welsh Letters; nor are they wanted in Words purely Welsh. In writing exotic Words, instead of *J* we use *Si*, as *Siencin*, *Siercin*, and sometimes *I*, pronounced as *Y* in *Yet, yes*, as *Iago*, *Ioan*, James, John. We express the sound of *K* by *C*, as *Habaccuc*; of *Q* by *Cw*, as *Cwestiwn*; of *X* by *Cs*, as *Soniwn am danat Polycsena, ail, &c.* *Ectro berth ac ystryw bár*. William Llyn. Instead of *Z*, we sometimes use *S*, as *Sadoc máb Immer*, Zadok the son of Immer. Nehem. 3. 29. or retain the *Z*, as *Ezra, Ezeziel*.

Of the seven Vowels four are mutable; a, e, o, w, as *paladr, pelydr, castell, cestyll, ffordd, ffyrdd, bwch, bychod*.

The Diphthongs, or Union of two Vowels, are twenty-two, and the Triphthongs seventeen.

DIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	DIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
ae,	aeth.	iw,	lliw.
ai,	rhai.	iy,	iyrchod.
au,	aur.	oē,	oedd.
aw,	llaw.	oi,	troi,
ei,	deigr.	ow,	fflowch.
eu,	lleuad.	uw,	Duw.
ew,	llew.	wa,	gwan.
ia,	iâr.	we,	gŵen.
ie,	ierthi.	wi,	gŵin.
io,	Iôr.	wo,	gwobr.
iū,	Iuddew.	wy,	gwynn.

TRIPIHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	TRIPIHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
iae,	cyffelybiaeth.	wau,	gwau.
iai,	anghyfaith.	waw,	gwawr.
iau,	doniau.	way,	gwayw.
iaw,	cyfawn.	wei,	gweini.
ici,	ieithydd.	weu,	gweunydd.
ieu,	ieuaf.	wiwi,	gwiw.
iov,	cyfiownach.	wow;	gwowdydd.
wae,	chiwaer.	wyw;	gwywo.
wai,	chwain.		

Of the Diphthongs four are mutable; *ae, ai, au, aw*; and sometimes *ei*. Instead of *Ai*, the antients writ *Ei*; and for *Au, Eu*.

In South-Wales they use *Ou* instead of the *Au*, of North-Wales; as *Our*, for *Aur*; *Gold*; *Houl*, for *Haul*, Sun.



CHAP. II.

OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE WELSH LETTERS.

A, Is pronounced as *A* English in *Man, Pan, Lad, Bad*: and when circumflexed, as in *Dame, Pale, Ale*.

B, as *B* English.

C, as *K* English, or as *C* in *Can, Cane, Come*: Never as in *Cedar, City, Cistern*.

Ch, as *X* Greek rightly pronounced; and being a Radical, is ever attended with *w*.

D, as *D* English.

Dd, as *Th* English in *this, thou, that*.

E, acute, as *E* English, in *Men, Ten, Bed*: Circumflexed, as *Ea*, in *Bear, Fear, Tear*.

F, as *V* Consonant English.

Ff, as *F* English.

G, as the Greek *Γ*, or as *g* English, in *Gain, Get, Go*.

Ng, as *Ng* in the English, *King, Ring, Thong, Strong*.

H, as *H* in the English *Hand, Hind*. Note, That some had rather call this an Auxiliary, than a Letter; because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing Consonants, as *ch, ph, th*; or the following Vowels, as *ha, he, &c.*

I, as the Greek *I iōτα*, or as *Ee* in the English, *Bee, Tree*; or *i*, in *Rich, Ring, Thing*.

L, as *L* English, in *Law, Love, Low*.

Ll, is *L* aspirated, and has a Sound peculiar to the Welsh. It is pronounced by fixing the Tip of the Tongue to the Roof of the Mouth, and breathing forcibly through the Jaw-teeth on both Sides, but more on the Right; as if written in English, *Llh*.

M, as *M* English.

N, as *N* English.

O, acuted, as *O* in *Gone*: Circumflexed, as *O* in *Bone*.

P, as *P* English.

Ph, as the Greek *Φ*; or *Ph* English, in *Philosophy, Physick, &c.* The true difference, betwixt *ff*, and *ph*, is, that we write with *ff*, either such words as are purely British, as *Ffon*, a Staff; *Ffau*, a Den; *Ffordd*, a Way; *Ffelaig*, a Chieftain, a Prince: Or such words as are derived from Latin Words written with *F*, as *Ffydd*, Faith; *Ffynnon*, a Fountain; *Ffurf*, a Form; *Ffenestr*, a Window; *Perffaith*, perfect; but we write with *Ph* either such British Words as have the Radical *P* changed into the Aspirate *Ph*, as *Tri-phen*, three Heads, from *Pen*, a Head; or when the Gr. *Φ*, or Heb. *פ*, are to be expressed, as *Iphilosophydd*, *Philemon*, *Ephesiad*, *Phinehas*, *Pharaoh*; for it would be absurd to write these Words, *Triffen*, *Ffilosoffydd*, *Ffilemon*, *Ffesiaid*, *Ffinehas*, *Fsaraoh*.

R, as *R* English; and when a Radical, is always aspirated, as the Greek *P*, and is then written *Rh*.

S, as *S* in the English, *Savour, Sense*,

T, as *T* English.

Th, as *Th* English, in *Thick, Thought, Mouth*.

U, as *I* English, in *This, Bliss*: If circumflexed, as *ee*, in *Queen, Screen, Green*.

W, as *O* in the English *To, Who*; If circumflexed, as *oo*, in *Boon, Root, Soot, Boot*.

Y, in the Pentultimate, Antepentultimate, &c. as *U* in the English, *Turn, Hunt, Further, Sturdy*; or as *i* in *Bird, Third*: In the Ultima or Monosyllables, as *i* in the English *Ti*u*, Thin, Skin, Trim* (except these Monosyllables, *Y, yld, ym, yn, yr, ys, fy, dy, myn*; which sound *Y*, as in the Pentultimate); and if circumflexed, as *ee*, in the English, *meek, seek*. You have both Sounds in the Words *Hynny, iſtyr, llythyr, myfyr, pybyr, &c.* The constant sound of *Y*, in the Ultima, &c. and its ordinary sound in the Ultima, are both exemplified in the single Word, *Sundry*.

The accent is, in all Welsh words, either on the last, or penultimate Syllable; never on the Antepenultimate: But it is much more frequently on the Pentultimate; and when on the last, it is a Circumflex.

CHAP. III.

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**CONCERNING THE VARIATION OF INITIAL LETTERS IN WELSH.**

**S**UCH Words as begin with mutable consonants, viz. *b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r, and t*, in their primary use, change these their radical initial letters, as occasion shall require, and according to the effect, which the words preceding have on them, as follows.

Words primarily beginning with *C* have four Initials, viz. *C, ch, g, ngh*; as *Cár agos*, a near Kinsman; *ei chár*, her Kinsman; *ei gár*, his Kinsman; *fy nghár*, my Kinsman.

Words primarily beginning with *P* have likewise four, *P, b, mh, ph*; as *Pen gwár*, a man's Head; *ei ben*, his Head; *fy mhen*, my Head; *ei phen*, her Head.

Words that have *T* in their primary use, have also four Initials, *T, d, nh, th*; as *Tád y plentyn*, the Child's Father; *ei dád*, his Father; *fy nhád*, my Father; *ei thád*, her Father.

Words beginning with *B* have three, *B, f, m*; as *Bara cann*, Manchet-Bread; *ei fara*, his Bread; *fy mara*, my Bread.

Words beginning with *D* have likewise three, *D, dd, n*, as *DUW trugarog*, a merciful God; *ei DDUW*, his God; *fy NUW*, my God.

Words beginning with *G* have also three, viz. *G, ng, and the first Vowel in the Word*, casting away the *g*; as *Gwás ffyddlon*, a faithful Servant; *fy ngwás*, my Servant; *ei wás*, his Servant.

Words beginning with *Ll* have but two initials, *Ll, l*; as *Llaw wenn*, a white Hand; *ei law*, his Hand.

Words beginning with *M* have likewise but two, *M, f*; as *Mam dirion*, a tender Mother; *ei fam*, his Mother.

Words beginning with *Rh* have also two, viz. *Rh, r*; as *Rhwyd lawn*, a full Net; *ei rwyd*, his Net.

Note.—That *M* and *N* also are aspirated in South-Wales; as *ei mham*, her Mother; *ei nhai*, her Nephew.

This Variation of the Initial Letters is always regular, and constantly betwixt Letters of the same Organ of Pronunciation; for a Labial Letter is never changed to a Dental, nor a Dental to a Labial, &c.

Adverbs being formed of Adjectives, become such, by putting *Yn* in Apposition to the Adjectives, which change their mutable Initial Consonants into their soft; as *Da*, (Adjective) good; *Yn ddá*, (Adverb) well; *Mwyn*, (Adj.) kind; *Yn fwyn*, (Adv.) kindly.

Initial Vowels are also capable of occasional Changes. Some of changing one Vowel into another; as *Aberth*, a Sacrifice, pl. *Ebyrth*; *Aatal*, to stop; *Ettyl*, he will stop; &c. And all, of taking the Aspirate *h* before them after the Pronoun sing. *Ei*, when of the feminine Gender; and the pl. Pronouns *Eu*, their; and *Ein*, our; and the Affix '*m*'; as *Oedran*, Age; *ei hoedran*, her Age; *Anser*, Time; *eu*

*hamser*, their Time; *Anadl*, Breath; *ein hanadl*, our Breath; *Arglywydd*, Lord; *i'm harglywydd*, to my lord, &c. which Diphthongs also are; as *Eiddo*, one's own; *ei heiddo*, her own, &c.

 I must here caution the Reader, that, in seeking for Words in the Dictionary, he should always turn to them in their primary or radical Initials.



## CHAP. IV.



### THE PARTS OF THE WELSH TONGUE ARE EIGHT.

|                                   |                     |                                                                                                                        |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Enw, Noun,</i>                 | {<br>declined.<br>} | {<br>Not bannog,<br>Rhagfer,<br>Cyssylltiad,<br>Arddodiad,<br>Article,<br>Adverb,<br>Conjunction,<br>Preposition,<br>} | <i>Rhagenw, Pronoun,</i>         |
| <i>Gair, or Berf, Verb,</i>       |                     |                                                                                                                        | <i>Rhagfer, Adverb,</i>          |
| <i>Rhan-gymeriad, Participle.</i> |                     |                                                                                                                        | <i>Cyssylltiad, Conjunction,</i> |
|                                   |                     |                                                                                                                        | <i>Arddodiad, Preposition,</i>   |

*undclin.*

The Interjections are ranked with the Adverbs.

### OF THE NOUN.

#### AND FIRST OF ITS CASES.

As to the Cases, there is but one Termination throughout the Singular Number, and another in the Plural; so that they are only distinguished by Prepositions set before them or in their Construction; varying their Initial Letters, if mutable, answerable to their Dependence on the preceding Words; as *Tý*, an House; *dodrefn fy nhý*, the Furniture of my House; *i'w dý*, to his house; *prynodd dý*, he bought a House; *O dý*, O House; *allan o'i thy*, out of her House.



## CHAP. V.



### OF THE NUMBERS.

WELSH Nouns have ordinarily but two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

We seem also to use the Dual, in expressing some Parts of an Animal that are Pairs, viz. when *Dwy* or *Deu*, (two or both) may be compounded with a Substantive; as *Dwyglust*, *dendroed*, *dylaw*, *deulin*, two (or both his or her) Ears, Feet, Hands, Knees.

Substantives, compounded or put in apposition with Numerals, instead of the Plural, use the Singular Number: As *Wythnyu*, eight

Men; *pymtheg gwraig*, fifteen Women; *can-march*, or *can march*, an hundred Horse; *Deugain nōs*, forty Nights; Gen vii. 5. *Deugain niwrnod*, forty days; ibid. *Pedwar ugainer*, fourscore Men, 2 Kings x. 24.

Some Substantives want the Singular Number; as *Gwartheg*, Cattle; *Rhieni*, Parents. Others want the Plural; as *Bara*, *halen*, *ymenyu*, *Haeth*, *newyn*, *syched*, *eiry*, *ieuengetyd*, *henaint*, *gwaed*, *crysfder*, *gwychder*, *haeliont*, *dewrder*, *llawenyydd*, and the like.

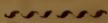
Also Nouns ending in *rwydd*, *dra*, *ni*, *wch*, *ant*, *awd*, and most in *i*, as *caledi*, *cili*, *brynti*, &c.

And the Names of Metals, as *Aur*, *arian*, *prés*, *haiarn*, *alcan*, *elydu*, *efydd*, *elydr*.

Also most Diminutives, as *dynyn*, *bryncyn*, &c. and all Proper Names.



## CHAP. VI.



### OF THE FORMING OF PLURALS IN A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE,

WHICH WE CALL "ENW CADARN," A STRONG OR STABLE NOUN,  
BECAUSE IT STANDS OF ITSELF.

THE Plurals of Substantives are formed of their Singulars in three Manner of Ways.

First, By adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the Singular.

Secondly, By changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of Monosyllables into other Vowels or Diphthongs: Or by changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of both the Ultima and Penultima of Polysyllables, into other Vowels or Diphthongs.

Thirdly, By changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of the Singular; and adding to the Termination too.

But before we treat of each of these Ways in particular, it is requisite to know the various Syllables usually added to the Singulars of Substantives, to render them Plurals; which are these that follow:

*Au*, and *iau*, is the most common Termination of all; as *tād*, pl. *tadau*; *baich*, pl. *beichiau*. The Antient; writ *eu* instead of *au*; and so it is most commonly pronounced still in South-Wales.

*Ion* is also very frequent, especially in Adjectives and Participles; as *Cyngor*, Counsel, pl. *cynghoriou*; *main*, slender, pl. *meinion*; *gweldig*, visible, pl. *gweledigion*.

*Oedd* is likewise very common; *Nef*, pl. *nefoedd*; *ynys*, pl. *ynysoedd*.

These, in the Poets, end sometimes in *Edd*, *ynysedd*, *llysedd*, *tiredd*, *Llaceredd*; as,

'Nadredd yn gorywedd yn gerthi.' M. H. T.

'Dyre i'n gwlād, dūr iawn glēd, Dyriaswr, drwy ynysedd.' Iolo.

*Iaid* is likewise the Termination of many; as *eog*, pl. *eogiaid*; *hebog*, pl. *hebogiaid*; *cysflylog*, pl. *cysflylogiaid*.

*Od* is common to many, and is used generally of Animals; as *llinos*, pl. *llinosod*; *mwyalch*, pl. *mwyalchod*, which makes also *mwyelch*; *eryhyrod*, *ysgyfarnogod*, *draenogod*, *hychod*, *brychod*, *bythod*.

*Ydd* is also the Termination of many; *bron*, pl. *bronnynnad*; *bro* pl. *broydd*: So *rhosydd*, *flosydd*, *corsydd*, *nentydd*, *afonydd*.

*Edd*; as *ewin*, pl. *ewinedd*; *býs*, *bysedd*; *dant*, *dannedd*.

*I*; as *tref*, *trefi*, which makes also *trefydd*, and sometimes poetically *trefoedd*; *menn*, *menni*; *saer*, *saeri*; *eglwys*, *eglwysi*, which forms also *eglwysydd*: *prophwydi*, *merthyri*.

*Aint*; as *Góf*, *gofaint*, which is likewise *gofion*; *nai*, *neaint*; *cár*, *ceraint*, which is also *cérynt*;

‘Ysgwier da ei gerynt, ysgwieriaidd wisg ariant.’ L.G.

*Ed*; as *merch*, pl. *merched*; *prýf*, *prýfed*.

*En*; as *Ych*, *ychen*.

‘Ní thlyn men nac ýchten gwaith.’ L.G.

*Adon* is added to *gordderch*, as *gordderchadon*. And the Antients said *dyniadon*, from the sing. *dýn*.

*Yr*; as *gwayw*, pl. *gwaywyr* and *gwewyr*; *cefnder*, *cefndyr*; *cyfyrdyr*; *braed*, *brodyr*; as ‘*Brodyr a chefindyr i chwi*.’ Which is also *broder*; as

‘Ei dri broder a'm céryni.’ L.G. — ‘O bedwar broder eres.’ L.G.

But these four last Terminations are used only in these Words, or a few others:

*Gwartheg* pl. is an Anomal, and is used of the Species; as *gwartheg a chessylau*; and of the Sex; *Ychen a gwartheg*.

Some have a double Termination Plurál; as *Trefi*, and *trefydd*; *eglwysi*, and *eglwysydd*; *llais*, *lleisiau*; and once *lleision*.

‘Wrth weled digrifed tón, Y gôg lás ddigöeg leision.’ D.G.

*Ach*, *achaù*, and *achoedd*.

‘Achau y tâd, o chaid dydd, Achioedd Efa ferch Ddafydd.’ L.G.

*Aber*, makes *aberoedd* now, antiently *ebyr*.

‘Calan hyddfref tymp dydd yn edwi,

*Cynnwrf yn ebyr, llýr yn llenwi.*’ P.M.

‘Megis twrf ebyr yn llýr llawn.’ C.’

## CHAP. VII.

### OF THE FORMING OF THE PLURAL,

BY ADDING ONLY A LETTER OR SYLLABLE TO THE TERMINATION  
OF THE SINGULAR.

AN Addition is either of a Letter, or of a Syllable. The only letter that is added alone is *i*; as *ffenestr*, *ffenestri*; *rhes*, *rhesi*; *perth*, *perthi*:

*So Rhenti, lllestri, memi: Saer, saeri; maen, maeni,* which makes also *maain;* *gwe, gwei,* which makes also *gweoedd;* *llo, lloi,* and *lloau,* and *llorau.*

Words ending in *a* become Plurals by adding the Syllable *au*, as *Bwa, a Bow, bwa-au;* *coppa, the Top or summit of a thing, coppa-au;* *cymmanfa, an Assembly, cymmanfa-äu.* But for the more easy Pronunciation, one *a* is commonly cut off by Syncope, and the other *a* lengthened to the sound of a double *aa*; as *Bwau, coppau, cymmansau;* &c. yet the double *aa* is also sometimes retained, as

'Bwaau a chwn buain Sy i'w rhioi lle bo cwrs y rhain.' G.O.

Some words ending in *a* make their Plural by adding another Syllable; *cynnulleidfa*, pl. *cynnulleidfaeodd;* *tyrfa, tyrfaoedd;* *porfa, porfeydd.*

Every addition makes the Plural longer by one Syllable than the Singular, as *tad, tadau;* *mam, mammau;* *cadach, cädachau;* *tir, tirredd;* *hoel, hoelion;* *ysgyfarnog, ysgyfarnogod.*

Monosyllables, which have the Vowel *e* with a Consonant after it, become Plurals by adding a Syllable, as *merch, merched;* *pen, pennau:* And Some Nouns of many Syllables, as *colommien, colommennod.*

Pollysyllables in *on*, as *cynffoön, cynffonnau.*

All in *od*, as *defod, defodau;* *cernod, cernodiau.*

In *ol*, as *ebol, ebolion;* *heol, heolydd;* *rheol, rheolau.*

In *i*, as *pi, piód;* *gwengci, gwenciod.* *Ci, cwn,* is an anomalous

Some have two Syllable added, as *gordderch, gordderchadon;* *dýn, dyniadon,* among the antients.



## CHAP. VIII.



### OF PLURALS,

FORMED BY CHANGING ONLY THE VOWELS OR DIPHTHONGS OF THE SINGULARS.

A Change alone is only in some Words, that end with a Consonant; but all Words that end with a Vowel, are formed by adding a Syllable.

This Change is of a Vowel into a Vowel or Diphthong; or of a Diphthong into another Diphthong.

*A*, in Monosyllables is changed for the most Part into *ei*, in their Plural, as *march, meinch;* *hardd, heirdd;* *bardd, beirdd;* *arf, eirf.*

'Campus eirf cwmpas arfoll.' D.G.

So *Iarll, sarph, tarw, carw, marw, carr, arth, gast, iar, gafr.* Bardd is also declined by adding and changing, *beirdd* and *beirddion.* So *marw, meirw, and meirrion.*

*A* is sometimes changed into *ai*, as *brân, brain.*

*O, in the Singular is regularly changed into y; as fforch, ffyrch; Ffordd, fflrdd. So porth, torch, mollt, hollt, post, cort, corph, pont, gordd, corn.*

*W* is changed likewise into *y*, as *llwdn*, *trillydn*, *cantlydn*. But Iolo said *ieirch* for *iyrchod*, from the sing. *iwrch*.

*Gŵr*, *gwŷr*: *tŷ*, *tai*, are Anomals

The Vowel *e* is not changed here.

The Diphthongs of Monosyllables are changed thus;

*Ae* is changed into *ai*, as *draen*, *drain*: *maen*, *main*.

*Oe* into *wy*, as *croen*, *crwyn*; *oen*, *wyn*. But *troed* makes *traed*.

The other Diphthongs are not changed here.

#### THE CHANGES OF VOWELS IN DISSYLLABLES, TO RENDER THEM PLURALS, STAND THUS:

Such as have *a* in the Penultima, and *a*, *e*, or *w*, in the Ultima, change the *a* of the Penultima into *e*, and the *a*, *e*, and *w* of the Ultima into *y*.

Words which have *a* in the Ultima and Penultima, are, *Paladr*, *pelydr*; *alarch*, *elyrch*; *aradr*, *erydr*; *taradr*, *terydr*; *afall*, *efyll*; *cadarn*, *cedyrn*. But here the antients, instead of *y*, used *ei*, *Ereidr*, *peleidr*, *tereidr*, *cedeirn*, &c.

The Word *Dafad* makes *defaid* in the Plural.

In other words ending in *a* with a Consonant after it, the *a* itself, by taking *i*, becomes the Diphthong *ai*, which is often written *ei*, as *gwyran*, *gwyrain*; *gwial*, *gwiail*; *llyffant*, *llyffaint*, or *llyffeint*; *llygad*, *llygaid*, or *llygeid*; so *ymddifad*, *chediad*, *gwylliad*; *hynaf*; *tywarch*, *tyweirch*. But *bustach*, is *bustych* in the Plural.

Words which have *a* in the Penultima, and *e* in the Ultima, are such as follow, *Castell*, *cestyll*; *asgell*, *esgyll*; *padell*, *pedyll*: So *Astell*, *tafell*, *angell*, *gradell*, *mantell*, *maneg*, *llawes*, *gwaell*, pl. *gweyll*, and frequently *gweill*; *bachgen*, *bechgyn*; *llannerch*, *llenmyrch*, which makes also *lenneirch*:

‘*Gwae'r ieirch*, mewn llenneirch mae llai;

*Gwae'r ceirw ddwyn gŵr a'i carai.*’ Iolo.

But *Caseg*, *cesig*; *carreg cerrig*, are excepted, which end in *i*, as do all other words in the Poets, which change *a* or *e* into *y*, as *Tefill*, *pedill*, *llewis*, &c.

‘*Cig ar ei fenig a fyn.*’ G. O.

Such as have *e* in the Ult. (and not having *a* in the Penult. as above) generally change that *e* into *y*; as *Cyllell*, *cyllyll*; *Gwyddel*, *Gwyddyl*; *gwden*, *gwdyn*; *cefnder*, *dyr*; *cyyrder*, *dyr*.

‘*Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn.*’ G. O.

And in the sing.

‘*Pren pêr a chefnder i chwi.*’ M. H. T.

But this Word is written frequently, and perhaps better, *Cefnderw*, pl. *cefnderwedd*, and also *cefnderoedd*.

Words that have *a* in the Penultima, *w* in the Ultima, are but few, *Ascwrn*, *escryrn*; *arddwrn*, *erddyrn*.

In like manner are formed *migern*, *migyrn*; *canpyn*, for *canpwñ*, Iolo. *Cantlydn*, *trillydn*, &c. from the simple word *llwdn*.

When *o* is in the Penultima, and *w* in the Ultima, the *o* is changed into *y*; as *Cogwrn*, pl. *cegyrn*; *llogwrn*, *llegyrn*.

Such as have *o* in the Penult. and *a* in the Ult. turn *o* into *e*, and *a* into *y*, as *Ffollach*, pl. *ffeltych*.

Note,—That there is no change made in the Vowels or Diphthongs of Nouns, to render them Plurals, save in the Ultima and Penultima. Those in the Antepenultima remain unaltered; except *Maharen*, pl. *micheryn*.



## CHAP. IX.

### OF PLURALS,

FORMED BOTH BY THE CHANGE OF THE VOWELS OR DIPHTHONGS,  
AND THE ADDITION OF A LETTER OR SYLLABLE TO THE TERMINATION OF THE SINGULAR TOO.

THE Change here made is, of the Vowels or Diphthongs of the last Syllable, when Consonants follow them. The Penultima is here never changed.

#### THE CHANGE OF THE VOWELS.

In Nouns that are Monosyllables, and their Compounds, *a* is changed into *ei*, when they form the Plural in *on*; as *dall*, *deillion* and *deilliaid*; *prâff*, *preifion*; *gwâs*, *gweision*; *arch*, *eirchion*: So *brâs*, *crâs*, *glâs*; *mâb*, *meibion*. But *mâb*, in the Antients formed the Plural by *ai*, without any addition, *mâb*, *maib*, whence our *meibion*.

‘Ystôr hoff nis diria thaib, Oes y pum-oes i'r pum-maib.’ I. G. I. Ll. .

In others *a* is changed into *e*; as *Cár*, pl. *ceraint*; *gwâl*, *gwelydd*; *carn*, *cernydd*; *nant*, *nentydd*.

*W*, in Monosyllables, as also in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into *y*, with the Addition of *au*, or *od*, and of *ion*, in Adjectives; as *Bwrdd*, pl. *byrddau*; *crêth*, *crythau*; *trêch*, *trychau*; *bâch*, *bychod*; *hwêch*, *hychod*; *cîch*, *cychod*; *hwrdd*, *hyrdddod*: So *twell*, *mwed-wl*, *meddiel*, *gwddf*, *pâll*, *durn*, *stern*, *piltern*, *misern*: *Arddwrn*, *arddyrnau*; *migwrn*, *migyrnau*, whose Plurals end all in *au*. So Adjectives, *Crwn*, pl. *cryniôn*; *crwm*, *twnn*, *brant*, &c.

*A*, in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into *e*, with *ydd* added; as *Porfa*, pl. *porseydd*; *preswytfâ*, *preswylfeydd*.

*Pared*, pl. *parwydydd*, is an Anomal.

*W*, in the Ultima and Penultima, is often changed in both places into *Y*, with or without an Aspirate; as *Cwmmtel*, pl. *cymmyltaa*, or *cymhylau*.

#### THE CHANGE OF DIPHTHONGS.

*Ae*, in Monosyllables is changed into *ei*; and sometimes into *eu*; as *Maen*, pl. *meini*; *saer*, *seiri*; *maes*, *meusydd*; *caer*, *ceurydd*.

But some perhaps will admit of no change in such Words; and had rather write them with the Addition only, *Maes*, *maesydd*. *Ltaes ar hyd maesydd*.

*Ai*, in Monosyllables, is changed into *ei*, adding *iau*; as *Nain*, pl. *neiniau*; *caib*, *ceibiau*; *gair*, *geirianu*. So *Rhaib*, *rhaid*, *saig*, *ffraig*, *draig*, *bluidd*. Some Polysyllables do the same; as *Cauair*, pl. *caderianau*. These are excepted, which, retaining *a*, only throw away *i*; as *Naidr*, pl. *nadroedd*; *gwraig*, *gwragedd*; *daigr*, *dagrau*; *rhiain*, *rhi-anedd*; *celain*, *celanedd*.

If no Consonant follow *ai*, both in Monosyllables and Polysyllables, is turned into *ei*; and a Syllable of some other Termination added; as *Nai*, pl. *neaint*; *carrai*, *carreiau*, and *carreion*; *gwippai*, *gwippeiod*; *cardottai*, *cardotteion*.

If *nt* follow *ai*, the Plurals both of Monosyllables and Polysyllables is regularly made, by throwing away *t*, adding *iau*, and observing the Change of *ai*, into *ei*; as *Braint*, *breiniau*; *haint*, *heiniau*; *rhagorfraint*, *rhagorfreiniau*: Though *Breintiau*, *heintiau*, and *rhagorfreintiau* be also, but unaptly used.

*Au*, is changed into *eu*; as *paen*, *peunod*; *caul*, *ceulau*; *ffau*, *ffeuaau*; *genau*, *geneuaau*.

Or, as some will have such words written, without a Change, *pauned*, *caulau*, &c.

*Aw*, is changed into *o*; as *brawd*, *brodyr*, and *broder*; *awr*, *oriau*; *llawer*, *lloriau*; *clawdd*, *cloddiau*; *tlawd*, *tlodian*; *ymmerawdr*, *ymmerodron*, &c. *Llaws*, *lliosydd*; but *llios* is likewise used,

‘Na’i ddangos i llios lu.’ D.G.

‘Agos yw’r llios i’r llall.’ H.D.

Or into *ow*; as *cawg*, pl. *cwgiau*; *trawst*, *trawstiau*, and frequently *trostiau*. But these may be used, and that perhaps better, without any Change at all, *trawstiau*, *cwgiau*; as *rhaw*, *rhawiau*; *caw*, *cawiau*; *daw*, *dawon*. *Cawr*, *cewri*, and *cwri*, in the Plural.

Some Words ending in *nt*, throw away the *t*, and double the *n*; as *dant*, pl. *dannedd*; *tant*, pl. *tannau*.

Some Substantives have their Singulars formed of their Plurals; adding *yn*, or *en*, to the Plural Termination, and changing their Vowels or Diphthongs into other Vowels or Diphthongs; as *plant*, sing. *plenty*; *brâg*, *bregyn*; *caws*, *cosyn*; *rhawn*, *rhoenyn*; *gwair*, *gweiryn*; *hâd*, *hedyn*; *haidd*, *heidden*; *rhîg*, *rhygen*; *erfin*, *erfinen*; *maip*, *meipen*; *gwenith*, *gwenithen*; *chwain*, *chwannen*; *gwial*, *gwialen*.

‘Cae gwial er na thalo.’ D.G.

Which is also *Gwialil*,

‘Cywyddau gwegau gwialil

‘Cywion priodorian dail.’ D.G.

Some do not change the Vowels at all; as *Malwod*, sing. *malwoden*; *llygod*, *llygoden*; *sér*, *seren*; and all Names of trees; as *Derw*, sing. *derwen*; *helyg*, *helygen*; *drain*, *drainen*, &c.

Some Substantives have two Plurals, the one formed of the other; and the latter importing great Abundance; as *yd*, and *ydau*, sing. *yden*; *haidd*, and *heiddiau*, sing. *heidden*

## CHAP. X.



## THE GENDERS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

**W**EBSII Substantives have five Genders, the Musciline, the Feminine, the Commune, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

There are two Ways to know the Gender of a Noun.

The first by its Signification. The second by its Termination.

The proper Names of Men, Winds, Months; also Qualities good and bad; Metals; and the Infinitive Mood of Verbs, when used substantively, are known by their Signification to be of the Musciline Gender.

Words ending in *w*, *i*, *rwydd*, *yn*, (except *telyn*, *blwyddyn*, *odyn*, of the Feminide Gender) are Musciliines by their Termination. Also Nouns derived of Verbs ending in *ad*, *ant*, *awdr*, *adur*.

The Names of Women, Countries, Cities, Rivers; Also Appellatives of Trees and Stones, are of the Feminine Gender.

Derivatives that end in *en*, *ech*, *es*, *ell*, are Feminines by ending. But *Castell*, a Castle; *Hiriell*, an Angel; *Gefell*, a Twin, are not of a British Origin, and are of the Musciline Gender.

Some Words ending in *aeth*, are Musciliines; as *gwasanaeth*, *pen-aeth*, *hiraeth*.

Some are Feminines; as *Llywodraeth*, *ymmerodraeth*, *brenhiniaeth*, *arglwyddiaeth*, *esgobaeth*, *personoliaeth*.

Monosyllables in *ig* are of the Musciline Gender, except *Gwig*, *pig*.

Most Nouns of many Syllables ending in *ig* are Feminines. *Pendfig*, *gwledig*, are excepted.

*Og* is of both Genders; but mostly Feminine. *Tywysog*, *swyddog*, *marchog*, *taioig*, *cymydog*, *draenog*, *llwynog*, *ceilog*, *hebog*, *cylflog*, are Musciliines.

The Monosyllable *Côg*, a Cook, is Musciline; *Côg*, a Cuckow, Feminine.

Words that are common to both Sexes, as *Dýn*, *ca:dottai*, *llattai*, *cennad*, *baban*, *plentyn*, are of the Commune of two Genders.

Such words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by Sex) are indifferently used in the Musciline, or in the Feminine Gender; as *Iachawdwriaeth*, *Dadguddiad*, *achos*, *adail*, *ammod*, *clôd hêdd*, and many others.

The Appellatives of *Birds*, *Beasts*, and *Fishes*, are of the Epicene Gender, that is, some Musciliines, others Feminines. Yet under the same Gender are both Sexes comprehended; and are distinguished only, by adding *Gwr-ryw* to the Substantive, to signify the Male; and *Bengw*, to signify the Female; whatever Gender the Substantive is of; as *Eryr gwr-ryw*, an he Eagle; *Eryr bengw*, a she Eagle; *Colommen wr-ryw*, a he Pigeon; *Colommen fenyw*, a she Pigeon. Ever giving the Additional Words *Gwr-ryw* and *Bengw*.

Initial proper to the Gender the Welsh Word for the Animal is of.

But forasmuch as these five Genders are reducible to those two prevailing ones, *viz.* Masculine and Feminine; and forasmuch as all Substantives do naturally fall into one or other of these two Genders; it may be expedient to lay down the following Rule of Mr. Gambold's to assist in the finding out of the proper Gender of the Substantive given; provided the Substantive begin with one or other of the mutable Consonants.

**RULE.** Any Word, beginning with any of the mutable Consonants, except *Ll* and *Rh*, if, upon putting *y* in Apposition before it, its initial Consonant, doth naturally change into its soft; as *Bottas*, *y fottas*; *caseg*, *y gaseg*; such words are infallibly of the Feminine Gender: But if the initial Consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude, such Words to be of the Masculine Gender; as *Brethyn*, *y brethyn*; *march*, *y march*.

## CHAP. XI.

### OF A NOUN ADJECTIVE.

We call a Noun Adjective, *Enw gwan*, a weak Noun, because it wants another word to express its Signification.

The Variation of Adjectives is twofold, of the Gender, and of the Number.

The Variation of the Gender is that by which Masculines become Feminines.

There are two ways of forming the Feminine from the Masculine.

I. By changing only the Radical or Initial Consonant (if mutable) into its soft; as *Blasus*, masc. *blasus*, fem. *cariadus*, masc. *gariadus*, fem. *da*, masc. *dda*, fem. &c.

II. Both by changing their Radical Initial Consonants (if mutable) into their soft; and changing their Vowels too.

Of Feminines, which change the Vowels of Masculines, observe: First, that *w* being the ultimate Vowel of the Masculine, and having a Consonant following it, is changed into *o*, in the Feminine: Beside the change of the Initial Consonant in Construction, if mutable; as *Brent*, masc. *front*, fem. *erwem*, *grom*; *llwm*, *lon*; *twnn*, *dom*; *trwm*, *drom*; *mwell*, *folt*; *hwn*, *hon*; *hwennw*, *honna*; *pwl*, *bbl*; *trwsgl*, *drosgl*; *rhwth*, *rôth*; *ffwrch*, *flloch*; *blwng*, *flong*.

‘Ni rof (drin welwflin aelflong) Hawdd amawr yn llawr y llong.’ Iolo.

Secondly, Such Adjectives as have *y* for the last Vowel of the Masculine, with a Consonant following, change the *y* into *e* in the Feminine; beside the change of their Radical Consonants in Construction, if mutable: as *gwyn*, *wen*; *llyfn*, *lefñ*, *hysp*, *hesp*; *llym*, *lem*; *melgn*, *felen*; *so sych*, *sech*; *tynn*, *denn*; *syth*, *seth*; *hyll*, *hell*.

‘Ellyll-ddyn a gwyll hell-ddu.’ L. Mon.

Thence the Compound *Dihell*. *Clŷd, glêd; g̃reydn, wedu.*

• Ni wn i un mor ddiell, Na dŷn a wŷr ei da n well.’ D. G.

• Od âeth Rhŷs o'i glærlllys glêd, Yr wyf finnau ar fyned’ D. N.

• Glas a chyweithas awchwedn, Lem flaenfain fal adain edn.’ I.R.I.LI.

And some have used *chwern* from *chwyrn*, and *gwemp* from *gwymp*.

But *Cyndyn, gwých, serfyll, erchyll, hydyn, anhydyn, hylyn, tywyll*, do not ordinarily change the Vowel *y*. However the poet used *dywell* of the Feminine Gender; as

‘Nyôs da i'r \*ynys dywell, \*Anglesey.

Ni wn oes un ynys well.’ L. G.

Such Words are of the Commune Gender, as change neither their Consonants nor their Vowels; but remain the same in their Feminines, that they were in their Masculines; as *Absennol, edifeiriol, iraidd, ollaeth, uchel, wttresar, ysgar, chwedleugar, ffôl, neiliduot, siaradus, &c.*

All the Cardinal numbers of the Commune Gender; except *Dau, tri, pedwar*; which have *Dwy, tair, pedair*, to their Feminines.

The Ordinals also are all of the Commune Gender; except *trydijdd*, and *pedwerydd*; which makes *trydedd*, and *pedwaredd* in the Feminine Gender.

There are two other Changes of the Initial mutable Consonants of Adjectives in Construction, which are common to both the Masculine and Feminine Gender; viz. into their Liquids; as *Fy ngharedig frawd; Fy ngharedig chwaer*; or in to their Aspirates; as *Ei charedig frawd; ei charedig chwaer*.



## CHAP. XII.



### OF THE PLURAL NUMBER OF ADJECTIVES.

THE Plurals of Adjectives are formed of Singular Masculines, in two Ways.

I. By adding only to the Singular Termination; which addition is generally *ion* or *on*; as *crych*, pl. *crychion*; *du*, *duon*; *gwyn*, *gwynion*.

II. By either changing the Singular Vowel, with an Addition; or by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular, and without an addition.

Of these Adjectives, which change their Singular Vowels, and admit of an Addition too, it is to be noted,

First, That *a* being the Vowel of the Singular Number, is in the Plural changed into *ei*; as *Gwâg*, pl. *gweigion*; *glâs*, *gleision*; *marw*, *meirwon*; *bałch*, *beilchion*; *dall*, *deillion*. *Deilliaid* is a Substantive.

Secondly, That *aw*, in the Singular, is changed into *o* in the Plural; as *Tlawað*, pl. *tlodion*.

Thirdly, That *w*, in the Singular, is made *y* in the Plural; as *Llwm*, *llymion*; *trwm*, *trymion*; *brwnt*, *bryntion*.

Of those that are made Plurals, only by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular; observe,

That many Adjectives, having *a* for their ultimate Vowel in the Singular, are made Plurals, either by subjoining *i* to that *a*, as *Llydan*, pl. *Llydai*; *byddar*, *byddair*; (*Byddariau* being rather a Plural Substantive) and *arall* (which changing also the *a* of the Penultima into *e* makes *eraill* pl. Or by changing *a* into *ei*; as *Marw*, *meirw*; *balch*, *beilch*.

Many Adjectives want their Plurals; as *Da*, *glân*, *têg*, *hagr*, *hén*, *serfyll*, *erchyll*, *cyndyn*, *hydyn*, *tywyll*, *flwrth*. But Poets, to some of these, give a Plural.

• Pe baem henion, Fél ein dynion. *And*

• Dyunion cyndynion dinerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a chertli:

• Da'i llum ond tywyllion ynt.'

So all Adjectives ending in *aid*, *aidd*, *in*, *llyd*, *us*, most ending in *ig* and *og* want the Plural.

Cardinal Numbers have no Plural, when put in Apposition or in composition with their Substantives; though their Substantives, at the same time, may be either Singulars or Plurals: as, *Tri*, *gwr*, *tri-wyr*. But when set alone, or Substantively all of them have Plurals; except *Un*, which cannot in nature have a Plural; as, *Deuoedd*, *trioedd*, *pedwaroedd*, &c. *Ugeiniau*, *deugeiniau*, *cannoedd*, *miloedd*.

Ordinals have no Plural Number.



## CHAP. XIII.



### OF THE TERMINATIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

THE Terminations of Adjectives are various, and many of them are definitive of some peculiar Signification.

*Aid*, denotes the Metal or Stuff whereof a Thing is made; as *Euraid*, golden or made of Gold; *Ariannaid*, silver or made of Silver; *Efydd-aid*, brazen or made of Brass.

*Aidd*, denotes Likeness or Quality; as, *Morwynaidd*, Maidenlike; *brouidd*, pleasant like a vale.

*Gar*, given or addicted to; as, *Lletteugar*, given to hospitality; *gwinegar*, given or addicted to wine.

*Ig*, generally relating to a Country or Place; as, *Seisnid*, *Cymreig*, *dinesig*, *mynyddig*, of or belonging to England, Wales, City, Mountain, English, Welsh, City--, Mountain--. And sometimes Quality; as, *Gwentwynig*, poisonous.

*In*, the Substance whereof a Thing is made; as, *Meinin*, of or made of Stone; *gwydrin*, of or made of Glass.

- Ystynnwg fy ngliau, | Cadwyn hayernin,  
 Yn nhŷ dayerin, | Am ben fy neu lin.' Aneurin.  
 • Yni swyf gynnesin a derwin wýdd,  
 Ni thorraf a'm car fy ngharennydd.' M. B.

*Lyd*, and *Llyd*, an ill or unbecoming Quality; as, *Nychlyd*, pining, infirm; *baclyd*, dirty; *gwenwynnlyd*, poisonous; *dyfrllyd*, waterish.

Out of Adjectives ending in *lyd*, they form in *Powys* Feminines in *led*; as, *Brycheuled*, *poethled*.

And so did the Ancients;

- Ei gad-feirch a'i seirch greuled,  
 Bid yn anysgoget bid ged.' Aneurin.  
 • Barf ar farf, ac arf yn greuled,  
 Tal trathal, tranal trachaled.' Cyndd.  
 • Arwr syr syrthies afrised  
 Ar ei law a'i lafn wyarlled.' P. M.  
 • Mam iarll a'r arf wyarlled,  
 A gwraig iarll goreu a gréd.' G. Gl.  
 • Ar wybren drymled ledoer.' D. G.

*Og*, having or abounding with; as *Brwynog*, rushy, abounding with Rushes; *aeliog*, having (thick or large) Brows; *troediog*, having Feet. So *goludog*, *asgyrnioig*, *eithinog*, *ysgallog*, &c.

Adjectives ending in *og* in the Poets end likewise in *awl*. *Ol*, is a very frequent Termination, and denotes Quality; as, *Synhwyrrol*, prudent; *gormesol*, oppressive. These end poetically also in *awl*.

*Us*, Quality likewise; as *Cariadus*, loving; *melus*, sweet; *ofnus*, fearful; *trefnus*, methodical.

Substantives ending in *nt*, when they become Adjectives, cast away the *t*; as, *Haint*, *heinus*.

'Heinus adfydig hynwyf.' Ll. G.

*Braint*, *breiniol*. *Chwant*, *chwannog*.



## CHAP. XIV.



### THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

WE call the Positive Degree, *Enw gwan gwastad*, *yr hwn y bo y synwyr cyntaf i'r gair ynddo*; i. e. An even weak Noun (or Adjective) in which is the primary Signification of the Word.

Others call it *Isel-rádd*, the low Degree; or, *Y gyssefin-rádd*, the primitive Degree, or positive. *Du*, black; *gwynn*, white.

We call the Comparative, *Chwanegol o un rádd*; i. e. Increased by one Degree; and *y berfedd-rádd*, or *y ganol-rádd*, the Middle degree. And it is formed or made regularly by adding the Syllable *ach* to the positive; as *Duach*, blacker; *gwynnach*, whiter.

We call the Superlative, *Chwamegol yn y râdd uchaf*, increased in the highest Degree; or, *Uchel-râdd*, the highest Degree; and it is made by adding the Syllable *af* to the Positive; as, *Duaf*, blackest; *gwynnaf*, whitest.

All Words double the final Consonants of the Positives, in the Comparative and Superlative Degrees: except, 1. Such as circumflex the Vowel of their Positives, with their Compounds; as, *Glân, glanach, glanaf, aßlan, aßlanach, aßlanaf*; *câs, casach, casaf, atgas, atgeschach, atgasaf*; 2. Such Positives as already end with two Consonants, whether similar or dissimilar; as *Byrr, byrrach, byrraf, pell, pellach, pellaf, hagr, hagracb, hagraf*.

Positives ending in *b, d, g*, in the Comparative and Superlative, change *b* into *pp*; *d* into *tt*; and *g* into *cc*; as, *cysfelyb, cysfetypach, cyffelyppaf, caled, caletach, calettas, tebyg, telyccach, telyccaf*.

Positives having *ai*, change *ui* into *ei*, in the Comparative and Superlative; as *Rhaid, rheitiach, rheitif*.

Positives having *aw*, change *aw* into *o* in the Comparative and Superlative; as, *Tlawn, tlottach, tlotta*.

Positives having *w* for their Vowel, change *w* into *y* in the Comparative and Superlative; as, *Bwnt, bryntach, bryntaf, trwm, trymmach, trynnaf*.

#### THESE FOLLOWING ARE ANOMALOUS OR IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

*Da*, good; *gwell*, better; *gorau*, best.

*Drâg*, bad; *gwaeth*, worse; *gwaethaf*, worst. This Word, and the nine following form the Superlative from the Comparative, not from the Positive.

*Bach*, or *bychan*, little; *llai*, less; *lleiaf*, least.

*Mawr*, great; *mwy*, greater; *mwyaf*, greatest.

*Hir*, long; *hwyl*, longer; *hwylaf*, longest.

*Hén*, old; *hyn*, elder; *hynaf*, eldest;

*Isel*, low; *is*, lower; *isaf*, lowest.

*Uchel*, high; *uwch*, and *uch*, higher; *uchaf*, highest.

*Agos*, near; *nés*, nearer; *nesaf*, nearest.

*Hawdd*, easy; *haws*, more easy; *hawsaf*, most easy.

*Llydan*, broad; *lléd*, broader; *llettaf*, broadest.

*Llawer*, many, borrows *mwy*, more, and *mwyaf*, most, from *mawr*.

*Buan*, or *cloi*, (S.W.) swift; *buanch*, and *cynt*, swifter; *buanaf*, and *cyntaf*, swiftest.

*Ieuangc*, young; *iau*, and *ieuangach*, younger; *ieuaf*, and *ieuangaf*, youngest: And sometimes *ifaf*.

*Allan*, out; *eithaf*, utmost or outermost.

*Divedd*, a Substantive signifying *End*, makes the Superlative *Diveddaf*, last, and also *Divedethaf*.

*Trech*, stronger, is a Comparative wanting a Positive, and makes its Superlative *Trechaf*. But *Sîon Tudur* hath *trechach*.

‘Na âd drachwant yn drechach.’

*Blaenaf*, foremost, is a Superlative from *Blaen*.

*Olf*, last, is a Superlative from *ol*.

The Welsh Language, besides the three Degrees of Comparison already mentioned, hath a sort of Comparison, which imports sometimes Equality; sometimes Admirations; and may be explained in English by *as, so, how*; as, *Cyn laned ac yntef*, as fair as he. *Glaned yw!* How fair he is! *Melusid yw!* How sweet it is! It is formed of the Positive by adding the Syllable *ed*, according to the Rules of forming the Comparative and Superlative Degrees; as,

*Hardd, harddach, harddfaf, hardded.*

*Rhâd, rhattach, rhattaf, rhatted; &c.*

In Construction it hath prefixed to it, *Cyn*; as, *Cyn debycced*, as like; *Er*, although; *Er teeced y dywedi*, though you speak never so fair. *Rhag*, (Prep.) for; *Rhag glaned yw'r calonnau*. *Gan*, whereas; *Gan bured yw*. *O*, as, *O fwynd oedd*. *Och*; *Och oered yw chwiorydd*. *A, ac*; *O Dduw teg, a'i ddaed dyn*.

It comes after the Verb, having its radical Initial changed into its soft; as, *Edrych deeced yw*. *Ni wyddwn ddaed oedd*. *Mi a welaf reitied ydyw*. And after Pronouns,

'*Gwae si o'i gweddi, Gwae si ei gweddwed!*' D.N.

It is sometimes put absolutely,

'*Duw cadw Rŷs, deeced ei rôdd*.' D.N.

They often prefix *Mor* in South-Wales instead of *Cyn*; as, *Mor hardded*; *mor laned*; instead of which they say in North-Wales either, *Cyn hardded*; *cyn laned*; or, *Mor hárdd*; *mor lân*.

Some anomalous Adjectives form this kind of Comparison from their Positives; as, *Daed, drycced, Ieuanged*. Others, from their Comparatives; as, *Lleied, hyned, ised, uched, nesed, hawsed, lletted, treched*. Others from both; as, *Buaned, cynted*. And others wanting it; as, *Mawer, llawer, hir, uchel*; instead thereof have *cymaint, cyhyd, cyf-uwch*, and *cyn uched*.

'*Ac er hyn e dynn y daint,*

*Ith iau gam â thi gymaint.*' Ll.G.D.



## CHAP. XV.



### OF THE PRONOUN.—RHAGENW.

Of the Pronouns some are personals; as, *Mi, I; ni, we; ti, thou; chwi, you; efe, he; hwyt, they*.

Some are Demonstratives; as, *Hwn, hon, hyn, hwnnw, honno, hynny*.

Some are Relatives; as *Yr hwn, yr hon, yr hyn, y sawl, y neb, yr un*.

Some are Possessives; as, *Mau, tau, fy, dy, ei, eiddo*.

Some are Interrogatives; as, *Picy, pa.*

Some are Derivatives; as, *Myfi, minnau; tydi, tithau; &c.*

### I. OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS, AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

*Mi, myfi, I; minnau, and I, I also:* and in Construction *fi* and *i* are Singulars of the Commune Gender and of the first Person. Pl. *Ni, nyni, we, us; ninnau, and we, we also, us also.*

*Ti, tydi, thou; tithau, and thou, thou also;* and in Construction *di* and *thi* are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the second Person. Plur. *Chwi, chwychwi, ye or you; chwithau, and you, you also.*

*Efe, ef, efo, and in Construction, fe, fo, e, o, he, him, it: Ynteu, or syntau, and he, he also, him also; Masculines. Hi, she, her; hihi, she herself; hithau, and she, she also, her also; Feminines.* These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. *Hwy, nhwy, they; hwynt hwy, they themselves; hwynt, them; hwyntau and hwythau, and they, they also, them also.*

*Hi,* occurs often instead of the Neuter; as, *Ymae hi yn dyddhau, it grows Day.*

*E* and *fe*, are contracted from *eſe*; *O* and *fo*, from *efo*.

### II. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

*Hwn;* Masc. and Neuter: *Hon;* Feminine: *Hyn;* Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. *Hyn, y rhai hyn,* and by Contraction *y rhai'n, and 'rhai'n, those.*

'Llewod a'i rhŷd! lle daw'r rhain  
Lle diylch llewod Owain.' O. Ll. M.

*Hwnnw;* Masc. and Neuter: *Honno;* Feminine: *Hynny;* Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. *Hynny, rheinny, y rheinny, y rhai hyuny, those.*

### III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

*Yr hwn, who, whoso, he that.*

*Yr hwn;* Masc. *Yr hon;* Fem. *Yr hyn;* Commune; of the third Person. Plur. *Y rhai.*

*Y sawl,* who, whoso, &c.

It is a Relative of all Genders and Numbers; third Person.

*Y neb, yr un,* who, whoso, &c.

They are of all Genders and Numbers; third Person.

### IV. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

*Mau, my, mine.*

*Man;* Mase. *Fau;* Fem. and by Contraction *fy;* and when *i* comes before a Vowel, *y* is cast away, and only *f* set down; as, *f'auwyf,* for *fy auwyf.* *Fy* is of both Genders.

*Tau, thy, thine.*

*Tau;* Masc. and in Construction joined with Feminines *Dau,* and thence *Dy,* and by Apostrophe *d'* of both Genders. *D'enaid,* for *dy enaid.*

*Ei, his, her.* It is of both Genders, and of the Singular Number,

*Ein*, our; *eich*, your, are of both Genders, and of the Plur. Number.  
*Eu*, their: Plural only, of all Genders.  
*Eiddo*, answering all the Possessives, is therefore of all Persons, Genders, and Numbers.

### V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

*Pwy*, who, what Man or Person?

*Pa*, what, what Thing? and sometimes, what Person?

They are of all Genders and Numbers.

They are not always Interrogatives; but are sometimes Indefinites, especially when attended with *Bynnag*; as, *Pwy bynnag a wñel hyn*, whosoever doeth this. *Pa ddýn bynnag a'i gwnél*, whatsoever Man shall do it.



## CHAP. XVI.



### OF THE VERB,—GAIR, BERF.

THE Welsh Verbs are, for the most Part, formed of Substantives of the same Signification with them; as, *Dýsg*, Learning; *dysgais*, I taught. *Cár*; a Friend; *Caraf*, I love, or I will love; and many are formed of the Present Tense of the Indefinitive Mood active.

In some Verbs the Third Person of the Preterperfect Tense is the Radix of Formation; as, *Aeth*, *daeth*, *gwnaeth*, *bu*, *oedd*, with their Compounds.

### THE FORMING OF A REGULAR VERB ACTIVE.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

The Welsh Tongue is defective in this Tense: And therefore, instead thereof, useth a Circumlocution, by a Verb Substantive and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense; as, *Yr wyff yn caru*, I love or do love, or, I am loving. But sometimes, instead thereof, it maketh use of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; as, *Credaf yn Nuw Dád*, I believe in God the Father. *Beth meddi di?* What sayst thou? *Mi a welaf*, I see. *Tí a weli*, thou seest.

#### PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

|                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <sup>Sing.</sup> { <i>Carwn</i> , I loved or did love<br><i>Carit</i> , thou lovedst or didst love.<br><i>Carai</i> , he loved or did love. | <sup>Plur.</sup> { <i>Carem</i> , we loved or did love,<br><i>Carch</i> , ye loved or did love.<br><i>Carent</i> , they loved or did love, |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

But this Tense is but seldom used in the Indicative Mood.

#### PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

|                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <sup>Sing.</sup> { <i>Cerais</i> , I have loved,<br><i>Ceraist</i> , thou hast loved.<br><i>Carodd</i> , he hath loved. | <sup>Plur.</sup> { <i>Carasom</i> , we have loved.<br><i>Carasoch</i> , ye have loved.<br><i>Carasant</i> , they have loved, |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

This Tense is formed from the Radix, by adding the Terminations of the Persons; and changing the mutable Vowel in the first and second Person Singular; as, *Cár, cerais, ceraist, amcan, amcenaïs, amcenaist.*

Verbs that have their Radixes of Formation ending in *t*, and some that end in *n*; and others ending in *id*, *yg*, *air*, *eir*, and *iw*, borrow the Letter *i*, and place it after their *t*, *n*, *d*, *g*, *r*, *iw*; as, *Ymbil, ymbiliais; erfyn, erfyniais; ymlid, ymlidiais; cynyng, cynnygiais; cynnweir, cynnweiriás; ymliw, ymliwiais.* And if their ultimate Vowel be *a* or *ai*, they change these besides; as, *Attal, atteliais; arwain, arweinias.*

Verbs ending in *w*, if *w* be also the Vowel of the Penultima, the final *w* is thrown away, and *i* borrowed; as, *Bwrw, bwriais, bwriaist.*

Verbs remaining intire, and having a double *mm*, or *nn*, before their Vowel, do ordinarily change their last *m* or *n*, into *h*, in all Tenses and Persons, except where their Radixes are their Persons; as, *Cynhellais, &c. Cymhorthais, &c. Cynheliais, &c. Anheuais, &c. of Cymimell, cym-morth, cynnal, anmeu.* Except *Cynnen.*

Many Verbs ending in *n*, double their *n*, and do not borrow *i*; as, *garphen, gorpheunais; gofyn, gofyniais.*

Some Verbs, having *w* for their Characteristick, by a Syncope cut off *a*, between their *w* and *s*, in forming; as, *Taw'som, clyw'som, gwrandaw'som.* Others do not; as, *Cadwasom, galwasom.*

All Verbs having double Consonants for their Characteristicks, retain those double Consonants throughout; as, *'Sgrifennu, 'sgrifennais, 'sgrifennaist, &c. -Except Caffael; cefuis, cfodd.*

*Dwyn*, with its Compounds, throw away *wyn* in forming, and take *yg* in the Room thereof; as, *Dwyn, ymddwyn; dygais, ymadygais, &c. Some others change wy into y; as, Dirwyn, dirymais; ysgwyd, ysgydwais.*

Verbs having *aw*, in ult. with a Consonant following, change *aw* into *ə*; as, *Dadylmsawdd, ymbawr; dadylmsoddais, ymborais.*

Verbs having *w* in ult. with one or two Consonants following, change *w* into *y* throughout; as, *Hebrwing, hebryngais.*

Verbs ending in *o*, formed from the Verbs ending in *aw*, not apocopated, are varied as Verbs in *aw*; as, *Gwando, turo, from gwrandaw, taraw, preter. gwrandewais, tarewais, &c.*

Verbs, whose Radixes end in *ael*, *aeth*, *ain*, *eg*, *yd*, *yll*, most in *ed*, throw away these Terminations in forming; as, *Gádael, gedais; marchogæth, marchogais; llefain, llefuis; rhedeg, rhedais; sefyll, sefuis; Cerdde, cerddais.*

*Dwyn*, makes *dûg*; and *Ymddwyn* make *ymddûg*, in the third Person sing. of this Tense; and *Cymmeryd* makes sometimes *cymmerth*.

The third Person sing. is often made to end in *es*; as, *Rhodâes Duw; efe a'i dodes; efe a'weles yno:* Sometimes in *is*; as, *Gwrandewis, gadewis; 'Cymro glew a'n gadewis.'* D. G. And often, by a Poetical License, in *awdd*; as,

‘Y ei a lâs yn y clawdd,  
Llwyddiant i'r neb a'i lladdawdd.’ D. Ll.

‘Ni adawdd, ni bu nawdd nês.’ D. G.

This Person in the Dialect of South-Wales, ends likewise in *ws*; as, *Carws*, he loved, or he hath loved.

Verbs ending in *oi* in their Radix, throw away *i* in the Singular Number, and resume it again in the Plural; as, *Troi*, *trouis*, *troist*, *trodd* by Contraction for *troodd*. Plur. *troisom*, *troisoch*, *troisant*.

The third Person sing. of all Tenses is sometimes put indefinitely for any Person of its Tense, having a Nominative Case set before it; as, *Mi a garodd*; *ti a garodd*; *ni a garodd*; *chwi a garodd*, &c.

#### PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

|              |                                                                                                         |              |                                                                                                          |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | { <i>Caraswn</i> , I had loved.<br><i>Carasit</i> , thou hadst loved.<br><i>Carasai</i> , he had loved. | <i>Plur.</i> | { <i>Carasem</i> , we had loved.<br><i>Carasech</i> , ye had loved.<br><i>Carasant</i> , they had loved. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### FUTURE TENSE.

|              |                                                                                                                        |              |                                                                                                                              |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | { <i>Caraf</i> , I shall or will love.<br><i>Ceri</i> , thou shalt or wilt love<br><i>Cár</i> , he shall or will love. | <i>Plur.</i> | { <i>Carwn</i> , we shall or will love.<br><i>Cerwch</i> , ye shall or will love.<br><i>Carant</i> , they shall or will love |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The third Person singular of the Future Tense ends commonly and regularly in *a*; especially in Verbs originally ending in *a*; as *Diotta*, *gwredda*, &c. except *bwyty*, of *bwyta*.

So Verbs originally ending in *u*; as, *'scrifenna*, *llamma*; of *'sgrifennu*, *llammu*, &c. So Verbs ending in *o*; as, *Cilia*, *chwilia*; of *cilio*, *chwilio*, &c. And Verbs ending in *au*; as, *amlhá*, *lleihá*, &c. (and anciently, *amlhua*, *lleihaa*, &c.) of *amlhau*, *lleihau*, &c. But most Verbs, remaining intire in informing, are the same in the third Person singular, that they are in their Radixes; as *Arwain*, *darnain*, *cynnyg*, *dechreu*, *ymladd*, *cynnwys*, *gorphwys*, *tywys*, &c.

Some Verbs, having *a* in the Ultima of their Radixes, change that *a* into *ai* or *ei* in the third Person Singular; as, *Sáf*, *saif*; *dáfn*, *daifn*; *gall*, *geill*; *parch*, *peirch*. So *cadw*, *ceidw*; *galw*, *geilw*. And if they have *a* also in their Penult. that *a* is moreover changed into *e*; as, *Gwahardd*, *gweheirdd*; *gwarchadw*, *gwercheidw*.

When Verbs have *a* in the Penultima and *e* in the Ult. the *a* is changed into *e*, and the *e* into *y*; as, *Gwared*, *gweryd*; *atteb*, *ettyb*.

Some Verbs, which have *o* for the last Vowel of their Radixes, change that *o* into *y*; as, *Tró*, *trý*; *torr*, *tyrr*; *rhódd*, *rhýdd*; *ffo*, *ffy*; *golch*, *gylch*; *dod*, *dyd*; *clo*, *cly*; *llosg*, *llysg*; And their Compounds, *Yndry*, *ymylch*, *datchly*, *dyry*, *yndry*. So, *Diolch*, *diylch*; *esgor*, *esgyr*; *gwirthod*, *gwirthyd*; *cymmorth*, *cymmyrth*.

Others change *o* into *aw*; as, *Tóddi*, *tawdd*; *boddi*, *bawdd*; *toli*, *tawl*; *moti*, *matwl*.

If Verbs, having *o* in the Ultima, have *a* or *o* in the Penultima, they change the *a* or *o* into *e*, and the *o* of the Ultima into *y*; as, *Giorando*, *gwrendy*; *gado*, *gedy*; *taro*, *tery*; *addo*, *eddy*; *gosod*, *gesyd*; *aros*, *erys*.

Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules; as, *Cwyd* of *Codi*; *dág*, of *dwyn*; *Chwarrdd*, of *Chwarterthin*.

A great Corruption hath long since prevailed, both in Talking and Writing Welsh, to make this Person end in *iff*; as, *Sesiff*, for *saſſ*; *toriff*, for *tyrr*; *lleddiff*, for *lládd*; but no Verb ends thus, except the Verb irregular *Caiſſ*, from *Caiſſuel*. Dr. Davies treats this Barbarism with the Censure it deserves. “ Jamdudum obtinuit, ut hæc Persona, coruptissimé vulgò exeat in *iff*. Quod factum existimo ex *nanoſſnā*, & pravâ imitatione Anomali *Caiſſ*, à *Caiſſuel*. Ut *Ceriff*, pro *Cár*; *Periff*, pro *pair*; *Rhoddiff*, pro *Rhydd*, &c. Quæ numquam sine indignatione audio. Hæc Veteribus ignota fuere, & ab Oratoribus & Poetis, ut summā tinteta barbarie, semper vitata; ut ne a monosyllabo quidem *Aſſ*, *Ibo*, ausi sint dicere *Aiſſ*, pro *a*, ibit; ne quidem post Adverbium *a*: sed semper dixerunt, *a a*, ibit.”

‘Dyn wyf a *ā* dan ei wâd,  
Er nad *ā* ‘r un a’i dywad.’ H.K.

‘Llywelyn drows-dynn a *ā* droſtī.’ D.G.

‘Ac a *ā* dan Gaeo dir.’ L.G.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

|       |                                                           |          |       |                                                                                             |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | <i>{ Cár</i> , love thou.<br><i>Cared</i> , let him love. | <i>{</i> | Plur. | <i>{ Cerwn</i> , let us love.<br><i>Cerwch</i> , love ye.<br><i>Carant</i> , let them love. |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The second Person Singular is the same with the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative; except in such Verbs as change the Vowels of the Future; as, *Tyrr*, *try*, *gylch*, &c. which make here no Change; as, *Torr*, *tro*, *golch*, &c. And from *gado* is formed *gåd*.

The third Person Singular ends sometimes in *id*, with the usual Change of the Vowels; as, *Cerid Duwfí*, for *Cared*.

All the Plural is always the same as the Plural of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; save only that the Poets sometimes make the third Person end in *ent*; as, *Carent*, for *Carant*.

And in *Ont*, from the Future of the Potential, whence *t* being thrown away, *On*; as,

‘Cornwal Caerlleon galwon am geiliog.’ R.N.

#### OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods are the same in Voice; and their Signification is distinguished only by the Particles joined to them.

They want the Present Tense.

#### PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Caren*, *Cerit*, *Carai*, Plur. *Carem*, *Carech*, *Carent*:

The third Person Plural, in the Poets, ends also in *aint*, which Dr. Davies takes to be the genuine and regular Termination of this Person, from the third Person Singular, *ai*,

‘Nest wiw gooth, wenddoeth, wyn-ddaint ac Ifor,  
A mwy na rhagor i’m anrhedaint.’ D.G.

And *t* being thrown away, *ain*, ‘*Ac na bain ar druain draed*,’ for *baint*. D.G.

But the whole Plural is made most usually in the Poets, by changing the Vowels of the Penultima, and forming the Termination by *y*; as, *Cerym*, *Cerych*, *Cerynt*.

#### PRETERPERF. AND PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSES.

Sing. *Carasen*, *Carasit*, *Carasai*. Plur. *Carasem*, *Carasech*, *Carasent*.

The Plural, in this Tense also, is often in the Poets, *Caresym*, *Caresyf*, *Caresynt*.

#### FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Carwyf*, *Cerych*, *Caro*. Plur. *Carom*, *Caroch*, *Caront*.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

The Infinitive Mood hath various Endings and very frequently a Consonant; but it more commonly ends with the Vowels, *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*. And some end in *au*, *an*, *ain*.

The Infinitive Mood is known commonly by the Sign *I*, *To*; or by its following another Verb in the same Sentence, without any Nominative Case between. And though the Verb stand unvaried, as to itself; yet doth it admit of three Tenses; The Present, the Preter, and Preterpluperfect Tenses. As for Example:

Present Tense. *I ddywedyd*, to say: *Anfonodd si ddywedyd writhych*, He sent me to tell you. *Dysgwch ofni'r Arglydd*, Learn to fear the Lord.

Preter. Tense. *Dywedi i mi'th dwyllo*, thou sayst that I have deceived thee.

Preterplu. Tense. *Haerodd imi ddywedyd*, He asserted that I had said.

The Voice of the Infinitive Mood is diversly used.

First, As Substantives: and as such, are made Nominative Cases to Verbs, and Substantives to Adjectives; as, *Gweithio sydd boenus i'r diog*, to work is painful to the lazy.

Secondly, As Gerunds; as, *Nid oes diben ar wneuthur llyfrau lawer*, Of making many books there is no End. *Trwy rodio ger dyfron*, By walking before thee. *O'u Cadw y mae gwobr lawer*, In keeping of them there is great Reward.

Thirdly, As Supines; as, *Aeth i bregethu'r efengyl*, He went to preach the Gospel. *Anweddai'd i w or ei ddysgu*, Unseemly to be taught or learnt.

Fourthly, It supplies all the Persons of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood: see that Tense. It also supplies the Persons of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood, *Wedi*, being placed before the Nominative Case; as, *Wedi i'r gŵr lefaru*, After the Man had spoke.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

All Verbs Passives have but one Termination, being the Voice of the third Person Singular, which serves throughout all the Persons of both Numbers.

The Changes of Vowels, in forming Verbs Passives, are these which follow:

*A*, in the Ultima of the Radix of Formation in the Active Voice, is changed in some Tenses of the Passive into *e*; as *Cár*, *cerid*; *lládd*, *lléddid*.

*Ai*, in the Ultima of the Active, is changed into *ei*, in the Passive; as, *Arwain*, *arweinir*. *Ung* is changed into *Yng*; as, *hebiwng*, *hebryngir*. *Wyn* is changed into *yg*; as *ymddwyn*, *ymddygir*.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

We have no Present Tense, but form it by a Participle and a Verb Substantive Passive.

Sing. *Yr ydys yn* { *fy ngharu*, I am loved.  
*dy garu*, thou art loved.  
*i garu*, he is loved.

Plur. *Yr ydys yn* { *ein caru*, we are loved.  
*eich caru*, ye are loved.  
*eu caru*, they are loved.

Or we use the Future Tense instead of the Present; as, Sing. *Cerir fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerir ni, chwi, hwynt.*

‘Rhwyddach y cerir heddyw  
 Rhôdd, a gwnai fôdd, na iawn fyw.’

Preterimperfect Tense. I was loved, thou wert loved, &c.

Sing. *Cerid fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerid ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Or with the Pronoun set before the Verb.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe a gerid.* Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwy a gerid.*

#### PERIPHRASTICAL FORMATION.

1 Way. { *Oeddid* } *yn fy ngharu, dy garu, ei garu.*  
 { *Byddid* }  
 { *Baid* } Plur. *ein, eich, eu caru.*

2 Way. { Sing. *Fe a'm, a'th, a'i.* } *cerid.*  
 { Plur. *A'n, a'ch, a'u,* }

Preterperfect Tense. I have been loved, thou hast been, &c.

Sing. *Carwyd fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Carwyd ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Or periphrastically as the Preterimperfect Tense; for all the Tenses of the Passive Voice may be formed in three Ways; which I mention here once for all, that there may be no Need of setting their periphrastical Formation down under every Tense.

Some Verbs have *p* inserted in this Tense; as, *Gwnaethpwyd*, for *gwnaethwyd*; *dywedpwyd*, for *dywedwyd*; and in South-Wales, *dywespwyd*. So *claddpwyd*, *lladdpwyd*, for *claddwyd*, *lladdwyd*.

‘Ni roddai borthmon llon llwyd.

Er Ugeinpunt a ganpwyd,’ for a ganwyd. D.G.

So *Gwanpwyd* for *gwanwyd* in *Aneurin* and *En. Gwg.*

This Tense ends also in *ed*, instead of *wyd*; as,

'Angall yw y dŷn nis del ei grêd  
Ar y gŵr goreu a aned,' *for anwyd.* Ll. G.

'Gwae fi Grist Ce i caled o'm rhyfyg  
A rhyfedd i'm cosped,' *for cospyd.* D. G.

'Gwae ni faint fu gri holl grêd o'i drengi;  
Gwae si is deri f'aïs a dorred,' *for dorrwyd.* D. N.

And the Participles of this Tense end all in *edig*; as,  
*Caredig, ganedig, cospedig, torredig*, from *Cared, ganed, cosped, torred*.  
It ends likewise in *ad*,

'Pedwar angel DUW 'm mhllith a welad:  
Pedwar maib Phcipod, llewod penllâd.' L. G.

And *llâs* is used for *lladdwyd*.

'Llâs Arthur, llû a syrthiai,  
Lluddiwyd nerth, lladdwyd ei nai.'

And *Anydoedd* for *Anwyd*.

'Y mab ydoedd A anydoedd Dan ei nodau. Br. F.

Preterpluperfect Tense. I had been loved, thou hadst been, &c.  
Sing. *Carasid*, or *caresid, fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Carasid*, or *caresid, ni, chwi, hwynt.*

#### FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Cerir fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerir ni, chwi, hwynt.*

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Carer fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Carer ni, chwi, hwynt.*

#### OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. *Cerir, fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Cerir ni, chwi, hwynt.*

#### PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Cerid fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Cerid ni, chwi, hwynt.*

#### PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Caresid fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Caresid ni, chwi, hwynt.*

#### FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Carer fi, di, &c.*

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

This Mood hath but one Voice, which is the same as that of the Infinitive Mood Active; and its Tenses are distinguished only by the Tense the former Verb is of.

#### PARTICIPLES.

|                |                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Caredig</i> | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} idlyn, \text{ loving to Man.} \\ ganedlyn, \text{ beloved of Man.} \\ Drlyn, \text{ beloved Man.} \\ Caradwy, \text{ to be loved.} \end{array} \right.$ |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

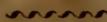
The Participle of the Second or Passive Future is also otherwise made, by either prefixing or subjoining *Gwiw*, to the Subst. whence the Verb is derived; as, *gwiwgloð*, *gwiwgais*, or, *clodwiw*, *ceiswiw*. Or otherwise by prefixing *Hy*, to the Radix of the Verb; as, *Hygar*, *hyddysg*, *hyglod*, *hyffordd*, *hygof*. If Words compounded with *Hy*, do not rather import a Disposition or Feasibility; and answer to *able*, or *ible*, the common Termination of English Adjectives; as, *Hyblyg*, flexible, or which may be bent; *Hygof*, memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to Mind.

#### IMPERSONALS.

Impersonals are such as have no Persons, except the third Person Singular only; as, *Dyddhâu*, to dawn; *nosî*, to grow Night; *dyddhaodd*, it dawned; *nosodd*, it grew Night; *dyddha:sai*, it had dawned; *nos:sai*, it had grown Night. Personals also sometimes turn to Impersonals; as, *Edifarodd arnaf*; *chwithodd arno*; *synnodd arnynt*,



### CHAP. XVII.



#### THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

##### INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

SING. *Wyf*, I am; *wyt* or *wyd*, thou art; *yw*, *mae*, *oes*, *sydd*, and by Apocope *sy*, he is.

Plur. *Ym*, we are; *ych*, ye are; *ynt*, *maent*, they are.

Or thus as it were doubled:

Sing. *Ydwyt*, *ydwyd* or *ydicyd*, *ydyw*. Pl. *Ydym*, *ydych*, *ydynt*.

And poetically thus:

Sing. *Yttwyf*, *yttwyd* or *yttwyd*, *yttyw*. Plur. *Ytтыm*, *yttych*, *yttynt*.

*Yw*, *ydyw*, *sy*, and *sydd*, are Indefinites; and serve all the Persons of both Numbers indifferently,

##### PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE,

Sing, *Oeddwen*, I was; *oeddit* or *oeddyt*, thou wast; *oedd* or *ydoedd*, he was.

Plur. *Oeddym* or *oeddem*, we were; *oeddych* or *oeddech*, ye were; *oeddynt* or *oeddent*, they were.

##### PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Bûm*, I have been; *buost*, thou hast been; *bu*, he hath been.

Plur. *Buom*, we have been; *buoch*, ye have been; *buont*, or *buant*, they have been.

Instead of *bûm* they say commonly, in South-Wales, *buo*.

## PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Buaswn*, I had been; *Buasit*, thou hadst been; *Buasaj* he had been.

Plur. *Buasem*, we had been, *buasech*, ye had been; *buasent*, they had been; or *Buesym*, *buesych*, *buesynt*.

## FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Byddaf*, I shall or will be; *byddi*, thou shalt, &c. *býdd*, he shall, &c.

Plur. *Byddwn*, we shall or will be; *byddwch*, ye shall, &c. *byddant*, they shall, &c.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Bydd*, be thou; *bydded*, *boed*, *bid*, let him be.

Plar. *Byddwn*, let us be; *byddwch*, be ye; *byddant*, let them be.

## OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS,

## PRETERIMP. TENSE.

Sing. *Byddwn*, *byddit*, *byddai*. Plur. *Byddem*, *byddech*, *byddent*; or *byddym*, *byddych*, *byddynt*.

Or contractedly thus:

Sing. *Bawn*, *bait*, *bai*. Plur. *Baem*, *baech*, *baent*; and *beym*, *beych*, *beynt*.

## PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Buaswn*, *buasit*, *buasai*. Plur. *Buasem*, *buasech*, *buasent*.

## FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Byddwyf*, *byddych*, or *byddech*, *byddo*. Pl. *Byddom*, *byddoch*, *byddont*.

Or otherwise thus:

Sing. *Bythwyf*, *bythych*, or *bythech*, *bytho*. Plur. *Bythom*, *bythoch*, *bythont*.

And by Contraction thus:

Sing. *Bwyf*, *bých*, or *béch*, *bô*. Plur. *Bóm*, *bóch*, *bônt*.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

In all Tenses *Bód*.

This Word, like all other Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, is used for a Substantive. *Bód*, a Dwelling, a Mansion; as, *Bód Feugan*; *Bód Idris*; *Bód Rychwin*; *Haf-fod*, and by Contraction *Hafod*; also a Being or Existence.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

This Verb hath only the third Person Singular, throughout all the Moods and Tenses of this Voice.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *Ydys*; in the Poets and in South-Wales and Powys *Ys*. The Poets also use *Ydis*.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Oeddid*.

Preterperfect Tense. *Buwyd.*

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Buasid or buesid.*

Future Tense. *Byddir.*

### IMPERATIVE MOOD. *Bydder,*

‘Er bod rhwng y dwsia a’r bâs,  
Bydder fel y bo addas.’

### OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Byddid;* and by Contraction, *Beid,* and *baid.*

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Buasid or buesid.*

Future Tense. *Bydder,* and *byther;* and contractedly, *Baer.*

### PARTICIPLE.

The Participle is formed of the infinitive, by prefixing a Preposition; as, *Yn bod*, being or existing.



## CHAP. XVIII,



### THE COMPOUNDS OF THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE,

*Henyw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.*

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense; third Person Sing. *Henyw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.*

‘Mawrs erch Ifor a’m goryw,  
Mwy na serch ar ordderch yw.’ D. G.

‘Arwydd mai hyn a oryw,  
Aredig dysgedig yw.  
Ar y dŷn a oryw dwyll,’ D. G.

‘Amcanodd, p’am y cenyw,  
Neitio i’r bêdd, antur ei byw,’ D. N.

They are but seldom found in the other Persons;

‘Canwys drwy ffenestr wydrlen,  
Gwynfyd gwyr oedd ganfod Gwen.’ D. G.

Gorwyf i’m gwiw-nwyf a’m gwêdd,  
Gorþwyll am ganwyll Gwynedd.’ ib.

‘Am rwyf y darwyf ac neud areu.’ D. B.

‘Canoch si p’am y cenynt,  
Caeau Duw nad caeад ynt.’ D. G.

#### PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Hanoeddwn, hanoeddit, hanoedd.* Plur. *Hanoeddym, hanoeeddych, hanoeddynt.*

*Deryw* makes only *Daroedd* in the third Person sing.  
*Goryw* and *Cenyw* want this Tense.

## PRETERPREFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Hanfum*, *hanfuost*, *hanfu*, and *hanbu*. Plur. *Hansuom*, *hanfuoch*, *hanfuant*.

Sing. *Darfum*, *darfuost*, *darfu*. Plur. *Darsuom*, *darfuoch*, *darfuant*. In like manner are *Gorfum*, and *Canfum* formed.

## PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Hanfuasw̄u*, *hanfuasit*, *hanfuasai*. Plur. *Hanfuasem*, *hanfuasech*, *hanfuasent*, and *Hansuesym*, *hanfuesych*, *hanfuesynt*.

So *Darfiasw̄u*, *gorfiasw̄u*, *canfiasw̄u*.

## FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Hanfyddaf*, *hanfyddi*, *henfydd* and *hanbydd*.

Plur. *Hanfyddwch*, *hanfyddw̄u*, *hanfyddant*.

And contracted as follows:

Sing. *Hanffaf*, *heuffi*, *henffydd*. Plur. *Hanfficu*, *henffech*, *hanffant*.

So *Darfyyddaf*, *darfyyddi*, *derfydd*. Plur. *Darfyydawn*, &c.

*Gorfyddaf*, *gorfyddi*, *gorfydd*, &c.

*Canfyddaf*, *canfyddi*, *cenfydd*, &c.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                                                |              |                                                             |  |                   |                                                             |  |                    |                                                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing.         | <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Caret.</i></td><td><i>Hanfydded.</i></td><td rowspan="4"><i>Plur.</i></td><td><i>Hanfyddom</i>, <i>hanfyddloch</i>, <i>hanfyddont</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><i>Canfydded.</i></td><td><i>Canfyddom</i>, <i>canfyddloch</i>, <i>canfyddont</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><i>Darfyydded.</i></td><td><i>Darfyyddom</i>, <i>darfyyddloch</i>, <i>darfyyddont</i>.</td></tr> </table> | <i>Caret.</i> | <i>Hanfydded.</i>                                              | <i>Plur.</i> | <i>Hanfyddom</i> , <i>hanfyddloch</i> , <i>hanfyddont</i> . |  | <i>Canfydded.</i> | <i>Canfyddom</i> , <i>canfyddloch</i> , <i>canfyddont</i> . |  | <i>Darfyydded.</i> | <i>Darfyyddom</i> , <i>darfyyddloch</i> , <i>darfyyddont</i> . |
| <i>Caret.</i> | <i>Hanfydded.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <i>Plur.</i>  | <i>Hanfyddom</i> , <i>hanfyddloch</i> , <i>hanfyddont</i> .    |              |                                                             |  |                   |                                                             |  |                    |                                                                |
|               | <i>Canfydded.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               | <i>Canfyddom</i> , <i>canfyddloch</i> , <i>canfyddont</i> .    |              |                                                             |  |                   |                                                             |  |                    |                                                                |
|               | <i>Darfyydded.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | <i>Darfyyddom</i> , <i>darfyyddloch</i> , <i>darfyyddont</i> . |              |                                                             |  |                   |                                                             |  |                    |                                                                |
|               | <i>Caret. Gorfydded.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |               | <i>Gorfyddom</i> , <i>gorfyddloch</i> , <i>gorfyddont</i> .    |              |                                                             |  |                   |                                                             |  |                    |                                                                |

*Henyw* is also thus contracted:

Third Person sing. *Hanffed*. Plur. *Hanffom*, *hanffoch*, *hanffont*.

Instead of the second Person sing. of the Verb *Henyw*, we use the second Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative, *Hanfyddych*, and *hanfych*, and *hanbych*. Also *Derfid* is used contractedly for *Darfyydded*.

## OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

## PRESENT TENSE.

|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                              |              |                                                   |            |                                                                                                              |            |  |            |  |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|--|
| Sing.      | <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Han</i></td><td rowspan="4"><i>Plur.</i></td><td><i>fyddom</i>, <i>fyddech</i>, <i>fyddent</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Can</i></td><td><i>fyddom</i>, <i>fyddech</i>, <i>fyddent</i>,<br/>or,<br/><i>fyddym</i>, <i>fyddych</i>, <i>fyddyn</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Dar</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Gor</i></td><td></td></tr> </table> | <i>Han</i>                                                                                                   | <i>Plur.</i> | <i>fyddom</i> , <i>fyddech</i> , <i>fyddent</i> . | <i>Can</i> | <i>fyddom</i> , <i>fyddech</i> , <i>fyddent</i> ,<br>or,<br><i>fyddym</i> , <i>fyddych</i> , <i>fyddyn</i> . | <i>Dar</i> |  | <i>Gor</i> |  |
| <i>Han</i> | <i>Plur.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>fyddom</i> , <i>fyddech</i> , <i>fyddent</i> .                                                            |              |                                                   |            |                                                                                                              |            |  |            |  |
| <i>Can</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <i>fyddom</i> , <i>fyddech</i> , <i>fyddent</i> ,<br>or,<br><i>fyddym</i> , <i>fyddych</i> , <i>fyddyn</i> . |              |                                                   |            |                                                                                                              |            |  |            |  |
| <i>Dar</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                              |              |                                                   |            |                                                                                                              |            |  |            |  |
| <i>Gor</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                              |              |                                                   |            |                                                                                                              |            |  |            |  |

*Hanfyddwch*, &c. is also contracted thus:

Sing. *Hanffan*, *hanffit*, *hanffai*. Plur. *Hanfem*, *hanfes*, *hanffent*. And *Darfai*, *gorffai*, are used in the third Person sing. instead of *Darfyyddai*, *gorfyddai*.

‘Gwae wlâd oer gwilio derwen

Y darffai i wynt dorri ‘phen.’

And sometimes written with *th*, instead of *dd*.

‘Os gŵir fyth nis gorfythwn.’ G. Gl.

The Preterpluperfect is the same as that of the Indicative.

## FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. } *Hanfyddwys, ddych, ddo.* And *Hanffwyf, hanffyjh, hanffo.* } Plur. } *ddom, ddoch, ddont.*  
 And *Hanfwyf, pych, po.* And *Hanbwys, bych, &c.* } } *ffom, ffoch, ffont.*  
*ffom, ffoch, ffont.*

So *Canfyddwys, dlych, ddō.* Plur. *ddom, ddoch, ddont.*  
*Darfyydwyf, ddych, &c.* *Gorsfyddwys, gorfyddych, &c.*

And contractedly { *Darffwyf* } *ffych, ffō.* } Plur. *ffom, ffoch, ffont.*  
*Gorffwyf*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Hanfod, and hanffod,* which are also used for Substantives.  
*Canjod, durfod, gorjod.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

We have no Present Tense, but use the Future instead of it; as,  
*Hanfyddir* or *hanffir, canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.*

The Preterimperfect Tense is the same as that of the Optative;  
*Hanoeddid, hanfyddid, and hanffid, canfyddid, darfyddid, gorfyddid.*

## PREDERPERFECT TENSE.

*Hanfuwyd, hanffwyd and hunpwyd; Canfuwyd, darfuyd, gorfuwyd.*

## FUTURE TENSE.

*Hanfyddir, hanffir. Canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canffydder. Darfydder and darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.*

## OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

## PREDERIMPERFECT TENSE.

*Hanoeddid, hanfyddid and hanffid. Canfyddid, darfyddid, gorfyddid.*

## PREDERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Hanfuasid and hanffasid; Canfuasid, darfusid, gorfuasid.*

## FUTURE TENSE.

*Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canffydder. Darfydder and darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.*

'Cymmer di air Cymru dêg,  
 A gair Ffraingc, lle gorffer och,  
 A gair Lloegr y gŵr lliwgoch.' G. Gl.

## PARTICIPLES.

*Yn Hanfod, or hanffod; yn cansod; yn darfod; yn gorfod.*



## CHAP. XIX.

~~~~~  
THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Of *Aeth*, *Daeth*, and *Gwnaeth*.

THESE Words are of the third Person singular of the Preterperfect Tense of the indicative Mood; and are the Radixes of Formation.

The Present Tense of these Verbs is supplied by the Verb Substantive and their Infinitive Mood, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Sing. | } 3. <i>Aeth</i> , he went. <i>Daeth</i> , he came. <i>Gwnaeth</i> , he made.
} 2. <i>Aethost</i> , <i>daethost</i> , <i>gwnaethost</i> , thou wentest, thou camest, &c.
} 1. <i>Aethym</i> , <i>daethym</i> , <i>gwnaethym</i> , or <i>Euthym</i> , <i>deuthym</i> , <i>gwneuthym</i> . |
| Plur. | } <i>Aeth</i> ,
} <i>Daeth</i> ,
} <i>Gwnaeth</i> , { <i>om</i> , <i>och</i> , <i>ant</i> , and <i>ont</i> . |

Instead of *ym* of the first Person sing. we use *um*; as, *Aethum*, *daethum*, *gwnaethum*.

And corruptly in South-Wales, *Eutho*, *deutho*, *gwneutho*.

The antient Poets instead of *Aeth* used *Ethyw*.

‘Nef neud ethyw llyw llafn-rudd.’ Br. F.

And *Eddyw*, ‘Ac o Wynedd pan eddyw,
Ac wyr i haul awyr yw.’ D. G.

So they say in Powys, *Y dydd eddyw*, i.e. *y dydd a aeth*, the Day that is past.

And *Eddwyd* for *Aethost*,

‘Cau a wnaf fy nynyn llwyd,
Y ddeuddwrn yn lle’dd eddyd.’ D. G.

And *Ethwyf* for *Aethym*,

‘Ethwyf o wiw nwysf yn iâch.’ ib.

Deddyw for *Daeth*,

‘Deddyw o’i phen lw diddim.’ D. G.

‘Dafydd ei ddŷdd a ddeddyw.’ M. B.

‘Mawr anrhŷdedd a’m deddyw,
Mi a gâf o býdaf byw.’ D. G.

And *Dothyw*,

‘Gwell nâ Nûdd am fûdd fu llyw a golled,
Ergyllaeth a’m dothyw.’ Br. F.

And *Doddyw*,

‘Dolur gormodd a’m doddyw.’

And *Dyfus* autiently,

- Tri theyrn maon, A ddyfu o Frython.' Aneurin.
- Dyfu brenhin Lloegr yn llurygawg,
Cyd daeth ef nid aeth yn warthegawg.' M. B.

Which is used likewise in other Persons and Tenses; as,

- Dybuant i gyd i'r un orsedd,
I Frefi at Ddewi dda ei fuchedd.' G. Br.
- 'Dyddeuant attaw a ddotter ym medd,
Dybwyf o'm camwedd, DUW a'm cymmer,
Dybo i'm drystyd cyn pryd pryder.' Ll. F.

Instead of *Deuant*, *delyf*, *deto*.

And *Dothwyf* for *daethym*,

- Atteb a ganaf a ganwyf, ARG LWYDD,
Erglyw si can dothwyf.' Cynddelw.

And *Gwneddyw* for *gwnaeth*,

- Llwfr a rhyfedd y gwneddyw.' D. G.
- Di ymmynedd i'm gwneddyw.' ib.

And *Gwnaddoedd* for *gwnaeth*,

- Liys gwîn ac émys ddigaminoedd gyllid,
Och golli a'i gwnaddoedd.' D. G.

And *Gorug* and *goreu*,

- Gorug Severus gwaith cain,
Yn draws, dros yuys Brydaun,
Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain.' N.
- Ei wayw a'oreu yn ddau hanner.' En. Gwalch.
- Y gŵr a'n goreu maddeu medd-dawd.' ib.

And *Gorsu*,

- Ef yn llwyr a'n gwyr, ef a'n gorsu,
Ef goreu gorwyrai a fu.' El. S.

And *Gwneddwyf* for *gwnaethym*,

- Prydu i'th wêdd a wneddwys,
Prid yw'r Swydd, pryderus wŷf.' D. G.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gwnaethwn}, \\ \text{Daethwn}, \\ \text{Aethwn}, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thit, thai,} \\ \text{thit, thai,} \end{array} \right.$	Plur.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{them, thech, thent.} \\ \text{them, thech, thent.} \end{array} \right.$
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FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1 Af, ai or ei, 2.} \\ \text{Deuaf, deui, daw,} \\ \text{Dof, doi, commonly} \\ \text{Dawaf, dewi, in S. W.} \\ \text{Gwnaf, gwai, gwna.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{3.} \\ \text{Daw, dawch, awnt.} \\ \text{Dewwn, dewuch, deuant.} \\ \text{Dawn, dawch, dawnt, commonly} \\ \text{Gwnawn, gwnewoch, gwnant.} \end{array} \right.$
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- Hwyr y rhof o dof i dir.' D.G.

The Compound *Dydduw* is used by the antient Poets from *Daw*.

'Can dyddaw angeu augen drallawd.' M. B.

'Caru dyn nid diliys ogoned,
Can dyddaw ei fraw frwyn dynged.' Gwalch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. <i>Dos</i> , <i>Aed</i> , <i>eled</i> and <i>elid</i> . <i>Gwna</i> , <i>gwnaed</i> , <i>gwneled</i> and <i>lid</i> . <i>Dyred</i> and <i>Dyre</i> <i>Tyred</i> and <i>Tyre</i>	<i>Deued</i> , <i>deled</i> and <i>delid</i> . <i>Doed</i> , commonly <i>Dawed</i> , in S. W.	Plur. <i>Awn</i> , <i>ewch</i> , <i>ant</i> . <i>Gwnawn</i> , <i>gwnewch</i> , <i>gwnant</i> . <i>Deuwn</i> , <i>deuwch</i> , <i>deuant</i> . <i>Down</i> , <i>dowch</i> , <i>dont</i> , <i>vulgò</i> <i>Dawn</i> , <i>dewch</i> , <i>dawtant</i> , in S. W.
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OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

PREFERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing, *Awn*, *ait*, *ai*. Plur. *Aem*, *aech*, *aent*; or *Eym*, *eych*, *eynt*.
Or *Elwn*, *elit*, *elai*. Pl. *Elym*, *elych*, *elynt*.

So *Gwenawn*, *grenait*, *gwnai*. Pl. *Gwnaem*, &c. or *Gæneym*, &c.
Or *Gwenelwn*, *lit*, *lai*. Pl. *Gwenelym*, *yeh*, *ynt*.

And *Deuwn*, *deuit*, *deuai*. Pl. *Deuem*, *denech*, *deuent*.

Or *Delwn*, *delit*, *delai*. Pl. *Delem*, *delech*, *delent*.

Or *Down*, *Doit*, *doi*. Pl. *Doem*, *doch*, *doent*.

Or *Dait*, *dai*. Pl. *Daem*, *daech*, *daent*.

PREFERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. <i>Aethwn</i> , <i>aethit</i> , <i>aethai</i> . <i>Daethwn</i> , <i>daethit</i> , <i>daethai</i> . <i>Gwnaethwn</i> , <i>gwnaethit</i> , <i>gwnaethai</i> .	Plur. <i>Aethem</i> , <i>aethch</i> , <i>aethent</i> . <i>Daethem</i> , <i>daethch</i> , <i>daethent</i> . <i>Gwnaethem</i> , <i>gwnaethch</i> , <i>gwnaethent</i> .
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In Powys and South-Wales they use likewise *Elswn*, *delswn*, *gwnelswn*, &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. <i>Elwyf</i> <i>Delwyf</i> <i>Gwneitwyf</i>	Plur. <i>lit</i> , <i>lo</i> , <i>lom</i> , <i>loch</i> , <i>lont</i> .
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Instead of the third Person sing. *Delo*, the Antients use sometimes *Dyfo*, from the Infinitive, *dysod*; as,

'Pan ddyso Dofydd yn nydd pennawd.'
Peryf par wrthfyn yn erbyn brawd.' M. B.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Myned, to go, and by Contraction *Mynd*.

Dyfod, to come, and sometimes *Dywod*.

Gwneuthur, to make, and sometimes *Gwneuthud*.

PARTICIPLE of the

Present Tense. *Yn myned*, *yn dyfod*, *yn gwneuthur*.

Future Tense. *Ar*, or *Arfear* *myned*, *dyfod*, *gwneuthur*.

PASSIVE VOICE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

PREFERPERFECT TENSE.

*Aed, aethwyd, and aethpwyd.**Dened, doed, and daed, daethwyd, and daethpwyd.**Gwnaed, gwnaethwyd, and gwnaethpwyd.*

PREFERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Aethid, and Elsid. Daethid, and detsid. Gwnaithid, and gwnelsid.

FUTURE TENSE.

*Air, or Eir.**Deuir, commonly Doir in N.W. Dewir in S.W.**Gwnair, and gwneir.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Aer, and Eler.**Deuer, and Deler, in N.W. commonly Doer, and Daer. In S.W.**Dawer.*

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

Preterimperfect Tense. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Ait, eid, and elid, \\ Deuid, doid, and detid, \\ Gwnaethid, or gwnelsid, \\ Aethid, or elsid. \end{array} \right.$

Preterpluperfect Tense. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Daethid, or detsid. \\ Gwnaethid, or gwnelsid. \end{array} \right.$

Future Tense. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Aer, or eler. \\ Deuer and Deler, commonly doer and daer; in \\ Gwnaer and gwneier, [S.W. dawer. \end{array} \right.$

PARTICIPLE.

*Gwneuthuredig, made or done.**The rest have none.***Of the Verb *Gwn*, I know, or *Gwybod* to know.**

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. *Gwn*, I know; *gwyddost*, thou knowest; *gwydr*, he knoweth.Pl. *Gwyddom*; we know; *gwyddoch*, ye know; *gwyddant*, they know.

PREFERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Gwybyddwn*, *ddit*, *ddai*. Pl. *Gwybyddem*, *ddech*, *ddent*.And contracted, *gwyddwn*, *gwyddit*, *gwyddai*, &c.And *Gwynen*, *gwypit*, *gwpai*, &c.

PREFERPERFECT TENSE.

Sing *Gwybum*, *gwybuost*, *gwybu*. Pl. *Gwybuom*, *gwybuoch*, *gwybuon*.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Gwybydd*, he will know; *gwybyddi*, thou wilt know; *gwybyddaf*, I will know.

Plur. *Gwybyddwn*, we will know; *wch*, ye will know; *ant*, they will know.

The third Person singular is the Radix.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

² Sing. *Gwybydd*, ³ *gwybydded*, and by Contraction *gwyped*.

Plur. *Gwybyddwn*, *gwybyddwch*, *gwybyddant*.

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

PRETERIMP. TENSE.

Sing. *Gwybyddwn*, *ddit*, *dlai*. Plur. *Gwybyddem*, *ddech*, *ddent*.
And by Contraction *Gwyddwn*, *ddit*, *ddai*. Plur. *Gwyddem*. *ddech*,
ddent.

And *Gwypen*, *gwypit*, *gwypai*, &c.

And the third Person singular is sometimes *gwyddiad*.

'Gwaith cymmen ar fedwen fad,
Gweddeiddiaw gwŷdd a wyddiad.' D. G.-

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Gwybuaswn*, *asit*, *asai*. Plur. *Gwybiusem*, *asech*, *asent*.

And contracted *Gwybaswn*, *asit*, *asai*, &c.

And *Gwyddaswn*, *asit*, *asai*, &c.

The entire Word is *Gwybyddaswn*; whence *dd* being cut off by
Syncope, it is *gwybuaswn*; and throwing away *u*, it is *gwybaswn*.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Gwybyddiwyf*, *ddlych*, *ddo*. Pl. *Gwyhydom*, *ddoch*, *ddont*.
And contrarily, *Gwypwyf*, *gwypych*, *gwypo*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Gwybod, to know.

PASSIVE VOICE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *Gwyddir*, *gwyddys*, and by Contraction *gwys*.

'Yno y gwys ddifwyno ei gwêdd.' D. G.

And poetically. *Gwyddis*, and *gwis*.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Gwyddid*.

Preterperfect Tense. *Gwybuwyd*, and by contraction *gwypwyd*,
Future Tense. *Gwybyddir*, and contrarily *gwypir*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Gwybydder, and contrarily *gwypir*.

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

Preterimp. Tense. *Gwybyddid*, and contrarily *gwypid*.

Preterplu. Tense. *Gwybyddasid*, and by Contraction *gwybasid*.

Future Tense. *Gwybydder*, and by Contraction *gwypir*.

Participles. *Gwybodedig*. *Gwybodadwy*,

Of the Verb *Adwaen*, I know. *Adnabod*, to know.

This Verb hath two Radixes; for some Tenses are formed of the Present Tense *Adwaen*, and some of the Infinitive *Adnabod*, in the same manner as *Gwybod*.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. *Adwaen*, *adwaenost*, *edwyn*, I know, &c.

Plur. *Adwaenom*, *och*, *ont*, or *ant*.

And in the Poets *Adwen* is used for *Adwaen*.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Adwaenon*, *adwaenit*, *adwaenai*.

Plur. *Adwaenem*, *nech*, *nent*: *Adwaenym*, *nych*, *nynt*.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Adnabum*, *adnabost*, *adnabu*. Pl. *Adnabuom*, *och*, *ont* or *ant*. *Adwaeniad* is also used for *Adnabu*.

'Yn o gynt ei enw a gâd,

Y mae dŷn am adwaeniad.' D. G.

And Lolo hath used *Adwaenodd*,

'Cynfigen bresen heb rôdd,

Godineb gwae ai 'dwaenodd.'

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Adnabyddaf*, *adnabyddi*, *adnebydd*. Pl. *Adnabyddwn*, *ddwch*, *ddant*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Adnebydd*, *adnabydded*. Plur. *Adnabyddwn*, *adnabyddwch*, *adnabyddant*.

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Adnabyddwn*, *adnabyddit*, *adnabyddai*. Plur. *Adnabyddem*, *ddech*, *ddent*.

And *Adwaenon*, *adwaenit*, &c. and contractedly, *Adnappw*, *pit*, *pai*, &c.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Adnabuaswn*, *sit*, *sai*. Plur. *Adnabuasem*, *sech*, *sent*.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Adnabyddwyf*, *ddych*, *ddo*. Pl. *Adnabyddom*, *och*, *ont*.

And *Adwaenwyf*, &c. and contractedly, *Adnappwyf*, *adneppychi*, *adnappo*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Adnabod, to know.

PASSIVE VOICE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *Adwaenir*.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Adwaenid*, and *adnabyddid*.

Preterperfect Tense. *Adnabuwyd.*

Future Tense. *Adnabyddir.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Adnabydder, and *adwaener*, and by Contraction *Adnapper*.

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS,

Preterimperfect Tense. *Adwaenid*, and *adnabyddid*.

Preterperfect Tense. *Adnabuasid.*

Future Tense. *Adnabydder*, and *adnapper*, and *adwaener*.

PARTICIPLE *Adnabodedig.*

Cydnabod, is formed as *Adnabod*, except in those Tenses, which are formed from *Adwaen*.



Of the Verb *Cael*, *Cahel*, and *Caffael*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

i m p	i m p	<i>Cefais, cefaist, cafodd or casaf.</i>	i m p	<i>Cawsom, cawsoch, cawsant.</i>
		<i>or contractedly,</i>		
		<i>Cés, cést, cúdd or cás.</i>		

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Cáf, cai, cei, and cefsi; caiff.* Pl. *Cawn, cewch, cánt and caffant.*
Caffaf is used also for *Cáf*; as, *Ebol goffol a gaffaf*. Iolo,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Singular wants the second Person.

The third Person, *Caed* and *cafed*.

Pl. *Cafom and caffom, cafoch and caffoch, cánt and caffant.*

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Caren, cait, cai.* Pl. *Caem, caech, caent; and Ceym, ceych, reynt.*
 And *Caffwn, ceffit, caffai.* Pl. *Caffem, caffech, caffent; and Ceffym, cefych, cefytut.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. *Cawswn, cawsit, cawsai.* Pl. *Cawsem, cawsech, cawsent.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. *Cafwyf, cefych and ceych, cafo.* Pl. *Cafom, cafoch, cafont.*
 And *Caffwyf, ceffyth, caffo.* Pl. *Caffom, caffoch, caffont; and caom, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Cael, cahel, caffael.

PASSIVE VOICE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preterperfect Tense. *Cafwyd, caffwyd: Caed, cäd: Cefad, caffad.*
Future Tense. *Cair, ceffir:*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Caer, and Caffer.

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Caid, ceffid.*

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Cawsid.*

Future Tense. *Caer or caffer.*

It hath no Participles:



Of the Verbs *Byw*, to live, and *Marw*, to die.

These Words are no where used as Verbs but in the Infinitive Mood; and become Adjectives; as, *Gŵr byw; gŵr marw.*



Of the Verb *Sefyll*, to stand.

This Verb, with its Compounds, forms all its Tenses of the second Person Singular of the Imperative *Sâf*, stand thou. The third Person of the Future is *Saif*, he will stand. The rest are regular.



Of the Verb *Dwyn*, to bear, to carry, with its Compounds.

It forms all its Tenses of the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, *Dwg*, he will carry; which is also the second Person sing. of the Imperative, *Dwg*, carry thou. The Preterperfect of the Indicative, *Dygais*, I have carried; *Dygaist*, thou hast carried; *Dygodd* and *Dug*, he hath carried. But the first Person sing. is sometimes *Dugum*. The other Tenses are regular.



Of the Verb *Adolwyn*, to beseech.

It forms all its Tenses from the Verb *Attolwg* or *Adolwg*, to beseech; *Attolygais, attolygaist, attolygodd, &c.*

'*Adolwyn yt, dal a naid,
A rhwyg gwrr yr huc euraid.*' R. G. Er.



Tybygu, to think, from *Tyb*, Opinion.

This Verb is regularly formed throughout; except in the Preterplusperfect Tense, which, from the regular *Tybygaswn, tybygasit, tybygasai, &c.* not much in Use, is, by Contraction, formed in Manner following;

Sing. *Tygastwn, tygasit, tygasai.* Pl. *Tygasem, tygasech, tygasent.*

And in Construction, *Dygastwn, dygasit, dygasai.* Pl. *Dygasem, dygasech, dygasent;* and *Dygesym, dygesych, dygesynt.*

It is sometimes used without any Contraction; as,

‘A'i gasul, dybygesynt
O esgylly gwyrd fentyll gwynt.’ D.G.

And in other Tenses,

‘Ni thybygir, gwir gofad,
Mewn peth tēg bod brēg a brād.’ Ibid.
‘Pawb a debig pan ddigiwyf,
Pe bai ddysg mai pibydd wyf.’

Clybu is used for *Clywodd*, in the third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood.

Also *Clybod*, for *Clywed*, to hear, in the Infinitive.

Cigle, and *Ciglef*, are also found for *Clywodd*, he hath heard.

Degle, hear thou, hark, is found only in the second Person sing. of the Imperative Mood, q.d. *Dyglyw*.

Sing. *Hwde*, and *Hwre*, take thou. Pl. *Hwdiawch*, and *hwriawch*, and *hwreawch*.

Moes, pl. *Moeswch*. It is used only in the second Person sing. and plur. of the Imperative Mood.

Eb, I say.

Eb, I say, is used of all the Persons of both Numbers.

PRESENT AND PRETERPERFECT TENSES.

Sing. *Eb fi*, *Eb di*, *Eb efe*, I say or said, &c.

Piur. *Eb ni*, *Eb chwi*, *Eb hwynt*, we say or said, &c.

And *Eb yfi*, *Eb y di*, *Eb y ni*, *Eb y chwi*,

And in N.W. *Eb yr fi*, *Eb yr di*, *Eb yr ef*, &c. Neither is it declined any further. Yet the Antients said,

‘Ti hebof ni hebū oedd dau,
Mi hebod ni hebaf finnau.’ Cynddelw.

‘Dy wyneb ni heb a ohebīych.’ Bl.F.

‘Pan futtych o'th fyd fardd gydfod,
Or byddwn ni hebwn hebod.’ P.M.

Its Compounds *Atteb* and *Gwrtheb*, two answer, are regular.
So *Gohebu*, ‘Nith glyw neb yn góhebu.’ D.G.

Medd, saith he.

The third Person sing. is the Radix of this Verb, and it is conjugated thus.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. *Medd*, saith he; *meddi*, sayest thou; *meddaf*, say I.
 Plur. *Meddwen*, say we; *meddwch*, say ye; *meddant*, say they.
 Preterimperfect Tense. *Meddwen*, *meddit*, *meddai*. Pl. *Meddem*,
meddech, *meddent*: Or *Meddym*, *meddych*, *meddynt*.
 It hath no more Tenses.

*Piau*, and in Construction *Biau*.

It is of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, and of all Persons.

Sing. <i>Mi</i> ; <i>ti</i> , <i>eſe</i> .	<i>Biau</i> , or
Plur. <i>Ni</i> , <i>chwi</i> , <i>hwyn̄t-hw̄y</i>	<i>Piau</i> .

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. <i>Mi</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>eſe</i> ,	<i>Bioedd</i> , or
Plur. <i>Ni</i> , <i>chwi</i> , <i>hwyn̄t-hw̄y</i>	<i>Pioedd</i> .

It is used likewise in the Future Tense, adding the Verb Substantive to it; as,

Sing. <i>Mi</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>eſe</i> ,	<i>Bieuſydd</i> , or
Plur. <i>Ni</i> , <i>chwi</i> , <i>hwyn̄t-hw̄y</i>	<i>Pieuſydd</i> .

'Dafydd bieuſydd y bēl.' L.G.

So in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative.

Sing. <i>Mi</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>eſe</i> .	<i>Pieuſyddai</i> , and
Plur. <i>Ni</i> , <i>chwi</i> , <i>hw̄y</i>	<i>Bieuſyddai</i> .

It may be used likewise through all the Tenses, after the same Manner as a Verb Substantive of the third Person, prefixing *pieu* or *bieu*. And through all Persons too; as, *Mi pioeddwen*, or *bioeddwn*; *ti bi-oeddit*, &c.

*Rhoddi*, to give.

This Verb sometimes by Contraction syncopates *dd*, and is *Rhoi*, for *Rhoddi*, to give; *Rhōf*, and *Rhoaf*; for *Rhoddaf*, I will give.

'Hwyr y rhōf o dōf i dir.' D.G.

Rhown, for *Rhoddwen*, I would give, let us give.

Rhy, and prefixing the Preposition *Dy*, *dyri*, instead of *Rhydd*, he will give.

Rho, for *Rhoddo*, the third Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative Mood.

'A ro gam i wraig o Iâl,
E ry DUW rai a'i dial.' L.Mon.

Which is also *Rbotho*, with *th*, instead of *dd*.

'Maer Rhuthyn ym a'i rhotho.' T.A.

'Gād yna, y gŵr da gwŷch,
O'r eithaf hyn a rothych.'

Imperative, *Dyro*, give thou, for *Rho* of South Wales.

Arhos, to stay, to tarry, &c.

Arhos is a regular Verb, but that, in forming, it may throw off as well as retain *s*; as, *Arhosais*, *Arhosaist*, and *Arhoais*, *Arhoaist*, &c. *Ikhave*, thou hast stayed, &c. *Arhosaf*, and *Arhoeaf*, I will stay. The third Person sing. of the Future Tense is *Erys*, as *Gesyd*; and by Apocope, *Ery*.

'A gwayw hir guae a'i hery,
O'i ffodd gwyn ei fŷd a ffy.' Hywel Swrdwal.

The Imperative, *Aros*, and *Aro*, stay thou.

'Na ffo, *cysaro forwyn.' D.G. *For *cysaros*.

So *Arhosten*, *Arhown*: *Arhosit*, *Arhoit*, &c. I would stay, &c.

Dywedyd, to say, to speak.

Instead of *Dywedodd*, the regular third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense, *Dyfod*, and *Dywad*, and *Dywawd* are sometimes used; as,

'Deuswy nâ'r neb a'i dysod.' Hywel Kilan.

'A ddyfod oll i Ddafydd.' D.G.

'Dŷn wyf a â dan ei wâd,
Er nad a'r un a'i dywad.' H.K.

'Christ ffyddlon, ffynnon y flawd,
I'w ddiwart bobl a ddywawd.' R.G. Er.

In the third Person sing. of the Future Tense, and the second Person of the Imperative, *Dywaid* is used sometimes instead of *Dywed*.

'Ac na ddywaid f'enaid fûn.' D.G.

'Pa ddeall pwya ddywaid,
Beth o'i naws, ner boeth ei naid.' William Llyn.

*Dawr*, or *Tawr*.

This Verb is used Impersonally and Personally.

Impersonally, in the Present and Future Tenses of the Indicative; as,

Present and } Sing. Ni'm *dawr i*, ni'th *dawr di*, ni *ddawr ef*.

Fut. Tense. } Pl. Ni'u *dawr ni*, ni'ch *dawr chwi*, ni *ddawr hwyn*.

Personally, in the Preterimperfect Tense, Indicative Mood; as,

Sing. Ni *ddorwn*, *ddorit*, *ddorai*. Pl. *Ddorem*, *ech*, *ent*.

And compounded with *Dy*,

'Myn y ddeddf mi ni ddiddawr
P'le bo'r cawell morlo mawr.' M.R.

'Na chûdd dy ddeurydd diddorych o'th wâs,
Gwae y neb atcas a gasseych.' Bl.F.

CHAP. XX.

ARTICLE.—*NOT BANNOG.*

THE Articles (the first of the undeclinable Parts of Speech) are two, *I* and *Yr*, the.

Y, *ö*, *n*, *tau*, is placed before Consonants and *w*; as, *Ygŵr*, the Man; *Ywraig*, the Woman. And in the Southern Dialect it is placed before *L*; as, *Y iaith*, for *Yr iaith*.

Yr, *ö*, *n*, *tau*, is used before Words beginning with Vowels, whether radical or in Construction; as, *Yr Aberth*, the Sacrifice, *Yr orddig wraig*, the angry Woman.

But when the Particles, *a*, *na*, *i*, *o*, precede in Construction, and the Word following begins with a Consonant, or *w*, or *i*, then *Yr* is used, but the *y* is cut off by Apostrophe, because of the preceding Vowel; as, *Mi a'r gŵr*; *Cwm na'r wraig*. *Cár i'r iarlly, i'r brenhin*. *Dýu o'r dréf*. After other Words ending with a Vowel, with Words beginning with a Consonant following, we use promiscuously, *y* or *'r* but more compactly *'r* than *y*, *Pwy yw'r gŵr*, *Pwy yw y gŵr*. The Antients instead of *y* and *yr* write *e* and *er*.

CHAP. XXI.

OF THE ADVERB.—*RHAGFERF.*

THE following Parts of Speech, which the Latin Grammarians call a Particle, are by us called *Gorair*.

Adverbs are of several Sorts.

Of Place, *Mannawl*, or *lleawl*; as, *Yma*, here; and *Yman*, q. d. *y man*, *ö rónθ*.

‘Yman ddŷn i'r man ydd wylf.’ D.G.

‘Ac weithian yman ymy.’ Ibid.

Yna, there; *Yno*, in that Place; *Aecw*, *enēt*, there, which the Poets write likewise *Raccw*.

‘Hwyl raccw 'm mrwydr hil Riccert.’ Iolo.

‘Llywelyn oedd hyn heddyw hon raccw,
Hil Riccart ap Einion.’ L.G.

Draw, yonder, lo there; *fry*, above; *obry*, below; *allan*, *ymaes*, without; *i mewn*, within; *uchod*, above; *isod*, beneath; *yngod*, nigh, hard by. And *d* being apocopated, *UCHO*, *ISO*, *YNGO*. And Adverbs compounded of the Prepositions *i*, and *o*; *i fynu*, *i wared*, *oddi yna*, *oddi yna*, *oddi accw*, *oddi fawn*, *oddi allan*, *oddi faes*, *oddisod*, *odd-uchod*, *oddidraw*, &c. *T'le*, where, for *pa le*, in what place.

•Piliwr adail p'le'r ydwyd?
Planed wylt pa le nid wyd?• M.R.

I b'le, for I ba le, o b'le, for o ba le.

Of Time, *Amser*; as, *Ynawr, yr acerhon, y boreu, yn foreu, on* rather *y bore, yn fore*, as written by the Antients, *yn ebrwydd, yn hwyr, heddyw, yforu, yforucher, trennydd, gwrthdrennydd, tranoeth, tradwy*: *Doe, echdoe, cyn echdoe: Beunydd, beunoeth, weithian, bellach, eusys, býth, etto*, and the Antients said *etwa*.

‘Cyn bod etwa, ewyllys da, dial eisiau.’ Br. F.

‘Ni weled o grêd a bedydd, etwa,
Ei gynna gystedlydd.’ Dan.

And *Etwæth*,

‘Och DDUW na ddaw ef etwaeth.
I estwng treiswyr treiswriaeth.’ El. S.

Erioed, er moed, yleni, erllynedd, gynt: Pan, when; yna, then; tra, whilst; eusus, already.

Adverbs of Number (*Rhagferfan nifer*) are made out of Nouns of Number, by adding *Gwaith*, a Turn or Course; as, *Unwaith*, once; *dwywaith*, twice; *teirgwaith*, thrice. *Canwaith, milwaith, &c.*

Of Order, *Trefn*; as, *Yn gyntaf, yu ail, yn drydydd, &c.* *Yn ddiwethaf, yn olaf, bellach, weithian o'r diwedd.*

Of Asking, *Gofyn*; as, *Pam, for paham, why; p'odd, for pa fodd; p'wedd, for pa wédd; pa ddelw, pa sut, how. A, ai, aie, for ai ie. Mae, for pa le y mae. Onid, for ai nid.*

Of Calling, *Galw*; as, *O, how, hai, ha, degle, q. d. Dyglyw, hear thou, hark. Debre, come hither.*

Of Denying, *Gwâd*; as, *Na, nad, na's, for na ys, nac, nag e, ni, ni's, for ni ys, nid, na ddo, na ddo ddim, nag e ddim.*

Of Affirming, *Atteb, neu T'aeru*; as, *Fe, do, diau, dioer, ie, felly, pam nad ef, yn hollawl, yn ddiammaw, yn ddilys, er and er do.* And before Verbs, *A, y, yr, ydd, yd* in the Ancients; *ys.* Also *dy* and *d'* in Composition do affirm, *daccw, dyna, dynam, dyfry, dobry*, which are Adverbs of Shewing.

Also *Neur*, and *neud*, in the Ancients, were Adverbs of Affirming; as,

‘E fu amser neur derw.’ D.G.

Of Swearing, *Tyngu*; as, *Myn, ym, i.*

Of Exhorting, *Annog*; as, *Iddo, atto, arno, arnynt, &c.* which are Prepositions with the affixed Pronouns. *Adolwyn,adolwg, prythee.*

Of Choosing, *Dewis*; as, *Ecchre, yn hytrach, yn gynt, gwell.*

Of Forbidding, *Gwahardd*; as, *Na.*

Of Gathering together, *Cynhwilt*; as, *i gyd, achláan, or ychlán, yngħyd, ar unwaith.*

Of Warning, *Rhybuddio*; as, *Dyd, dyd-dyt.* Lat. *Atat.*

Of Wishing, *Dymunaw*; as, *O na, o nad, o nadd, o na's.*

Of Parting, *Gwahanu*; as, *Ar wahan, o'r neilltu.*

Of a thing not finished, *Peth anorphen*; as, *Agos, ymron, braidd,*

þrin, hayach or *haeach, haechen*, for *haeachen, scrn, syrn, taran, Chwyu a chwyn*, or rather *chwyf na chwyf*, movet non movet. Dav.

Of Diversity, *Amrywaeth*; as, *Yn amgen, yn amgenach*.

Of Vehemency, *Rhy*; *Iawn* after an Adjective, *Da iawn*, very good; *Drwg iawn*, very bad.

Of Shewing, *Dangos*; as, *Syllt, wele, nycha*; *fel hyn*, and contractedly *fellyn, llyma, llyna*. Also such as are compounded with *dy*, *dynamia, dyna, dacew, dyfry, dobry*. And with *Wel* for *Wele, weldynia, weldaccw, wel dyna, welaiso*.

‘Wel dyna weled anawdd.’ D. G.

‘Dos i DDUW wel d'iso ddydd.’ Ibid.

Adverbs of quality, *Ansawedd, cynneddf*, are made of Adjectives and Participles, by putting the Preposition *Yn* before them; as, *Yn dda, well*; *yn ddeeth, wisely*; *yn fwyn, kindly*; *yn ddysgedig, learnedly, &c.*

In the same manner are many other Adverbs made; *yn facy, more*; *yn llai, less*; *yn hawyr, lately*; *yn foreu, early*; *yn unig, only*; *yn angen, otherwise*; *yn gynt, sooner*; &c.

Adjectives and Participles are also used adverbially, without the Preposition *Yn* prefixed, especially in the beginning of a Sentence; as, *Da y gweuth bob peth, Boreu y codasoch. Hwyr y dilynasoch. Hir y trygasoch. Ond da y gweuthum? Ai drwg y durlleais? Dysgedig yr atebodd, &c.*

Of Quality, *Dagnedd*; as, *Llawer, ychydig, bychydig, gormodd, peth, ychlân, i gyd, yn fawr, yn fychan, o'r eithaf*.

Of Comparison, *Cystadlu*; as, *Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn gymaint, yn frwy, yn llai. Cyn ddewred, &c.*

Of Likeness, *Cyffelybu*; as, *Felly, fal, megis, meis, mal, yn un-wedd, yn yr unmodd, yn unsut.*

Of Explaining; *Eglura*; as, *Sef, for ys ef, malpai, nid amgen.*

The Interjections, which we call *Tafodiaid*, are ranked among the Adverbs; *ha, hys, ho, he, hai, hwi, o, och, ochan, w, wb, wban, wbwb, raw, rew, ffw, ffei, fwrdd, whw, wi, haihow, haihw, haha, hoho, how, siow, heng, gwae, wffl, bw, ust, oio, oichwach, hn, ys hu, huw,*

‘Heno ni chysgaf unhun

Be canai Dduw huw ei hun.’ D.G.

CHAP. XXII.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.—CYSSYLLTIAD.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives; as, *A, ac, na, nac, hesyd, Disjunctives*; as, *ai, neu.*

Discretives; as, *Er, antiently written Yr; etto, etwa, eithr, ond, onid; fal, mal, megis, meis.*

Causals; *Can, gan, gan hyn, gan hynny, canys, can's, herwydd, q*

herwedd, am, am hyn, am hyyny, oblegid, obleid, o achos, o ethryb.

Conditionals; as, *O*, if; and the Adverb of Affirming *Ys*, being added, *o's*. And *d* being added, *od*; and in some places they add *r*, or, if. *Eithr, onid, ond*, if not, unless. *I'e*, if.

Adversatives; as, *Er*, or *yr*; *cyd bo*; *eisoes*.

Exceptives; as, *Oni*, i. e. *o's ni*, if not, *Onid*, i. e. *o nid*, or *o's nid*, *Namyn, oddieithr, hagen*.

Electives; as, *Na, nag, no, nog*.

Interrogatives; as, *A, ai, oni, onid*.

Redditives; as, *etlo, er hyyny, eisoes. Mai*, that; and in South-Wales, *Taw*, that.

Chwaith is likewise a Conjunction,

‘*Na minnau na chwithau chwaith*.’

So *Chwaethach*, or rather *chwaithach*, which sounds as a Comparative from *chwaith*, and signifies, much less, so much the less. *Nid edrych arnat chwaethach dy garu. Ni rydd geiniog chwaethach punt.*



CHAP. XXIII.



OF THE PREPOSITION.—ARDDODIAD.

A PREPOSITION is set before other Parts, either in Apposition, as, *Am arian*, for Money; or else in Composition, as, *Amgylchu*, to surround.

The Prepositions used in Apposition are these; *A, ag, can, gan*, with. *Am*, for. *Ar*, upon. *At*, to. *Yn, mecn*, in. *Er*, for, notwithstanding; as, *Er mwyn, er maint*. *I*, to. *Wrth*, by, nigh. *Heb*, without. *Heblaw*, beside. *Myn*, by, (in Swearing). *Tan*, under. *Tros*, and in Construction, *dros*, for, over. *Trwy*, through. *Er, erys, es*, signifying Time, from, since, ever since. *Er blwyddyn i ddoe. Er yn blentyu. Er ys blwyddyn.*

‘*Er mis nid o eisiau maeth.*’ B. Br.

‘*Lliw'r dŷn erys llawer dŷdd.*’ D. G.

‘*Er ys mis eres y myw.*’ Ibid.

‘*A roes i'm aur erys mis.*’ L. G.

Aros, for, before,

‘*Gormodd yw gwerth bûn gerth gain,*

‘*Aros agos i ugain.*’ D. G.

Cyn, before; *gwedi*, after, and *wedi*. *Cylch*, about; *amgylch*, round about. *Heibio*, by. *Herwydd*, by, because of, according to. *Hwnt i*, over, beyond. *Hyd*, as far as, until, unto; and its Compounds, *Hyd yn Rhufain*. *Hyd ar derfyn dwywlad*.

Drach, behind.

‘*Drach ynglesiau, drŷch anghyfuerth.*’ D. G.

Erbyn, and *yn erbyn*, against. *Gyferbyn*, *gysfartcyneb*, over-against. *Erbyn*, *erfydd*, and *gersfydd*, by. *Erbyn ei law*; *erfydd* or *gersfydd ei droed*. *Gydâ*, *gydag*, with.

Ger, and sometimes with its primary or radical Letter *cer*, near to, by: It is used for the most part with *bron*, or *llaw*; *ger bron*, before or in Presence; *ger llaw*, nigh, by.

Uch, above; to which is added *llaw*, and *pen*, *uuch law*, *uchben*. *Is*, under; to which is added *llaw*, *is law*. *Goruwch*, above, over. *Goris*, under, beneath.

O fewn, within. *Oddi fewn*, on the inside, within. *Oddi allan*, on the outside, without. *Oddiar*, over, above, from off. *Oddiwrth*, from, from off. *O blegid*, *o ethryb*, *o herwydd*, because of. *O flaen*, before. *O gylch*, about. *O'r tu ôl*, behind, beside. *O'r tu yma*, on this Side. *O'r tu draw*, on the other Side. *O'r tu mewn*, on the Inside. *O'r tu allan*, on the Outside. *O'r tu hent*, on, or from, the other Side. *O'r parth yma*, on this Side.

Parth a, *parth ag at*, towards.

Rhag, from, for, before. *Ymgadw rhag torri'r Sabbath*. *Rhag ofni*. To which *bron* is sometimes added. *Rhagbron*, before or in Presence.

‘Ac ŷ manac, seren †o'i rhac yn rhoi goleu.’ Br. F. †o'i blaen.

Rhwng, *ym-nhlith*, *ym-mysg*, between or betwixt, among, or amongst. *Tua*, and in Construction *Dua*, towards.

‘Dua'r neu a dfoi'n urion.’ R.C.

Tu ag at, towards. *Tn ag at am*, as to, as touching, as concerning.

Some of these are used also in Composition; as, *Tryc*, *try*, *trywanu*, to pierce through. *Tryfrith*, *trylew*, &c.

Some become Adverbs; as, *Cynt*, *gwedi*. *Tryc*, *y* being turned into *odd*, *trwodd*. So *Tan*, adding *odd*, *tanodd*; and *ar*, with *n* put in the Middle, *arnodd*. Hence *oddiarnodd*, *odditanodd*, *odditrwodd*.



CHAP. XXIV.



OF THE PREPOSITIONS USED IN COMPOSITION.

A Enhanceth the Sense, *Athrist*, *achrwm*, *achar*.

Ad, generally implies a repeated Action, as the Lat. *re*; as, *Adnewyddu*, to renew; *adseinio*, to resound: And it is in some Words *Add*, *Addnaid*, Refuge. *Addfwyn*, *addfain*, *addfed*.

Am, signifies, on every Side, as the Gr. *Ἄνθει*, *amgoch*, *amgylch*, *ammoeth*, *amddyfrwys*.

An, signifies Privation or not, *anwybod*, *anlywodraeth*, *anghysson*, *amherffaith*.

In some Words it does not imply Privation; as, *Anrhydedd*, from *Rhy*, too much. *Anrhyfeldd*, wonderful.

But these perhaps are from *Yn*, and enlarge the Signification.

Ar, arbennig, ardderchog, sef yr hwn a dderchafwyd ar eraill. *Ata*
dymheru, ardderchafuel.

Cyd, is of the same Force as the Lat. *Con*; as, *Cyd-sefyll*. It is sometimes made *Cyf, cyfladd, cyfrodedd, cyfraid*. And sometimes before Vowels, *Cyfwrch, cyfun*.

Cyn, from *Cynt*, before, or from *Cyntaf*, first; as, *Cynt-haid, cynt-aid, cyndyn*.

Dam, from *Dy* and *am*; *Damgylchynu, damlewychnu*.

Dar; as, *Darostwng, darfod, dargwsg, darlein, darmarth*.

Dad, from *Dy* and *ad*, undoes what has been already done, as the English *Un*; as *Datgloi*, to unlock; *dattod*, to undo; *dadwino, dattroi*.

Di, denotes Privation or not; as, *Dibechod, diniweid, diltwyr*.

Dy, enlarges the Signification, and makes the Word it is compounded with a Frequentative: as, *Dyggyfor, dyggymmod, dyfrys*.

‘I’th lys ar ddyfrys ydd af.’ Iolo.

And it is for the most part pronounced, *Di, dinoethi, dilyn*.

To which sometimes *s* is added, being inserted in the Middle, from the Adverb of affirming *Ys, dispoeri, distewi, dismoeli, distrewi, distaw, dispwyll*.

Whence sometimes *dos*, for *dys, dosparthu, dosbleidio*.

The *y* is thrown away before Vowels; as, *dethol*, from *dy* and *ethol*.

Duno, for *Dyuno*, whence the Compound, *Cyttuno*, for *Cytyuno*, as it used to be written formerly. *Dymchwelyd*. *Daeth*, from *dy* and *aeth*.

Thus it is added to Adverbs, *dymma, dyna, daccw, dobry, diso, ducho*.

Of which we have treated already.

In some Words *d* is changed into *t*; as, *Tywylly*, from *dy*, and *gwylly*. *Tyred*, for *dyred*. *Tywallt*, for *dywallaw*.

‘Dull oedd i’w dywall iddo.’ L. D.

Moreover, this Preposition turns Verbs that are Neuters into Actives, such as are no Transitives into Transitives; as, *Methu*, to fail, to perish; *disetha*, to destroy. *Glynu*, to stick; *dylyn*, to follow, to cleave to.

Dir, vehemently; *dirdynnu, dirwest, dirmyg*.

Go, somewhat; *Goddwg, golosgy, gofodi*.

When it comes before *a*, together with the *a*; it is made *gwa*. as, *Gwarchae*, for *goarchae*; *gwarchadw*, for *goarchadw*.

Gor, somewhat; *Gorsefyll, gorllechu, gorllyfnu, gorthywys*.

But *Gor*, most frequently, is over; as, *Gorfod*, to overcome. *Gor-threchu, gorffin, gormodd, gortwag, gorfoledd, goresgyn*.

Gwrth, against; *Gwrth-dwywedycd, gwrthcyneb*.

Hy, puts on the Nature of a Preposition, and is of the same Force as the Greek *iv*; as, *Hyffordd, hylaw, hynod, hyfryd, hygoel, hyglud, hyglyw, hylyn*.

Lled, half; *Lledfyw, lledfarw, led-feddw*.

Rhy, *rhybucho*, to wish frequently or greatly. When it is prefixed to Verbs, it gives them a frequentative Signification: Without Composition it is an Adverb signifying, too much, excessively.

Tra, very; *Traderchafu, Traglew, Trablin*,

Ym: When a verb is compounded with this Preposition, it generally denotes a reciprocal Action; as, *Ynguddio*, to hide himself; *ymgynnal*, to sustain himself. It sometimes signifies a mutual Action; as, *Ymgofleidio*, to embrace one another. *Yngaru*, *ymwneuthur*. And sometimes it gives the Verb a frequentative Signification; as, *Ymaros*, *ymofsyn*, *ymdynnu*.

Ys, *ysmala*, *ysbys*, *ystyr*.

It is in some Words *es*, *esmwyth*; and *sy*, *symudo*, for *ysmudo*.



CHAP. XXV.



THE SYNTAX.—CYSTRAWEN.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

SUBSTANTIVES come together in Construction in two Ways: First, as belonging to one Thing. Secondly, as belonging to divers.

First, as belonging to one Thing.

If two Substantives, the one a Proper, and the other a Common, come together, and the Common be placed first, then *Y* or *Yr* is put before it; and if they be Masculines, they make no Change of their Initials; as, *YBrenin Dafydd a ddywedodd*. But if they be Feminines, both Change their Initials into their Soft; as, *Y forwyn Fair*.

But if the Proper be placed first, and the Common last, it changes its Initial sometimes into its Soft, though it be Masculine; as, *Dafydd frenin*. *Llés fāb Coel*. *Hywel Bobydd*.

The Latter of two Substantives common hath sometimes the Preposition *o* prefixed to it; as, *Gŵr o saer a'i gwnaeth*. *Benyw o otch-yddes a garodd*.

And in the Northern Dialect *gan*; as, *Y sant gan Bedr*. *Y milwr gan Arthur*. *Y lleidr gan Barabas*.

Secondly, When two Substantives come together belonging to divers Things, the latter being as it were possessed by the former, then the latter Substantive will retain its primary or radical Initial; as, *Tý tâd Dafydd*. *Mam Gwennlliant*; and sometimes it changes it into its Soft; as, *Ldy Dduw o'i dy ydd âf*.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper Name of a Country, Town, or Place, and the former Substantive be of the Plural Number; then the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; as, *Gwŷr Lloegr*. *Gwragedd Llundain*. But if the former Substantive be of the Singular Number, then the latter changeth its radical initial into its Soft; and hath *o* put before it; as, *Gŵr o Loegr*. *Gwraig o Lundain*.

Both Substantives being Common, and not pertaining either to Manufacture or Material whereof a thing is done, or to be done; the latter is immediately subjoined to the former without any Change of its Initial; as, *Cariad mam*; *haelioni tâd*; *gweinidog Duw*; *pen bryn*.

But if the former Substantive be an artificial Piece, and the latter the material, then is the latter either immediately subjoined, without any Change of its radical Initial, if the former be Masculine; as, *Ty coed*, *Mór près*; or with a Change of its radical Initial into its Soft, if the former Substantive be Feminine; as, *Ysgubor goed*. *Canwyll gwyr*. *Eflam dán*. Or are otherwise made with *o* between; as *Tý o goed*. *Surph o brés*. *Canwyll o gwyr*. *Eflam o dán*. Or Adjectively, thus; *Tý coedawl*. *Ysguborfeinin*.

If the former Substantive be the Artist, and the latter the Material, or the Piece wrought or to be wrought, the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; without any Regard to the Gender of the former; as, *Saer coed*. *Gôf pedolau*. *Gwniedyddes crysau*.

In some Respects the latter Substantive hath *i* between it and the former; as, *Gâr i Dduw*. *Tâd i'r ymddifaid*. *Amser i alaru*. And sometimes *Rhag*; as, *Osn rhag yr haint a syrthiasai arno*.

Lastly, it is to be noted, That the Substantive possessed is ever placed after the Possessor, when put in Apposition with it. But if the Substantive possessed be compounded with the Possessor, it is then placed foremost in the Composition, and the radical Initial of the Possessor is ever turned to its Soft; as, *Cad-farch*, a War-horse, or Horse of War, *Adarðy*, a Bird-house.

CHAP. XXVI.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

THE Substantive and Adjective agree generally in Gender, and sometimes two in Number; but an Adjective Singular is very often joined to a Substantive Plural.

The Place of the Adjective in Construction is generally after its Substantive; as, *Gŵr da*; *dyn gwych*; *gwraig lân*; *merch wen*.

When an Adjective comes after a Substantive singular of the Masculine Gender, it retains its radical Initial; as, *Ty teg*; *gŵr da*; *dyn doeth*.

But when the Adjective hath obtained the use of a Surname, and is subjoined to a Proper-name, the Adjective assumes its Soft, though its Substantive be of the Masculine Gender; as, *Hywel Dda*; *Dafydd Gam*; *Idwal Foel*; *Iorwerth Drwyn-dwen*. And so also do other Adjectives; as, *Dafydd ddwciol*; *Haman ddichellgar*; *Lazarus dlawd*. So also *digon*, *gormodd*, *holl*, *llawer*, *peth*, *bagad*, *rhai*, when joined to Masculine Substantives common; as, *Bwyd ddigon*; *dwfr ormodd*; *y dyniwm oll*; *da lawer*; *enlyn beth*; *gwyr fagad*; *desaid rai*.

The Adjective, after a Substantive singular of the Feminine Gender, changeth its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *Gwraig dda*; *merch ddoeth*; *dýn lân*.

But when the Adjectives are placed before their Substantives (as they

are sometimes) with a Pronoun possessive between, the Adjective may be the Masculine, though the Substantive be Feminine; as, *Gwyn ei llaw. Glân yw dy ferch.*

Some Adjectives, being used Substantively, are also placed before their Substantives, with the Preposition *o* between; as, *Llawer o feirch; Hyn o orchwyl; mwy o gyfoeth; rhagor o enlyn; 'chwaneg o ddiod; digon o fwyd; llai o bysgod; bychan o faint*, &c.

When a singular or plural Adjective is set before its Substantive, it makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as, *Duxiol bendesig. Tlysion wragedd. Glân ferched.*

All Substantives plural, of what Gender soever they be, will have Adjectives after them beginning with their radical Initials, and most frequently of the singular Number; as, *Piccellau tanllyd. Arglyddi cale. Cwyr traws. Gwragedd duciol. Dynion da.*

But the Adjective is sometimes of the plural Number; as, *Dynion doethion. Merched gwynion. Cwyr haelion.*

'Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Tynion erchyllion a cherth.'

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are most commonly set before their Substantives; and make no Change of the radical Initial of the Substantive, whether it be Masculine or Feminine; as, *Mwynach gŵr; glanach gwraig. Goreu gŵr; tecca' gwraig.*

Pob also is ever placed before its Substantive, and makes no Change of the Initial; as, *Pob dŷn; pob gwraig.* And so is *Rhyw* ever placed before its Substantive, but always makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as *Rhyw ddŷn; rhyw fachgen*: Which *Naill* also doth,

Numerals are placed before their Substantives, and make no Change of their Initials; as, *Un gŵr, tri gŵr, ugain gŵr. Tair gwraig, pedair gwraig, ugain gwraig.*

Except *Dau*, *dwy*, which make the Substantive following change its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *Dau fâb; dwy ferch.* So *un* before a Feminine Substantive; as, *Un wrraig; un ferch.* *Tri* and *Chwe* change the Initials of the Substantives following them into the Aspirate; as, *Tri châr; chwe châr.* But in the Feminine Gender, *Tair cares.*

When Substantives beginning with *B, G, D*, are compounded with *Pump, saith, wyth, naw, dég, pymtheg, ugain, deugain*, &c. *Cant*; then the Substantives make the following Changes of their Initials, viz. *b* into *m*, *d* into *n*, and *g* thrown away; as, *Pumynn, seith-wr, wynthmucc!*

Ordinals of the Feminine Gender change the Initials of their Substantives into their Soft; as, *Y drydedd law; yr ail glust; y bedwaredd, bummned, seithfed*, &c. *wraig.*



CHAP. XXVII.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

MI, ti, ni, after the Preposition *i*, do sometimes throw away their own *i*, and are written *im'*, *it'*, *in'*, instead of *i mi, i ti, i ni*. And poetically *ym'*, *yt'*, *yu'*.

Chwi likewise, after the same Preposition *i*, throws away its own *i*; and *ch* and *w* being transposed, it is written *iwch* for *i chwi*;—instead of which we often find in the Poets, *uuch'*, and *ywch'*.

The Pronoun Relative is often understood in the British; as *Clywais iaith ni ddyallwn*, I heard a Language (that) I understood not. Ps. lxxxi. 5. *I'r farn a orchymmymaist*, to the Judgment (that) thou hast commanded. Ps. vii. 6. *Efe a'i dysg ef yn y ffordd addewiso*, him shall he teach in the way (that) he shall choose. Ps. xxv. 12. *Et sic millis*, saith Dr. Davies.

The Pronouns Possessives, *Mau*, mine, and *Tau*, thine, are ever placed after their Substantives; *Y*, or *Yr*, being also put before the Substantives; as, *Y tâl man*; *y fam fau*; *Y gâr tau*; *y wraig dau*: So changing the Initials of *mau* and *tau*, to their Softs, if their Substantives be Feminines. *Mau* and *tau*, when they have no Substantive expressed, have the Article *Y* before them; as, *Y mau*, *y tau*, Masculine. *Y fau*, *y dau*, Feminine.

All the other Possessive Pronouns (except *Eiddo*) are placed before their expressed Substantives; the radical initial Letter of their Substantives being changed, after *Fy*, into their Liquids; as, *Fy na*; *fy mara*, &c. after *Dy*, thine, and *Ei*, his, into their Softs; as, *Dy bland*, *dy dda*, *dy fara*; *Ei bland*, &c. after *Ei*, her, into their Aspirates; as, *Ei phen*; *ei thâd*; *ei châr*. *Ein*, our; *eich*, your; and *eu*, their, make no Change of the Initials of their Substantives; as, *Ein tâd*; *eich Duw*; *eu cár*.

These Pronouns are contracted thus; '*m*', from *mi* and *mau*; '*th*', from *t* and *tau*; '*i*' from *ei*; '*n*', from *ein*; '*ch*', for *eich*; '*u*', for *eu*; and are compounded with *A*, and; *â*, with; *na*, neither or nor; *i*, to; *o*, out of.

Ei, his or her, and *Eu*, their, after *i*, to, are changed into *w*; as, *i'w dâd*, *i'w tlâb*, to his Father, to her Father; *i'w tâd*, to their Father. Instead of which they say in South-Wales, *idd ei dâd*; Masc. Gender, *idd ei thâd*; Fem. Gender, *idd eu tâd*, plur.

There are thirteen affixed Pronouns used in Composition with Prepositions, viz. *Af*, *yf*, *of*, from *si*, I; *At*, *yt*, *ot*, from *ti*, thou; *Om*, *ym*, from *ni*, we; *Och*, *ych*, from *chwi*, you; *ynt*, from *hwyn*, they; *O* or *aw*, from *efo*, he, that; *i*, from *hi*, she, her.

They are compounded with Prepositions thus:

Ar, upon; *arnaf*, *arnat*, *arno* or *arnaw*, *arni*; *Arnom*, *arnoch*, *arnyt*, upon me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

At, to; *Attaf*, *attat*, *atto*, &c. to me, thee, him, &c.

Am, hath *dan* put between it and the affixed Preposition; as, *Amdanaf*, *amdanat*, *amдано* or *amdanaw*, *amdanî* and *amdeni*. Piur. *Amdanom*, *amdanoch*, *amdaynt*.

Can or *Gan*, with; as, *Cennyf*, *cennyt*; *cennym*, *cennych*; *Gennyf*, *gennyt*; *gennym*, *gennych*; changing *a* of *Can* and *Gan* into *e*; and *Cantho*, *canthi*, *canthynt*; or *Ganddo*, *ganddi*, *gand.lynt*, retaining *a*.

Er, for the Sake of; as, *Erof*, *erot*, *erddo*, *erddi*; *erom*, *eroch*, *erdd.ynt*.

Heb, without; *Hebos*, *hebot*, *hebom*, *heboch*, and *hebddo*, *hebddi*, *hebddynt*.

Hyd, (with *Ar*, in Apposition) all over; as, *ar hydof*, *ar hydot*, *ar hyd-ddo*, *ar hyd-ddi*: *Ar hydom*, *ar hydoch ar hyd-ddynt*, all over me, thee, &c.

I, to; as, *im'*, *it'*, *in'*, (or poetically, *Ym'*, *yt'*, *yn'*), to me, thee, us, *Iddo*, *iddi*, *iddynt*, to him, her, them.

Rhag, from, or forward; as *Rhagof*, *rhagot*, *rhagddo*, *rhagddi*; *Rhagom*, *rhagoch*, *rhagddynt*, from me, thee, &c., *Af rhagof*, *dós rhagot*, I will go forward, go thou forward.

Rhwng, between; as, *Rhyngof*, *rhyngot*, *rhyngddo*, *rhyngddi*, or *rhyngtho*, *rhyngthi*: *Rhyngom*, *rhyngoch*, *rhyngddynt* or *rhyngthynt*; between me, thee, him, &c.

Tan, under; as, *Tanaf*, *tanat*, *tano*, *tani*; *Tanom*, *tanoch*, *tanynt*, under me, thee, him, &c.

Tros, for, or over; as, *Trosof*, *trosof*, *trosto*, *trosti*; *Trosom*, *trosoch*, *trostynt*, for, or over me, thee, him, &c.

Trwy, through; as, *Trwof*, *trwot*, *trwyddo*, *trwyddi*; *Trwom*, *trwoch*, *trwyddynt*, through me, thee him, her, &c.

Wrth, by, or to; as, *Wrthyf*, *wrthyt*, *wrtho*, *wrthi*; *Wrthym*, *wrthyf*, *wrthynt*; by, or to me, thee, him, her, &c.

Yn, in, or within; as, *Ynof*, *ynot*, *yntho* or *ynthaw* or *ynndo*, *ynthi*, or *ynddi*; *Ynom*, *ynoch*, *ynthynt*, or *ynddynt*; in, or within me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

The Poets use also *Ynto* or *yndo*, *ynti* or *yndi*.

‘Cabla dy fro dda i'm gwydd i,

A'th randir, a thro yndi,’ L. G.,

‘Seintwar a thorres ynti,

‘Ni thyrr dŷn ddim o'th air di.’ O. Ll. M.

The Poets use likewise, *Rhôf*, *rhôm*, *rhôd*, *rhôch*, for *Rhyngof*, *rhyngom*, *rhyngot*, *rhyngoch*.

‘Dyro, mwy i'th bryderir,
Rhôd a'r cadarn hyarn bir.’ G. I. H.

‘Rhoweh groes rhôch a gwyr isod.’ L. Mon.

‘Cymmer reswm, trwm bod rhêchi,
A dod reswm da drosoch.’ T. A.

‘Ond nâ ddylit ddilen
Y rhwym fŷth y rhôn a fu.’ D. G.,

The Pronoun Possessive *Eiddo*, is likewise compounded with the affixed Pronouns; as, *Eiddof*, *eiddot*, *eiddo* or *eiddaw*, *eiddi*; *Eiddom*, *eiddoch*, *eiddynt*.

But beside the afore-mentioned Prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also subjunctively compounded with the Particle *An*; placing a double *nn* between *Mi* and *Ni*, and *An*; and *th* between *Ti*, *chwi*, *hi*, *hwyr*, and *au*; as, *Minnau*, *ninnau*; *tithau*, *chwithau*, *hithau*, *hwythau*: *Hwyt*, makes *hwyttau*; and *Yntau*, is an Anomal.

Personal Pronouns have also *Hûn*, or *hunain* (self or alone) subjoined in Apposition with their Singulars: And *Hûn*, or *Hunain*, (selves or alone) with their Plurals. See *Hûn*, or *Hunain* in the Dictionary.

CHAP. XXVIII.

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THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

THE Affirmative Adverb *a* is generally put after Nominative Cases, before the Persons of Verbs, if the Verbs intend Affirmation; as, *Mi a garaf, ti a geri, efe a gâr.* *Ni a garwn, chwi a gerwch, hwy a garant.*

But in South-Wales *y* is often used instead of *a*; as, *Mi y garaf, ti y geri, chwi y gerwch, &c.* And the radical Letter of the Verb is then turned to its Soft.

But if any Part of the Sentence be placed before the Nominative Case, the Verb then is set before its Nominative, reserving its radical Initial, and having the Adverb of Affirming *Y* prefixed to it, if it begin with a Consonant, *yr*, or *ydd* in South-Wales, if it begin with a Vowel; as, *I ni y gwnaeth Duw'r býd. I mi yr addawodd.* But when the Accusative Case is placed before the Verb, the *y* or *yr* is sometimes changed into *a*; as, *Cyflafan a wnaeth efe.*

*A* is never set before a Verb Substantive, but always *y*; as, *Y mae Duw yn y nef, Duw y sydd dda.*

Yet Lewis Glyn Cothi said, *Emrys yn y mae a wylf.*  
Instead of *y* the Antients used *yd*;

‘Hir yd goffeir a goffiaaf.’ D. B. *for y coffeir.*

‘Na'r trihael haelach yd gaffad.’ D. B. *for y caffad.*

But *y* is most commonly omitted before the Verb Substantive; as,

‘Mae'r goron ym mrîg eryr.'

‘Mae'm mrîd y corph mau 'mrawd cu.'

‘Duw sy dda, dwys ei ddial.'

‘Duw sydd a dewis iddaw.'

If the Verb begin the Sentence, and its Nominative Case come after it; then doth the Verb either immediately lead; as, *Gwnaeth y milwr gyflafan:* Or it hath the Particle *E* put before it; as, *E wnaeth y milwr gyflafan.*

The Nominative Cases of Verbs, whether placed before or after their Verbs, reserve their radical Initials; as, *Dafydd a ddywedodd wrth Ioab;* or, *Dyweddodd Dafydd wrth Ioab.* *Duw a wnaeth y býd;* or, *Gwnaeth Duw y býd.* However the Nominative Case of *Bu*, (was) doth sometimes assume the soft Form; as, *Bufraw yn y gwersyll.* 1 Sam. xiv. 15. And so do Nominative Cases, placed after the third Person Singular of the Verbs ending in *ai*; whatever Moods or Tenses the Verbs be of; as, *Y gallai ddýn, that a man could.* *Pe dywedasui ddýn wrthyf, if a Man had told me.* *Onid arbedai Dduw, if God would not spare.* *Pettai, or Pe bai ddýn yn gallu, if a Man could.*

If the Nominative Cases of Verbs Passives, which are ever placed after their Verbs, immediately follow their Verbs, they reserve their radical Initials; as, *Ofer Duw.* *Dysgir daioni i ddýnion.* But if

some other Word or Words come between the Passive Verb and its Nominative, then doth the radical Letter of the Nominative turn to its Soft; as, *Dysgir i ddynion ddaioni*.

A Noun Collective singular may have a Verb plural as well as a singular; as, *Y bobl a symmud* { odd. usant.

So when two Proper Names come before a Verb, the Verb may be indifferently singular or plural; as,

*Pedr ac Ioan* { *aeth*  
*aethant* } *i'r deml.*

Accusative Cases coming after Verbs (whether immediately or at a Distance) whatever Person the Verb is of, do change their Radicals into their Soft; as, *Dw a wnaeth ddyn*. *Parodd gyrcilydd i mi*. *Y milwyr a wnaethant ddifrod*. *Dengys Dw drugaredd*. *Portha bugail da braidd yr Arglwydd*.

But if the Accusative Case begin the Sentence, it retains its radical Letter; as, *Cyflafan a wnaeth y milwr*.

When two Accusative Cases, in Apposition, come after a Verb, the latter is connected to the former by the Particle *Yn*, as, *Cefais gosp yn wobr am fy mhoen*.

The Infinitive Mood makes no Change in the radical Letter of the Word governed of it; so the Word governed immediately follow the Infinitive Mood; as, *Na chynnyg wneuthur cam â neb*. But if some other Word or Words come between the Infinitive Mood and the Word governed, then the radical Initial of the Word governed is turned to its Soft; as, *Na chynnyg wneuthur â neb gam*.

Nouns come after Verbs of Filling, with the Preposition *o*; as, *Llenwi ysgubor o ýd*. As also with *ag* and *â*; as, *Llenwi liestr â gwin*. *Llenwi pwers ag arian*.

Verbs of Abounding have *o*; as, *Amlhau o dda*. *Lliosogodd o gyfoeth*. *Cyfoethogodd o râs*.

Of Accusing have *o*; as, *Pwy a'm argyhoedda i o bechod?* *Cyhuddo dýn o ladrud*.

Of Agreeing, have *â*; as, *Cyttuna â' th elyn*. And Verbs that are of a contrary Signification; *Ymladd â dau*.

Of Arraying, have *a* or *am*; as, *Gwisg dy hún â phais*. *Gwisg bais am danat*.

Of Asking and Intreating, have *i* or *gan*; as, *Arch iddo*; *gofyn iddo*; *erchais ganddo*; *gofynnais ganddo*.

Of Buying, have *gan*; as, *Prynais farch gan Ioan*.

Of Calling upon, have *ar*; as, *Gât ar Ioan*. *Llefain ar Hywel*. *Gweiddi ar Ithel*. *Cyfarth ar y llenad*.

Of Communicating, have *â*; as, *Cyfrannu â'r tlaced*.

Of Defending or Delivering, have *rhag*, or *oddiwrth*; as, *Cadw ni rhag niweid*. *Gwaredu ni oddiwrth blâ*.

Of Hearkening to, have *ar*; as, *Gwrandawodd yr Arglwydd ar ei Weddi*.

Of Loading, have *â* or *ag*; *Llwytho ag aur*, *ag arian*, *â thrysor*.

Of Meriting, have *ar*; *Haeddu ar ddýn*.

Of Receiving, have *gan*; as, *Cefais hyn gan Lywarch. Cymmer gan Ioan.*

Of withdrawing, have *o* or *oddi*; as, *Aeth o'i wlad. Dôs oddi-yma. Cilia oddiwrthyf.*

Verbs signifying Practice or use, have *o*; as, *Ymarfer o fwynder i lawb. Arjer o synwyr.*

Verbs signifying a Passion of the Mind, have *wrth*; as, *Digiodd wrth y llango. Tosturia wrth y tlawd. Trugarhau, creuloni, ffrommi, chwyddo, afrywiogi, sorri, wrth ei gydymmaith.*

The Instrument wherewith a Thing is done, is induced with *â*, between it and the Verb; as, *Taro â chleddyf, â ffon. Brathu â cholyn. Lladd â chyllell.*

Nouns of Price follow the Verb with *Er*; as, *Gwerthu er punt; Prynau er arian.* And sometimes with *An*; as, *Prynais am chweugein.*

Verbs Passives have *gan*, with the casual Word of the Person acting, after them; as, *Prynnir march ganddo. Cyhuddir y gŵr o frâd gan ei wâs ei hûn.*

The third Person Singular of all Tenses is used indefinitely of any Person, especially if the Nominative Case be emphatical. And the Use of this Construction is most frequent in the Verb-Substantive; as,

*Ai ti yw brenhin yr Iuddewon? Mi yw'r winwydden, a chwithau yw'r canghennau.*

‘Gwŷr a wna gwâr yn wrwl.

Gŵr a wna gwŷr yn ei ôl.

Aed y traed hŷd atto'r wyl.’ G.GI.

‘Mi a eirch yt y march hwn.’ I. T.

‘Dynion a wna dâu wyneb.

Di a gynnnull yn dêg uniawn.’ G.GI.

‘Minneu â'm gwawd tafawd da

Am ei esgair a'i mysga.’

When a Question is asked in the Present Tense, the Answer is made by the same Tense of the same Verb; as, *A weli di hyn? Gwelaf. Wyt ti yn cylwed? wŷf. A geri di fi? caraf.*

If the question be in the Preterperfect tense, and the Emphasis be in the Verb, the Answer is made, if Affirmative, by *do*; if Negative, by *Na ddo*. Or otherwise, by repeating the Verb, and putting it in the proper Person, if an affirmative Answer: But, if Negative, by repeating the Verb, and putting *Na* before it; as, *A geraist di hyn? Ceraius, or do; or Negatively, Na ddo, or na cheraius.*

But if the Emphasis be in some other Words, the Question is made by *Ai*, and the Answer is made affirmatively by *Ie*, yes; or negatively by *Nage*, no; as, *Ai hwn a geraist? Ie, or Nage.*

When a Question is asked in the Future Tense, the Answer is made by the same Tense, or by the Future *Gwnâf*, I will do; as, *A geri di? Caraf, or gwnâf.*

Absolute Sentences are made by a Conjunction and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb; as, *A'r Brenin yn dyfod*, the King coming, or whilst the King came. Or the Infinitive Being understood; as, *A ni yno.*

## CHAP. XXIX.

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OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES.

Y Is ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before *w*, when *G* is thrown away from the Word, as being Feminine, as *Y wraig*: And sometimes before words beginning with *I*; as *y iaith*. *Yr* is never put entire but before such Words as begin with Vowels.

These Articles restrain or determine the Sense of the Word they are put before, to some Particular; in the same Manner as the definite Article *the* in English.

When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are not changed; as, *Y gŵr, y brenin*: But if they be feminines, their Initials are changed into their Soft; as, *Y Frenhines, y wraig*.

When a Welsh Verb, Preposition, or other Particle, ending with a Vowel, come before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a Consonant as well as Vowel; and if the be sound in the English between them: Then is *'r* or *yr*, added to those Words ending with Vowels; and the Substantives or Adjectives make no Change of their radical Initials, if Masculines; but change them into their Soft, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with *Ll* or *Rh*); as, *Cospi'r bradwr, Cospi'r an-fadwr, Y tâd a'r fam, Nâ'r tâd na'r fam, Trwy'r tâd a thrwy'r fam, O'r tâd ac o'r fam, I'r tâd ac i'r fam, Cospi'r tâd a chospi'r fam, Y grasol dâd a'r drugarog fam, X drugarog fam a'r grasol dâd, Myfi yw (or ydyw'r) dyn*.

Proper Names have not the Articles set before them, because they do of themselves *individually* or *particularly* distinguish the Things or Persons, of which one speaks; and they being thus particularly distinguished need not any more particular Distinction. And for this Reason the Word *Duw*, signifying the *Supreme Being*, has no Article before it; except where *HE* is distinguished from the false Gods of the Heathen; as in *Acts xvii. 24. Y Duw a wnaeth y byd a phob peth sydd yn ddo, &c.* So likewise the Names of Countries, Cities, Rivers, &c. have no Articles before them.

Yet the Ancients commonly set an Article before Proper Names; as, *Y Cynon, Y Gien*.

An Article is not put before the former of two Substantives, when they betoken divers Things.

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CHAP. XXX.

## OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

**A**, An Adverb of Asking and of Affirming, makes the Word following it change its radical into its Soft; as, *A fu ddýn drynnach ei frýd?* *Duw a ddywedodd.*

*Na*, *ni*, *o na*, before Words beginning with *B, D, G, Ll, Rh*, make the Initials of those Words soft; as, *Nā fflisia*; *na ddlywaid*; *na âd*; *na wna*; *na l̄dd*; *na rodia*.

Except Verbs Substantives, which are used, sometimes with a radical, sometimes with a soft Initial; as, *Dywedodd na byddem gwaeth*. *Nā fydd ymrysongar*.

‘Ni beiddiaf dy rybuddiaw.’ D.G.

‘Ni beiddiaf, ni bu addas,

*Ganu dy gerdd gan dy gâs*.’ Ior. F.

‘Ni feiddiaf rhag ansoddau.’

And so before any other Verbs, in the Poets;

‘Ni metha larwm Mathae.’ G. Gl.

‘Ni mynnen am ei cinioes.’ D. Ed.

‘Pam ar sonedd a gwêdd gwiw

*Brawd iarl na bwrid eurlliw*.'

They change the radical Initials of the Verbs beginning with *C, P, T*, into Aspirates; as, *Nachâr*; *ni phâr*; *o na thawit*.

Words preserve their radical Initials, when they come after any of these Adverbs following; viz. *Agatfydd*, *ai*, *fe allai*, *allan*, *nid amgen*, *angylch*, *ond antur*, *yr akerhon*, *cyn*, *o ddamwain*, *diammanu*, *dianu*, *digon*, *dioer*, *o'r diwedd*, *yn ddiweddgar*, *yn ddiwethaf*, *ebrwydd*, *eisioes*, *erllynedd*, *etto*, *eusys*, *fal* and *fel*, *felly*, *yn fore*, *y fory*, *frŷ*, *i fynu*, *gwedi*, *gwell*, *heddyw*, *yn hollwæl*, *nid hwyryach*, *llawer*, *mal*, *mulpai*, *megis*, *mewn*; *mwy*, *myn*, *mynych*, *na'l*, *na's*, *nid*, *nis*, *o ethryb*, *o herwydd*, *oddi-acce*, *oddi-draw*, *oddi-feun*, *oddi-yma*, *oddi-yna*, *odduchod*, *oldisod*, *yn ôl*, *ond odid*, *onid*, *p'le*, *sef*, *tra*, *tradwy*, *yn dragwydd*, *tranoeth*, *trennydd*, *i wared*, *weithian*, *y leni*, *ym*, *ymaith*, *ymron*, *yn ynyll*, *yna'r*, *ys*, *ysgatfydd*.

The Adverbs following make the Words, which come after them, change their initial Consonants into their Soft; viz. *Accw*, *achlân*, *adolwg*, *adolwyn*, *aie*, *daccw*, *dobry*, *doe*, *draw*, *dyfry*, *dymma*, *dyna*, *e*, *fe*, *fo*, *gormodd*, *i*, *iddo*, *llyma*, *llyna*, *nâg e*, *ngcha*, *odâiur*, *rhy*, *syrn*, *stern*, *taran*, *wele*, *ychydig*.

These Adverbs, *Agos*, *bellach*, *beunydd*, *echdoe yma*, *yno*, when Verbs follow them, suffer them to retain their radical Initials; but if Substantives follow them, they change their Initials to the soft Form.

*Braidd* and *Prin*, before a Verb, have *y* between them and the Verbs, in Affirmations, the Verb retaining its radical Initial; as, *Prin y dûg o'r pren degiem*.

When *na*, negative comes after them, Soft; as, *Braidd na lithrais*.

When compounded with Nouns, they make them change their Initials likewise into the soft Form; as, *Braidd gyfrwedd*, *braidd góf*.

It is usual in Welsh to Multiply Negatives; *Ai am nad oedd dim beddau yn yr Aipht?* as in Greek, ‘*Ov μὴ, δύο δένεν*.

All the Interjections make the Nouns following them change their Initials into the Soft; as, *Ha clyn*; *tyred wr*. But when Verbs come after them, they retain their radical Initials.

When we say, *o Dw*, and the like, *o* is set by itself, and *Dw*, absolutely, q.d. *o*, *Dw*.

## CHAP. XXXI.

## OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions, *A*, *na* or *no*, and *oni*, change the Initial of the word following them into Aspirate; as, *Mam a thâd*. *A chig dy Sainct i freystfilod y ddaiar*. *Na phen na chynffon*. *Oni châf*; *oni pheri*. But *Oni* has sometimes the Radical; as,

‘*Oni myn un am enaid,  
Ymroi i Syr Rŷs, marw sy raid.*’ T. A.

As also the Soft; as, *Cospir di oni weithi*.

*Mor* and *Cyn* make no Change of *Ll* and *Rh*; as, *Cyn llyfned, cyn rhatted*. *Mor llawen, mor rhýdd*.

They change all the other mutable Consonants into the Soft; as, *Mor dég, cyn deced, mor grýf, cyn gryfed*.

Words keep their radical Initials, when they come immediately after any of the Conjunctions following, viz. *Ai, can's, canys, cyd bo, chwaith, chwaithach, eithr, er, o ethryb, etto, hagen, o herwydd, er hynny, mai, nes, namyn, oblegid, obleid, onid, onis, on'd, os, or, pe, pes, taw, yr*.

*Ped*, if, is used before Vowels: except before the Tenses of the Verb-Substantive *Bod*, which hath a soft Initial; as, *Ped fyddan, ped fyddit, ped fyddai, &c.*

*Pedfuaswn, pedfuasit, pedfuasai, &c.*

Or it is incorporated with the Verb, thus;

Sing. *Pettwn, pettit, pettai*. Pl. *Pettym, pettych, pettynt*.

Sing. *Pettaswn, asit, asui*. Pl. *Pettasem, asech, aseent*.

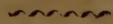
The Conjunctions, *Am, can, gan, neu, pan*, change the radical Initial of the Word following into its Soft.

When a Substantive comes after the Conjunction *Hefyd*, it has a soft Initial; as, *Gwnaeth ddrwg, hefyd gyflawn*. But if a Verb follow, it retains its radical Initial; as, *Dyweddodd, hefyd tyngodd*.

*O*, require the radical Initial after it; as, *O ceri fi*. Sometimes the Aspirate; as, *O chyfyd rhai i'm herblyn*. Psal. càn, xviii. 48,



## CHAP. XXXII.



## THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE Prepositions following have a radical Initial after them, viz. *Am, gylch, ar draws, cylch, er, er ys, erbyn, o fewn, ger bron, gerllaw, goris, gorwch, gwedi, gyferbyn, heblaw, heibio, o herwydd, laent i, is*,

*islaw, o ethryb, o gylch, oddifewn, rhag, rhwng, uch, uwch, uwchlue,*  
And *In* before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, and words whose radical  
Initials are *L*/ and *R*.

*Am, ar, at, can, gan, i heb, o, oddiar, tan, tros, trwy, wrth, have soft*  
Initials after them.

Words following *A, tua, gyda*, change their Radicals into Aspirates.

*Hyd* may have either a radical or soft Initial.

When the Preposition *Yn* is joined to Nouns in the Signification of  
the Ablative Case, it hath the Liquid Form, and changeth its *n* into the  
Liquid of the Word following; as, *Canol, yng-nghanol*, and for Brevity's  
Sake, *yngghanol*. *Pen, ym-nhen*. *Ty, yn-nhy*. *Bara, ym-mara*.  
*Duw, yn-Nuw*. *Gŵr, yng-nŵr*, and *yngŵr*.

When it denotes Quality, State, or Change of a Thing or Distribution,  
it changes the Initials of the Word following to the Soft Form;  
as *Efe a fydd yn ben, a thi a fyddi yn gynffon*. Deut. xxviii. 44. *Mi*  
*a'th wneuihym yn Duw i Pharao*. Exod. vii. 1. *Hi a aeth yn wiaelen*.  
Ib. iv. 4. *A'r holl ddysfroedd y rhai oeddynt yn yr afon a drowyl yn*  
*waed*. Ib. vii. 20. *Mi a'th wnaef yn ddoeth, yn ddysgedig, yn gisgoeth-*  
*og, &c.* *Hwy a lâs, yn wr, yn wraig, yn fychan, yn fuwr, yn ddrâg,*  
*yn dda, &c.*

Moreover, Prepositions are compounded one with another; as, *o*,  
adding the Syllable *ddi*, is compounded with the following Prepositions,  
*Ar, oddiar; amgylch, oddiamgylch; ger bron, oddiger bron; rhwng,*  
*oddi rhwng; am, oddiam; wrth, oddiwrth; gyda, oddi gyda; tan, oddi*  
*tan; tros, oddi tros; trwy, oddi trwy; gan, oddi gan*. So *i synu, i*  
*wared*.

They are also compounded in the same Manner with Adverbs of  
Place; *oddi-yma, oddi-yna, odducho, oddiso, oddifry, oddiobry oddi-*  
*draw, oddi-arnodd, oddi-tanodd, &c.*



## CHAP. XXXIII.



### THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS USED IN COMPOSITION.

*A*, Is compounded with Words beginning with Aspirates; as, *Athryst,*  
*achlust, achwlwm, achwyn*.

These following change their radical Initial of the Words they are  
compounded with into soft; *Add, as, addfawcyn, adfed*. *Am, as, am-*  
*gylch, amo*. And compounded with *Dy*, as, *Damgylchynu*.

*Ar, as, Arbennig, ardderchawg, arwerthu, ardymmeru*.

*Ad, as, adfywio. Dad, as, dadwino. Lled, as, lledfyw. Go, as,*  
*goddrwg, gobrudd. Gwrth, as, gwirthddywedyd. Hy, as, hybarch,*  
*hyfryd. Bar, as, darfod, darostweng. Rhy, as, rhybucko, rhybuched.*

*Di, as, dibechedod, diler.* *Dy, as, dygymmod, dygyrch.* And *di* for *dy, as, dilyn* *Dir, as, dirdynnu, dirwestu.*

So *Dys*, and *dis, dos*, which come from it, save only that the soft Consonants after *s* seem to sound stronger; *Dosbarthu, dosparthu, dosbleidio, dospleidio.*

*Ym* is also with a Soft; *as, Ymceroli, ymbleidio.*

*Gor*, before the Initials *b, d*, doth change them into the Soft Form; *as, Gorfod, gorflwng, gorddwfr, gorddyf.*

Before *m* it sometimes retains the radical Initial; *as, Gormodd, gormail:* And sometimes changes it into the Soft; *as, Gorfoledd.*

It changeth the Initials *P, C, T*, into Aspirates; *as, Gorthrechu, gorthrymmu, gorphwys, gorphen, gorchymmyn, gorcheiffn, gorchaled, gorthir, gorthor, gorthew, gorthaw;*

Nid gorthaw a wnaf wrth a garwyf. C.

Before other Initials it retains the Radical; *as, Gorllyfn.*

*An*, before *Ll* and *R*, is sometimes used with the Radical; *as, An-llywodraeth, anrhyydedd.*

Sometimes with the Soft Initial, and *n* being turned into *f*; *as, Afsluniaidd, afafar, afrywiog, afreolus.*

*An*, and *Cyn*, before the radical Letters *C, P, T, B, D*, are used in the liquid Form, the *n* being changed into the Liquid of the Word following, as in the Preposition *Yn*; *as, Cywir, ang-nghywir; Cân, cyng-nghanedd.* And more concisely, *Anghywir, cynghanedd. Perfaith, amherfaith; porth, cym-nhorth. Teitwg, an-nheilwg; twr, cyn-nhygrfu. Brwd, am-mrwd. Duviol, an-nuviol.*

Before *G* and *M* it is used with the Soft; *Gŵr, anwr. Marwol, unfarwol.*

*Cyd*, is used with a Soft Initial; *as, Cyd-ladd, cyd-ddwyn, cydfasnach.*

Sometimes before *Ll, Rh*, and Vowels, *d* is changed into *f*; *as, Cyfladd, cyfled, cyfrodedd, cyfelin.*

*Cyd* in others, has the same Construction as *An* and *Cyn.*

*Cynt*, before Vowels and *H* remains unchanged; *as, Cynt-haid.*

In others it is unconstant, and learned by use; *as, Cym-mru, cym-mhlith; cynrabad, cyndlyn; cyssefin; cyntefin.*

*Tra*, before *C, P, T*, has an Aspirate Initial; *as, Tra-chadarn, tra-pharod, tra-thenau.* Before others the Radicals; *as, Tra-blin, tra-dyfyl, tra-glew, tra-mawr,*



# RHEOLAU BARDDONIAETH GYMRAEG.

**B**ARDDODIAETH, yw'r gelfyddyd o gamu Cerdd dasod yn rheolaidd; sef yw hynny, plethu ac eiliaw caniadau Cymreig yn gerddgar a synwyrol.

Tri pheth a berthynant i Gerdd dafod, nid amgen, Odl, Cynganedd,  
a Mesur.

Odl, yw cydateb sain mewn sillafau perthynawl; a hynny a wneir ddyw ffordd, sef, unodli, a phroestio. Unodli, yw bod sillafau o'r un rhw yn cydateb i'w gilydd, naill ai mewn perfedd braich (yr hyn a ddangosir yn mysg y cynganeddion) ai yn y brifodl; a hynny a wnaer, drwy gyfochiri diwedd breichiau i ddyfod yn unsain a'u gilydd trw'r mesur; at yr hyn y perthyn anian a rhéol y sillafau oll. Odl, hefyd a ddidchon fod o gûdd lythyren o'r gair dylynol, fel hyn,

'Dysgais i godi gyda'r —ehedydd,  
A rhodio'r un dalar,' &c. *Ieuau Carno.*

Proestio, yw cyfnewid llafariaid, a chydateb cydseiniaid, yn mhrifodlau'r mesur; yr hyn a ddaugosir yn eglur yn mysg y mesurau.

## AM Y CYNGANEDDION.

Cynganedd, yw plethu ac eiliaw braich o benill, drwy gydateb cyd-seiniaid a chyfnewis llafariaid, yr hyn sydd rwynt pob mesur cerdd.

Dwy brif gynganedd sydd; sef, Cynganedd groes, a Chynganedd unodl, neu sain; ac o honynnynt y týf cynganeddion eraill, megis y mae amryfal ràau ymadroddion yn tyfu o Euw a Pherwyddiad (*Verb*).

Pedair rhyw gynganedd groes y sydd; sef, croes rywiog, croes a gyswllt, croes ewlinog, a chroes ddisgynedig.

1. Croes rywiog, yr hon yw'r orau o'r cynganeddion, a blethir o'r holl gydseiniadaid a fydd o flaen, ac ar ol, sillaf yr orphwysfa; ac a genir wyneb a gwrrhwyneb, fel hyn,

*Ffordd wyneb*, 'Pûr yw ei glôd Pôr y glîn.'      prgl - prgl  
—*gwrthwyneb*, 'Pôr y glîn, pur yw ei glôd.'      prgl - prgl

*Arall.*—{ 'Diwres dwyrain dros deirawr.'      drs dr - drs dr  
           { 'Dros deirawr, diwres dwyrain.'      drs dr - drs dr

2. Croes o gyswilt, yw bód y gydsain ddiweddfaf yn yr orphwysfa yn ateb i'r gyntaf yn y fraich, fel y canlyn.

Croes gyfan gyswllt, fel hyn.

‘Llunier i gall haner gair,  
Lle daw angall a dengair.’

|                                           |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Croes haner cyswllt, fel hyn,             |                                       |
| ‘Gwiallanau Iffraint yu llawn ffrwyth.’   | gullnffr-cullnffr <i>g-c</i>          |
| <i>Arall</i> ,—‘Dûg foliant i Gyfetliog.’ | d g fl - t g fl <i>d-t</i>            |
| Croes o gyswllt ewinog, fel hyn,          |                                       |
| ‘Tynu un-otd dyni anwiw.’                 | t nu - d d n n <i>t-dd</i>            |
| Croes o gyswllt ddisgynedig, fel hyn,     |                                       |
| ‘Gŵr a'i wisg ar ei ysgwydd.’             | g r s g - g r s g                     |
| 3. Croes ewinog,* sydd fel y canlyn,      |                                       |
| ‘Mwy parchus y mab hirchwyn.’             | m p r ch - m b h r ch <i>p-bh</i>     |
| ‘Llauwer côd llawen-wraig hael.’          | ll n r c - ll n r g h <i>c-gh</i>     |
| ‘Ie nid hardd iawn yw tŵyll.’             | n d h - n t <i>dh-t</i>               |
| ‘Rhi Prydaiu arab rhadawl.’               | r p r d - r b r b d <i>pr-brh</i>     |
| ‘Paladr hanarn pŵl trywar.’               | p l d r h - p l t r <i>drh-tr</i>     |
| ‘Rhiau crefant rhag rhyfel.’              | r h c r f - r h g r h f <i>cr-grh</i> |
| ‘Pura plêth yw parabl hòn.’               | p r p l - p r b l h <i>pl-blh</i>     |
| ‘Meddu tlûs am y ddadl hir.’              | m d d t l - m d d d l h <i>tl-dlh</i> |
| ‘Lle mae clais llaw a magl hòn.’          | ll m c l - ll m g l h <i>cl-glh</i>   |
| ‘Nid difai yw un tafod.’                  | n d d f - n t f <i>dd-t</i>           |
| ‘Hil Cynan haelawg geinwalch.’            | h l c n - h l g g n <i>c-gg</i>       |
| ‘Llunig panawg llorc benwen.’             | ll r g p n - ll r c b n <i>gp-cb</i>  |
| ‘Y mae hepcor y'mhob-cais.’               | m h p c - m h b c <i>pc-bc</i>        |
| ‘O trig ffydd trwy y cŷff hwn.’           | t r g f f - t r e f f <i>gff-cff</i>  |
| ‘Aed llawer at y lluoedd.’                | d l l - t l l <i>dlld-tll</i>         |
| ‘Llyna stâd llawen was doeth.’            | ll n s t - ll n s d <i>st-sd</i>      |
| ‘Hapus iawn gell heb sîvn gwynt.’         | h p s n g - h b s n g <i>ps-bs</i>    |
| ‘Mae hap i ti ymhob taith.’               | m h p t - m h b t <i>pt-bt</i>        |

Y rhai hyn a ddychymygwyd ar y groes rywiog, ddychweledig, er mwyn dangos cyd-trawiad yr ewinogiaid yu eu hamryfal ddullweddi.

4. Croes ddisgynedig, yw bôd y sillaf nesaf at y brifodl yn cynganedd u'r orphwysfa (yr hon a fydd bob amser yu un-sillafog) ac yu odli yn ddisgynawl, fel hyn,

‘Pwy ni'th gâr penaeth gwrol.’ *p n th g r - p n th g r*

Croes ddwbl ddisgynedig, ueu o ddwy gydsain, fel hyn.

‘Bondo gwydr bendigeidran.’ *b n d g d r - b n d g d r*

*Arall* gyda llafariaid, fel hyn,

‘Un a thr i yu athrywyn.’ *n th r - n th r*

Cynghanedd draws hefyd a ffurfir o'r gynganedd groes, drwy adael rhai o'r cydseiniuaid yu nghanol braich heb ddim i'w hateb, a thraws i wostynt i gyrchu cynganedd.

Un gydsain yu ateb un, yr hon a elwir Traws fantach, fel hyn,

‘Pen ar yr haelin a'u parch.’ *p - p*

Dwy gydsain yn ateb dwy,

‘Dygwyd i bawb eu digon.’ *d g - d g*

\* Cynganedd ewinog, yw pan fydd yr ebychnod *h* yu cynorthwyo un o'r cydseiniuaid meddalion hyn *g, d, b, i* ateb *i c, t, p*; neu fod dwy gydsain feldal yu ateb i un galed; ac weithiau cydsain galed a weinydda i gynorthwyo un feldal, &c. megis y deallir wrth y llythyrenau Italaidd ar ymyl y ddalen, gyferbyn a'r engraffau hyny.

|                                       |                       |         |  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--|
| Aiall yn ddisgynedig, fel hyn,        |                       |         |  |
| ‘Ai mawr ydyw serch morwyn.’          | m r - m t             |         |  |
| Tair cydsain yn ateb tair,            |                       |         |  |
| ‘Terfyn ddaw i bob tyrsai.’           | t r f - t r f         |         |  |
| Pedair cydsain yn ateb pedair,        |                       |         |  |
| ‘Deifrdawch gorllifawg Dyfrdwy.’      | d f r d - d f r d     |         |  |
| Pump cydsain yn ateb pump,            |                       |         |  |
| ‘Gwae a fo'n brudd rhag ofn brâd.’    | g f n b r - g f n b r |         |  |
| Traws o gyswilt, fel hyn,             |                       |         |  |
| ‘A chymaint oedd eich amôbr.’         | c h m - c h m         |         |  |
| Traws o gyswilt ewinog, fel hyn,      |                       |         |  |
| ‘Pinagl wyt ar bob bonedd.’           | p n - b b n           | p - b b |  |
| ‘Cyswilt ewinog hoyw-sain.’           | c s - g h s           | e - g h |  |
| Traws o gyswilt ddisgynedig, fel hyn, |                       |         |  |
| ‘Y dŷn a bywyd anwar.’                | d n - d n             |         |  |
| Traws ewinog, fel hyn,                |                       |         |  |
| ‘Llais cŵyn y truən llesg gwael.’     | l l s c - l l s g g   | c - gg  |  |
| Eraill o wahanol gydseiniaid.         |                       |         |  |
| ‘Ceir tŵyll yn lle cariad hîr.’       | c i t - c r d h       | t - d h |  |
| ‘Mâg hel aeth nŷch i'm càlon.’        | m g h l - m c l       | g h - c |  |
| ‘Er parch ni bydd arab hòn.’          | r p - r b h           | p - b h |  |

## AM GYNGANEDD SAIN, NEU, UNODL,

Cynganedd sain, yw cyd-odliad llafarog y gorffwysiau, o ddechreu'r fraich at y brifodl; ac iddi y mae gwahanol rywiau, fel y canlyn,

1. Sain Unodl; sef yw hynny bôd y gwant a'r rhagwant yn unodli a'u gilydd; a'r than olaf o'r fraich yn proestio gydâ'r rhagwant, fel hyn,

    ‘Plâs, to dulas, tŷ deiliawg.’

s t d l - s t d l     as - as

    ‘Teneuon, lyfniion, lafnau.’

l f n - l f n     o n - o n

    ‘Wyl hwyr-drwm adyn llwm llesg.’ &c.

l l - l l     w m - w m

2. Sain lefn, fel hyn,

    ‘Dôd ddeuliw'r ôd ddiwael rân.’

d d d l r - d d d l r     ôd - ôd

    ‘Tónau a dagrâu digron.’

d g r - d g r     au - au

3. Sain gadwynog, fel hyn,

    ‘Dellt y chwyrn usel-fellt chwai.’

l l t c h - l l t c h     e l l t - e l l t

4. Sain o gyswilt, fel hyn,

    ‘Gwawl a ry drwy wydr ei wên.’

d r - d r     y d r - y d r

    ‘A cherdd am y ddager ddu,’ &c.

d d - d d     e r â d - e r d d

5. Sain ddisgynedig, fel hyn,

    ‘Codwyd cynnwrf, twrf terfysg.’

c - c - t r f - t r f     w r f - w r f

    ‘Llŵch, llêch, llorf, corf, torf, terfysg.’

l l - l l - t r f - t r f     o r f - o r f - o r f

6. Sain ddyblyg, fel hyn,

    ‘Pôr, dôr, dâr, gwanar gwinau.’

d r - d r - g n - g n     o r - o r - a r - a r

Arall yn unsilla fog, fel hyn,

    ‘Cŵyn, trŵyn, braw, a ddaw ryw ddydd.’

b r - b r - d d - d d     w y n - w y n - a r - a r

Cynganedd lusg hefyd a ffurfir o'r gynganedd sain, drwy lusgo rhyw sillaf yn y fraich i unodli a'r nesaf at y brifodl, yr hòn a fydd bôb amser yn unsilla fog. Llusg lefn sydd fel hyn,

    ‘Tylwyth teg ar lawr cegin.’

e g - e g

|                                   |                 |  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Llusg o gyswllt, fel hyn,         |                 |  |
| ‘Hir adwyth dŵg ddiffrythydher.’  | wythyd - wythyd |  |
| Llusg o gyswllt ddyblyg, fel hyn, |                 |  |
| ‘Hir adwyth dry'n ddiffrythydra.’ | wythdr-wythdr   |  |
| Llusg cysylltgudd, fel hyn,       |                 |  |
| ‘Clwyfo dyn wnaeth y codwm.’      | od-od           |  |

## AM GYNGANEDDION CYMMYSG E D I G .

Gellir gosod amryw gynganeddion ar yr un fraich; a hynny'n orchestawl, yn ôl barn yr athrawon pencerddiawl, fel y canlyn,

|                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Seingroes rywiog, sydd fel hyn,     | [ydd-ydd]              |
| ‘Dydd mawr bydd diddim wyr beilch.’ | ddd m r b - d dd m r b |
| ‘Aeth hiraeth i âwyth Harri.’       | thr - thr aeth-aeth    |

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Seingroes o gyswllt, fel hyn, |                     |
| ‘Y fun iawnaf un onest.’      | f n n - f n n un-un |
| ‘I le drwg, loywed yr awn.’   | l d r - l d r ed-ed |

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Seingudd o groes gyswllt ewinog, fel hyn, |         |
| ‘Tro di'r animod drud rwydymwaith.’       | t - d d |

|                                           |                                |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Seingroes ddyblyg, ddychweledig, fel hyn, | [od od]                        |
| ‘Llês rhês rhydd 'wllys Iâhydys rhawg.’   | ll s rh s i h - ll s i h s i h |

|                                      |                                             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Seingroes ddyblyg gadwynog, fel hyn, | [é-s-é-s-y-s-ýs]                            |
| ‘Hyll rith ar wyl, rhaith ar wàn.’   | ll r th r - ll r th r y ll - y li - ar - ar |

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Seingroes ddisgynedig, fel hyn, |                                   |
| ‘Gŵr fal tŵr gorfoel terwyn.’   | g r f l t r - g r f l t r wr - wr |

|                                                       |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Seingroes o gysswllt, gadwynog, ddisgynedig, fel hyn, |                                |
| ‘Llawin faith gell iawni fwth gwyliaid.’              | ll u f t h g ll - n f t h g ll |

|                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Seindraws, sydd fel hyn,            | [awn-awn]             |
| ‘From aethi, trwm alaeth tra mawr,’ | tr m - tr m aeth-aeth |

|                                                  |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Seindraws o gyswllt ewinog ddisgynedig, fel hyn, |                                    |
| ‘Craig a thŵr yw gwraig groywgar.’               | c r g - g g r g c - gg a ig - a ig |

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Trawslysg ddisgynedig, fel hyn, |                   |
| ‘Lle'r ai'r morillo a'r eog.’   | ll r - ll r e - e |

## AM ODDEFIADAU AFREOLAIDD YN MYSYD Y CYNGANEDDION.

1. Goddefir i'r gydsain *n*, yn unig, fod heb un arall i'w hateb, pan fo hi yn llythyren gysetiu, neu wreiddiol, mewn cynganedd groes neu draws, fel hyn.

‘Ni ddaw orig ddaiarol.’

2. Y llythyren *h*, ni chyfrifir yn berffaith gydsain yn mysyd y cynganeddion, ac ni thyr na chynganedd na chymmeriad; eithr goddefir ei thoddi er mwyn synwyr, &c. fel hyn,

‘Rhôdd hywerth yw rhywydd awen.’

3. Goddefir i un gydsain ateb i ddwy o'r un rhyw, pan fyddont ynghyd, neu yn dyfod yn unsain, fel hyn,

‘Call, llôn wyt, er colli nerth.’ &c.

Goddefir hefyd i gydsain feddal ateb un galed, y'mhlethiad cynganedd, yn ddifeius, yr hyn a ddéallir yn well wrth engrafiau cynganeddion ewinog, &c. Héfyd g i a t e b *c*, yn y cysylltiad *ac*, fel hyn,

‘Ac yn dy fedd gwyn dy lŷd.’

4. Y llafariad *w*, a gyll ei grym ar ôl pob llythyren dawdd, fel hyn,  
 ‘Llwyn ar lethr yn llawn plethwrysg.’

Hefyd y geiriau hyn, *galw*, *entw*, *marw*, *hoyw*, *gloyw*, *croyw*, &c,  
 y rhai ynghyd ag aneirif o'r fâth, a gyfrifir yn unsilliaid, fel hyn,

‘Ym wahan loyw ddyfr croyw er'fch.’ *D. G. i Ddyf.*

Ac weithiau arferir hwynt yn ddwy-sill, fel hyn,

‘Rhag fy ngalw, salw swydd.’ *D. G.*

### AM CYMMERIADAU.

Cymmeriad, yw gosod pob braich o'r penill i gyd ateb a'r gyntaf.

Dau brif gymmeriad sydd; sef, cymmeriad disgyblaidd, a chymmeriad pencerddiol.

Dau gymmeriad disgyblaidd sydd; sef, cymmeriad llythyrenol, a chymmeriad synwyrol. Cymmeriad llythyrenol, yw endw'r unihyw llythyrenau yn nechreu breichiau, a hyny drwy'r penill, fel hyn,

‘Dryllio main, drwy allu mawr;

Diwres dwyrain dros deirawr.

Dydd rhyfedd, dydd oer hefyd,

Diwres heb wedd dros y bŷd.’ *Risiard Cyrrwl.*

Llafariaid hefyd, er na fyddont o'r un rhyw, a wnat gymmeriad llythyrenol difeius, fel hyn,

‘A ro gam i wraig o Iâl

E ry Duw rai a'i dial.’ *L. Môn.*

Cymmeriad synwyrol, yw pan gyflawnir synwyr y fraich gyntaf yn yr ail; eithir heb yngais am gymmeriad llythyrenol, fel hyn,

‘Odiid cael yn ddi adwyth,

Na dŷn na phren yn dwyn ffirwyth.’ *G. LL.*

‘Y gŵr marw, e gâr morwyn

Ddaear dy fêdd er dy fwyn.’ *T. Aled.*

Cymmeriad pencerddiol, yw pan fo rhyw orchestwaith arno mwy nag ar y ddau uchod. Dau ryw gymmeriad pencerddiol sydd; sef cymmeriad llythyrenol synwyrol, a chymmeriad cynganeddol cyfochrog. Cymmeriad llythyrenol synwyrol, yw bod y ddau gymmeriad disgyblaidd yn un, fel hyn,

‘Lle bo'r gamfa fêra sach

Llymsi fyddaf yn llamsach.’ *D. G.*

‘Ac aml gôr y cerddorion

A ganant a thant a thôn.’ *D. G.*

Cymmeriad cynganeddol cyfochrog, yw bod geiriau lliaws-sill yn nechreu y breichiau; ac yn cyfochri yn unodl, mewn accen dderchafedig, drwy'r mesur, fel hyn,

‘Mynnau'rwyd wnnu euraid annedd;

Mynnau estynnau oes a dawnedd;

Mynnau esgynnu osawg wnnedd;

Mynnau cytynnu mewn cytunedd;

Mynnau ennynu uniawnedd; ffynnu,

Mynnau diryntu da wirionedd.’ *Sis. Fychan, i Piers Mostyn:*

Ond ni chedwir cymmeriad llythyrenol ynddo bôb amser, megys,

\*Mannau mwyn am win a mëdd;  
Tannau miwsig, tôn maswedd.' *Gwilym Ganoddref.*

D. S. Gellir plethu mât arall o gymmeriad pencerddiol, drwy osod part hysafin y fraich i ateb y rhân olaf o bob braich trwy'r mesur, a hyny ar y groes gynganedd ddychweledig; yr hyn a elwir cymmeriad cynganeddol llythyrenol, fel hyn,

\*Wyd Awdwr diwyd ydyn,  
Iôn didwyll, hyny dwedwn,  
Nid odiath un, od adw'en,  
Ond ydoedd o waed Odwin.' *Gwilym Ganoddref.*

Digonol yw yr hyn a ddywedpwyd uchod (am y cymmeriadau, ac am y cynganeddion a'u rhywiau aneirif) i annog coleddwyr barddoniaetha i olrhain cyngan-gerdd yr awduron pencerddiol, &c.

### AM Y MESURAU.

Mesur yw rhifedi nodedig o sillafau mewn braich, neu o freichiau mewn penill. Rhif y sillafau mewn braich a elwir cyhydedd, o'r hon yr adeiladir yr holl fesurau sefydledig.

Saith ryw gyhydedd sydd, y rhai a elwir Colofnau cerdd dafod, ac a fesurir fel y canlyn,

1. Cyhydedd fêr, o'r hon y cenir Cywydd deuair fyrion, &c. fel y canlyn,  
'Croyw fir cry fêdd.' *Sim. Fychan.* 4.

2. Cyhydedd wen drosgl, yr hon a fydd mewn \*Cyhydedd hir, &c.  
fel hyn,  
'Sant, wiwsant Iesu.' *Gro. Owen.* 5

3. Cyhydedd lâs, yr hôl a fydd yn niwedd Clogyrnach, &c. fel hyn,  
'Uchenaid a chwynion.' *Gro. Owen.* 6

4. Cyhydedd gaeth, o'r hon y cenir Cywydd deuair hirion, &c. fel hyn,  
'Duw a gyfyd ei gosiwr.' *Huw Arwystl.* 7

5. Cyhydedd draws, o'r hon y cenir †Cyhydedd fêr, &c. fel hyn,  
'Cyfan ehwiliwr cefn a chalon.' *Gwilym Ganoddref.* 8

6. Cyhydedd drosgl, o'r hon y cenir Gwawdodyn, &c. fel hyn,  
'Nên fawr uchel yn y nêf wrechion.' *L. Morganwg.* 9

7. Cyhydedd hir, o'r hon y cenir Hîr a thioddaid, fel hyn,  
'Fal grawn fal adar fal gro neu flodau.' *T. Aled.* 10

D. S. Mae dwy fâth o gyhydeddion eraill, y rhai a elwir; y Gyhydedd fêraf, a'r Gyhydedd hwyaf; y Gyhydedd fêraf a fesurir o dair sillaf, ac a arferir yn niwedd Gørchest y beirdd yn unig; a'r Gyhydedd hwyaf a fesurir o un sillaf ar ddeg, ac weithiau o ddeuddeg (yr hyn nid yw amgennach na Hupynt bŷr) ac a arferir mewn Hîr a thioddaid; eithr yn drosgl ac amgylchynedig.

\*Dŷller nai Cyhydedd mesur, ac nid Cyhydedd braich a feddyfir wrthys.

Bellach, cyn dechreu dosparthu y mesurau, buddiol yw gosod i lawr y rhéolau neilltuol a berthyn iddynt, y rhai sydd fel y canlyu,

1. Pob odl, os bydd hi'n unrhyw a'r odl gysefin, a weinydda yn mhob rhai o'r mesur u; oddieithir mewn proest.

2. Pob cynganedd a weinydda yn mhob mesur; oddieithir Cadwyn fær, a gorchest y beirdd, y rhai a genir ar y groes gynganedd yn unig: ond cynganedd lusg ni chenir ar y fraich olaf o unrhyw fesur.

3. Pob cymmeriad a weinydda yn yr holl fesurau.

Tri rhyw brif fesur sydd; sef Englyn, Cywydd, ac Awdl; ac o'r tri hyn y ffurfir pedwar mesur ar ugain cerdd dafod, y rhai a genir, ac a ddosperthir fel y canlyn.

### AM ENGLYNION.

Englyn neu Ynglŷn, sydd fesur a genir weithiau ar ei ben ei hun, ac weithiau mewn Awdl, &c. Deuryw Englyn sydd; sef, Unodl, a Phroest, Tri rhyw Englyn unodl sydd; Unodl union, Unodl cyrch, ac Unodl crwca.

1. Englyn Unodl union, a fesurir o bedair braich, ac a gyfansoddir o ddau fesur ynghyd; sef Toddaid o un sillaf ar bymtheg yn y ddwy fraich gyntaf, (y rhai a elwir paladr,) a dwy fraich ar y gyhydedd gaeth, fel Cywydd deuaир hirion, ynglŷn ag ef, (y rhai a elwir esgyll,) ac yn cyd odli oll. Y fraich gyntaf a fydd bôb amser yn ddeg sillaf, drwy y gair cyrch; ac os cynganedd sain a fydd, rhaid i'r rhagwant, sef yr ail sain, neu orphwysfa, fôd yn y bummed sillaf; a gellir gosod y brifodl naill ai yn y chweched, seithfed, wythfed, neu y nawfed sillaf; a'r gweddill a fydd y gair cyrch, yr hwn a atebir yn yr ail fraich, naill ai yn unodl, yr hyn a elwir cyrch awdl, ai ar ddull proest, yr hyn a elwir cyrch gynghanedd, fel hyn,

\*Agor dy drysor, dod rân,---trwy gall-wedd,

10

Tra gelych, i'r truan;

6

Gwell ryw awr golli'r arian,

7

Na chau'r gôd, a nychu'r gwân.'

7

Parch. Ieuan Brydydd hir.

Arall, o gyrrch awdl, fel hyn,

\*Llawer brôn am hon ym Mhenarudd---a hyllt,

10

Ail Esyllt wiw lwys-hârdd:

6

Llefain yw berf ofer-fardd;

7

Llwyr wae, ni chwarae ni chwardd.

7

D. G. Mar. Angharad hael.

Gellir canu paladr Englyn heb na gwant na rhagwant ynddo; sef naill ai gyd â chroes, neu draws gynganedd, ai gyd â chynganedd lusg; gellir hefyd osod gorphwysfa yn y bummed sillaf, os na fydd hyn y cyfyngu y suwyr, megys,

Nid dwfn yw fy neigr, nid di-fud---fy llêf,

10

Am fy llyw cadarn-ddrud;

6

Nid dibœn na'm attebud;

7

Nid hawdd ymadrawdd a mûd.'

7

D. G. Mar. Lt. o Emlyn.

‘Myned i'r pridd yn ddiddadl,---yr ydwys, 10  
 Heb rodio mwy'n drwyndl ; 6  
 Gwén yw'r ên, — gwân y'w'r anadl ; 7  
 Brau yw'r einioes,—nid oes dadl.’ R. *Ddu o Feirion.* 7

2. Englyn Unodl cyrch a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd gaeth; y ddwy gyntaf yn cydodli a'u gilydd, un yn unsill, a'r llall yn lliaws-sill, fel esgyll Unodl union; a'r drydedd yn oll amrysal, ac a gyrcha sillaf i'w hateb o ganol y bedwaredd, pen yr hon a unodla gydâ'r paladr, fel hyn,

‘Nodawl wyt, a ffynnadwy ; 7  
 Ni bu'n f'oes neb enw fwy ; 7  
 Nerth drud C<sup>A</sup>S<sup>W</sup>A<sup>L</sup>L<sup>O</sup>N wrth drin, 7  
 Neu EDW<sup>I</sup>IN a wna'i adwy.’ Sim. *Fychan, i Piers Mostyn.* 7

3. Englyn Unodl erwca, a fesurir o bedair braich; y ddwy fraich gyntaf fel paladr Unodl cyrch, a Thoddaid o un sill ar bymtheg ynglŷn ag ef, ac yn cydodli oll, megys pe cenid Unodl union yn y gwrthwyneb; a rhaid i'r gosodiad yn y fraich olaf fod bob amser yn unodli a'r gair cyrch, fel hyn,

‘Braidd yn fyw, bereiddwen ferch ; 7  
 Briw digwyn, bradawg annerch ; 7  
 Briwiad, osodiad fy serch----ar loer gwlâd, 10  
 Brâd anfad,—bryd wenferch !’ R. *Meredydd.* 6

Englyn Proest, sydd fesur heb unodli fel y lleill, a dau ryw sydd iddo; sef Proest cyfnewidiog, a Phroest cadwynodl.

4. Proest cyfnewidiog, a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd gaeth; drwy gadw yr un cydseiniadaid yn niwedd pob braich; eithir bydd y llafariaid yn amrysal, fel hyn,

‘Ei fawr boen, ddiofer beth, 7  
 A gwir lês agorai lith ; 7  
 Nid oes ail fugail o'i fath, 7  
 A thra bo dydd ni bydd bŷth.’ 7

E. *Morys, Mar. Parch. Rhys Foulks.*

Gellir ei estyn i chwe braich neu saith, sef y llafariaid oll, drwy gadw yr un cydseiniadaid yn niwedd y breichiau.

Gellir canu proest llafarrog hefyd, drwy ei derfynu mewn llafariaid amrysal, fel hyn,

‘Dilys iawn yw RHYS yn rhoi 7  
 Dirlwydd o ffrwd ourwledd ffriw ; 7  
 Diwyg ei LYS dug a'i law ;— 7  
 Dogn i bawb,—digon i'w byw.’ N. 7

5. Proest cadwynog a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd gaeth, fel Proest cyfnewidiog; a'r gadwynodl yw bôd prifodol y fraich gyntaf yn ateb i'r drydedd, a'r ail i'r bedwaredd, fel hyn,

‘Gair ysprydol fywiol faeth ; 7  
 Trwm air Duw tra-mawr a doeth ; 7  
 Fal y llif o fel a llaeth ; 7  
 Fal y pair o usel poeth.’ Jonathan Hughes. 7

Arall gyd â llafariaid, fel hyn,

‘Ca'dd ei wraig bêr drymder draw, 7  
 Am ei gwaraidd, lariaidd lyw ; 7

A'i blant hesyd, frwynfryd fraw—  
Odid un fath dâd yn fyw,' *Gro, Owen, Mar., I. Owen.*

7  
7

## AM GYWYDDAU.

Tri rhyw fesur Cywydd sydd, sef Cywydd deuair, Cywydd llosgynnog,  
ac Awdl gywydd. Dau ryw Gywydd deuair sydd; sef Deuair sylion,  
a Deuair hirion.

6. Cywydd deuair fyrion, a fesurir o ddwy fraich ar y gyhydedd fer;  
y naill yn unsill, a'r llall yn lliaws-sill, ac yn cydodli, fel hyn,

'Cynnal cwynion,  
Q dir i dôn.' *Gro, Owen, Mar., I. Morys.*

4  
4

7. Cywydd deuair hirion, a fesurir o ddwy fraich ar y gyhydedd gaeth;  
ac yn cydodli a'u gilydd, megis deuair fyrion, y naill yn unsill a'r llall yn  
lliaws-sill, fel hyn,

'Hyspys y dengys y dyn,  
O ba rádd y bo'i wreiddyn.' *T. Aled.*

7  
7

8. Cywydd llosgynnog, a fesurir o ddwy fraich, neu ragor, ar y gyhydedd  
draws, yn cydodli a'u gilydd; a braich o losgwrn ar y gyhydedd gaeth  
a'i chanol yn unodli gyd â diwedd y breichiau cyntaf, a'r diwedd yn odl  
amryfal, ac felly yn arwain yr awdl trwy'r mesur, fel hyn,

'O ran dy serch, arwain da sôn,  
I'lh deg annerch, a'th dai gwyuion;  
Dy ddynion a diddanedd;

8  
8  
7

Ac yn atebol iddo, fel hyn,

O Gaer a'i phont, gorhoff hawg,  
Dy air a fyn. hyd Ryfoniawg,  
Iôr doniawg, aur adanedd.' *Sim. Fychan, i Piers Mostyn.*

8  
8  
7

9. Awdl gywydd, a fesurir o ddwy fraich ar y gyhydedd gaeth; a bydd  
prifodl y fraich gyntaf yn unodli a'r orphwysfa yn yr ail fraich, a'r diw-  
edd yn odl amryfal; ac felly yn arwain yr awdl trwy'r mesur, fel hyn,

'Yn ein plith o enau'n plant,  
Dy ogoiant, deg Wiwner;

7  
7

Ac yn atebol iddo, fel hyn,

Ac o enau'r plant gweiniaid,  
Dy nerth a wnaid, dawn wyrth Nêr.' *Gwilym Ganoldref.*

7  
7

Gellir canu y fraich olaf i awdl gywydd ar y gynganedd groes rywiog,  
a'r orphwysfa yn amryfañ accen i brifodl y fraich gyntaf, fel y gellir ei  
droi yn gywydd deuair hirion, fel hyn,

'Llwyth EDWIN oll yw'th hadyd;  
Llawn dywys yd,—linn dy sêdd.' *S. Fychan, i P. Mostyn.*

7  
7

## AM AWDLAU.

Awdl, yw caniad o amryw fesurau, yn ol yr arfer sathredig; eithr-  
wrth gerdd y tri Phrif-fardd, a dull Cynddelw, ni ddylai ragor nag un  
mesur fod ar yr un caniad; ac os hir fyddai, mae'n rhwydd newid y brifodl.

Wyth mesur Awdl sydd; sef Toddaid, Gwawdodlyn, Cyhydedd, Hyp-  
yn, Clogyrnach, Cyreñ a chwta, Cadwyu fesur, a Gorches y beirdd.

10. Toddaid, sydd fesur o ddwy fraich, yn cydodli a'u gilydd, a gair toddedig, o un i bedair sillaf, yn dilyn y brifodl, yn niwed y fraich gyntaf, yr hwn a gyrraill sillaf o ganol yr ail fraich i unodli ag ef. Gellir mesur y fraich gyntaf naill ai o'r gyhydedd lâs, ai o'r gaeth, ai o'r draws, ai o'r drosgl, (a'r gweddill yu air toddedig hyd y ddegfed sillaf) ac os cynganedd sain a fydd, rhaid fod y rhagwanit yn y bumed sillaf; ond yr ail fraich a fydd bob amser o'r gyhydedd drosgl, mewn Toddaid ar ei ben ei htu, fel hyn,

'Terfyn oes sydyn osododd----Duw mau

10

At yr aminodau'r awr y mûdodd.'

9

*E. Morys, Mar. Parch. R. Foulks.*

D. S. Pan fydd Toddaid yñ gýfansawdd â mesur arall, ni chenir y fraich olaf ar y gyhydedd drosgl bob amser; eithr yn amryfal,—sef weithiau o chwesill, fel mewn paladr Englyn unodl union, &c. ac weithiau o ddegsill, fel mewn Hir a thoddaid.

11. Byr a thoddaid, a fesurir o Doddaid un sill ar bymtheg yn mlaen, fel paladr Englyn unodl union; a phedair braich o'r gyhydedd draws, y rhai a derfynir gydâ Thoddaid o'r unrhyw, fel hyn,

'Plethu, a medru ymadrodd----praw-doethl;

10

Prydain a'i canmolodd;

6

Pawl a'i dalent, pa le dylodd?

8

Perl hoyw orchest, pur lewytchodd;

8

Para cynnyrch, pêr y canodd;

8

Penmaeth iawn-farn, pwy wnaeth unsodd?

8

Parch a dawn cyflawn cafodd,----mawryddig,

10

Pendesig, pan dyfodd.' *E. I. i'r Parch. W. Wyn.*

6

Os cenir ychiwaneg nag un penill o'r mesur hwn ynghyd, nid rhaid ond un Toddaid rhwng pob pedair braich.

12. Hir a thoddaid a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd hir, a Thoddaid o ugain sillaf ynglyn ag ef, ac yn cydodli oll, fel hyn,

'Llwydd i chwi eurweilch, llaw Dduw i'ch arwedd,

10

Dilyth eginau da lwythau Gwynedd;

10

I yrddweis y Dehau urddas a dyhedd;

10

Rhâd a erfyniwn i'r hydr wiw fonedd;

10

Bro'ch tadau, a bri'ch tudwedd----a harddoch;

10

Y mae wyr ynoch emmau o rinwedd.'

10

*Gro. Owen, i'r Cymroderion.*

Gwawdodyn, sydd fesur o amryw rifedi o freichiau ar yr un gyhydedd; ac o honaw y mae dau ryw; sef Gwawdodyn byr, a Gwawdodyn hir.

13. Gwawdodyn byr, a fesurir o ddwy fraich ar y gyhydedd drosgl; a Thoddaid ynglyn ag ef, ac yu cydodli oll, fel hyn,

'Ni phery Onnen a'i pheirianiau

9

Dan d'ewin ddyrnod ond yu ddarnau;

9

Ewinawg osawg asau,----braich a bròn,

10

A nyddai linon yn ddolenau.' *T. Aled. i Syr Rhys Tomas.*

9

14. Gwawdodyn hir, a fesurir o bedair braich ar y Gyhydedd drosgl; ac a derfynir gyd â Thoddaid, megys Gwawdodyn byr, fel hyn,

|                                                                 |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| • Daear a chwiliodd drwy ei chalon,                             | 9  |
| Chwalai, a chloddiai ei choluddion;                             | 9  |
| A'i dewis wythi, mein i mwynion:                                | 9  |
| A thew r̄es euraid ei thrysorion,                               | 9  |
| A'i manylaf ddymunolion bethau:                                 | 10 |
| Deuai i'r golau ei dirgelion.' <i>Gro. Owen, Mar. L. Morys,</i> | 9  |

Cyhydedd mesur, fal ei gelwir, sydd o dair rhyw; sef Cyhydedd fēr,  
Cyhydedd hir, a Cyhydedd naw-ban.

15. Cyhydedd fer, a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd draws;  
ac yn cydodli a'u gilydd, fel hyn,

|                                                     |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|
| • Ail i farrug neu liseiriant,                      | 8 |
| A gwyrdd lysiau gardd a lasant,                     | 8 |
| Yw oes dynion, os adwaenant;                        | 8 |
| Fel ia unnos y distannant.' <i>Jonathan Hughes.</i> | 8 |

### Arall yn proestio.

|                                                     |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|
| • I'r Mâb cyfarchaf, rhwyddaf Rhê; .                | 8 |
| I'r Tâd, a'r Yspryd gloyw-bryd glân;                | 8 |
| Neud mau yw cofiau eu cyfun;                        | 8 |
| Nid rhaid i'm ammau llyfrau llên.' <i>Taliesin.</i> | 8 |

16. Cyhydedd hir, a fesurir o ddwy fraich ar y gyhydedd wen drosgl;  
a braich o'r gyhydedd drosgl ynglŷn, a'r bumed sillaf o honi yn unodli  
a phrifodl y fraich gyntaf, a'r diwedd yn odl amryfal, ac yn arwain yr  
awdl trwy y mesur, fel hyn,

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| • Dedwydd ddydd a ddaw,       | 5 |
| Gofid, llid, gerllaw,         | 5 |
| A dry yn hylaw dirion helynt; | 9 |

Ac yn atebol iddo, fel hyn,

|                                                             |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Ni chawn, digllawn daith,                                   | 5 |
| Glywed, gweled gwaith                                       | 5 |
| Nîch angau hirfaith na chynghorfynt., <i>D. Ddu, Eryri.</i> | 9 |

17. Cyhydedd naw-ban, a fesurir o bedair, neu o chwe braich ar y  
gyhydedd drosgl, yn cydodli oll, fel hyn,

|                                                             |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| • Duw oedd y Gair, o duedd gwrol,                           | 9 |
| Oedd yn y dechrau'n wyrthiau nerthol :                      | 9 |
| Y Gair iawn addas gwirioneddol,                             | 9 |
| A Duw'n Dâd iddo ; dawn dedwyddol.' <i>Jonathan Hughes.</i> | 9 |

Hupynt, sydd rydd i'w ganu naill ai yn gynganeddol, ai yn gyfochrog;  
ac iddo mae dau ryw, sef Hupynt byr, a Hupynt hir.

18. Hupynt byr a fesurir o ddwy fraich; y gyntaf ar y gyhydedd fēr;  
a'r ail o'r gyhydedd draws, a'r bedwaredd sillaf o honi yn ateb i brifodl  
y fraich gyntaf, a'r diwedd yn arwain yr awdl trwy y mesur, fel hyn,

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| • Iaith dda foesol,               | 4 |
| Iaith hên oesol, Iaith hynawsedd, | 8 |

Ac yn atebol iddo, fel hyn,

|                                                        |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Iaith o'r benna,                                       | 4 |
| Iaith o'r hyna, Iaith a rhinwedd.' <i>Rhys Morgan.</i> | 8 |

19. Hupynt bir, a fesurir o dair braich; y ddwy gyntaf ar y gyhydedd fer, a'r drydedd o'r gyhydedd draws; ac a genir fel Hupynt by'r, megys,

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 'Mawt ei radau,            | 4 |
| Mydr ganiadau,             | 4 |
| Myfyriadau, mwyfwy rediad; | 8 |

Ac yn atebol iddo, fel hyn,

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Mwyn dyniadau,               | 4 |
| Mwys blethiadau,             | 4 |
| Cynnwysiadau, cais osodiad.' | 8 |

20. Clogyrnach, a fesurir o bum braich; y ddwy gyntaf ar y gyhydedd draws, ac yn cydodli; a'r ddwy ganol yn odlau aniryfal, ar y gyhydedd wen drosgl; yr olaf ar y gyhydedd lâs, a'r drydedd sillaf o honi yn unodli gyd â diwedd y breichiau canol, a'r diwedd yn cydodli â'r ddwy braich gyntaf, fel hyn,

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 'Fy iaith gywraint fŷth a garaf, | 8 |
| A'i thêg eiriau, iaith gwiraf,   | 8 |
| Iaith arraith eirioes,           | 5 |
| Wrol, fanol foes,                | 5 |
| Er f'einioes, a'r fwynaf.'       | 6 |

21. Cyreh a chwta, a fesurir o wyth braich ar y gyhydedd gaeth; y chwe braich cyntaf yn cydodli; a'r seithfed yn odl aniryfal, ac yn unodli â'r orphwysfa yn y fraich olaf, megys Awdl gywydd, a'r diwedd yn cydodli gyda'r breichiau dechreuoel, fel hyn,

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 'Erfai yw'r llygys ar fôr llôn, | 7 |
| Hyn o lês a whai LETSON;        | 7 |
| E gair gwrês yn y gaer grôn,    | 7 |
| E gair seigiau gwresogion;      | 7 |
| A'r ceirw fry o barcau'r frôn,  | 7 |
| A'r éogaid o'r eigion,          | 7 |
| A gwenith, a phob gwinoedd,     | 7 |
| A'r tiroedd, a'r môr tirion.'   | 7 |

Lewys Morganwg.

Cadwyn fesur, yw penill lle cadwyner y cynganeddon yn orchestawl; ac iddo y mae dau ryw; sef Cadwyn fyr, a Thawddgyrch cadwynog, neu gyfochrog.

22. Cadwyn fyr, a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd draws, yn cydodli bob yn ail fraich, fel Proest cadwynog, ac yn cynganeddu bob pedair sillaf drwy'r fraich; a'r orphwysfa, sef y bedwaredd sillaf o bob braich yn unodli gydâ diwedd y fraich arall, fel hyn,

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 'Purlân afal, Perl y nefoedd,    | 8 |
| Da iawn ydoedd, di anwadal;      | 8 |
| Gair i gynnal geiriau gannoedd,  | 8 |
| O'r eithafoedd, arraith ddyfal.' | 8 |

Jonathan Hughes.

Gellir hefyd ei gynganeddu bob yn ail sillaf o'r fraich, a hyny yn orchestawl, yn ôl defod yr hèn feirdd.

23. Tawddgyrch cadwynog, a fesurir o bedair braich ar y gyhydedd draws, ac a genir fel Cadwyn fyr gyfochrog; a gosodir hiupynt bir ei fochrog ynglŷn âg ef, i gyflawni'r mesur, a'r brif odl yn unsam gyd â sillaf gyntaf y Tawddgyrch, fel hyn,

|                                                                    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ‘Och arfeddyd wych wir fuddiol                                     | 8 |
| Er nef, sythol, wŷr na fethoch ;                                   | 8 |
| Mi rof ennyd amryw fanol,                                          | 8 |
| Ddiwyd rasol, weddi drosoch ;                                      | 8 |
| Mewn serch brawdol, diwahanol,                                     | 8 |
| Hoyw-wyr doniol hir y d'unoch ;                                    | 8 |
| Cymru'n holol o ddysg weddol,                                      | 8 |
| Lin olynol, a lawn lenwoch,’ <i>Gro, Owen, i'r Cynmrodorion.</i> 8 | 8 |

Ond arferir ei ganu weithiau, heb gadwyno y sillaf gyntaf gyd â phrif-odlau y mesur.

Arall o hên ddull gywrain, fal y canai yr hên feîrdd; ac ynddo y mae godidawgrwydd gorchestwaith, a chadwyn ddi dör drwyddo, fel hyn,

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ‘Dolur rhydrwm! dramawr benyd,     | 8 |
| Boenau dybryd, ebrwydd ddidol :    | 8 |
| Dwl Llŷn a llwm, llai mael Gwyndyd | 8 |
| Gan doi gweryd gwr rhagorol :      | 8 |
| Dirfawr adfyd, odfa ddyfryd        | 8 |
| D-lifrif oergryd, fyd aufadol ;    | 8 |
| Dyōn yw edryd, adrodd ennyd        | 8 |
| Ldwyn eu gwynfyd cyd, uu cedol !’  | 8 |

*Gro, Owen, Mar., I. Owen.*

24. Gorchest y beirdd, a fesurir o dair braich; y ddwy gyntaf ar y gyhydedd fér, yn cydodli a'u gilydd; a'r olaf ar y gyhydedd gaeth, a'r bedwaredd sillaf yn unodli, yn gydwbwys, gyd â diwedd y brechiau cyntaf, a'i diwedd yn arwain yr awdl drwy'r mesur; a rhaid i'r ail sillaf o bob braich unodli yn yr un modd, fel hyn,

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| • Y rhwydd air hir,              | 4 |
| O'i chwydd, och wir,             | 4 |
| I'w swydd a'i sir y sydd saeth ; | 7 |

Ac yn atebol iddo, fel hyn,

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Ei dwyn o'i dydd,              | 4 |
| Fm swyn, i'm fydd              | 4 |
| Yn gŵyn a gwŷdd ugain gwaeth.’ | 7 |

*D. ab Edmund, Mar. merch Rhys Wyn o Fôn.*

### BEIAU GWAHARDDEDIG CERDD DAFOD.

1. Twyll awdl, sef pan fyddo *u* ac *y* yn cydodli yn niwedd brechiau, fel hyn,—‘ Hawdd i lêsg wneuthur esgus,  
Cŵyn diau brawf, rhag gwneud brys.’

2. Twyll gynghanedd, yr hyn sydd amryw ddull. Twyll gwreiddgoll fel hyn,—‘ Diau gelyn a goelais.’—‘ Dirfawr gŵyn, darfu y gwir.’

Twyll pengoll fel hyn,—‘ Galwaf ar Dduw Naf, Nef-deyrn.’—  
‘ Ni roddaf sén i'm Gwen-ferch.’—‘ Darfu y gwir, dirfawr gŵyn.’

Twyll sain sydd fel hyn,—‘ Trymwae am waith *gau* a geir.’—  
‘ Nid oes dŷn fel y ſân fau.’—‘ Mae fy nabl heb anadl byw.’

\*Mâth arall o dwyll sain,—‘ Mae baner Lloegr yn lliwgoch.’—  
—‘ Aed Belial a'i fagl, o syd.’—‘ Ar ben morwyn gwydn y'w'r gwalt! ’  
—‘ E ry'r awyr drwy wydr wawl.’—‘ Dyn segur budr enbydus.’  
Twyll llusg fel hyn,—‘ Daw dydd na thâl ymgûddiaw.’

3. Gormod odlau, sef pan fyddo un, nen ychwaneg, o'r gorhwysfâau  
yn unrhyw a'r brifodl, megys,—‘ Clywais gân, burlan berlaïs.’—  
—‘ Angylion, dynion a da.’—‘ Rhinwedd cân yw cynganedd.’

4. Proest i'r awdl, sef pan fyddo'r brif orphwysfa, mewn cynganedd  
groes neu draws, yn cyd broestio a'r brifodl, ac yr un gyfri o sillafau,  
megys,—‘ Mwy na mil am uno mawl.’—‘ Llu nifoedd oll yn ufudd.’

Proest llafarog fel hyn,—‘ Llon yw'r llu, a llawn yw'r lle.’

Haner proest fel hyn,—‘ Mwy o iawn it' am a wnaed.’

5. Dybryd sain, sef pan fyddo'r orphwysfa gynganeddol yn cydseiniol  
a'r brifodl, megys,—‘ Gwr cyfiawn, uniawn auian.’—‘ Arwyl oer hwyl,  
ar ei hól.’

6. Camosodiad, sef yw hyny pan fyddo'r cydseiniol wedi eu traws-  
osod bendraphen yn y fraich, megys, 1 2 3 4 1 3 2 4  
‘ Mawr iawn glais min awr o glwy.’

7. Gwest awdl, sef pan fyddo'r un gair ddwywaith yn mhrif-odlau yr  
un Englyn; ac a elwir felly am fod yr unrhyw awdl yn tramynychu i'r  
un Englyn, megys gwestai heb wahoddiad, fel hyn,

‘ Rhydd cant eu moliant am aur—a gemau,  
O gymysg liw rhuddaur;  
Hynod yw pawb am heu-aur;  
Gwyr yr oes a gâr yr aur.’

8. Trwm ac ysgafn, sef pan fyddo y seiniâu neu y prif-odlau yn an-  
nghydbwys a'u gilydd, megys,—‘ Er sén a phob gwén a gwé.’

‘ Trawsedd, a gwagedd, a gwyn—a ddygodd  
Yr eiddigus elyn;  
Ond trefiwyd, rhoddyd er hyn,  
Ymwared rhag y mawr-wyn.  
Amgylchu Môn mae'r tónau.’

9. Leddf a thalgron, megys, { ‘ Oer yw gwawr eira gorwyn  
Ar riw, ac ar lasliw lâwyn.’  
Arall mewn sain, fel hyn,—‘ Rhyw ffrawy whole yw tâwyll i ti.’

10. Crych a llyfn, sef pan fyddo mâth o gamosodiad yn y brifodl i  
ateb yr orphwysfa bènaf, megys,—‘ Och lâdd y dryw à chlédd dŵrn.’  
Arall yn y sain, fel hyn,—‘ Oer yw nghri tan fri tèn farn!’

11. Ymsathr odlau, sef pan fyddo rhan o sillaf yr orphwysfa yn sathru  
ar y brifodl, megys,—‘ Wi am gyff hœn ymgoffhaen.’

Arall mewn llusg, fel hyn,—‘ Nid gweddus Teyrnedd heb ddeddf.’

\*Rhoddyd y rhai'n i lawr er mwyn y rhai sydd arferol o estyn sain y  
geiriau canlynol—*Lloegr, Lloeger; magl, magal; gwydn, gwydyn. &c.*

12. Garllaesder, neu Garnorddiwes, sef pan fyddo dwy brif-odl liaws-sill yn ateb eu gilydd, megys,  
 ‘Dyn curiaawl yn dwyn cariad,  
 O wŷn ystig yn wastad.’

13. Garfyrdar, neu Tin âb, sef pan fyddo dwy brif-odl yn ūnsill yn ateb eu gilydd, mègys,  
 ‘Tŷn yw fy mriw tan fy mròn;  
 Bûn o hyd a boenai hon.’

14. Rhy debyg, sef pan fyddo yr orphwysfa a'r brif-odl mör debyg i'w gilydd, fel na bydd ond cydsain neu ddwy yn y diwedd, i'w rhwystro i gydateb yn ddwbl, megys,—‘*Cerais bob rhai o'm ceraint*’  
 Arall mewn cynganedd sain, fel hyn,—‘Eirian wyt *hawylan hoywlanc*.’  
 ‘Dichon fod aniryw yn debyg, ond heb fod yn waharddedig, megys,  
 ‘Nid yn nghwmni un unig,  
 Ond yn iughwmni tri y trig.’

15. Tôr mesur, sef pan fyddo mwyl neu lai o sillafau mewn braich neu benill; na'r hyn sydd ofynol with y rheolau sefydledig, megys,  
 ‘Gormod o bechod, a'i boen,—ei wae 9  
 A'i wewyr mawr echrys-boen, 7  
 A'uria enw gorhoen 6  
 Os gŵr ni chrêd—esgyrn a chroen.’ 8

Nid tôr mesur yw pan derfyno gair mewn llafariaid, a dyfod llafariad unigol arall yn un-sain âg ef yn yr un fraich, fel hyn,  
 ‘Gobeithiaf daw yr awen  
 Gwedi i phall i godi i phen.’

#### BEIAU MEWН SYNWYR CЕRDD DAFOД.

1. Unig a lluosog ynghyd, megys, ‘Gwae y gwyr mawr ni ddawr Dduw.’
2. Cymrychiol ac anghynrhychiol ynghyd, megys,  
 ‘Yno 'rwyf yu wr ufudd.’
3. Gwrryw a benyw ynghyd, megys,—‘Afon ddyfn, ar lyfn oer le.’
4. Drwg ystyr, sef canu molawd yn anmherthynasol, megys,  
 ‘Gŵr meddal, glan ei galon,  
 Yw'r meddwl, gwnair sulw a sôn.’
5. Clôd a gogan ynghyd, megys,—‘Llafn o eurych llyfn arw.’
6. Rhy ac eisiau, sef tramynychu yr un gyffelyb eiriau, heb ond ychydig synwyr, megys,—‘Gŵr cyflawn o flyddlawn ffydd.’
7. Cam amser, megys,—‘Y mae neithior yfory.’

D. S. Mae beiau synwyr cerdd dafod, megys rhai araihyddiaeth, yn dra lliosog; eithr dichon yr ychydig engraffau hyn, o'r rhai penaf o honiwt, weinyddu i rybuddio'r ymofynydd dêailus.

# HAWDDGAR GYMRO.

**M**I a feddyliais y byddai er rhyw faint o ddywenydd a boddlonwydd i ti, y Cymro anwyl, gael Diharebion dy wlâd yn brintiedig gyda'r Geirlyfr hwn. Y maeut yn haeddu yn dda gael eu cadw rhag myned ar gôl. *Gweddilion doethineb yr hén Gymry gynt* y geilw'r Pen-Cymreigyd a'r Prif-Awdur dysgedig hwnnw Dr. DAVIES hwynt. Ni ellais i anghwanegu nemmor at y Casgl cyflawn o Ddiharebion a osodes y *Doctor* allan gyda'i Eirlyfr. Y mae ymbell un o honynyt yn odywyll, a'r thai honnyt a nodais fel hyn. † Y casgl cyntaf o'r Diharebion hyn, megis yr hyspysa'r un Awdur parchedig, a elwid gynt *Madwaith hén Gyrys o Iâl*; o herwydd fal hyn, medd efe, y mae wedi ei ysgrifennu o'u blaen hwynt yn yr hén lyfrau, *Mad-waith hén Gyrys o Iâl*, *yr hen a elwid Bâch Buddugre, a Gwyddfarch gyfarwydd*. *A'r hén wyrda gynt a ddywawd y diharebion hyn, fel y baent gadwedig gwedi hwynt, i rodai addysg i'r neb a syniai arnynt*. Pa amser yr oedd yr hén GYRYS ymma, nis gwyddai Dr. DAVIES ei hunan. Gwna di ddeunydd da o'r Diharebion hyn, gan gymmeryd addysg a gwybodaeth oddiwrthynt. A bydd wŷch.

T. R.

## To the Reader.

**T**HE BRITISH PROVERBS are here re-printed for thy Sake, and some few added, which are not to be found in the Collections published before. The first Collection of them was made by old GYRYS of Yale in Denbighshire; but at what Time this GYRYS lived, Dr. Davies himself could not inform us. Some hundreds of PROVERBS were added by the Doctor in that compleat Collection, which he published with his Dictionary. A few of these PROVERBS are somewhat obscure; those I have distinguished by prefixing an [†] Obelisk to them. These OLD SAYINGS, transmitted to us from our Ancestors, do well deserve to be preserved. The great Dr. DAVIES calls them *Antiquæ Britonum sapientiæ reliquias*, *The Remains of the ancient Wisdom of the Britains*. And since the life of Man is so very short, that his Experience can be but small, and his Observations few, we ought not to neglect any Instructions we may receive from former ages.

T. R.

## DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

### A

**A** BL i bawb a'i boddlono.

Abl i bawb a'i gweinyddo.

Abl i bawb ei gydradd.

A achwyno heb achos, gwneler  
achos iddo.

A arbedodd ei lwyn, a gollodd ei  
fwyn.

A arbetto ei Fâch, arbettaid ei  
gynnog.

Achos bychan y daw blinder.

Achos heb achos o hono.

Achos i'r bysen fod ar y barth.

Achub maes mawr â drygfarch.

Achwyn rhag achwyn rhagddo.

Adail dedwydd yn ddiddos.

Adar o'r unlliw a dynnant i'r unlle.

Adfyd pêb hir dristwch.

Adneu cyhyryn gan gât.

Adneu gan berchen.

A Duw nid da ymdaraw.

Adwen môb a'i llawch, ac nid ed-  
wyn môb a'i cár.

Adwyog cae anhwysmon.

A ddyfo cancar ef a ddyfydd can-  
nos.

A ddyfo i dorth a'i dyhaith; ef a  
ddyfydd a waël ei waith.

Addas i bawb ei gydradd.

Addaw fâb addaw faen.

Addaw mawr a rhôdd fechan.

Addaw têg a wna yufyd yn llawen.

Addewid. *Vid.* Eddewid.

Addfed angen i bêu.

Addug yr hŷdd i'r llynn.

Addug yr hŷdd i'r maes mawr.

Adduned herwr hirnos.

A ddŵg angen nid adfer.

A ddŵg da drŵg gyngor?

A ddycyo y gôd ymgorihed o honi.

A ddycyo'r wy a ddŵg a fo mwy.

A ddysger i fâb dduwsul, ef a'i  
gwybydd dduw llîm.

Aed lew i gynnwrf câd, Duw a'i  
differ.

A êl i llys heb neges, doed a'i ne-  
ges gantaw.

A êl i'r gwarae, adawed ei groen  
gartref.

Aelwyd a gymhell

Aerwy cyn buwch.

A esgynno yn hwyr ebrwydd y  
disgyn.

Afiaich pôb trwmgalon.

Afieithus pêb mammaeth.

Aflasaf pob tawedog.

Aflan dwylo diowgswrth.

Aflan geniù anudonol.

Afllednais pôb gwylt.

A fo aml ei fara, dan ganu aed i  
laetha.

# DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- A fo aml ei feibion bid wâg ei  
goiuddion.
- A fo aml ei fêl rhoed yn eì uwd.
- A fo caled ynghyngaws, dadleued  
ar bob achaws.
- A fo da gan DUW ys dir.
- A fo digwilydd a fydd digolled.
- A fo diried ar fôr, diried fydd ar  
dir.
- A fo ei frŷd ar ddebed, ni wna dda  
cyn ei tyned.
- A fo goreu i ryfel goreu fydd i  
heddwch.
- A fo hên arched weddi.
- A fo hyborth hywir fydd.
- A fo marw ni ymogelir.
- A fo nesaf i'r eglwys, fydd pellaf  
oddiwrth baradwys.
- A fo trechaf treisied,
- A fo pen bid pont.
- Afrad yw gwrtlod.
- Afrad pob afraid,
- Afrwydd pob dyrys.
- A fu bencwd aeth yn dinewd.
- A fynto barch bid gadarn.
- A fynto DUW derfid. *al.* dydder-  
pid.
- A fynto glôd bid farw.
- A fynto gymnell bid glaf.
- A fynto iechyd bid lawen.
- A gafas y caru, a gafas y llafn.
- A gaffo ddymod y bore, hyd ucher  
ydd â ag ef.
- A Gair DUW yu uchaf.
- A garo ei fam, cared ei elldrewyn.  
*Vid.* Ni charo.
- A garo ei gilydd, nid adnebydd ei  
gabl.
- A garo yr iau cared ei waryau.
- A garo ei gŵr cared ei chwegr.
- A gasgler ar farch maleu, dan ei  
dorr ydd â.
- A gatwer a gair wrth raid.
- A grea'r frân fawr a grea'r frân  
fechan.
- A gŵyn cŵyn bychan, cŵyn mawr  
a ddarogan.
- A gŵyn rhwy ni ry gwynfan.
- A gyfodes a golles ei le.
- A gymmero ddŷsg cadwed.
- Alwisen tam o garw. *Vid.* El.
- A lygrwys DUW a lygrwys dŷn.
- Alian o olwg allan o feddwl.
- Allwedd calon cwrwf da.
- Amaerwy adnabod amniyedd.
- Amaerwy direidi drwg anian.
- Amcan a fydd gan bawb.
- A'm caro i cared fy nghi.
- Amgeledd y ci am y cŵd halen.
- Am gwypm hên chwerddid gwêr  
gwás. *Al.* Am gwypm hên y  
chwardd ieuang.
- Amla'r cwrwf tra hitler.
- Amla'r mîl tra hitler.
- Aml bai lle ni charer.
- Amlwg cás a chariad.
- Amlwg gwaed ar farch gwelw.
- Amlwg gwaed o ben crâch.
- Ammiharod pôb anallu.
- Amheuthun pob dieithrfwyd.
- Aminau pôb anwybod.
- Ammod a dyir defod.
- Ammraint pôb torr defod.
- Amser i fwyd amser i olychwyd.
- Amser sydd i bôb peth.
- Anafus pôb drwgfoesawg.
- Anaf yngiu, angau yngwythi.
- Anegiur cennad yw ceudawd.
- Anerian pôb diriaid.
- Angall mal dall a dwyllir.
- Angel pen ffordd a diawl pentan.
- Angen a bair i henwrach duthio.
- Angen a bry'n ac a werth.
- Angen a dyrr ddeddf.
- Angen a ddŷsg i hên redeg.
- Anghariadus pôb diriaid.
- Aughenawg pôb tlawd.
- Anghwbl pôb eisian.
- Anghyminnen pôb fiôl.
- Aughynnes pôb oer.
- Anghieu angen dyhewyn dir.
- Aughei a ddyfrys.
- Aughei garw drûd a'i heirch.
- Anghwanecgid mœl mowjair.
- Anghysfarwydd a dyrr ei din yn  
cachu.
- Anhael pôb cybydd.
- Anhappus pob trwch.

## DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- Annhebyg biau ffynnio.  
 Auhyderus pôb ofnog.  
 Anhydyn pôb afrywieg.  
 A noddio Duw ry noddir.  
 Annoeth liithrig ei dafod.  
 Annog dy gi ac na ddôs gantho.  
 Annos ei i gell egored.  
 +Anrhaith gyfludwyd taeog yn nhŷ  
     ei gilydd.  
 Anwadal pôb ehud.  
 +Anwar fu felyn ei faint.  
 Anwydog chwannoig i dân.  
 Anwyl gan bawb a gâr.  
 A oddef ry dau.  
 A ogano a ogenir.  
 Arafn dân a wna brâg melus.  
 Araith doeth a drûd ni ddygym-  
     mydd.  
 A rannawdd néf a gafas.  
 A ranno i liaws rhanned yn hynaws.  
 Ardd cýd bých, ardd cyn ni bých.  
 Ar ddiweddf y mae barnu.  
 Arf doeth yw pwyll.  
 Arfog a gaffo rybudd.  
 Argiwydd a gymhell.  
 Arglwydd biau a wiþhotter.  
 Arglwydd gwann gwae ei wâs.  
 Arglwydd pawb ar ei eiddo.  
 Arian a bryn ac a werth.  
 Ar ni allo traïs twylled.  
 Ar ni ochelo'r mŵg, ni ochel ei  
     ddrŵg.  
 A'r gwelleif y llâs y weirglodd.  
 Ar nid yw pwyll pýd yw.  
 Ar ni oddefo gwâs, bid wâs iddo  
     ei hun.  
 Ar ni phortho ei gât ported ei  
     lygod.  
 Ar ni roddo a garo ni chaiff a  
     ddyinuno.  
 Ar ni waun yn ddraen ni wân yn  
     gippyll.  
 Arofyn drwg fugail.  
 Arwaesaf a ddiffydd diffaith.  
 Arwaesaf i leidr ei fanag.  
 Arwydd drŵg mŵg yn nissaith.  
 Arwydd nad cig bŵch.  
 Aseth ni phlycco niid da.  
 Asgiodyn gwern ymhen y gât.
- Asgre lân diogel ei pherchen.  
 Asgwru yr hêu yn yr angen.  
 Astius pôb anef.  
 Atfai gell i gi, mynch ydd â iddi.  
 Atgas direid-ddyn.  
 Atteb araf gan ddysgedig.  
 Athro pawb yn ei dy.  
 Athrodwaith o genfigen.  
 Aur gan bawb a chwennych.  
 A wahanodd cnawd gwahanodd  
     ddolur.  
 Awchus arf a eillio.  
 Awdur cerdd a'i gwnêl.  
 Awgrim pawb nis gwybydd.  
 A wnêl drwg arhoed y llall.  
 A wnêl drwg ymogeled.  
 A wnêl dýn Duw a'i barn. *Al.*  
 A wnêl Duw dýn a'i barn.  
 A wnelef yn rhin nant, ef a'i gwy-  
     bydd caut.  
 A wnêl mât, mât a ddyly.  
 A wnel mowrddrwg a rydd mowr-  
     llw.  
 A wnêl twyll ef a dwyllir.  
 Awyr ddrwg caffaeliad ffalswr.  
 Awydd a dyrr ei wddf.  
 A yfo lawer bid feddw.  
 A wreiddio mewn drygioni.  
 Anhawdd fydd ei gynghori.  
 A yssô tam y môb yssed ei fest  
     gantaw,

## B

- B**AI ar wrâch dorri ei chlûn.  
 Bai ar farch dorri ei droed.  
 Balchder heb droed.  
 Balchder o bell.  
 Bara ac ymenyn yw un tammœid.  
 Barf niid ardd ni chwardd ychlas.  
 Bâs pan wahenner hymny.  
 Basaf dwfr pan yd lesfair.  
 Be â bawd y gweid gwe.  
 Be caffai pawb a fynnai, ni byddai  
     hiraethawg neb rhai.  
 Bellach bellach fal chwedl y barcut.  
 Bendith i'r hŵch biau'r bloneg.  
 Berwid calon llew.  
 Bid anian dedwydd.

# DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

|                                                    |                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Bid anniweir diferiawg.                            | Bwrw dwfr am ben gŵr marw.                              |
| Bid anwadal ehud.                                  | Bwrw gwyddif ar ôl yr hwyaid.                           |
| Bid dirieid dryganianus.                           | Bwrw heli yn y môr.                                     |
| Bid ehud drûd er chwerthin.                        | Bwystlawn geneu callawr.                                |
| Bid euain alltud.                                  | Bwyta'r mîl o'r cŵch.                                   |
| Bid gyfa ran rybuchir.                             | Bychan fydd man y cynfyl.                               |
| Bid háha byddar.                                   | † Bychodedd minailed. <i>Aliás mynialedd.</i>           |
| Bid hyfagl gwyr ar oim.                            | Byddar a gaiff gyffelyb.                                |
| Bid lâs lluarth.                                   | Byrr ddryganian a wna hir ofal.                         |
| Bid lawen iâch.                                    | Byrrddydd ni dderfydd cyngor.                           |
| Bid lawen meddw.                                   | Byrr-hoedlog digasog Saint.                             |
| Bid lyfn dy baderau, bid rydlyd dy arfan.          |                                                         |
| Bid nîch cwyn clâf.                                | <b>C</b>                                                |
| Bid reniad ymgylleth.                              | <b>C</b> ADARNACH yw'r edau yn gyfroedd nag yn unigorn. |
| Bid trist pob galarus.                             | Cafas da ni chafas ddrwg.                               |
| Bid wagelawg lleidr.                               | Caffad malu, caffad ei werth.                           |
| Bid wâr antur glew wrth awr.                       | Cais farchog da dan draed ei farch.                     |
| Bid wastad wraig o'i mynuch warth                  | Cais yn y mwlgwg.                                       |
| Ibid wyw gŵr heb fagwriaeth.                       | Calan gauaf garw hin, anuhebyg i gynnesfin.             |
| Bid wyw march a gnith gwelt mai.                   | Caledach glew na maen.                                  |
| <i>Aliás</i> Bid fyw.                              | Calon ni gynnydd cysgid. <i>Aliás cystudd.</i>          |
| Blaengar ymadrodd ffôl.                            | Calon y Sais wrth Gymro.                                |
| Blingo'r gât hyd ei llosgwrn.                      | Can rewydd ni bydd pêll rhin.                           |
| Blodau cyn mai malpai na bai.                      | Can cár fydd i ddŷn a chan esgar.                       |
| <i>Aliás</i> Goreu na baj.                         | Can mil gwraig.                                         |
| Bo amlaf fo'r bleiddiau, gwaethaf fydd i'r defaid. | Can wst gan henaint.                                    |
| Bob eilwers y rhêd y cŵn.                          | Canhymdaith ci ei losgwrn.                              |
| Bod yn hir yn glâf a marw eusys.                   | Cant mwyn mât y ty.                                     |
| Bo hynaf fo'r dŷn gwaethaf fydd ei bwyll.          | Canu heb gywydd.                                        |
| Bo hynaf fo'r rhŷg tebyccaf fydd i'w dâd.          | Casbeth gwyr Rhufain.                                   |
| Boloch ofnawg fydd daw.                            | Casben Owen Cyfeihog.                                   |
| Bonedd a dywys, dillad a gynnwys.                  | Câr cywir yn yr ing y gwellir.                          |
| Bore brwynawg bradawg iair.                        | Carth gwaclod y bellen.                                 |
| Bore côch a mawredd gwraig.                        | Câs dŷn yma, câs Duw fry,                               |
| Bo tynna' fo'r llinyn cyutaf y tyrr.               | Câs fydd a oreilitio.                                   |
| Braith ei gôd a gynnnull.                          | Câs maharen mwyeri.                                     |
| Brawd yw mygu i dagu.                              | Câs yw'r gwirionedd yn lle ni charer.                   |
| Breuddwyd gwraich wrth ei he-wyllys.               | Caseg glôff clôff ei hebol.                             |
| Brodyr pôb cerddorion.                             | Cau tim wedi brammu.                                    |
| Buan barn pôb ehud. <i>Vid. Moch.</i>              | Ceiumygir pob newydd.                                   |
| Bfidd cyn tymp.                                    | Ceisied asgre ei fam a gollo,                           |
| Bwrw â'th unllaw cais â'th ddwy-law.               | Celfydd cêled ei arfaeth.                               |
| Bwrw cât i gythraul.                               | Cêll Aiglwydd y welegi.                                 |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                       |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cenau milgi a morwyn ni chaiff eu<br>mîwyn a'u magco. | Cyd gwichio'r fenn hi a ddŵg ei<br>llwyth.                      |
| Cenau yn ei wâl, a gât lem.                           | Cyddles i bawb galw'r ychen.                                    |
| Ceisio diried yn ei dyddyn.                           | Cyd ysso eиг march bid ar gig ebol.                             |
| Ceisied pawb ddŵr i'w long.                           | Cyfa ran rybuchir.                                              |
| Cennyl gwraig mowrdda.                                | Cyfaill blaidd bugail diog.                                     |
| Cennad fud drûd a'i crettwy.                          | Cyfareddion gwîach waethwaeth.                                  |
| Cennad hwyr drûg ei neges.                            | Cyfarwyddaf llaw lle y dotto.                                   |
| Cerddwys a rwymmwys.                                  | Cyfnewid â hael.                                                |
| Cerid clwaer diried cyn ni charer.                    | Cyfoed fydd da a dedwydd.                                       |
| Ceugant yw angau.                                     | Cyfoethog i werthu, tlawd i brynu.                              |
| Ci chwyrnog halawg ei bais.                           | Cyfrin pen a chalon.                                            |
| Ci a helio pob llwdn ni bydd da ar<br>yr un.          | Cyffes pob rhwydd.                                              |
| Clwm anghenog ar y geiniog.                           | Cymwythach corrach a simmach.                                   |
| Clwm eiddil moch ellwng.                              | Cymmyrid haearn hoedl dŷn.                                      |
| Clŷd pôb clawdd i ddigarad.                           | Cyn ddyiheued ac yssu o'r llygod<br>y cwlir.                    |
| Clywid corn cyn ni weler.                             | Cyn ebrwydded yn y farchnad,<br>croen yr oen a chroen y ddafad. |
| +Coel can hadain.                                     | Cyngheusedd wedi brawd.                                         |
| Coes yn lle morddwyd.                                 | Cyngor hên nith attwg. <i>Aliâs</i><br>Cyssul.                  |
| Côf gan bawb a gâr.                                   | Cyngor i'n gwâs yn hên.                                         |
| Coffa dy din pan entrewych.                           | Cynhadl taeog yn ei dy                                          |
| Coffi gwâs diog.                                      | Cynnelw cinyr gan gadechyn.                                     |
| Cogor iâr yu ydlan.                                   | Cynt y cwrdd dau ddŷn na dau<br>fynydd. <i>Aliâs</i> dwy lann.  |
| +Coiles dy lad cystal i'r fuwch.                      | Cynt y llýsg yr odyn na'r ysgrubor.                             |
| +Colles ei glydwyr a gyrchawdd ty                     | Cyrch Cabryttai.                                                |
| Côssp ar ben iâr. [yadwr.]                            | Cyrchid fryn a ddisgwilio.                                      |
| Cospi yr arth yngwydd y lllew.                        | Cyrch y ci ar y freuan.                                         |
| Cospi'r maer ym mhen y drêf.                          | Cyssul hên nith addwg.                                          |
| Cos tin taeog, efe a gâch yn dy<br>ddwru.             | Cystal ar draed a marchogaeth ffon.                             |
| Crâff ci, caledach asgwrn.                            | Cystal y march a'i adfarchwerth.                                |
| Craffach na'r efail.                                  | Cywala gweddw gwraig unben.                                     |
| Crechwen yngenaû yufyd.                               | Cywrys am fwyd, carant am osid.                                 |
| Crefydd iâr wrth ei gylfin.                           |                                                                 |
| Cryd ar hên angeu ys dir.                             |                                                                 |
| Crynu fal y fo'i wiafen.                              |                                                                 |
| Cuall cleddyf byrr o wain.                            |                                                                 |
| Cu annair wedi praid.                                 |                                                                 |
| Cwymp ar galedlawr.                                   |                                                                 |
| Cwymp y gŵr yn y rhŷch.                               |                                                                 |
| Cwyu bychod ceiliog yn aerwy.                         |                                                                 |
| Cyd boed da nid gwirdd.                               |                                                                 |
| Cyd boed doeth diried ys drûd.                        |                                                                 |
| Cyd boed hirddydd dybydd ucher.                       |                                                                 |
| Cyd celer nawnos, ni chelir now-<br>mis.              |                                                                 |
| Cydfwyta a môb Arglwydd, ac na<br>chyd chwarae,       |                                                                 |
|                                                       | Ch                                                              |
|                                                       | Chwannog trŵch i drin.                                          |
|                                                       | Chwannog môb iw hynt, chwan-<br>nog adref a fo cynt.            |
|                                                       | Chwarae ac na friw, cellwair ac na<br>chywilyddia.              |
|                                                       | Chwarae brôch ynglod.                                           |
|                                                       | Chwarae hen-gi a chenau. <i>Alias</i><br>a cholwyn.             |
|                                                       | Chwareuid môb noeth, ni chwery<br>môb newynog.                  |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

|                                                        |                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Chwareae hŵch a phorchell.                             | Da yw Duw, a bir yw byth.                          |
| Chwareuys yn awr, nid chwareuys mlwyddyn.              | Da yw'r maen gyda'r Efengyl.                       |
| Chwarddiad dŵr dan iâ!                                 | Dechreu blaen carrai o foly.                       |
| Chiwefror chwŷth neidr o'i nŷth.                       | Dedwydd a gâr dalodwch. <i>Q. wh.</i><br>dadolwch. |
| Chwêg mêdd pan yfer, chwerw pan daler.                 | Dedwydd a gaiff draen yn ei uwd.                   |
| Chwegach bwyd cybydd.                                  | Dedwydd Dofydd a'i rhudd rhâd.                     |
| Chwerddid brŷd with a garer.                           | Dedwydd i'r a'i gwŷl a'i câr.                      |
| Chwerthin a wna ynsyd yn boddi.                        | Defnyddfawr pob anghywraint.                       |
| +Chweyrys gwawd o annianawd.                           | Deuparth clôd ymmhenglog.                          |
| Chwil gan nôs.                                         | Deuid y ci wrth yr hŵch.                           |
| D                                                      |                                                    |
| <b>D</b> a angau ar eiddiawg, or tae-<br>awg.          | Deuparth gwaith ei ddechreu.                       |
| Da daint rhag tafawd.                                  | Deuparth ffordd ei gwybod.                         |
| Da mât y gôf.                                          | Deuparth ffýdd ynghalon.                           |
| Dadleu gwedi barn.                                     | Deuparth parch yw arfer.                           |
| Dadleu mawr mynuch, ac egni ar<br>lygoden.             | Deuparth prŷd ymdrwsio.                            |
| Da gwaith Duw, roi cyrn byrrion<br>i'r fuwch a hwyllo. | Deuparth bonedd yw dŷsg.                           |
| Da gweddai'r bêr i'r golwyth.                          | Deuparth dŷsg yw hyder.                            |
| Da gwr mal pawb.                                       | Deuparth taith ymbarottai.                         |
| Da hil ceirch gan ddrug gynnog.                        | Deuparth tref ei harferau.                         |
| Daint y ci wrth yr hŵch.                               | Deuparth cerdd ei gwrando.                         |
| Dala dy dŷ am a fo, a diofryd a<br>ddarffo.            | Deuparth rhôdd yw ewylls.                          |
| Dalis da yn hŷd fu.                                    | Dewis pob eiddig.                                  |
| Dall fvddar pob trŵch.                                 | Dewis aî'r iau aî'r fwyall.                        |
| Dall pob anghyfarwydd.                                 | Dewis o'r ddwy fachddu hŵch.                       |
| Damwain pob hely. <i>Alias</i> helynt.                 | Dewis pawb o'i giniaw.                             |
| +Dangof llwyr i gyfarwyre; or<br>Dangos.               | Diangc ar Glwyd a boddi ar Gon-                    |
| Dangos diriaid i gŵn.                                  | Diau gynnadl taeog o'i dý. [wy.                    |
| Dangos dy fŷs i falawg, ynteu a'i<br>heirch yn gwbl.   | Dibech fywyd gwyn ei fyd:                          |
| Dangos llwybr i gyfarwydd.                             | Diengid gwan erlid ihy gadarn.                     |
| Dangos nêf i bechadur.                                 | <i>Alias</i> elid.                                 |
| Dangos y llo, ac na ddangos y<br>llaeth.               | Diffaith llyffant dan ia.                          |
| Daa brŷd newynog a wna'r tryd-<br>ydd yn lŵth.         | Differwy Duw ddiawg.                               |
| Dau waith a fydd gan gywraint.                         | Dig pawb rhag a'i câr os cawdd.                    |
| Da yw a saif ac ni waner.                              | Digawn da diwyd gennad.                            |
| Da yw côn mât.                                         | Digon Crist trist yn liawen.                       |
|                                                        | Digon Duw da i unig.                               |
|                                                        | Digon o grŷth a thelyn.                            |
|                                                        | Digon yw digon o ffigys.                           |
|                                                        | Digawn yw gwarae rhynnawd.                         |
|                                                        | Diglod pob anhawddgar.                             |
|                                                        | Digrif gan bob ederyn ei lais.                     |
|                                                        | Digu pawb o anadl y pibydd.                        |
|                                                        | Digystudd deurudd da grau. <i>Alias</i> ,          |
|                                                        | Dygystudd. <i>Id.</i>                              |
|                                                        | Dilhund a brydero.                                 |
|                                                        | Dillad a gymwys.                                   |
|                                                        | Dillyn ieuangc carpiog hên.                        |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

|                                          |                                        |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Dillyn yn llaw henfab.                   | Drŷch i bawb i gymmydog.               |
| Dinas a ddiffydd diffaith.               | Drygwaith dwywaith y gwnair.           |
| Dir yw gadael peth or dwfr heibio,       | Drythyll pob digraid. <i>Alias</i> pob |
| Diriaid a gabl ei oreu.                  | dinied.                                |
| Dirieid a geiff draen yn ei uwdd.        | Drythyll maen yn llaw esgud.           |
| Dirieid a glâd i ddedwydd ac o fôr       | Drythyllwch drwg ei ddichwain.         |
| ac o fynydd.                             | Duw a byrth i fusgrell.                |
| Diriaid ni hawddfaidd heddwch.           | Duw a fêdd, dŷn a lefair.              |
| Dirmygir ni welir. [mwyll.               | Duw a rannodd, nef a gafodd.           |
| Disymauwth fydd dryglaw am-              | Duw a ran yr anwyd fel y rhann y       |
| Dirwest odyn.                            | dillad.                                |
| Diwedd lén cadw defaid.                  | Duw cadarn a farn pob iawn.            |
| Diwyl yw angeu, diwylach a edeu.         | Dwrdd gan deulu.                       |
| Diwyttaf i fleiddian ei gennad ei        | Dybydd rhew i lyffant.                 |
| hunant.                                  | Dyccer ni weler ei rann.               |
| Dlêd ar bawb ei addaw.                   | Dyccid ammwyl ei ran.                  |
| Dod dy law ar dy galon.                  | Dyccid chwant tros peiriant pwyl.      |
| Dod fenthyg i noeth nis cai dran-        | Dyccid Duw daphar o law.               |
| noeth.                                   | Dyddaw drŵg hanbyddir gwêl.            |
| Doeth a dwyllir deirgwaith, ni           | Dygas gwaith erlyn.                    |
| thwyllir drûd ond uuwaith.               | Dygn dyn o garchar.                    |
| Doeth dŷn tra tawo.                      | Dygn yw adaw a garawr.                 |
| Dogn sydd ar bôb pêth.                   | Dygymmyrrid haiarn hoedl dŷn.          |
| Dolorus calon ofalfawr.                  | Dygystudd deurudd dagrau. <i>Vid.</i>  |
| † Dofydd dihirwaith aros. <i>Potius</i>  | Di.                                    |
| Dyfydd.                                  | Dyly mâtch ni ddyly ddim.              |
| Drûd a dâl dau cyfled,                   | Dylyn hael onid él yn gi.              |
| Drûd i ddala, doeth i estwng.            | Dylluan yn llaw henfab. <i>Potius,</i> |
| Drûd ganu deulw.                         | Dillyn. <i>Vid.</i>                    |
| Drŵg a drefn wrth ei drwydded-           | Dyrnod gwâs, hir yw ei gâs.            |
| awg.                                     | Dyro lynn i ddoeth e fydd ddoeth-      |
| Drŵg o lŷs ni atter gwâdd. <i>Alias,</i> | ach.                                   |
| Drŵg llŷs ni atter ond a wahodder.       | Dryysswys y garthen.                   |
| Drŵg pawb o'i wybod.                     | Dýsg ddedwydd â gair, dysg ddir-       |
| Drŵg pawl ni safo flwyddyn.              | iad â gwiail.                          |
| Drŵg pechod o'i bell erlid.              | Dysgu grâdd i henfarch.                |
| Drŵg wrth dranoeth.                      | Dywaid llafar ni wypo,                 |
| Drŵg un drŵg arall.                      | Dywal dir fydd ei olaith.              |
| Drŵg y ceidw Diafol ei wâs.              | Dywedi o wngc, galanas o bell.         |
| Drŵg yw'r drŵg, a gwaeth yw'r            |                                        |
| gwaethaf.                                | E                                      |
| Drŵg yw'r ffordd ni cherdder ond         |                                        |
| uuwaith.                                 | <b>E</b> BAWL yr ebawl i DUW.          |
| Drŵg yw drygwas, gwaeth yw bod           | Ebrill garw, parchell marw.            |
| hebddaw.                                 | Echwyu yw nâg.                         |
| Drŵg yw'r pêth ni thâl ei ofyn.          | Edifar cybydd am draul.                |
| Drŵg yw'r swydd ni thâl ei gwa-          | Eddewid gwragedd dau ciriawg.          |
| sanaeth.                                 | Eddewid nis gwieler nid yw.            |

Edwyn crâch y llall.

Edwyn hen-gath lefrith.

Ef a aeth hymny ar gyru a phibau.

Ef a ddaw hâf i gi.

Ef a fydd am y maidd ac ni bu am  
y caws.

Ef a wyr dŷn pan êl, ac ni wyr pan  
ddêl.

Ef a wyr y gâth pa farf a lîf.

Ef y molir pawb wrth ei waith. *Al.*  
waeth.

E fynnai'r gâth bysgod, ond ni fyn-  
nai wlychu ei throed.

Egor dy gwâd pan gaech borchell.

Ehang yw'r bŷd i bawb.

Ehegr fydd dryglaw i amwyll.

Eidduned herwr hirnos.

Eilfam modryb dda.

Eiriach law, nac eiriach droed.

Eiriawl a garawr hawddwaith.

Eiriawl a garawr ni gyngain.

Eithur gallu nid oes dim.

E lâs a gafas rybudd, ac ni lâs a'i  
cymmerth.

Elid brŷd yn ôl breuddwyd.

Elid ci i gêll egored.

Elid gwraig yn ôl ei henllib.

Elid llaw gan droed.

† Elid ryw, ar barth pa yw.

Elid un i gant, elid cant i un.

Elid ysgubor gan ddrygdlorth.

Elid y wrâch i'r freuan, er ei genua  
ei hunan.

Elusen tam o garw. *Vid. Al.*

Enw heb senw.

Enwawg meichiaid o'i fôch.

Enwir difenwir ei blant.

Ergyn llwfr lliaws addoed.

Ergyd ar gais.

Ergyd yn llwyn cyssul heb erchi.

Er heddwch nac er rhyfel, gwen-  
yn en farw ni chasgl fêl.

Esgud drygfab yn nhŷ arall.

Esmwytha gwaith yw methu.

Ethyw corn heb ysgyfarn.

Ewyllys y gwyn-gam am ei lawdr.

Ewyn dŵr eddewid gwâs.

## F

FAL, fel. *Vid. Mal.*

## Ff

F A W D pawb yn ei dâl.

Ffiaidd ni charer.

Ffôl pob tlawd.

Ffordd bêl i âr o Beullyn.

Ffordd lan Faglan ydd air i nef.  
Ffordd lan Fechan ydd ai y wenyn-  
en yn ei phreseb.

Ffo rhag drygtir, ac na ffo rhag  
drŵg Arglwydd.

## G

G A D U gwraig ag unfest, a'i  
chymryd â dwy.

Gadu'r nôs waethaf yn olaf.

Gair daunod yw am un a fethodd.

Gair drŵg anianol, a lûsg drŵg yn  
ei ôl.

Gair gwraig fal gwynt yn faweidianu.

Gair gwraig gwnelef.

Gair gwraig mal gwynt y cychwyn.

Gair gwâr o gastell.

Gan rewŷdd nid pêll fydd rhin.

Gelyn yw i ddŷn ei dda.

Gellwng drygwr i ysgubor gwrda.

Genau mwyafach ac arch blaidd.

Gennid rhybunched rhwng llaw a  
llawes.

Gennid ym wŷs yn nhŷ Dduw.

Genawg ni chaffo copinawd.

Glew a fydd llew hyd yn llwyd.

Gnawd adueu yn llan.

Gnawd aelwyd ddiffydd yn ddiffaith.

Gnawd aifwydd gan ddifriaid.

Gnawd ar eiddil ofalon.

Gnawd as tyrr gan orchymmyn.

Gnawd buan o fain.

Gnawd buan o frâs.

Gnawd corphawg o fain.

Gnawd cyssul dedwydd yn ddoeth.

Gnawd dial anghwbl gan anghel-  
fydd.

b

DHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                    |                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Gnawd difrawd ar blant euwir.                      | Goreu camwri cedwid.                                   |
| Gnawd digarad yn llŷs.                             | Goreu canwyll pwyll i ddŷn.                            |
| Gnawd eddewid gwraig gwaith ryphall.               | Goreu clôff cloff aradr.                               |
| Gnawd ffo ar ffraeth.                              | Goreu cyngaws gwâs diawg.                              |
| Gnawd gan rewydd rychwerthin.                      | Goreu cynneddfau cadw moes.                            |
| Gnawd gorwysfa lle bo croes.                       | Goreu defawd daioni.                                   |
| Gnawd gwarth o fynych gysswyn.                     | Goreu edifeirwch edifeirwch gwerthu.                   |
| Gnawd gwedi llynn lledfrydedd.                     | Goreu enw mi biau.                                     |
| Gnawd gwin yn llaw wledig.                         | Goreu gan fy mam ei llâdd.                             |
| Gnawd lladrad yn ddiyngel.                         | Goreu gwrthwyneb gwrthwyneb cŵys. <i>Aliâs, Tewyn.</i> |
| Gnawd llwyr dâl llwyr dwng.                        | Goreu meddyg meddyg enaid.                             |
| Gnawd mân taer yn filain.                          | Goreu newyn un ariant.                                 |
| Gnawd mann ar raiun cynnifiad.                     | Goreu peddestr yw gau.                                 |
| Gnawd merydd ym mro.                               | Goreu rhan rhoddi cynnwys.                             |
| Gnawd inynych Awn, i fethdaith.                    | Goreu un tudded mantell.                               |
| Gnawd o ben drythyll draha.                        | Goreu yw'r gwareu tra atter.                           |
| Gnawd o egin meithriu dâs.                         | Gorllyfnu pen ci tra eler heibio.                      |
| Gnawd osp er nas gwahodder.                        | Gormes y taeawg ar ei gilydd.                          |
| Gnawd rhiau eu rhadau yn wasgarawg.                | Gormodd bw ar ebol.                                    |
| Gnawd rhygas wedi rhyserch.                        | Gormodd iaith yw twt ar farch.                         |
| Gnawd serchog ym lynnad.                           | † Goryn ei waith a fach y fachdaith.                   |
| Gnawd synn synl anghysiaith.                       | Gormodd esmywythder sydd anhawdd ei drin.              |
| Gnawd tawel yn delaidd.                            | Gossymdaith dýn Duw a'i rhan.                          |
| Gnawd uch ben dedwydd diddos.                      | † Goyaen a wêl ynglysfing.                             |
| Gnawd wedi rhedeg attregwch. <i>Aliâs, Rhydeg.</i> | Gwaddawdgwythlonedd gair blwng                         |
| Gnawd wedi traha tramgwydd.                        | Gwae a aahoo ei giniaw, O din daf wedi glaw.           |
| Gnawd wedi traha trangc hir.                       | Gwae a dro o glûn i glûn, ac ni seddo beth ei hûn.     |
| Gnawd y cair colled o fraw.                        | Gwae a ddynco ei henwâs i llŷs.                        |
| Gnawd yn ôl dryghin hindda.                        | Gwae a fo a'i feil yn ei fynwes.                       |
| Gnawd yn y bo cydwyr y bydd cyreh.                 | Gwae a fynu mefl ar bychod.                            |
| Gnawd yn y bo dwfr y bydd brwyn.                   | Gwae a gawdd Duw ac nis crêd.                          |
| Gochel dafarn ac na ochel ildio.                   | Gwae a gâr ni garer.                                   |
| Godrohid buwch o'i phen.                           | Gwae a gasio ddrygair yn ieuang.                       |
| Gofal dýn Duw a'i gweryd.                          | Gwae a wnêl da i ddiawg. <i>Aliâs, eiddiawg.</i>       |
| Gogani'r bwyd a'i fwypta.                          | Gwae a wyl ei arglywydd beunydd.                       |
| Gogyfeirch pawb ar ni wypid.                       | Gwar ddigariad llŷs.                                   |
| Goleu freuddwyd a welir liw dydd.                  | † Gwaedlyd wrth faint dy drachy-wedd.                  |
| Golwg Duw ar adyn.                                 | Gwae fyrrwr ynglynhauf. <i>Aliâs, oferwr.</i>          |
| Golwg dýn ar a'i dyhudd.                           | Gwae ieuang a eiddun henaint.                          |
| Golwg pawb ar a garo.                              | Gwae'r mil ni wyl ei bercken.                          |
| Golwg serchog syberw fydd.                         |                                                        |
| Golwg yn yd gwyl yd gâr.                           |                                                        |
| Golwg y perchen yw cynnydd y da.                   |                                                        |
| Gorddiweddir hwyr fuan.                            |                                                        |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- Gwaethaf anaf anfoes.  
 Gwaethaf rhyfel (*alias i'r yd*) thy-fel teisban.  
 Gwaethaf ystôr o ferch.  
 Gwaeth unblaidd clôff na dau iâch.  
 Gwaethwaeth chwedl Wilmot.  
 Gwaethwaeth faensaer, wellwell brensaer,  
 Gwaethwaeth fal mât gafr.  
 Gwaethwaeth y rhêd y cŵn.  
 Gwae undyn a wñêl caut yn drist.  
 Gwae Wr a gaffo drygwraig.  
 Gwâg ty heb fâb.  
 Gwaith y nôs y dýdd a'i dengys.  
 Gwaith ysgawn ymogelyd.  
 Gwala gweddw gwraig unben. *Vid. Cywala.*  
 Gwallt bonwyn a gwyn estronion.  
 Gwân dy bawl yn hafren, hafren fydd hi fal cynt.  
 Gware gweli fr.  
 Gware hen-gî à cholwyn.  
 Gware mi trêch.  
 Gwartheg arall yn adnau, pan fo chweccaf ni bydd tau.  
 Gwareuid mât noeth, ni chwarae mât newynog.  
 Gwâs da a gaiff ei le.  
 Gwâs da bronwala ei arglywydd.  
 Gwâs i wâs chwibanwr.  
 †Gwasgu'r haid cyn noi cherdded; or, Gwâs gwraidd cyn no'i gerdded.  
 Gwatwar y dýdd am waith nôs.  
 Gwedi treiglo pob tre', têg edrych tuag adre.  
 Gweddill mât iâch.  
 Gweddw crefft heb ei dawn.  
 Gweddw pwyll heb ammynedd.  
 Gweini ffawd hyd frawd ys dir.  
 Gwelius nid diddolur.  
 Gweled deubeth o'r un.  
 Gweled ei glûst a'i lygad.  
 Gwell aderyn yn llaw na dau yn y coed.  
 Gwell cariad y ci na'i gâs.  
 Gwell corawg na chybydd.  
 Gwell egor na chynuwys.
- Gwell am y pared a dedwydd, nae am y tân a dirieid.  
 Gwell anghanawg môr, nag anghanawg mynydd.  
 Gwell aros na mefl gerdded.  
 Gwell aros o alltudedd, nag aros o fêdd.  
 Gwell bêdd na buchedd angheuawl. *Vid. Anghenawg.*  
 Gwell benthyg nog eisiau.  
 Gwell bendith y tlawd na meistrol-aeth y cadarn.  
 Gwell bod yn ben ar yr hyddod, nag yn diu ar yr iyrchod.  
 Gwell bôdd pawb nâ'i anfodd.  
 Gwell bonedd na thaeogrwydd.  
 Gwell buarth hýsp nag un gwág.  
 Gwell bychod ynglôd na chôd wâg.  
 Gwell byrr eistedd na byrr sefyll.  
 Gwell byw na marw.  
 Gwell cadw nag olrhain.  
 Gwell catfael nodwydd na cholli'r cwlltr.  
 Gwell can muw i'r can-nyn, nag un muw i undyn.  
 Gwell cár cêll na châr pennill.  
 Gwell cár yn llýs nag aur ar fýs.  
 Gwell ceiniog na brawd.  
 Gwell cerdd o'i breiniaw.  
 Gwell ci a rodio na chi a eisteddo.  
 Gwell clwt na thwll.  
 Gwell ceginiaeth na brenhiniaeth.  
 Gwell crefft na golud.  
 Gwell cul cyfa na byrr anghyfa.  
 Gwell cybydd lle y bo, na hael lle ni bo.  
 Gwell cyngor hên no'i faeddu. *Al. faddeu.*  
 Gwell cynnil na chywraint.  
 Gwell cynnwys gott nag un lleidr.  
 Gwell chwarae nag ymladd.  
 Gwell drygsaer na drygof.  
 Gwell Duw na dim.  
 Gwell Duw na drwg obaith.  
 Gwell Duw wrth ei folawd.  
 Gwell Duw yn gâr, na llu y ddaiar.  
 Gwell dwylo'r eifydd na dwylo'r sebonwydd.

# DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                                    |                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gwell dychymmygwr na gorchwil-                                     | Gwell marchwr gwerthu, nag un<br>iwr.                                       |
| Gwell dyhudd na rhyssedda.                                         | Gwell marw nâ hir nychdod.                                                  |
| Gwell dyn drŵg o'i gospî.                                          | Gwell marw na mynch ddifrod.                                                |
| Gwell dynoliaeth na drych.                                         | Gwell mœl fod, no mœl gerdded.                                              |
| Gwell edrych ar ddŷn yn cachu<br>nag yn cymmynu.                   | Gwell migwrn o âr na mynydd a<br>wraig.                                     |
| Gwell eidion gwerthu nag un pryn.                                  | Gwell moes law no moes fam,                                                 |
| Gwell eistedd ar y gwellt nag ar y<br>llawr.                       | Gwell nâg na dau eddewid.                                                   |
| Gwell erlid arglywydd na'i ragod.                                  | Gwell nâg nag addaw ni wneir,                                               |
| Gwell gan hwyr na chan foreu.                                      | Gwell neith dwywrach nag un.                                                |
| Gwell gan wraig a fo da genthi nag<br>a fo da iddi.                | Gwell peidiaw nag ymddireidiaw.                                             |
| Gwell gochel mœl no'i ddial.                                       | Gwell penloyn yn llaw, na hwyad<br>yn awyr.                                 |
| Gwell goddef na gofal.                                             | Gwell pren cyhuddiad nâ dŷn cy-<br>huddgar.                                 |
| Gwell golaith na gofid.                                            | Gwell pwyll nág aur.                                                        |
| Gwell golud na rhyssedd.                                           | Gwell rhan ofni na rhan cariad.                                             |
| Gwell gorne golchi nag un glythni,                                 | Gwell rhan ofni na rhan-lyngeu,                                             |
| Gwell gwae ſi na gwae ni.                                          | Gwell thy draws na rhy druan.                                               |
| Gwell gwegil câr nag wyneb estron                                  | Gwell synwyr na chyfoeth.                                                   |
| Gwell gwestai gwraig uag un gŵr.                                   | Gwell tewi na drwgddywed yd.                                                |
| Gwell gwichio'r colydd, na chochi<br>'r deurydd.                   | Gwell toliaw na huriaw. <i>Alias</i> ,<br>heiliaw.                          |
| Gwell gŵr a ddaeth ymhene y flwy-<br>ddyn nâ'r gŵr ni ddaeth byth. | + Gwell trŵch nag arwynniad.                                                |
| Gwell gwir na chelwydd.                                            | Gwell un cynnhorthwy na dau wŷs,                                            |
| Gwell gŵr na gwyr.                                                 | Gwell un ceidwad na dau ymlyniad.                                           |
| Gwell gŵr na'i ranm.                                               | Gwell un crywyn, ( <i>alias croen</i> ) na<br>dau fuddelw.                  |
| Gwell gŵr o'i berchi.                                              | Gwell un dyrnod â'r ordd, na dau<br>â'r morthwl.                            |
| Gwell gwraig o'i chanmol.                                          | Gwell un gair ym mlaen na dau yn<br>ol.                                     |
| Gwell hanner bâd nâ hanner hâf.                                    | Gwell un hwde na dau addaw. <i>Al.</i>                                      |
| Gwell hên hawl na hên alanas.                                      | Ti gai.                                                                     |
| Gwell hir bwylly na thraha.                                        | Gwellwell hyd farf, waethwaeth hyd<br>farw.                                 |
| Gwell bir weddwod no drwg briod                                    | Gwellwell pob ffynniedig.                                                   |
| Gwell iddaw a ddonier nag a fon-<br>hedder.                        | Gwell wyneb na gwaly.                                                       |
| Gwell i ddŷn y drŵg a âyr, na'r<br>drŵg nis gŵyr.                  | Gwell ychydig gan râd, na llawer<br>gan afriad.                             |
| Gwell i'r gâth nad elid i hafotta.                                 | Gwell ynglysgod y gownen nag<br>heb ddim.                                   |
| Gwell i'r gŵr aeth a'r faneg i yitta<br>nag a'r ffettan.           | Gwell y lle y ffœs Wilmott, na'r<br>lle y llas.                             |
| Gwell i wraig y pysgodwr, nag i<br>wraig y gwynfydwr.              | Gwell y llýsg dau etewyn nag un,                                            |
| Gwell maen garw a'm attalio, na<br>maen llyfn a'm gollyngo.        | Gell ym mlaen yr iyrchod nag yn<br>ol yr hyddod. <i>Vid.</i> Gwell bod, &c. |
| Gwell mam godawg na thâd rhi-<br>eddawg,                           |                                                                             |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Gwell y tynn merch na rhaff.  
 Gwell y wialeu a blyceo na'r hon a dorro.  
 Gwell yw'r ddirwy na'r anrhaith.  
 Gwell yw'r march a fo'n ei forddwyd, nag a fo'n ei breseb.  
 Gwerthfawr pob oddidawg.  
 Gwerthu cig hŵch, a phrynu cig môch.  
 Gwerthu mêl i brynu peth melus.  
 Gwir a ddywawd Gwion gwâd.  
 Gwirion pawb ar ei air ei hun.  
 Gwiw aur i a'i dirper.  
 Gwna dda dros ddrwg, Uffern ni'th ddrys.  
 Gwnelid serch saeth syberw.  
 Gwneuthur deuddrwg o'r un.  
 Gwrâch a fydd marw etto yn Rhiew Fabon.  
 Gwr ni'th gâr ni'th gydfydd.  
 Gwr pawb yn hâf.  
 Gwrthlys i bob llýs a fydd.  
 Gwrthod gwahodd a mynd i wést.  
 Gŵyl yw hanes.  
 Gwynt a lŷf da gwraig weddw.  
 Gwyw calon gan hiraeth.  
 Gyda'r ci y cerdd ei gynffon.  
 Gyrr fâb ti a gai nág.  
 Gyrru brân i geisio tir.  
 Gyrr'u'r cýn a gerddo.

H

**H**AEDDU annerch yw cara.  
 Haeddu ar nýth y eacewn.  
 Hael byrrlofiawg.  
 Hael Hywel o bwrs y wlâd.  
 Hael pob colledig ychenawg.  
 Haf hyd galan, gauaf hyd fai.  
 Hanbid gwaeth y ddrygcath o dorri ei hewinedd.  
 Hanbid gwell y ci farw y llall.  
 Hanbydd ychwaeg y môr o bisso-dyn y dryw.  
 Hanes tý hanes coed.  
 Hanner y wjedd hoffedd yw,  
 Hap Duw ddewrynn.  
 Hardd pob newydd,

Hawl yn Ionawr ni mât welawiawr a chwefiawr a'i dialawr.  
 Hawdd cynmod lle bo cariad.  
 Hawdd cynneu tân yn hên aelwyd.  
 Hawdd dyddio rhwng ffâls a chwan-nog.  
 Hawdd eiriawl ar a garer.  
 Hawdd nawdd yngwasgawd gorwydd.  
 Hawdd peri i singam wylo.  
 Hawdd peri i fonheddig sorri.  
 Hawdd talu ffûg i ffôl.  
 Hawdd tynnu gwaed o ben crâch.  
 Hawdd ýf a wyl ci wely.  
 Hawdd yw clwyfo clâf.  
 Hawdd yw digio dig.  
 Hawdd yw dywedyd pymtheg.  
 Hawdd yw tynnu cleddyf byrr o wain.  
 Haws cau â bŷs nac â dwm. *Vid.*  
 Ys.  
 Haws dadleu o goed nag o gastell.  
 Haws dringo na disgyn.  
 Haws dywedyd myuydd na myned trosto.  
 Haws gan hwyr na chan fore.  
 Haws gwneuthur hebog o farcud na marchog o daeog.  
 Haws llosgi tý na'i adeilad.  
 Haws twyllo maban na thwyllo gwraction.  
 Heb Duw heb ddim, Duw a digon.  
 Hêñ bechod a wna cywilydd new-Hêñ hawdd gorfod arnaw. [ydd, +Hir ammod uid â i dda. *Al.* amod.  
 Hir chwedi anghenog.  
 Hiraeth am farw ni weryd.  
 Hir eddewid i nág.  
 Hir cistedd i organ. *Alas*, ddiogi.  
 Hir ei lygad a wrthgrif.  
 Hir frydig a yfo ei holludda.  
 Hir fydd edau gwraig eiddil. *Al.* fusgpell.  
 Hir fydd i gybydd ei gabl.  
 Hir gnif heb esgor lluded.  
 Hir grawn gan newyn.  
 Hir Hûn Faelgwn yu eglwys Rôs.

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Hir hynt a chyrehu llawgar.  
Hir lladrad i grôg.  
Hir lyngeswriaeth i fawdd.  
Hir nîch i angeu.  
Hir pob aros.

Hirsaig a chyllell a flem.  
Hir sefyll i drwm.  
Hir weddwod i fefl.  
Hir wynniau i ddireidi.  
Hir y bydd blewyn yn mynd yn  
nînh blaidd.

Hir y bydd chwerw hên alanas.  
Hir y bydd enderig ŷch drygwr.  
Hir y byddir yn énoi tammaid  
chwerw.  
Hir y bydd march bâch yn ebol.  
Hir y bydd y mûd ymmorth y  
byddar.

Hir yw'r mân yn y ceubren.  
Hoedl y dŷn ni chalyn y da,  
Hoedl dŷn nid gel, n a'i rhann.  
Hôff ymmenyn trathân.  
Hôff gan anghenog ei goelio.  
Hôff gan bob edn ei lais.  
Hôff gan fadyn ei faw ei hun.  
Hôff gan ynyd ei ghwppa.  
Hôff tam mân ni charer.  
Hŵch o bob heledd.  
Hwyrwaith i anffynniedig.  
Hwy clôd na golud.  
Hwy pery llid na galar.  
Hwyra dial dial Duw, llwyra dial  
dial Duw.

Hydr gŵr o'i gymmydogaeth.  
Hydr pob costog ar ei dom ei hun.  
Hydr waedd gwaedd wrth fro,  
Hygar pawb wrth a garo.  
Hyd tra fych na fydd ofer,  
Hyd yn oed yr undydd ydd a'r  
crochan ar y tân.  
Hŷ pawb ar ei fabsant,  
Hŷ pawb yn absen ofn,

I  
**L**AUCH rŷdd thyfedd pa gŵyn.  
Lawn chwedlawg mân.  
Lawn i bawb i gadw ei hun,

Iro blonhegen.  
Iro tin hŵch â bloneg,  
I'r pant y rhêd y dât,

**Ll**

**L**LADD gwaed a'i ddwylaw ac  
a'i draed.  
Lladd v gwadu fel y bo'r trocd,  
*Vid.* Ys dir,  
Llais maen yn oerddwfr.  
Llaw ddiried a ddidawl ei pher-  
chen.  
Llaw llaws ar waith.  
Llawer un a ddwâg newyn, ac er  
hunny gwraig a fynn.  
Llawen meichiad pan fo gwynt,  
Llaw fiŷs llaw gywraint.  
Llaw mân yn llawes ei dâd.  
Llaw lân diogel ei pherchen.  
Llawer am hawl, un a'i dyl.  
Llawer a weddill o feddwl chwan-  
nog.  
Llawer cár baw ymdeg.  
Llawer gair yn wynt a â heibio.  
Llawer dŷn a wna cynnyg drŵg  
dros da.  
Llawer gwir drŵg ei ddyweddyd.  
Llawer dŷn mawr ei eisiau, a eilw  
ei gi gydag ef.  
Llawer o'r dŵr a â heibio heb wy-  
bod i'r melinydd.  
Llawer rhwng byw a digon.  
Llawer têg drŵg ei ddefnydd; lla-  
wer bagr hygar fydd.  
Llawn i bob i golwyth.  
Lleas pawb pan rydyngrir.  
Lle bo dolur y bydd llaw.  
Lle caffo Cymro y cais.  
Lle da i bawb lle y carer.  
Lledfryd lladd ei gydymmaith.  
Lledled rydau.  
Lleddid môlît ni ddyfydd.  
Lleilai lymmaid gauaf.  
Lle ni bo dýsg ni bydd dawn.  
Lle'r ymgreimio'r march y gedy beth  
o'i flew.  
Llês pawb pan feddyger.

# DIHAREBION CYMRÆG.

|                                                                  |                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Lleddf fydd y biswelyn o'i sathru.                               | Mal llwyth maen Ketti.                                  |
| Llewid bwyd ni bo beichiawg.                                     | Mal llygad ym mhenn.                                    |
| Llewid cywestach.                                                | Mal llyn melin ar drai.                                 |
| Lliaws ei anaf ni garer.                                         | Mal llyu ( <i>i. e.</i> llyfu) mêl oddiar ddrain.       |
| Llif yu afon hinon fydd.                                         | + Mal un oll yn iéud Grugunan.                          |
| Llonn colwyn ar arffed ei feistres.                              | Mal nyuun magod.                                        |
| Llonn fydd y llygoden pryd ni bo'r gâth gurtref.                 | Mal rhaw ym miswail.                                    |
| Llwfr lladd ei gydymmaith.                                       | Mal rhybudd hyd Wemni.                                  |
| Llwmm o fann, a tham o dorth, ni cheidw ei wyneb ys gwna gwarth. | Mal tymu bâch trwy goed.                                |
| Llwm tir ni phoro dafad.                                         | Mal wy ar drosol.                                       |
| Llywd ac yufyd ni ddyggymmydd.                                   | Mal y bo'r dŷn y bydd ei lwdn.                          |
| Llywd pob hên.                                                   | Mal y cant y gŵr.                                       |
| Llywd yw'r farchnad.                                             | Mal y cerych dy fawl.                                   |
| Llwyth gŵr ei gorwg.                                             | Mal y ci a'r hŵch.                                      |
| Llyfid y ci'r gwayw y brather ag ef.                             | Mal y ci pan lŷsg ei droed.                             |
| Llygad Duw ar adneu.                                             | Mal y cŵn am y môch.                                    |
| Llygad cywraint ymnihen anghywraint.                             | Mal y chenawg am ei geiniawg.                           |
| Llymmraf fydd y gwayw o'i flaen.                                 | Mal y gath am y pysgod.                                 |
| Llymma'r maes, llynima'r ysgyfar nog.                            | Mal y gwalch tros fin yr ellyn.                         |
|                                                                  | Mal y gwyddel am ei yruru allan.                        |
|                                                                  | Mal y gwyddyl am y ffalng.                              |
|                                                                  | Mal yr iâr dan y radell,                                |
|                                                                  | Mal y iâr, a'i baw i mewn, a'i hwy allan.               |
|                                                                  | Mal y llin ar y maen,                                   |
| MAB côn gwr a'th gôf.                                            | Mal y llwynog ar yr ogfaen,                             |
| Mâb heb ddŷsg, tŷ a lŷsg.                                        | Mal y llyffan dan yr ôg.                                |
| +Mâb ryuech ry pennid.                                           | Mal y llygoden dan balf y gâth.                         |
| Maeddu'r dylluan wrth y maen.                                    | Mal y môch am y ffawydd.                                |
| Mae gwehillion i'r gwenith.                                      | + Mal y peillant ymdeg.                                 |
| Maen dros iaen.                                                  | Mal y pŷsg am y dwfr.                                   |
| Magu chwileryn ym mynwes.                                        | Mal yr âb am ei cheneu.                                 |
| Mai oer a wna ysgubor gynnes.                                    | Mal yr aran am ei ddwygoes.                             |
| Mal adain i walch.                                               | Mal yr eddi am y garfan.                                |
| Malaen a ddyly ei daith.                                         | Mal y rhisg am y pren.                                  |
| Mal bwyd hely.                                                   | Mal yr hŵch dan y fwyall,                               |
| Mal ci a baw ar ei beun.                                         | Mal yr hŷdd a'r blaidd.                                 |
| Mal cogail gwraig fusgrell.                                      | Mal y saeth o'r llinyn.                                 |
| Mal cŵn gan gyfreion.                                            | Mal y tân yn y earth.                                   |
| Mal dall yn taflu ei ffonn.                                      | Mal y tan yn yr aelwyd.                                 |
| Mal dau eurych.                                                  | Mal y try'r ddôr ar ei cholyn, y try'r diog yn ei wely. |
| Mal drygfonheddig a'i faich.                                     | Mam esgud a wna merch ddiog.                            |
| Mal dyrnod pen.                                                  | Mam fechan a ddifanw ei phlant.                         |
| Mal aderyn ar y gaingc.                                          | Marchog a fydd wedi gŵyl.                               |
| Mal eiry mawrth ar ben maen.                                     | March a syrth oddiar ei bedwarcau.                      |
| Mal ffonn Hywel ap Goronwy.                                      |                                                         |
| Mal gwaith Emrys.                                                |                                                         |

## M

**M**AB côn gwr a'th gôf.  
 Mâb heb ddŷsg, tŷ a lŷsg.  
 +Mâb ryuech ry pennid.  
 Maeddu'r dylluan wrth y maen.  
 Mae gwehillion i'r gwenith.  
 Maen dros iaen.  
 Magu chwileryn ym mynwes.  
 Mai oer a wna ysgubor gynnes.  
 Mal adain i walch.  
 Malaen a ddyly ei daith.  
 Mal bwyd hely.  
 Mal ci a baw ar ei beun.  
 Mal cogail gwraig fusgrell.  
 Mal cŵn gan gyfreion.  
 Mal dall yn taflu ei ffonn.  
 Mal dau eurych.  
 Mal drygfonheddig a'i faich.  
 Mal dyrnod pen.  
 Mal aderyn ar y gaingc.  
 Mal eiry mawrth ar ben maen.  
 Mal ffonn Hywel ap Goronwy.  
 Mal gwaith Emrys.

March a wyl yr yd ac ni wyl y cæ.  
 March i ddiawg, ci i lwyth.  
 Mawredig peudefig castell.  
 Mawrth a ladd, ebrill a fling,  
 Mawr yw toreh yr aflydd.  
 Meddiant bychan i ewyllis drwg.  
 Meddwl dyn Du w'a'i terfyn.  
 Meffl i'r cog ni lyfo ei law.  
 Meffl i'r llygoden untwll.  
 Meffl ys gnawd o wedd-dawd hir.  
 Mehefin heulawg a wna medel  
 moch ddwyreawg.

Meithrin chwilerbyn ym mynwes.

*Vid.* Magu.

Mêl a'i gola.

Melina tlawd ei gwynos.

Melys lys pan losgo.

Melys geirda am a garer.

Melyssaf fydd y cig po nesaf i'r  
 asgwrn.

Melyssaf y gwellt nesaf i'r ddaear.

Melys mnoes etto.

Melys pan gaer, chwerw pan daler.

Mi adwen iwrch er nas daliwyf.

Mi a gawn a fai gan fy mam, ac ni  
 chawn a'i dygai i'r llann.

Moch barn pob ehud. *Vid.* Buan.

Moch ddysg nawf mab hwyad.

Moes pob tud yn ei diud.

Moled pawb y rhyd mal y caffo.

Molianant gwedi marw.

Morwyn leuange mab yn arfod.

+ Mûd arynaig y llafar.

Murseen fydd o wr mal o wraig.

Mwy na breuan dinfoel.

Mwy nag un ci, a'm cyfarthodd i.

Mwy nag y mae da'r blaidd, nid  
 da ei is-gell.

Mwy na'r afr er dangos ei thin.

Mwy na'r bêl dan yr hummog.

Mwy na'r cyfrwy i'r hŵch.

Mwy na'r rhegen yn y rhŷch.

Myned a'r gogr i'r afon.

Mynych heb raid bod ar wall.

Mynych i'r praid bod ar wall, pan  
 fo tywysog yr enderig.

Mynych y daw drwg fugail.

Mynych y syrth meffl o gesail.

N

N A beleu i fel, na gwraig i felsig.  
 Nac ir wadii, hanbydd gwaeth.  
 Nac untrew na dau, ni nawdd rhag  
 angeu.

Na choll dy henffordd er dy ffordd  
 newydd.

Na chrêd syth ferch dy chwegrwn.  
 Na ddala dy dŷ wrth gyngor dy  
 drwyddedawg.

Na ddeffro'r ci a fo'n cysgu.

Naddiad dy fôch na âd yn rhwy.

Na ddifauw dy beriglawr.

Na ddos a gwr wrth ei fain. *Al.*  
 Ddrych.

Na drigeddyn ys gwell ci da.

Na fid dy elyn dy gymmydawg.  
*Alias*, dy gydymnaith.

Na fid dy wraig dy gyfrin.

Na fram ouï'th wthier.

Na fydd frâd fugail i'r a'th gretto.

Na fydd oreisteddgar yn ystafell.

Na fydd rhy fwythus lle galler dy  
 hepgor.

Na fynych gûr llwfr.

Naill ai llwynog ai llwyn rhedyn.

Namyn Duw nid oes dewin.

Natur yr hŵch sydd yn y porchell,

Nawf maen hyd waelawd.

Na werth er bychodedd.

Na wrthod dy barch pan y cyn-  
 nyccier.

Neges pendefig yn rhâd.

Nesaf i bawb ei nesaf.

Nês i mi fy nghrybys na'm pais.

Nesnes y llefain i'r drêf.

Nês ua choel.

Nês penelin nag arddwrn.

Neuadd pob diddos.

Neu'r fegaist a'th ddirprwy.

Newydd bennyg yn henfon.

Newid y gwewyr.

Newid y penweig.

Ni âd annoeth ei orfod.

Ni âd dirieid ei garu.

Ni âd y môr hyd ei wregys.

Ni âd y môr marwolus ynndaw.

DHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                                                  |                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Ni baidd llwfr llan eheiaeth.                                                    | Ni cheffir gwastad i bêl.                         |
| Ni bu Arthur ond tra fu.                                                         | Ni cheffir gwaith gwâr gan wâs.                   |
| Ni bu eiddil hén yn wâs.                                                         | Ni cheffir mwyl na chôd y wrâch.                  |
| Ni bu esgyntu gorwydd oddiar<br>geffyl.                                          | Ni cheiff dda ni ddiodddefo ddhâg.                |
| Ni bu rygu na bai rygas.                                                         | Ni cheiff dda uid êl yu namwain.                  |
| Ni buttra llaw dyn er gwneuthur<br>da iddo ei hun.                               | Ni cheiff ei ddewis gam a flôo.                   |
| Ni buttra llynwyn.                                                               | Ni cheiff parch ar nis dylo.                      |
| Ni byddaf na thoryn dwyn, na<br>chappan glaw.                                    | Ni cheift pwyl Lis pryno.                         |
| Ni bydd áilt heb waered.                                                         | Ni cheidw Cymro oni gollo.                        |
| Ni bydd atglaf o glâf wr.                                                        | + Ni chein sywedydd yu unison.                    |
| Ni bydd brawd heb ei hadfrawd.                                                   | Ni cheir afal pér ar bren sîr                     |
| Ni bydd bûdd o ychydig.                                                          | Ni cheir bwyd taeog yu rhâd.                      |
| Ni bydd bual o losgwru y ci.                                                     | Ni cheir da o bir gysgn.                          |
| Ni bydd cymmen neb oni fo ynfyd<br>cyssefin.                                     | Ni cheir geirda heb pryd.                         |
| Ni bydd chwedl heb ystlys iddo.                                                  | Ni cheir gan y llwynog ond ei<br>groen.           |
| Ni bydd dal ty ar fynach yt.                                                     | Ni cheir gwlân rhywiog ar glân<br>gafr.           |
| Ni bydd dialwr diosn.                                                            | Ni cheir y melus heb y chwerw.                    |
| Ni bydd cyfoethog rhygall.                                                       | Ni chêl drycedir ei egin.                         |
| Ni bydd diriaid heb hawl.                                                        | Ni chêl grûdd gystudd.calon.                      |
| Ni bydd doeth ni ddarllenno.                                                     | Ni chêl yufyd ei feddwl.                          |
| Ni bydd dyun dau Gymro.                                                          | Ni cherir newynog.                                |
| Ni bydd gwann heb ei gadarn.                                                     | Ni cherir yn llwyr oni ddelo'r wîr.               |
| Ni bydd gwâr wrth ddim.                                                          | Ni chlyw madyn ei ddrygsawr ei<br>hun.            |
| Ni bydd hunawg serchawg byth.                                                    | Ni chlyw wilbyn beth nis mynn.                    |
| Ni bydd marw march er unnos.                                                     | Ni choelir y moel oni welir ei ym-<br>menniyyd.   |
| Ni bydd moesawg merch a glyw<br>lêf ceiliog ei thâd. <i>Vid.</i> Nid<br>moesawg. | Ni cholles mam anmynedd.                          |
| Ni bydd mynyglwen gwraig drygwyr.                                                | Ni cholles ei gyfrif a ddechreuis.                |
| Ni bydd mysyglawg maeñ o'i fyn-<br>ych drafod.                                   | Ni chréd eiddig er a dynger.                      |
| Ni bydd neb llyfn heb ei anaf.                                                   | Ni chrýn llaw ar fabddyng.                        |
| Ni bydd preswyl pâsg.                                                            | Ni chwemnych morwyn mynach<br>baglawg.            |
| Ni bydd rhybarch rhy gynnefin.                                                   | Ni chwery cåth dros ei blwydd.                    |
| Ni bydd y dryw beb ei lyw.                                                       | Ni chwery hén gi â cholwyn.                       |
| Ni chaiff chwedl nid êl o'i dŷ.                                                  | Ni chwsg dedwydd hûn fore.                        |
| Ni chaiff rhy anfoddawg rhybarch.                                                | Ni chwsg Duw pan rydd gwared.<br><i>Vid.</i> Pan. |
| Ni châr buwch hêsp lo.                                                           | Ni chwsg gofalus, ac e gŵsg ga-<br>larus.         |
| Ni châr Dofydd diobaith.                                                         | Ni chwsg gwagfoly.                                |
| Ni châr gwaith nis gorddyfno.                                                    | Ni chwyn ci er ei daro ag asgwrn.                 |
| Ni châr morwyn mât o'i thrêf.                                                    | Ni chwyn yr iâr fod y gwalch yn<br>glâf.          |
| Ni charawdd Grist a'i croges.                                                    | Ni chyfeirch angen ei borthi. <i>Vid.</i>         |
| Niclaro ei fam, cared ei lysfam.                                                 | Ni ddiylechi. c                                   |
| Ni cheffir hoedl hir er yngledd.                                                 |                                                   |

# DIHAREBIÓN CYMRAEG.

|                                                   |                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ni chyll yr iâr ei hirnos.                        | { Ni fydd uchenaid heb ei deigr.                                        |
| Ni chyll iuw difydd., <i>i.e.</i> Ni bo.          | { Ni fym drygwraig ddal ei clwd.                                        |
| † Ni chynimerai gogyl an i gâr.                   | { Ni fynno Dl w m lwydd.                                                |
| Ni chynmer llu eid ar tfo.                        | { Ni fym y Sant mor eaws.                                               |
| Ni chymydd dedwydd a dadlew.                      | { Ni hena ceudawd.                                                      |
| Ni chymydd diawl a dwywawl.                       | { Ni hena eiddigedd.                                                    |
| Ni chyngain gan gennad gywilydd.                  | { Ni hena hawl er ei hœdi.                                              |
| Ni chyngain gwardal gan ddewis.                   | { Ni hena meddwyl.                                                      |
| Ni chymy gweinid arall.                           | { Ni ladd caudad mal y dygynnill.                                       |
| Ni ddafaf ddilys o ddýn.                          | { Ni ladd gogydaw.                                                      |
| Ni ddaw côn i lîth ei grâch.                      | { Ni lafur, in weddia, nôd teilwng<br>iddu ei fara.                     |
| Ni ddaw côn i'r chiwegr ei bod yn<br>waidd.       | { Ni lás cennad erioed, <i>and</i>                                      |
| Ni ddaw drwg i un na ddaw da i<br>arall.          | { Ni leddir cennad.                                                     |
| Ni ddawr croesan pa gabl.                         | { Ni ludd ammiraint ffawd. <i>Alias,</i><br><i>mendose anniweirdeb.</i> |
| Ni ddawr yr iâr, &c. <i>Vid.</i> Ni<br>chwyn, &c. | { Ni ludd bendith ddiffetihwch.                                         |
| Ni ddéil yr eryr edhogyn.                         | { Ni lwgr y da ar y llall.                                              |
| Ni ddefir coed o unpren.                          | { Ni lwydd bendith ni haedder.                                          |
| Ni dderfydd cyngor.                               | { Ni lwydd cell goreisteddhwraig.                                       |
| Ni ddiddawr newynog pa yso.                       | { Ni lwydd golud a wader.                                               |
| Ni ddiiffig arf ar wâs gwych.                     | { Ni lwydd gwenyn i geiliawg. <i>Vid.</i><br>Nid bwyd.                  |
| Ni ddiiffig esgus ar wraig.                       | { Ni lwydd hil corph anniweir.                                          |
| Ni ddiiffig ffoum ar ynyd.                        | { Ni lwyddodd ond a drangwyddodd.                                       |
| Ni ddiylech angen ei borthi.                      | { Ni mât newid ni chaiff elw.                                           |
| Ni ddwg newyn mam weision.                        | { Ni moch ddiall mell metydd.                                           |
| Ni ddygynnodd médd a chybydd.                     | { Ni moch wna da dŷn segur.                                             |
| Ni ddyly cyfraith nis gwnél.                      | { Ni nawdd eing llyfrde'r hag llaith.                                   |
| Ni ddyly drygfoly namyn drwg ysu.                 | { Ni nawdd caledi thag bychodeid.                                       |
| Ni eill barnu ni wrandawo.                        | { Ni nawd difeuwr cywriant.                                             |
| Ni eill Du w dda i ddirieid.                      | { Ni nawd gymmydd blaidd â drîch.                                       |
| Ni eill dŷn ochel tynged.                         | { Ni nawd uchenaid thag gwael.                                          |
| Ni eill gwyrach gwareg i'w phen.                  | { Ni orddyfuwys cêth cebystri. <i>Vid.</i><br>Nid cynnefin.             |
| Ni eill neb namyn ei allu.                        | { Ni phara eywydd namyn un flwy-<br>dlyn.                               |
| Ni eing deufras yn unsach.                        | { Ni phell anrhegir tlawd.                                              |
| Ni eing mewn llestr ond ei lonaid.                | { Ni phell ddigwydd afal o afall.                                       |
| Ni elwir daw hyd trianoeth.                       | { Ni phella'r ehegr neb tlawd.                                          |
| Ni elwir cywraint ni gymydd.                      | { Ni phery cig brâs yn wastad.                                          |
| † Ni elwir yn euog ouis geitydd.                  | { Ni phis bouheddig ei hinu.                                            |
| Ni ellir cwbl o anghwbl.                          | { Ni phrynaf gâth yn ffettan.                                           |
| Ni erchyll enaid ni ddiwyg.                       | { Ni roddir gwlad i fûd.                                                |
| Ni faru dyn, a charu hyd ym mhen<br>y flwyddyn.   | { Ni rown erddo seren bren.                                             |
| Ni faru diiolchir rhôdd gymhell.                  | { Ni rygelir y dryglam.                                                 |
| Ni farwlâa neges ni ragwyl ei les.                | { Ni saif gogan ar gadarn.                                              |
| Ni farwheir tri oganer.                           | { Ni sengis yr ych du ar dy droed.                                      |
| Ni fatter, &c. <i>Vid.</i> Ni battra.             |                                                                         |

## DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- Ni thâg namyn wy.  
Ni thâl dim cennad.  
Ni thâl dim drwg ymread.  
Ni thawdd diéd er ei baros.  
Ni thelir gweli tafod namyn i arglwydd.  
Ni thefir saeth i ebawl.  
Ni thorres Arthur nawdd gwraig.  
Ni throf yn fy ammwlech.  
Ni thyf egin yn marchnad.  
Ni thymaf ddraen o droed arall, a'i ddodi i'm troed fy hun.  
Ni thyr penn er dywedyd yn dêg.  
Ni thyr llestr ni bo llawn.  
Ni welais lam rhwydd i ewig.  
Ni weles da yn nhŷ ei dâd, a hoffes da yn nhŷ ei chwegrwn.  
Ni wîch ci er ei daro ag asgwrn.  
Ni wisg caim ni wisg llain.  
Ni wna'r llygoden ei nûth yn llosgwrn y gâih.  
Ni wna'r môr waeth na boddi.  
Ni wnêl gyngor ei fam, gwnaed gyngor ei lysfam.  
Ni wyddis eisiau'r ffynon onid êl yn hesp.  
Ni wyl diriaid arno fai.  
Ni wyl dyn a'i pyrth. *Alias*, Nid a wyl, &c.  
Ni wyr dŷn ddolur y llall,  
Ni wyr dŷn nid êl o'i dŷ.  
Ni wyr bawdd ei fod yn hawdd, onid êl hawdd yn anhawdd.  
Ni wyr ni welodd, ni feidr ni ddŷsg.  
Ni wyr pryder nis prydere ac nis pryno.  
Ni wyr yn llwyr namyn llyfr.  
Ni wyr yr hŵch lawn, pa wîch y wâg.  
Ni wyr yr iâr nesaf i'r ceiliog.  
Nid â bawd yd ddyfnir haeth iir.  
Nid aeth rhyhir i goed.  
Nid â côspar ynfyd.  
Nid â cymyg arglwydd i lawr.  
Nid adehwelawg gair.  
Nid adwna Dew a wnaeth.  
Nid â drw fal y dêl.  
Nid adwyd i'r rhêg ni haedder,
- Nid â gair i adwedd.  
Nid â gwayw yngronyn.  
Nid amwys a wñel gwarth.  
Nid angof brodyrdde.  
Nid amudon ymchwelyd ar y da.  
Nid â gost ar ynyd, a'r ynyd a ddaw ar y pôst.  
Nid a rêd a gaiff y bûdd.  
Nid â ar fôr nid ymle fair.  
Nid ar redeg y mae zredig.  
Nid ar nnwaith y cäd Héribin.  
†Nid asgyr a gaffa trefgordd.  
Nid â swilt dan ddiebryd.  
Nid â intrew na dau i angen.  
Nid a wyl dyn a'i pyrth.  
Nid benithyg ni hanffo gwaeth.  
Nid bwrm iud i aich.  
Nid bwyd gwenyn i geiliog. *Vid.*  
Ni Iwydd.  
Nid bwyd ihyfedd i ddiaid.  
Nid can ffau ar Iwynog.  
Nid eôf gan yr offeiriad ei fod yn glochydd. *Alias*, Yn ysgolhaig.  
Nid cyfoethog ond a'i cymmero.  
Nid cymaint bleddynt a'i drwst.  
Nid cynnefin brân a chanu.  
Nid cynnefin cath a chebystr.  
Nid cyttûn hûn a haint.  
Nid cyweithas ond brawd, or Heb frawd.  
Nid chwarae a fo erchyll.  
Nid chwarae chwarae â than, nac â dûr nac â baiau.  
Nid da rhy o ddim.  
Nid dedwydd ni ddyfo pwyll.  
Nid ellir coed o uapren. *Vid.* Ni ddelir.  
Nid digon heb weddill.  
Nid diswrth neb diog.  
Nid diwyd heb nai.  
Nid drwg arglwydd namyn drwg wâs. [or.  
Nid drwg dim a wnele drwy gyng.  
Nid drwgwr wrth ddrygwraig.  
Nid edrych angen pwy decca' ei daleun.  
Nid edrychir yn llygad march rhôedd.  
Nid eglur edrych yn nhywyl.

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                         |                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nid ei arfaeth a byrth dŷn, namyn ei dynged a'i herlyn. | Nid mât un ni bu Gymro.              |
| Nid ef a byrth dŷn ei debyg.                            | Nid mal aur da ydd â'r dŷn.          |
| Nid ef a ddiwg dŷn ei ddryg an-                         | Nid mawr i'th gerid os rhwy a        |
| mynedd.                                                 | erchid.                              |
| Nid ef a gaiff pawb a fynn.                             | Nid mi mid ti llewad cig y ei.       |
| Nid ef hwn y mis nis gwnn.                              | Nid moel gwr yn aros gwalt.          |
| Nid eiddaw Duw a watter.                                | Nid moesawg morwyn a glyw lêf        |
| Nid eiddun dedwydd dyhedd.                              | ceiliog ei thâd. <i>Vid.</i> Ni bydd |
| Nid eir a bwyd taeawg yn rhâd.                          | moesawg.                             |
| Nid ellir hael ar ni bo.                                | Nid mwy gwaith côg na chanu.         |
| Nid erchis bwyd ond ei brofi.                           | Nid mynechdîd maerioni.              |
| Nid erchis yr hen Gyrys onid a fai                      | Nid myned a ddêl eilwaith.           |
| rhwng y newidiau.                                       | Nid neges heb farch.                 |
| Nid ergyd ni gywirer.                                   | Nid newid heb fach.                  |
| Nid erys Mallidraeth ar Owein.                          | Nid oedd hôff cyn ni ddifenwyd.      |
| Nid esmwyth ymgyllogi.                                  | Nid o'i gorff ydd ymre y gwybed-     |
| Nid gair gair alltud ar Gymro.                          | yn.                                  |
| Nid guawd dialwr diosf. [rhent.                         | Nid oes ar usfern ond eisiau ei      |
| Nid gwaeth y geilwad angraff nâ.                        | threfuu.                             |
| Nid gwaeth yr ymladd dig na glew.                       | Nid oes cambren onid camran.         |
| Nid gwaradwydd gwellâu.                                 | Nid oes cywilydd rhag gofid.         |
| Nid gwely heb wraig.                                    | Nid oes gantho yr ewinedd i ym-      |
| Nid gwell dim na digon.                                 | grafu.                               |
| Nid gwell gormodd na rhyfychan.                         | Nid oes gŵyl rhag elusen.            |
| Nid gwell gott na lleidr. <i>Vid.</i>                   | Nid oes neb heb ei fai.              |
| Gwell.                                                  | Nid oes o ddimm ond fel y cymmerer   |
| Nid gwell i'r rhoddwr nag i'r lleidr.                   | Nid oes rhodd namyn o född.          |
| Nid gwiw gwylder rhag eisieu.                           | Nid oes wâd tros waesaf.             |
| +Nid gwr namyn gwrthmuni.                               | Nid oes wyledd ihaig anferthedd.     |
| Nid hawdd blingo ag elestren.                           | Nid prophwyd neb yn ei wlâd ei       |
| Nid hawdd chwythu tan a blawd                           | hûn.                                 |
| yngenaau.                                               | Nid rhaid dangos dirieid i gŵn.      |
| Nid hawdd deuddaw o'r unferch.                          | Nid rhaid dodi clôch am fwnwgl yr    |
| Nid hawdd difenwi cywraint.                             | ynfyd.                               |
| Nid hawdd gwlana ar yr afr.                             | Nid rhaid i ddedwydd ond ei eni.     |
| Nid hawdd lladratta oddiar leidr.                       | +Nid rhaid peidi yn llýs arglywydd.  |
| Nid hawdd tynnu aner o bost.                            | Nid sorri yt ar dy faint.            |
| Nid hwyrach yn y farcnuad, croen                        | Nid tan heb eirias.                  |
| yr oen na chroen y ddasad. <i>Vid.</i>                  | Nid tebyg neb i Nêst.                |
| Cyn ebrwydded.                                          | Nid trêf tâd anrhydedd arglywydd.    |
| Nid iâch ond a fo marw.                                 | Nid trymmach y blewyn llwyd na'r     |
| Nid iangwr neb ar Ferwyn.                               | Nid twyll twyllo twyllwr. [gwyn.     |
| Nid llafurus llaw gywraint.                             | Nid un anian iâch a chlaf.           |
| Nid llai cyrchir drwg na da.                            | Nid uia-naws gwyros a gwern.         |
| Nid llai gwerthi mefl na gwerth                         | Nid umfryd ynfyd a chall.            |
| ffawd.                                                  | Nid wrth brîd gerid gwragedd.        |
| Nid llywiawdr namyn Duw.                                | Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu cyff-    |
|                                                         | ylog.                                |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

|                                                 |                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Nid y bore y mae caennol diwrnod<br>têg.        | Nid brwydr ond gwewyr.<br>Nid llâdd ond dager. |
| Nid y fam a ddywaid ar bawb.                    | Nid tŷ heb wr.                                 |
| Nid ydyw'r bŷd oad bychydig.                    | Nid tan heb gŷff.                              |
| Nid ymgais diricid a da.                        | Nid gwely heb wraig.                           |
| Nid ymgar y llatteion                           | Nid ynsydrwydd ond cariad.                     |
| Nid ymweis a fo parch.                          | Nid ffolineb ond meddwdod.                     |
| Nid yn undydd yr adeilwyd Rhuf-<br>ain.         | Nid tlodi ond clefyd.                          |
| + Nid ysgar anghenawg ac anhych-<br>fryd.       | Nid gwall synwyr ond ymrysson.                 |
| Nid ysgar diriaid ac anhyedd.                   | Nid methiant ond musgrelli.                    |
| Nid ystyn llaw ni rubuch calon.                 | Nid doethineb ond tewi.                        |
| Nid ystyr cariad cywilydd.                      | Nid diogi ond syrthni.                         |
| Noswyl iâr gwae a'i car.                        | Nid syrthni ond pechôd.                        |
| Nugiau gan y cawn.                              | Nid pechôd ond temtasiwn.                      |
| <i>Traethawd o athroneddysg Gymraeg.</i>        | Nid tlawd ond nas cymmer.                      |
| Niŵyr ni ddŷsg.                                 | Nid cyfoethog ond syber.                       |
| Ni ddŷsg ni wrendy.                             | Nid gwresog ond yi haul.                       |
| Ni wrendy ond astud.                            | Nid oer ond y lleuad.                          |
| Nid astud ond dedwydd.                          | Nid amlder ond sêr.                            |
| Nid dedwydd ond a atto ei garu.                 | Nid buan ond gwynt.                            |
| Ni ad ei garu ond difilain.                     | Nid molianus ond cyttundeb.                    |
| Nid difilain ond ufydd.                         | Nid cyfoeth ond iechyd.                        |
| Nid ufydd ond tawedog.                          | Nid yspail ond gwynt.                          |
| Nid tawedog ond goddefus.                       | Nid prudd-der ond marwolaeth.                  |
| Nid dioddefus ond synhwyrol.                    | Nid llawenydd ond nef.                         |
| Nid synhwyrol ond cydwybodus.                   | Nid anhyfryd ond usfern.                       |
| Nid cydwybodus ond cywir.                       | Nid hyfrydwch ond gyda Duw.                    |
| Nid cywir ond meddylgar.                        | Nid athrylith ond llawen.                      |
| Nid meddylgar ond serchog.                      | Nid diddim ond trist.                          |
| Nid serchog ond cerddgar.                       | Nid dedwydd ond diddrwg.                       |
| Nid cerddgar ond ymddiddangar.                  | Nid diddrwg ond dibechod.                      |
| Nid ymddiddan ond am Duw.                       | Nid dibechod ond sanctaidd.                    |
| <i>Traethawd arall nid anwiliw ei ystyried.</i> | Nid sanctaidd ond diwybod.                     |
| Nid cyngor ond tâd.                             | Nid diwybod ond disynwyr.                      |
| Nid gweddi ond mam.                             | Nid ludoliaeth ond ienengctid.                 |
| Nid ymgeledd ond chwaer.                        | Nid ieuengctid ond enuyd awr.                  |
| Nid caderuid ond brodyr.                        | Nid twyll ond y byd.                           |
| Nid galluog ond cefnôdwr.                       | Nid prudd-der ond cisau.                       |
| Nid cenhedlog ond cyfyrdyr.                     | Nid helaethirwydd heb ddigon.                  |
| Nid hoywder ond cleddyf.                        | Nid amheuthun llawer.                          |
| Nid amddiffyn ond tarian.                       | Nid siomedigaeth ond gwraig.                   |
| Nid hyder ond bwa.                              | Nid difyrrwch ond milgi.                       |
|                                                 | Nid llawenydd ond march.                       |
|                                                 | Nid digrifwch ond gwalch.                      |
|                                                 | Nid ofniog ond digasog.                        |
|                                                 | Nid digasog heb achos.                         |
|                                                 | Nid dioddefgar ond doeth.                      |
|                                                 | Nid doeth a ymryson.                           |

# DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- Nid mwynnder ond merch.  
 Nid mapgar ond difilain.  
 Nid milam ond taeog.  
 Nid taeog ond cerlyn.  
 Nid cerlyn ond afrywiog.  
 Nid afrywiog ond iangwr.  
 Nid iangwr ond o arfereu.  
 Nid hawddgar ond difalch.  
 Nid difalch ond trngarog.  
 Nid trngarog ond ddeddfol.  
 Nid marchog heb ffonn.  
 Nid peddestr heb fwa.  
 Nid chwannog ond mab.  
 Nid esgeulus ond gweinidog.  
 Nid cywir ond ci.  
 Nid melus ond pechod.  
 Nid clwerw ond penyd,  
 Nid ymddiried ond cydymmaith.  
 Nid hoffider ond etifedd,  
 Nid glan ond y pysg.  
 Nid cyfrifach ond rhwng dau,  
 Ni wyr ond a weles.  
 Nid yspys ond a ymofynn.  
 Nid cyfarwydd ond a wypo,  
 Nid call ond a gatwo yn ei gof.  
 Nid dysg heb synwyr.  
 Nid gwenhieithus ond merch.  
 Nid afieithus ond diofal.  
 Nid gwenwynig ond cath.  
 Nid ffyrnig ond ci.  
 Nid creulon ond llew.  
 Nid cyfrwys ond eppa.  
 Nid dichellgar ond llwynog.  
 Nid ystrywgar ond ysgyfarnog.  
 Nid ethryllithgar ond bytheiad.  
 Nid diswrth ond byrrhwch.  
 Nid brwnt onid ffwlbert.  
 Nid moethus ond bele.  
 Nid bywiog ond gwiwair.  
 Nid esgud ond dyfrgi.  
 Nid esmythi ond pathew.  
 Nid difaith ond ytlum.  
 Nid bonheddig ond hyydd,  
 Nid rhywiog ond march,  
 Nid gwâr ond ych.  
 Nid taeog ond eidion.  
 Nid rhadlawn ond dafad,  
 Nid llyseuwraig ond gafr.
- Nid tomlyd onid bwch.  
 Nid teg onid paun.  
 Nid rhyfygus onid bronfraith,  
 Nid serchog ond eos.  
 Nid balch ond alareh.  
 Nid syw ond y bi.  
 Nid sionge ond y dryw.  
 Nid cyfannedd ond ceiliog.  
 Nid afradlon ond iâr.  
 Nid ynyd ond gwydd.  
 Nid budr ond hwyad.  
 Nid gwrol ond ceiliog du.  
 Nid mwynaidd ond eog.  
 Nid llechiad ond cyffylog.  
 Nid anllad ond aderyn y to.  
 Nid musgrell ond ceiaigwydd.  
 Nid glwth ond mulfran.  
 Nid anferth ond garan.  
 Nid traes ond tan.  
 Nid rhwystr ond dwr.  
 Nid ysgafn ond wybr,  
 Nid trwm ond daiar.  
 Nid dewr ond gwyr.  
 Nid calon nog ond a gyrho.  
 Nid diarswyd ond a arhoo.  
 Nid ofnog ond a ffleo.  
 Nid llwfr ond a lecho.  
 Nid anfeidrol ond dim.  
 Nid dim ond Duw.

## *Ychwaneg o'r cyffelyb,*

- Nerth eryr yn ei ylfin.  
 Nerth nuicorn yn ei gorn.  
 Nerth sarph yn ei chloren.  
 Nerth hwrdd yn ei ben.  
 Nerth arth yn ei breichiau.  
 Nerth tarw yn ei ddwyfron.  
 Nerth ci yn ei ddant.  
 Nerth twrch yn ei aflach.  
 Nerth ysguthan yn ei hadanedd,  
 Nerth gwraig yn ei thafod.

## O

- O** Achos y famfaeth y cuseñir  
 y mab.  
 O bob ceimmyged cyffes oreu.

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- O bob ffordd o'r awyr ydd ym-  
chwelo'r gwynt y daw glaw.  
O bob trwm trymmaf henaint.  
O bychydig y daw llawer.  
O bydd cell i gi mynhych ydd â iddi.  
*Tid.* Atfai.
- O bydd llawen y bugail, llawen  
fydd y tylwyth.  
O bydd neb yn ôl bid y bawaf.  
O bydd uwchi bawd na sowdl.  
O cheri di ni'n garo, collaist a  
geraist yno.  
Och wîr nad aethan yn wragedd.  
O chyrraedd fry ni ddaw obry.  
O didd a ardd,  
O didd a ddyry ateb,  
O didd a gatwo wyneb o eisiwed.  
O didd archoll heb waed.  
O didd da diwarafun.  
O didd difro diwyd.  
O diddawg a fo didwyll.  
O didd dyn têg dianaf.  
O didd eddewid a ddêl.  
O didd elw heb antur.  
O didd o'r cant cydymmaith.  
O down ni, ni a ddown.  
O down ni er pedwar ar ddêg, ni  
a ddown er pymtheg.  
Oed y dŷn ni chanlyn y da.  
Oedd raid deall i alltud.  
O eisiau gwrda y dodir bowddyn  
ar y bwrdd.  
+ O englyn ni ddaliaf haid.  
Oer pob gwlyb.  
Oer yw isgell yr alanas.  
O flewyn i flewyn ydd â'r pen yn  
foel.  
O for ac o fynydd, ac o waelod  
afonydd, y dentyn Duw dda i  
ddedwydd.  
Offeren pawb yn ei galon.  
Ogfaen yngeneu henwch.  
O gywirdeb y galon y dywaid y  
giwrion.  
O hir ddylêd ni ddyllir dim.  
O hoenyn i hoenyn ydd â'r march  
yn gwita. [cawl.  
O lynnmaid i lynnmaid y durfu'r
- O llâdd y gâh lygodyn, Ar frîs  
hi a'i hys ei hiun,  
O mynni nodi y iwrch, ti a fŵri  
naid aangen. *Or,*  
O mynni fod yn iyrchgi ti a fŵri  
naid a fo mwya.  
Oni byddi cyfarwydd cyfarch,  
Oni byddi grîf bydd gyfrwys.  
Oni byddi wrth gyngor dy fam,  
bydd wrth gyngor dy lysfam.  
*Tid.* Ni wnêl.  
Oni cheffu gennin dŵg fresych.  
Oni heir ni fedir.  
Onid march ys caseg.  
O'r ddenddrwg goreu yw'r lleiaf.  
Os gŵr mawr cawr, os gŵr bychan  
corr.  
O sûl i sûl ydd â'r forwyn yn wrâch

P

- P**A ham y bydd cul y bareud?  
am ysglyfaid.  
Paham y llýf y ci y maen? am nas  
gall ei yssu.  
Pa le yn y fuddai y mae'r enwym.  
Pan bwys er arnad, tymm dy droed  
attad.  
Pan dywys o y dall ddall arall, y  
ddau a ddigwydd i'r pwll.  
Pan dywys o'r enderig ei braidd ni  
bydd da i'r ysgrybl y dydd hwnw.  
Pan èl lladron i ymgylhudo y caiff  
cywiriaid eu da.  
Pan fo addoed ar y geisr, y bychod  
a ridiir.  
Pan fo ingaf gan ddŷn, ehengaf  
fydd gan DUW. *Tid.* Po.  
Pan fo culaf yr ych, goreu fydd  
yngwaith.  
Pan fo melierydd ar ben maluria,  
y bydd esgud asgell gwipia.  
Pan fo tecca'r chwarae goreu fydd  
peidio.  
Pan gaer mi lí ni cheir mi ha.  
Pan laddo Duw y llâdd yn diwym.  
Pan gysgo pawb ar gylched, ni  
chwsg Duw pan rydd gwared.

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                                            |                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pan wypo dŷn lâdd ci cynddaredd<br>a yrr arno. <i>Vid. Y ei.</i>           | Pob traha yn y gorphen.                                           |
| Pan nad rhyfedd na thŷf post aur<br>trwy nen tŷ yr euwir.                  | Po cyfyngau gan ddyn ehenga gan<br>Dduw.                          |
| Pan yrer y gwyddel allan, ynsyd<br>ydd heuuir ei fod.                      | Po dyfna' fo'r môr diogelaf fydd<br>yr llong.                     |
| Pa waeth y dŷng y gât ar ol torri<br>ei hewinedd.                          | Po hena fo'r Cymro ynfydda fydd.                                  |
| Pawb a chwennych anrhedd.                                                  | Po hyna' fo'r yd tebycca fydd i<br>fŷd. <i>Vid. Bo.</i>           |
| Pawb a drais ym mhais ei dâd.                                              | Po mwya' fo'r brûs, mwya' fydd<br>y rhwystr.                      |
| Pawb a guith cedor ynsyd.                                                  | Po mwya' fo'r drafod, mwya' fydd<br>y gorfod.                     |
| Pawb a'i chwedl cantho.                                                    | Po mwya' fo'r llanw, mwya' fydd<br>y trai.                        |
| Pawb drosto ei hunan, Duw dros-<br>om ni i gyd.                            | Po tynna fo'r llinyn cynta tyrr.                                  |
| Pawb yn llosgwrn ei henfon.                                                | Pren yng hoed arall biau.                                         |
| Pawb yn y gorphen.                                                         | Prynhawn côch a mowredd gwraig.                                   |
| Pe dywettai dafawd, a wypai geu-<br>dawd, ni byddai gymmodawg<br>neb ihai. | Pryn hêl pryn eilwaith.                                           |
| Pej y gât a fyddai gartref, gwaeth<br>fyddai i chiwi.                      | Pryn tua flingach.                                                |
| Pen carw ar ysgyfarnog.                                                    | Pwy bynuag sy heb wraig sy heb<br>Pwyll a ddyly padell. [ymryson. |
| Pen ci ar fore wanwyn.                                                     | Pysgota ym mlaen y rhwyd.                                         |
| Pen punit a llosgwrn dimmai.                                               |                                                                   |
| Pen saer pob perchen ног.                                                  |                                                                   |
| Pen dros bawb lle nis carer.                                               |                                                                   |
| Perchi gŵr er ei fawed.                                                    |                                                                   |
| Pettwn dewiu ni fwytawn furgyn.                                            |                                                                   |
| Pieuffo'r fuwch aed yn ei llosgwrn.                                        |                                                                   |
| Pilio wy cyn ei rostio.                                                    |                                                                   |
| Pob byw a enir i ysgar.                                                    |                                                                   |
| Pob cadarn gwan ei ddiweddu.                                               |                                                                   |
| Pob cyffelyb ymgais.                                                       |                                                                   |
| Pob darogan dydderpid. <i>Alias,</i><br>derfid.                            |                                                                   |
| Pob dihareb gwir, pob coel cel-<br>wydd.                                   |                                                                   |
| Pob ddryll ydd â'r aing yn y pren.                                         | RHAG angau ni thyccia ffo.                                        |
| Pob edn a edwyn ei gymnar.                                                 | Rhag anwyd ni weryd canwyll.                                      |
| Pob enwir difenwir ei blant. <i>Vid.</i>                                   | Rhag bod y sôl heb siglaw.                                        |
| Pob gwlad yn ei harfer. [Enwir.                                            | Rhag myned un llôg o'r tŷ.                                        |
| Pob hir nythod i angau.                                                    | Rhag newyn nid oes wyledd.                                        |
| Pob llwybr inewn ceunant i'r un<br>ffordd a redant.                        | Rhagnythed iar cyn dodwi.                                         |
| Pob llwfr llenmittor arnaw.                                                | Rhag trymfryd ochid ychenawg.                                     |
| Pob peth yn ei amser.                                                      | Rhaid fydd i'r fuwch wrth losgwrn.                                |
| Pob peth a ddaw trwy'r ddaiar,<br>ond y marw mawr ei garchar.              | Rhaid i segur beth i'w wneuthur.                                  |
|                                                                            | Rhaid wrth amhwyll pwyl parawd.                                   |
|                                                                            | Rhaid yw croppian cyn cerdded.                                    |
|                                                                            | Rhan druan rhau draian.                                           |
|                                                                            | Rhan gorwydd o dâd.                                               |
|                                                                            | Rhan y gwâs o gig yr iâr.                                         |
|                                                                            | Rhannu rhwng y bol a'r cesu.                                      |
|                                                                            | Rhettid carri gan orwaered.                                       |
|                                                                            | Rhettid maen yn y gaffo wastad.                                   |
|                                                                            | Rhewydd pob rhyfeddawd.                                           |
|                                                                            | Rheiddawg ychenawg ar ffo. <i>Al.</i><br>ar gychwyn.              |
|                                                                            | Rhin trîdyn cannyn a'i clyw.                                      |
|                                                                            | Rhôdd ac adrodd rhôdd bachgen.                                    |
|                                                                            | Rhôdd fawr, ac addaw bychan.                                      |

R

# DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Rhôdd Ifor ar ei gappan.

Rhôdd gwyr Erging.

Rhôdd i hên nacadolwg.

Rho'r carr o flaen y march.

Rho'r dorth, a gofyn y dafell.

Rho'r ordd dan y celynnwyn.

Rhuthr ei o gribardd.

Rhuthr enderig o'r allt.

Rhuthr mammaeth.

Rhwng y ddwy ystôl ydd â'r din i  
lawn.

†Rhwyl fu rhy fychod gynnen.

Rhwydd ni bo dyrys.

Rhybudd ofnawg a dal y ci.

Rhybudd i ddedwydd.

Rhybrynwys ry erchis.

Rhybrynwedd barfawg a eîrch.

Rhybuched baw gares.

Rhybuched drygfab ei fam.

Rhydym a dyrr.

Rhy lawn a gyll.

Rhy uchel a syrth.

Rhygas rywelur.

Rhyfoddawg rhy fawr a wyl.

Rhygas pob rhywir.

Rhygu pob rhyfychod.

Rhyw i fab iwrch lammu.

## S

**S**EF a lâdd a gyhudd.

Sef a lwydd i fell ei chelu.

Sef yw blaidd y bugail.

Seith mlynedd y darogenir delli.

Siarad cymaint a mât saith gudyn

Siarad cymaint a merddin ar bawl.

Sicraf yw yr hyn siccraf.

Sieffrai pieu'r troed, Sieffrai pieu'r  
fwyall.

Siommi Duw â mynach marw.

Sôn am Awst wiliau'r Nadolig.

Swrth pob diog.

Sychu twyn y sŵch.

Synnudaw addef rhag drwg.

Syrthid march oddiar ei bedwar-  
caru.

Syrthid mefl o gessail.

## T

**T**ABLER i lysau, Tafarn i  
chwedlau.

Tafawd a dyrr asgwrn.

Tafawd aur ym nihen dedwydd.

Tafawd gelyn ar ddannedd, ni chyd-  
sain ar wirionedd.

Tafl âth unllaw, cais â'th ddwy-  
law. *Vid.* Bwrw.

Talwys a ryfeichwys.

Tawedog tew ei ddrwg.

Tebyg oedd cŵd i gyfrwy.

Tebyg oedd hŵch i garegl.

Têg pob dianaf.

Têg pob hardd.

Têg tan bob tymp.

Teingwaith y dywaid mursen ben-  
dith Dduw yn ty.

Teirgwers gwraig rhewyd.

Telitor gwedi halawglw.

Terfyn cywiraf cyngwystl.

Toll fawr a wna toll fechan.

Tra bo'r borfa'n yn tyfu, y bydd  
marw'r march.

Tra fo'r ci yn maesa, ydd â yr ys-  
gyfarnog i'r coed.

Trafferth ych hyd echwydd.

Traha, a threisio gweinion, a ddifa  
yr etifeddion.

Tra retto'r ôg rhed y freuan.

Tra retto'r ôg y rhêd y ddraenglwyd.

Trêch ammod na gwir.

Trêch a gais nag a geidw.

Trêch anian nag addysg.

Trêch Dûw nâ drwg obaith.

Trêch gwan Arglwydd na chadarn  
wâs.

Trêch gwlad nag Arglwydd.

Trêch tynged nag arfaeth.

Treigl maen hyd wastad.

Trengid golud ni threingc molud.

Trengid lûd ni threingc golud.

†Trengis a fremmis. *Alias*, Fref-  
Trickid cyn ui wahodder. [wys.

Trickid wrth barch ni thrig wrth  
ei gyfarwys.

Trist pob galans.  
 Troi o bobtu i'r berth.  
 Troi'r gâth yn yr haul.  
 Trychni nid hawdd ei ochel.  
 Trydydd tuoed i hèn ei ffôn.  
 Tu ni fynno Du w ni lwydd.  
 Tw farch benthyg.  
 Twyll drwy ymddiried.  
 †Twyllid rhysegid rhyfygaid.  
 Twyllwr yw gwobr.  
 Tyfid maban ni thyf ei gadachan.  
 Tyfid ebawl o hyd garr.  
 Tyfid enderig o'i dorr.  
 Tynghedfen gwraig ott.  
 Tynnu bâch trwy goed.  
 Tyst yw'r chwedl i'r Ewlyn.  
 Tywyll boly hyd pan lefair.  
 †Tywyntid greynyn i rann.

## U

**U**CHENAID at ddoeth.  
 Uchenaid gwrâch ar ôl ei huwd.  
 Ucher a ddaw gan ddryg-hin.  
 Un arffed a fâg i gaat.  
 Un cam diogi, a wna dau a thri.  
 Ullaw ar dân caellaw ar wlân.  
 Ullawioig fydd mammaeth.  
 Unillygeidiog fydd brenin yngwlâd  
     y deilliaid.  
 Un geiniawg a ddyly cant.  
 Unpryd yr iâr yn yr ysgubor.  
 Untrew o garchar.  
 Unwaith yr aeth yr Arglwyddes i  
     nofio hi a fododd.  
 Uwch pen na dwy ysgwydd.

## W

**W**AETHWAETH, &c. *Vid.*  
 Gwaethwaesh.  
 Wellwell, &c. *Vid.* Gwellwell.  
 Wyneb trist drwg a cry.  
 Wylid ni wyl ei berchen.  
 Wythnos y llwynog.

## Y

**Y** Bendro wibwrn.  
 Y bol a bil y cefn.  
 Y bûdd a lladd y lludded.  
 Y câr cywir yn yr ing y gwelir.  
 Ychydig laeth a hynny yn enwyn.  
 Ychydig yn aml a wna llawer.  
 Y ci a fynnir ei grogi a ddywedir  
     ei fod yn lladd defaid.  
 Y cydn-a gerddo a yrrir.  
 Y cyntaf a ddêl i'r felin, maler  
     iddo yn gyntaf.  
 Y cyntaf a'i clybu, dan ei din y  
     darfu.  
 Y cyntaf ei èg, cyntaf ei grymman.  
 Y dafn a dyll y garreg, nid o gryf-  
     der ond o fynych syrthio.  
 Y diweddaf a orddiwydder ar y freu-  
     an, ar hwnnw y dielir.  
 Y dyn a werthodd ei dý, ym mha-  
     wlâd y caiff letty.  
 Ydyw corn heb ysgyfarn.  
 Y fefl a wnelef yu rhîn nant, hi a  
     dywynyg yngwydd cant.  
 Y felin a fâl a fynn dwfr.  
 Y ferch a ddêl i'w phrofi, hwyd  
     y daw i'w phriodi.  
 Y gâth a fo da ei chroen a flingir.  
 Y gneuen goeg sy' galettaf.  
 Y gŵr yn ceisio ei gasseg, a'i gas-  
     seg dano.  
 Y gŵn a roed i gannwr, ac nid a'r  
     gŵn o dý'r gŵr.  
 Y llaw a rydd a gynnull.  
 Y march a fydd marw tra fo'r  
     gweilt yn tyfu. *Vid.* Tra fo.  
 Y march a wyl yr yd ac ni wyl y  
     cae.  
 Y march a fram a ddwg y pwnn.  
 Ymbell ymmheuthuri a wna miefi.  
 Ymguddio ar gefn y gist.  
 Yinhab daioni y mae gobrwy.  
 Yinhab drygioni y mae pechod.  
 Yinhab dewis y mae cyfyngder.  
 Yinhab crefit y mae ffalader.

## DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- Ymhob clwyf y mae perygl.  
 Ymhob gwlâd y megir glew.  
 Ymhob dyn y mae enaid.  
 Ymhob enaid y mae deall.  
 Ymhob deall y mae meddwel.  
 Ymhob meddwel y mae naill a'i drwg a'i da.  
 Ymbob rhith y daw augeu.  
 Ymhob rhyfel y mae gofal.  
 Ymhob pechod y mae ffleidd.  
 Ymryson â'r góf yu ei efail.  
 Ymryson â doeth ti a fyddi doeth-ach.  
 Ymryson â ffôl ti a fyddi ffolach.  
 Ymud a ddywaid y gwir.  
 Ynchwelid Duw ei law yngauaf-nos.  
 Ynaill flwyddyn a fydd mam i ddyn, a'r llall fydd ei elldrewyn.  
 Yu ceissio'r blewyn glâs y boddodd y gasseg.  
 Yneb a saetho ar adrybedd, a gyll ei saeth.  
 Ynaill wenwyn a lâdd y llall.  
 Yneb a fo a march gantgo a gaiff farch ym menthyg.  
 Ynfyd a gabl ei writhban.  
 Yny croen y ganer y blaidd y bydd marw.  
 Yny lle y bo'r da y rhoir ac y tycia.  
 Yny lle'dd ymgreinio'r march ydd edy beth o'i flew.  
 Yr aderyn a faccer yn uffern, yn uffern y mynn drigo.  
 Yraf ddu a lâs.  
 Yrhai a laddodd yr hŵch.  
 Yr hoedl, er hyd fo ei aros, a dder-fydd yn ddŷdd ac yn nôs.  
 Yrhŵch a dau a fwyty'r soeg.  
 Yrhŵch a wich, ys hi a lâdd.  
 Yroen yn dysgu i'r ddafad borï.  
 Yrun asgwrn a dâl.  
 Ys da felin a ballodd.  
 Ys dir drwg rhag drwg arall.  
 Ys dir i hael a roddo.  
 Ys dir llâdd y llafn wrth refed y troed. *Tid.* llâdd.
- { Ys drwg y deg ewin, ni bortho i'r un gylfin.  
 { Ys ef a lâdd a gyhudd.  
 { Ysgafnllwyth a glûd coed.  
 { Ysgafn y daeth, ysgafn yr aeth.  
 { Ysgrubl dirieid yn cidiaf.  
 { Ys gwêl cân mesur na chan trwch.  
 { Ys gwêl cau â bŷs nag à dwrn.  
*Vid.* Haws.  
 { Ys id ar bawb ei bryder.  
 { Yssid bwyd drygwr heb ei ddiolch.  
 { Yssu bwyd yr ynfyd yn y blaen.  
 { Ys marw a fo dibait.  
 { Ystum llawgar yn rhannu.  
 { Yspys y dengys y dŷn, O ba rádd y bo ei wriddyn. *T. A.*
- 
- Câs bethau gwyr Rhufain.*
- B**RÉNIN heb ddoethineb.  
 Marchog heb profedigaeth.  
 Arglwydd heb gyngor.  
 Gwraig heb feisirolaethwr  
 Cyffredia heb gyfraith.  
 Gwasanaethnyu heb ofn.  
 Tlawd balch.  
 Cyfoethog heb elusen.  
 Iustus heb gyflawnder.  
 Esgob heb ddŷsg.  
 Henddyn heb ddwywoldeb.  
 Ieuang heb ostyngeiddi wydd.  
 Doeth heb weithredoedd da.
- Casddynion Selyf diloeth.*
- |                                                             |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Dyn                                                         |  |
| Nis gwypo ac ni's dysgo.                                    |  |
| Ni bo ganddo a'i gwasanaetho, ac ni's gwasanaetho ei hun.   |  |
| Yr hwn a ddelo iddo lawer ac ni'roddo ddim.                 |  |
| A ymrysono a'i arglwydd oni el i'w bwll.                    |  |
| A fo rhyfelwr llesg, ac ni' ddymuno heddwch o flaen rhyfel. |  |
| A ogano arall am y beiau a fo arno ei hun.                  |  |

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

- |                                                                     |                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A dybio ei fod yn well nā neb ar bob peth, ac yntau yn waethaf oll. | A ddysgo lawer, ac ni wypo ddim.                                                                                                        |
| A echwyno cymaint, ac na bo ganddo a'i talo.                        | A adawo ei gydymmaith heb achos.                                                                                                        |
| A roddo ei gwbl, ac a fo ei hūn heb ddim.                           | A wnēl drwg, ac ni bo edifar gando.                                                                                                     |
| A addawo bob peth, ac ni chywiro ddim.                              | Tlawl a wrthotto crynodeb.                                                                                                              |
| A fygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei ofni.                           | A wypo gyfraith DUW a'i orchynnion, ac a ddadleu yn eu herbyn er gwobr.                                                                 |
| A ddywetton lawer, ac ni wrandawo ar neb.                           | A ymffrostio o'i gywilydd ei hūn.                                                                                                       |
| A archo pob peth a welo, ac ni chaffo ddim.                         | A ddirmygo DUW a dýn.                                                                                                                   |
| A addefo ei rim i'w elyn, neu i'r nêb y gwypo nas cêl.              | A dreuliais a fu fau,                                                                                                                   |
| A fasnacho bob peth, ac heb prynu dim.                              | A roddais a sy fau,                                                                                                                     |
| A dyngo lw anudon, ac ni bo neb yn ei gredu.                        | A gedwais a gollais,                                                                                                                    |
| A'i rhoddo ei hun mewn anurddas, er urddas i un arall.              | A neccéais sydd i'm colli                                                                                                               |
| A welo lawer o foesau a chelfyddydau, ac ni ddysgo ddim.            | Dýsg yn grâff a welych.                                                                                                                 |
| A bryno bob peth, ac heb ynill dim.                                 | Cadw yn grâff a ddysg ych.                                                                                                              |
| A gasao bawb, a phawb yntau.                                        | Adrodd y peth a fettrych.                                                                                                               |
| Na chretton neb, na neb yntau.                                      | Ni wêdd yn bencenedl ond gŵr a ymladdo gyd a'i gâr ac a ofner, a ddwetton gyda'i gâr ac a wrandawer, a fechnio gyda'i gâr ac a gymerer. |
| A ymyrro ar bob peth heb achos.                                     | Iachaf cîg llwdn gwylt, Iwrch.                                                                                                          |
| A geisio gêl gan ddýn dieithr.                                      | Iachaf cîg llwdn dôf, Twrch.                                                                                                            |
| A gretto i bawb er nas adnappo.                                     | Iachaf cîg edn gwylt, Petris.                                                                                                           |
| A wnelo yn un dydd, fel na allo dranoeth.                           | Iachaf cîg edn dôf, Lâr.                                                                                                                |
| A ymddirietto i rôdd.                                               | Iachaf pysgod môr, Llythi.                                                                                                              |
| A gaffo ddewis, ac a ddewiso'r gwaethaf.                            | Iachaf pysgod dŵr croyw, Draenog a Brithyll.                                                                                            |
| A debycce orfod o falchder.                                         | <i>Tri chadarn býd.</i>                                                                                                                 |
| A gasao ei lês er atles i'w gymydog.                                | Arglywydd, yr hwn sydd faen dros iaen.                                                                                                  |
| Ni wnêl da, ac nis gatto i arall.                                   | Drûd, ni wnêl ond a fynno.                                                                                                              |
| A ymgadarnhao mewn drwg olwg.                                       | Diddim, ni bo dim i'w gael gantho.                                                                                                      |
| A dybio ei fod yn gall, ac yntau yn angall.                         | <i>Saith gynneddf ynad.</i>                                                                                                             |
|                                                                     | Mûd a llafar, Drûd a byddar, Yn fydd, ofnawg, a golleichiawg. K.                                                                        |

## PEDAIR CAMP AR HUGAIN.

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O'R 24 hyn, dêg gwrolgamp sydd, a dêg mabolgamp, a phedair o'r gogampau. O'r dêg gwrolgamp, chwêch sydd o rym corph: 1. Cryfder. 2. Rhedeg. 3. Neidiaw. 4. Nofiau, 5. Ymafael. 6. Marchogaeth. Ac o'r chwêch hyn pedair sy bennaf, ac a elwir tadogion gampau, sef Rhedeg, Neidio, Nofio, Ymafael. A hwy a elwir felly am nad rhaid wrth ddefnydd yn y byd i wneuthur yr un o honyn, ond y dŷn fal y ganed. Y pedair gwrolgamp o rym arfau yw, 1. Saethu. 2. Chwareu cleddyf a bwccled. 3. Chwareu cleddeu deudwrn. 4. Chwarau ffônñ ddwybig.

O'r dêg mabolgamp, tair helwriaeth sydd, 1. Hely a milgi. 2. Hely pŷsg. 3. Hely aderyn. A saith gamp deuluaidd, 1. Barddoniaeth. 2. Canu telyn. 3. Darllain Cymraeg. 4. Canu cywydd gan dant. 5. Canu cywydd pedwar ac accenu. 6. Tynnu arfau. 7. Herodraeth. A'r pedair a elwir gegampau yw, 1. Chwarau gwyddbwyll. 2. Chwarau towlbwredd. 4. A Chyweiriaw telyn.

## NAW HELWRIAETH,

---

O'R naw Helwriaeth, tair helfa gyffredin sydd; 1. Carw,  
 2. Haid wenyn. 3. Gleisiad: A thair helfa gysarthfa, 1.  
 Arth. 2. Dringhedydd. 3. A Cheiliog coed: A thair helfa  
 ddolef, 1. Llwynog. 2. Ysgysfarnog. 3. Iwrch. Y Carw a  
 ddywedir ei fod yn un o'r tair helfa gyffredin, yn gyntaf,  
 am ei fod yn wychaf ac yn wrolaf anifail y mae helw-  
 riaeth arno â bytheiad ac â milgwn: yn ail, am ei fod yn  
 rhannog rhwng pawb a ddêl atto wedi ei lâdd, cyn tynnu'r  
 croen oddiamdano: oblegid, os bydd gŵr ar ei daith yn  
 dyfod heibio yr amser hwnnw, ef a gaiff rann o hono wrth  
 gyfraith cystal a'r neb a'i lladdo. Haid wenyn sy helfa  
 gyffredin, oblegid pwy bynnag a'i caffo ar ei dir ei hun, neu  
 ar dir arall, y mae yn rhannog pawb o honi ar a ddêl atti  
 cyn rhoi o hono wylt, sef yw hynny rhoi nôd wrthi i ddangos  
 mai efe a'i casas gyntaf; ac onis gwna, pawb a ddelo yno a  
 gaiff rann o honi, ond bod 4d. yn myned i berchennog y tir.  
 Gleisiad a elwir yn helfa gyffredin, oblegid pan fydder yn  
 ei hely â rhwyd neu â thryfer, neu mewn modd arall, pwy  
 bynnag a ddêl atto cyn ei rannu, y mae iddo rann o hono  
 cystal a'r neb a'i dalio; os bydd mewn dŵr cyffredin,

## Y CAMPAU.

Yr Arth sy helfa gyfarthfa, am ei bod yn gig hely o'r pennaf, ac am na bydd fawr ymlid arni, am nas gall gerdded ond yn araf, ac ni bydd ond ei bacddu, a'i chyfarth, a'i llâdd.

Dringhedydd yw pob peth a ddringo i frig pren i'w amddiffyn ei hun. Ac ni ddyly heliwr ddywedyd Bele, neu Gâth goed, neu Wiwair, neu Ffwlbart, ond eu galw Dringhedydd llwyd, dringhedydd du, dringhedydd côch. Ac am na's gall dringhedydd ddiangef ym mhell, ond dringo i'r pren, ac yno ei faeddu a'i gyfarth a wnaир.

Ceiliog coed a elwir yn helfa gyfarthfa, oblegid pan ddêl y bytheiad ar ei hynt ef, ei ymlid a wnânt oni gymmero bren, ac yno ei gyfarth, a'i faeddu a wnaир.

Y Cadnaw sydd helfa ddolef, oblegid er maint fo'r gwaeddi a'r canu cyrn ar ei ôl, ef a gynnal ei helynt oni flino.

Ysgyfarnog sydd helfa ddolef am ei bod yn cadw ei helynt er maint fo'r ymlid arni.

Yr Iwrch a elwir yn helfa ddolef oblegid yr un achos.

Pennaf cig hely yw Carw, ac Ysgyfarnog, a Baedd gwylt, ac Arth.

Os gollyngir milgwn i garw neu anifail arall, a'i ymlid o'r milgwn dros fryn, allan o olwg, a'i lâdd, y milgi blaenaf yn y golwg diwethaf biau'r croen. Ond ni chaiff miliast green er ei ynnill, oni bydd hi yn dorrog o filgi a ennillodd groen, ac yna hi a'i caiff.

Am Ysgyfarnog, pa beth bynnag a'i lladdo, y ci neu'r peth arall a'i cotto o'i gwâl a'i piau, os ei chesio y byddir i w hyslid.

Y naw helwriaeth a ddyly bawb eu gwybod ar a ddygo gorn. Ac oni feidr roi ateb am danynt, ef a gyll ei gorn. Ac os daw neb i hely a'i gynllyfan amdano, oni feidr roi ateb am y naw helwriaeth, ef a gyll ei gynllyfan. Ond ef a all fod a'i gynllyfan am ei fraich yn ddiddial.

Ni all neb illwng nā milgi na miliast i un anifail pan fo'r bytheiaid yn ei ymlid, oni bydd iddo ynteu fytheiaid yn ei ymlid; ac oni bydd, fe all y neb a fo yn canlyn y bytheiaid dorri llinyd garr ei filgi, os efe a'i gillwng.

Nid rhŷdd i neb saethu anifail y bo helwriaeth arno, pan fo yn ei esmwythdra, tan boen colli ei fwa a'i saeth i arglwydd y tir. Ond efe a gaiff ei saethu, a'i lâdd os gall, pan fo'r huaid ar ei ôl; ond nā chaiff saethu ym mysg y cŵn.

Os â heb i hely, a gillwng ar anifail, a chyfarfod o gŵn segur ag ef, a'i lâdd, y cŵn cyntaf bieufydd, onid cŵn y brenhin fydd y rhai segur.

Yr anifail a helier fydd ar arddelw yr heliwr cyntaf, hyd oni ymchwelo ei wyneb parth a'i gartref, a'i gefn ar yr hely. Ond o bydd ei gŵn ef yn hely, ac ynteu wedi ymadael a'i gŵn ni ddyly ef ddim cyd lladdo y cŵn segur ef, ond perchnog y cŵn segur bieufydd.

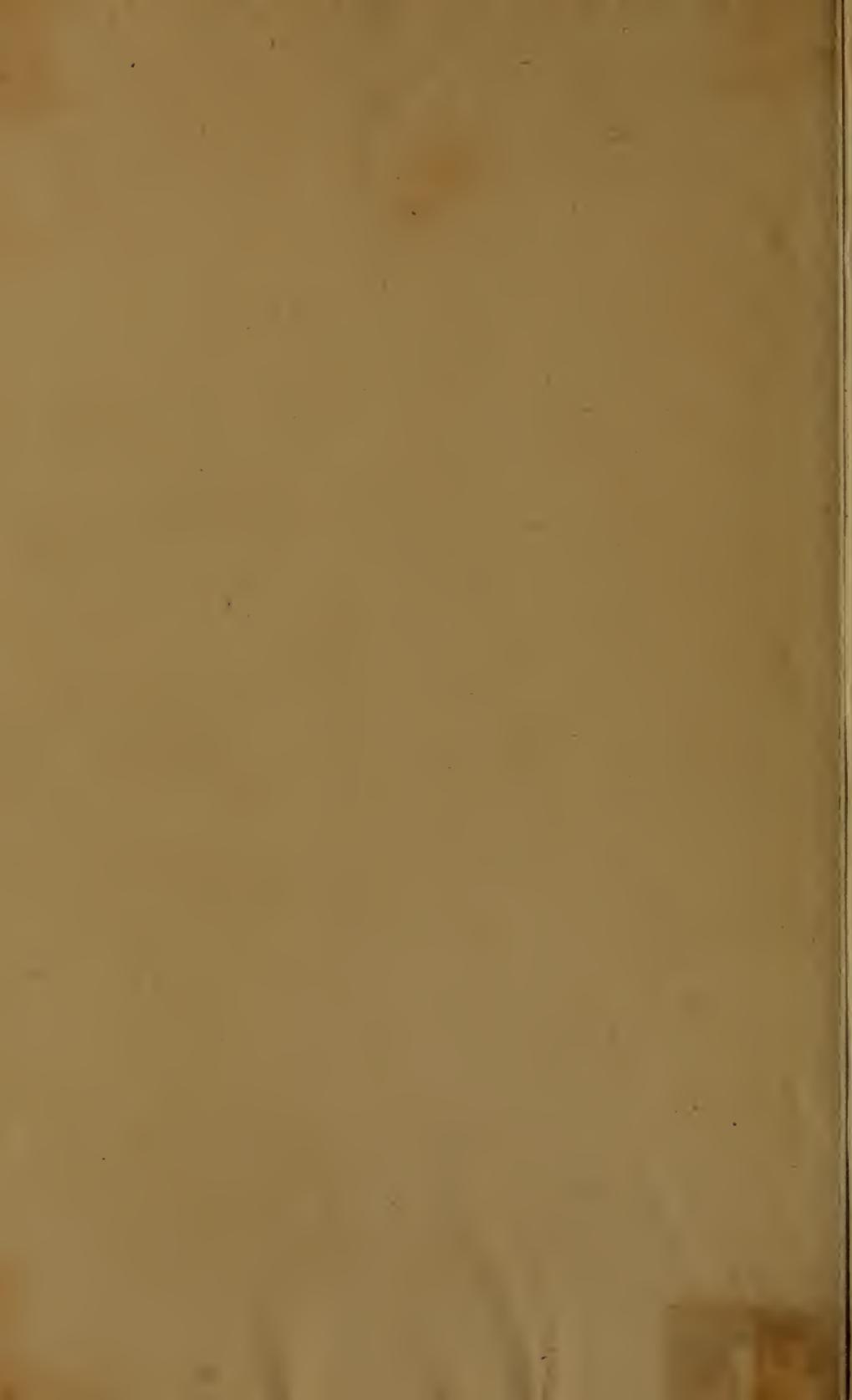
*Felly'r oedd y gyfraith hely gynt.*

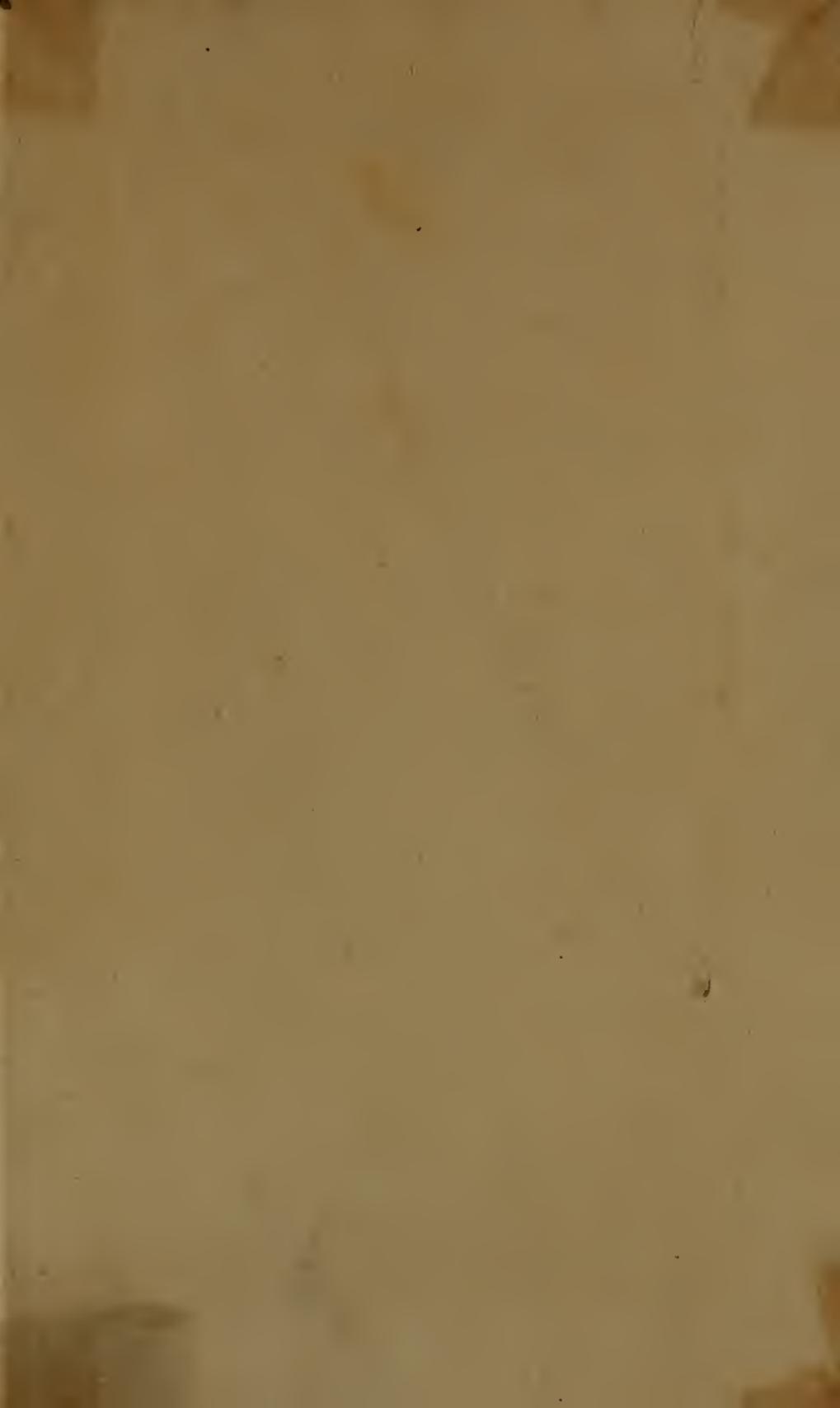
## DIWEDD.











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