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Ernest Jones.

AN
ENGLISH AND WELCH
VOCABULARY

OR, AN EASY GUIDE

TO THE
ANTIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS EVANS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A GRAMMAR

OF THE
WELCH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS RICHARDS.

MERTHYR:

PRINTED BY W. WILLIAMS, AND SOLD BY LACHINGTON,
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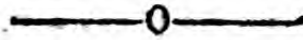
Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a title or description in a non-Latin language, possibly Welsh or Breton. The text is partially obscured by the stamp and is difficult to decipher.

English and Welsh

Course
Nature

Beginning

ENGLISH AND WELCH
VOCABULARY.



OF THINGS.

AM BETHAU.

A Thing hath
A Name,

A Sign,

A Mark, or Note,

A Mode, or Manner.

A Kind,

A Part,

Or Member.

A Part is

An Half,

A Fragment, or broken
Part,

A Crumb, or, little
Piece,

Things have also their

Cause,

Nature,

Beginning,

End,

Order,

Time,

Place,

MAE Peth yn meddu ar
Enw, *m. pl. t. au.*

Arwydd, *m. pl. t. ion.*

Nód, *m. pl. t. au.*

Trefn, *f. pl. t. iadau.*

Rhywogaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

Rhan, *f. pl. t. au.*

Neu Aelod, *f. pl. t. au.*

Rhan yw

Haner, *m. pl. t. au.*

Darn neu Ran ddryllie-
dig, *f. pl. t. au.*

Briwsionyn, *m. pl. Briw-
sion.*

Mae Pethau yn meddu
hefyd ar eu.

Hachos, *m. pl. t. ion.*

Naturiaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

Dechreuad, *m. pl. t. au.*

Diwedd, *m. pl. t. iadau.*

Trefn, *f. pl. t. iadau.*

Hamser, *m. pl. t. oedd.*

Lle, *m. neu Sefyllfa, f. pl.*

Llefydd, Sefyllfaoedd.

A

Things have also their

Space.

A Thing is
The World,
A Body,
The Sky,
A Spirit.

God created the World Duw a greodd y Byd
out of Nothing. allan o Ddim

In a Body, there is
Matter,
Form,
Figure.

In the Sky, are
The Sun,
The Moon,
The Stars.

When Light is withheld, Pan byddo, Goleuni yn
caelei attal,

There is made
A Shadow,
Darkness.

A Spirit is
God,
An Angel,
A Mind,

A Soul,
A Devil.

Ehangder, *m.*

Peth yw.

'R Byd, *m. pl. t. oedd.*

Corph, *m. pl. Cyrph.*

Yr Awyr neu Wybr, *f.*

Yspryd, *m. pl. t. oedd.*

Mewn Corph, *mae,*

Defnydd, *m. pl. t. iau.*

Ffurf, *f. pl. t. iau.*

Agwedd, *f. pl. t. au.*

Yn yr Awyr. *mae*

'R Haul, *f. pl. t. au.*

Y Llenad, *f. pl. t. au.*

Y Sêr, *sing. Seren, f.*

Pan byddo, Goleuni yn
caelei attal,

Mae'n peri,

Cysgod, *m. pl. t. au.*

Tywyllwch, *m.*

Yspryd yw

Duw, *m. pl. iau.*

Angel, *m. pl. Angylion.*

Meddwl, *m. pl. Med-*
dyliau.

Enaid, *m. pl. Eneidiau.*

Diawl, *m. pl. t. aid.*

OF THE ELEMENTS. AM YR ELFENAU.

IN the World are four
Elements, or begin-
ning of all Things,

YN y Byd mae pedair
o Elfenau, neu dde-
chreu pob Peth,

Fire,	Tân, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Air,	Awyr, <i>f.</i>
Water,	Dwfr, <i>m. pl. Dyfroedd.</i>
Earth.	Daer, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
From the Fire cometh	O'r Tân y daw
A Spark,	Gwreichionen, <i>f. pl. Gwreichion.</i>
Smoke,	Mwg, <i>m. pl. Mygfeudd.</i>
A Flame,	Fflam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Soot.	Huddygl, <i>m.</i>
In the Fire are	Yn y Tân mae
A Firebrand,	Pentewyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A live or hot Coal,	Rhestyn poeth, <i>m. pl. Rhesod.</i>
Embers, or hot Ashes.	Marwor, neu Lydw poth, <i>sing. Marworyn.</i>
After the Fire, there	Ar ol Târ
Remains	Yr erys
A dead Coal,	Gloyn marw, <i>m.</i>
A dead or quenched brand	Tewyn marw neu ddiffoddedig.
Ashes,	Llydw, <i>sing. Llydcuyn, m.</i>
Or Cinders.	Neu Marwydos, <i>m.</i>
In the Sky, are	Yn yr Awyr, mae
A Cloud,	Cwmwl, <i>m. pl. Cymylau.</i>
A Fog, or Mist,	Niwl, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Stream,	Ffiwd, <i>f. pl. Ffrydiau.</i>
The Rainbow,	Bwa'r Gwlaw, <i>m.</i>
A Wind,	Gwynt, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Gentle Breeze.	Awel Dirion, <i>f. pl. Awelon tirion.</i>
The four chief of Winds,	Y pedwar prif Wintoedd,
are,	ydunt.

The four chief of winds

The East Wind,	Y Dwyrein, Wynt, neu Wynt y Dwyrain.
The West Wind,	Gwynt y Gorllewyn.
The North Wind,	Y Gogledd Wynt, neu Wynt y Gogledd.
The South Wind.	Y Dehau Wynt, neu Wynt y Dehau.
From a Cloud, cometh	O Gwmwl, y daw.
Rain,	Gwlaw, <i>m. pl. t. ogydd.</i>
Snow,	Eira, <i>m.</i>
Hail,	Cenllysg, neu Cessair, <i>sing. Cesseiryn, m.</i>
Dew,	Gwlithyn, <i>m. pl. Gwlith</i> neu Gwlithoedd.
Frost,	Rhew, <i>m.</i>
Hoar, or White Frost,	Llwydrew, <i>m.</i>
A Thuder Bolt,	Mellten, <i>f. pl. Mellt.</i>
Lightning.	Llucheden, <i>f. pl. Lluched</i>
Rain, if it falls close or thick, is	Gwlaw, os bydd yn dis- gyn yn aml, a elwir.
A Shower,	Cafod, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
Rain, if it be fierce, is	Gwlaw, os bydd yn er- win, a elwir.
A heavy Shower, or Storm,	Cafod drom, neu De- mestl, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
Water is	Dwfr yw
A Spring, or Fountain,	Flynnon, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A River,	Afon, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
A Wave,	Tonn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Sea.	Y Môr, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The Main Sea, that en- compasses the World is	Y Corph o Fôr ag sydd yn amgylchynu'r Byd, yw
The Ocean.	Y Gefnfor, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>

A River hath	Afon a fedd ar
A Bank,	Geulan, <i>f. pl. au.</i>
A Brink,	Ymyl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Channel,	Canawl, <i>m.</i>
A Whirlpool,	Pwll tro, <i>m. pl. Pyllau</i> tro.
A Gulph,	Llyngelyn, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Shallow, or Ford:	Rhÿd, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i>
From Water cometh	Oddiwrth Ddwfr y daw
A Drop,	Dafn neu Defnyn, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Bubble,	Bwrlwm, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Foam, or Froth,	Ewyn, <i>m.</i>
Ice.	Iâ, <i>m.</i>
The Sea hath	Y Môr a fedd ar
A Shore,	Draeth, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Haven, or Port,	Porthladd, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay,	Morgerwyn, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
An Arm, or Strait.	Cyfyngfor, <i>m. pl. t. oedd</i>
Land inclosed with Sea	Tir yn cael ei amgylchu.
Or Water, is called	Gan Fôr neu Ddwfr, a elwir.
An Isle, or Island.	Ynys, <i>f. pl. t. eodd.</i>
Upon the Earth is	Ar y Ddaear mae
An Hill,	Bryn, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
A Mountain, or great	Mynydd, <i>m. pl. t. oedd,</i> or. au.
Hill.	
A plain Field,	Maes Gwastad, <i>m. pl.</i> Meusydd Gwastad.
A Vale, or Valley,	Dyffryn, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Rock.	Craig, <i>f. pl. Creigydd.</i>
Earth mixed with water is	Pridd yn gymysgedig a Dwfr yw
Mud,	Llaid <i>m. pl. Lleidian:</i>
Mire, or Dirt.	Tom, neu Laccâ, <i>m.</i>

Earth without Water is	Pridd heb Ddŵfr yw
Dust,	Llwch, <i>sing.</i> Llwehyn, <i>m.</i>
Earth cut up with its own	Daeear gwedi ei thori i
	fynu.
Herbs, is	Gyd â 'i Glaswellt; yw
A Turf.	Tywarchen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tywarch
A Clod of Earth.	Mawnen, <i>f. pl.</i> Mawn
The kinds of Earths are	Y rhywiau o Ddaerau
	ydynt:
Clay,	Clai, <i>m.</i>
Marl, or White Earth,	Marl, <i>m.</i> neu Ddaear wen,
Ruddle; or Red Oker;	Nod coch, <i>m.</i>
Chalk.	Sialc, <i>m.</i>
Out of the Earth, is taken	Allan o'r Ddaear y cy-
	merir.
A Mineral,	Mwynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Mwyn
A Plant;	Planhigyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Plan-
	higion.

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OF MINERALS AND
METALS.

AM FWYN A
METEL.

THE Earth, or Matter
of which any Thing
dug out of the Earth, is
made, is called

Y Ddaear, neu Ddefn-
ydd gwedi ei wneud
o un rhyw beth a glod-
diwyd allan o'r Ddaear,
a elwir

A Mineral, or the Ore.

Mwyn, neu'r Metal heb
ei buro,

A Mineral is

Mwyn yw

Juice,

Sudd, *m. pl. t. iau.*

A Metal,

Metel, *m.*

A Stone.

Garreg, *f. pl.* Cerrig.

Mineral juices are

Salt,

Alum,

Sulphur,

Amber,

A Metal is called that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth; as

Gold,

Silver,

Lead,

Copper,

Tin,

Iron,

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead, called by

The Moderns white Lead.

Metals are digged out of the Mine.

A Stone is an hard, dry Body, such is

Sand,

Gravel,

Stone,

A Flint Stone,

A Pumice Stone,

A Whet Stone,

A Marble

A Load Stone,

Suddiau'r Mwyu ydynt:

Halen, *m.*

Alym, *m.*

Brwmstan, *m.*

Ambr. *m.*

Metel yw pob beth a gloddier, ac a gyrchir allan o'r Ddaear; megis.

Aur, *m.*

Arian, *m.*

Plwm, *m.*

Copr, neurhudd-efydd, *m.*

Alcam, *m.*

Haiarn, *m.*

O Blwm y gwneir

Plwm coch; a elwir gan Awdwyr.

Diweddar plwm Gwyn.

Metel a dynir allan o'r Mynglawdd. *m. pl.* Mwyngloddiau.

Carreg sydd gorph,

caled, sych, y cyfryw yw

Tywod, *sing.* Tywodyn, *m.*

Graian, neu Gro, *m.*

Carreg, *f. pl.* Cerrig.

Carreg dan, *f. pl.* Cerrig tan.

Llogfaen, *m. pl.* Llogfaeni.

Hogfaen, *m. pl.* Hogfaeni.

Maen Clais, *m. pl.* Maeni Clais.

Maen-tyu, *m.*

A Jewel.	Gem. <i>m. pl. t. au, neu</i> Faen Gwerthfawr.
A Jewel, or precious Stone, is	Gem, neu Faen gwerth- fawr yw
The Diamond	Yr Adamant,
The Sapphire,	Y Maen Saphir, <i>m. pl.</i> Meini Saphir.
The Chrysolite,	Eur-faen, <i>m. pl.</i> Eur-feini.
The Emerald,	Gwyrdd-faen, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwyrdd-feini.
The Carbuncle, (of a fiery color),	Y Carbwncl (o liw tan- llyd), <i>m.</i>
The Jasper,	Y Maen Jaspis, <i>m. pl.</i> mei- ni Jaspis,
The Agate.	Y Maen Muchudd, <i>m. pl.</i> Meini Muchudd.
Like to Jewels are	Cyffelyb i Gemau yw
Glass,	Gwydr, <i>m.</i>
A Crystal,	Grisial, <i>m.</i>
A pearl.	Perl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>

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OF PLANTS.

AM BLANHIGION.

A Plant is	P LANHIGYN yw
An Herb,	Llysieuyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Llyisiau.
A Shrub,	Manwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Man- wydd.
A Tree.	Pren, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
An Herb is	Llysieuyn yw
Grass,	Glaswelltyn, <i>m. pl.</i> glas- wellt.
Flax;	Llin, <i>m.</i>
All manner of Corn or Grain.	Pob math o Lafur neu yd.

The names of some of Enwau rhai o'r Llysiau
the most common Herbs mwyaf cyffredin yw
are

A Bur,	Cyngaw, <i>m.</i>
Fern,	Rhedynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Rhedyn.
Hemlock,	Cegeren, <i>f. pl.</i> Ceger.
Hysop,	Isop, <i>m.</i>
Lily, <i>m.</i>	Lili, <i>m.</i>
Mallow,	Hocus, <i>m.</i>
Marygold,	Rhuddos, <i>m.</i>
Marjoram,	Mintys, <i>m.</i>
A Mushroom, or Toad-	Bwyd y Barcud, <i>m.</i> neu'r
stool,	Gingroen, <i>f.</i>
A Nettle,	Danadlen, <i>f. pl.</i> Danadl.
Parsley,	Persli, <i>m.</i>
A Rush,	Brwynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Brwyn.
Saffron,	Saffarn, <i>m.</i>
Sage,	Saeds, <i>m.</i>
Sorrel,	Tringolen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tringol.
Sea-weed,	Chwyn y Môr, <i>m.</i>
Southernwood,	Llysiuyn y Corph, <i>m. pl.</i>
	Llysiau 'r Corph.
A Thistle,	Yscallen, <i>f. pl.</i> Ysgall.
Thyme,	Teim, <i>m.</i>
Vervain,	Y Dderwen fendigaid, <i>f.</i>
Violet,	Llysiuyn y Drindod,
	<i>m. pl.</i> Llysiau 'r Drin-
	dod.
Wormwood,	Wermod, <i>m.</i>
A Poppy.	Pabi, <i>m.</i> neu Llyssau'r
	Cwsg.
Eatable Herbs,	Llysiau at Ymborth.
An Artichoke,	March ysgallen ddôf,
	<i>f. pl.</i> March ysgall de-
	fion.

Lettuce,	Gôlgaeth, <i>f</i>
Coleworts,	Bresych, <i>m</i> .
Cabbage.	Bresych bengron, <i>f</i> .
Eatable Roots are	Gwreiddiau at ymborth yw
Beet,	Betysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Betys.
Garlick,	Garlegyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Garleg.
A Leek,	Cenlînen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cenlîn.
An Onion,	Winwynyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Win- wyn.
Raddish,	Rhuddygl, <i>m</i> .
A Turnip.	Erfinen, <i>f. pl.</i> Eerfin.
Corn is	Yd yw
Barley,	Haidd, <i>sing.</i> Heiddyn, <i>m</i> .
Millet, or Grout,	Miled, neu Rhynion, <i>sing.</i> Rhynionyn, <i>m</i> .
An Oat,	Ceirchyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceirch.
Rice,	Reis, <i>m</i> .
Wheat:	Gwenithyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwe- nith.
Whence cometh	O ba rai y daw
Meal, or Flower,	Blawd, <i>sing.</i> Blodyn, <i>m</i> .
Bran.	Eisin, <i>sing.</i> Eisinyn, <i>m</i> .
Pulse is	Ytbys yw
A Bean,	Ffaen, <i>m. pl.</i> Ffâ.
Darnel,	Efryn, <i>m. pl.</i> Efrau.
Lentils,	Pÿs Llygod, <i>m</i> .
A Pea,	Pysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Pÿs.
Vetches or Tares	Ffacbys, <i>m. neu</i> Efrau, <i>m</i> .
In Corn is,	Mewn Yd mae
The Beard,	Col-yd, <i>m</i> .
An Ear,	Tywysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tywys.
A Grain, or single Corn,	Gronyn, neu Ydyn uni- gol, <i>m. pl.</i> gronynau.

A Husk,
The Stalk.

Plysgyn, m. pl. Plysg.
Y Gorsen, f. pl. Cyrs.



OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

AM BRENAU A MANWYDD.

A Shrub is a Plant which riseth not up to the just bigness of a Tree ; such is

The Bramble,

The Juniper,

Ivy,

The Myrtle,

A Reed,

The Rose-bush,

The Tamarisk,

The Vine ; which beareth a Bunch of Grapes,

MANWYDDEN yw Planhigyn nad yw yn tyfu i fynu i faintioli Pren, y cyfryw yw

Y Fieren, f. pl. Mieri ;

Drysien, f. pl. Drysi.

Y Ferywen, f. pl. Meryw.

Eiddew, m.

Y Myrtwydd, m.

Cawnen, f. pl. Cawn.

Y Rhoslywyn, m.

Y Grug-bren, m.

Y Winwdden, f. pl.

Gwinwydd ; yr hon a

ddwg Rawn Swp, m. pl.

Grawn Swpiau.

Pome-bearing Trees are

Y Prenau ag sydd yn

Dwyn Afalau ydynt,

The Apple-tree,

Y Pren Afalau, m. pl.

Coed Afalau.

The Fig-tree,

Y Ffigisbren, m. pl. t. au.

The Medlar-tree,

Y Pren ceri, m. pl. coed

ceri.

The Pear-tree,

Y Beryswydd, f. pl. t.

au.

The Service, or Sorb-tree.

Y Gerdinen, f. pl. Cer-

din.

Plum-bearing Trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn Dwyn Eirin pêr ydynt.
The Cherry-tree,	Y Pren Ceiros, <i>m. pl.</i> coed ceiros.
The Olive-tree,	Yr Olewydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Ole- wydd. (Palmwydd.
The Palm-tree,	Y Balmwydden, <i>f. pl.</i>
The Plum-tree.	Y Pren Eirin pêr, <i>m. pl.</i> coed eirin pêr.
Berry-bearing Trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn dwyn Grawn, neu Gria- fol ydynt.
The Bay-tree,	Y Llawrwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Llawrwydd.
The Box-tree,	Y Pren Bocys, <i>m. pl.</i> coed Bocys.
The Elder-tree,	Y Pren Ysgaw, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Ysgaw.
The Mulberry-tree,	Y Forwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Mor- wydd.
The Yew-tree.	Y Pren yw, <i>m. pl.</i> coed yw, yr ywen, <i>f. pl.</i> yw.
Nut-bearing trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn dwyn Cnau ydynt.
The Almond-tree,	Y Pren Almon, <i>m. pl.</i> coed Almon.
The Beech-tree,	Y Ffawydd, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffaw- ydd.
The Filberd-tree,	Collen y Cnau barfog, <i>f. pl.</i> Cyll y Cnau, &c.
The Walnut-tree.	Y Gollen Ffrengig, <i>f. pl.</i> Cyll Ffrengig.
Forest-trees are	Prenau'r Goedwig yd- ynt,

The Alder-tree,	Y Pren Ysgaw, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Ysgaw.
The Ash-tree,	Y Pren Onen, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Yn.
The Wild Ash,	Yr Onen Wyllt, <i>f. pl.</i> Yn Gwylltion.
The Birch-tree,	Y Fedwen, <i>f. pl.</i> Bedw.
The Cedar-tree,	Y Gedrwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Cedrwydd.
The Cork-tree,	Y Pren Corc, <i>m.</i> Coed Cyr.
The Cyprus-tree,	Y Cypreswydden, <i>f.</i>
The Elm,	Y Pren Llwyfen, <i>m.</i>
The Fir-tree,	Y Ffynidwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Flynidwydd.
The Lime, or Linden-tree,	Y Pisgwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Pisgwydd.
The Maple,	Y Fasaren, <i>f.</i>
The Oak,	Y Dderwen, <i>f. pl.</i> Deri.
An Oak of the hardest kind :	Derwen o'r rhyw gallet- taf, <i>f.</i>
The Holm Oak,	Y Dderwen byth ddei- liog, <i>f.</i>
The Pine-tree,	Y Binwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Pin- wydd.
The Poplar-tree,	Pren y Poplys, <i>m.</i>
The Turpentine-tree,	Y Pren Twrbant, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Twrbant.
The Willow-tree,	Y Pren Helyg, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Helyg.
Fruit is	Ffrwyth yw
A Pome,	Afal, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Nut,	Cneuen, <i>f. pl. cnau.</i>
A Berry,	Grawn, neu Griafolen, <i>f. pl. criafol.</i>

A Pome is here taken for any Fruit, whose skin or Peel is not hard; such is

- An Apple,
- A Cherry,
- A Fig,
- A Medlar,
- An Olive,
- A Pear,
- A Plum,

Afal a gymerir yma am unrhyw Ffrwyth, ag sydd a'i groen neu brig heb fod yn galed; y cyfryw yw

- Afal, *m. pl. t. au*
- Ceiosen, *f. pl. Ceiros.*
- Ffigysen, *f. pl. Ffigys.*
- Ceri, *m.*
- Olifiad, *m. pl. t. au.*
- Peren, *f. pl. Pêr.*
- Eirinen bêr, *f. pl. Eirin*
pêr vulg. Plymysen, pl.
Plymys.

The Service Berries.

Criafolen y Cerdin, *f. pl.*
Criafol y Cerdin.

Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is

- An Almond,
- A Chesnut,
- A Filberd,
- A Walnut.

Caneuen a gymerir yma am unrhyw Ffrwyth ag sydd a mesglyn called iddo; y fath yw Ffrwyth yr Almon, *m. pl.* Ffrwythau'r Almon. Castan, *f. pl. t. au.* Cneuen Farfog, *f. pl.* Cnau barfog. Cneuen Yspaen. Cneuen Ffrengig, *f. pl.* Cnau Ffrengig.

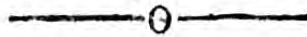
A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on trees or shrubs; such is

- A grape,
- A Mulberry,

Grawn neu **Griafolen** sydd ffrwyth bychan crwn, yn tyfu ar goed neu fanwydd; y cyfryw yw Grawnwin, *m.* Eirinen y Morwydd, *f. pl.*

	Eirin y Morwydd.
A Strawberry,	Syflen, <i>f. pl.</i> Syfi.
Bill-berries, or Win-berries.	Llusi duon bach, <i>sing.</i> Llusien, <i>f.</i>
Black-berries, or Bramble-berries,	Mwyar, <i>sing.</i> Mwyaren, <i>f.</i>
Cran-berries, or Bog-berries,	Grawn Ysgaw, <i>m.</i>
Elder-berries,	Eirin Mair, <i>sing.</i> Eirinen, <i>f.</i>
Goose-berries,	
Haws, or Whitethorn-berries,	Crawel, neu Criafol y Moch, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i>
Ivy-berries,	Grawn Eiddew, Crawel Eiddiorwg, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i>
Service-berries,	Criafol y Cerdin, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i>
Rasp-berries.	Afan, Mafon, <i>sing.</i> Mafonen, <i>f.</i>
The Oak bears Acorns.	Y Dderwen a ddwg Fêsen, <i>sing.</i> Mesen, <i>f.</i>
From Trees also come	O Goed hefyd y daw
Frankincence,	Perarogldarth, <i>m.</i>
Pitch;	Pûg, <i>m.</i>
Rosin.	Ystor, <i>m.</i>
Parts of a Plant are	Rhanau o Blanhigyn yw
The Root,	Y Gwreiddyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwreiddiau.
The Stump,	Y Boncyff <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
The Stalk,	Y Gorsen, <i>f. pl. cyrs.</i>
The Bark,	Y Rhysglyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Rhysgl.

A Bough, or Branch,	Colfen, neu Gangen, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sprig, or Graft,	Brigyn, neu Impyn, both <i>m. pl. Brigau, Impiau.</i>
A Sucker, or Shoot, that grows out of Stock :	Ympyn, neu Flaguryn, ag sydd yn tyfu allan o'r Cyff ;
A fresh or green Leaf,	Dalen îr neu l�as, <i>f. pl.</i> Dail îrion neu Leision.
A dead or withered Leaf,	Dalen grin neu wiwedig, <i>f. pl. Dail Crimion neu</i> wiwedig.
A Blossom, or Flower, Of Wood is made	Blodeuyn, <i>m. pl. Blodau.</i>
A Fagot.	O Goed y gwneir Fagoden, <i>f. pl. Fagod.</i>
A Nut hath	Cneuen a fedd ar
A Shell,	Fesglyn, <i>m. pl. masgl.</i>
A Kernel.	Cnewllyn, <i>m. pl. Cnewyll.</i>
Trees growing together <i>m. ke</i>	Prenau yn cyd dyfu a wn�a
A Wood,	Goed, <i>m. pl. Coedydd.</i>
A Forest,	Coedwig, neu gallt, <i>f. pl.</i> Gelltydd,
A Grove.	Gwigfa neu gelli, <i>f.</i>



OF INSECTS.

AM DRYCH-FILOD.

AN Animal or living
Creature hath
Life,
Sense,
Sex.

ANIFAIL neu Grea-
dur byw a fedd ar
Fywyd, *m. pl. t. au.*
Synwyr, *m. pl. t. au.*
Rhywogaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

There are five outward
Senses. Mae pump o Synwyr
allanol,

The Sight,	Yr Olwg, <i>f.</i>
The Hearing,	Y Clybod, <i>m.</i>
The Smell,	Yr Arogl, <i>m.</i>
The Taste,	Yr Archwaeth, <i>m.</i>
The Touch, or Feeling.	Y Cyffyrddiad, neu'r Teimlad, <i>m.</i>
By the Senses, we	Trwy'r Synwyr, yr ydym
Perceive	Yn Amgyffred,
Colour,	Lliw, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
Sound,	Swn, <i>m.</i>
Or Voice,	Neu Llais, <i>m. pl. Lleis- iau.</i>
Taste, or Smell,	Sawr, neu Arogl, <i>m.</i>
Relish.	Archwaeth, neu Flâs, <i>m.</i>
Besides the	Heblaw y Pump Synwyr
Outward Senses above	allanol a grybwyllwyd
mentioned, there are three	inychod, fe roddwyd in
Inward Senses given us,	trwy'r Tufewnol,
whereby we may know	ein bod yn amgyffred
that we perceive	Pethau :
Things :	Y Synwyr cyffredin, <i>m.</i>
The Common Sense,	Y Ddychymmyg, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
The Fancy,	Y Cof, <i>m.</i>
The Memory,	Anifail yw
An Animal is	Trych filyn, <i>m. pl. Trych- filod.</i>
An Insect,	Sarph, <i>f. pl. Seirph.</i>
A Serpent,	Aderyn, <i>m. pl. Adar.</i>
A Bird,	Bwystfil, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Beast,	Pysgodyn, <i>m. pl. Pysg- od.</i>
A Fish,	neu Pysgod.
A Man	Dyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>

Insects are small Animals without blood, having an incisure, or resemblance of cutting, common to most of them, on some part of their bodies.

Creeping Insects are

A Worm,
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire,
A Caterpillar,

A Flea,
A Glow Worm,
An Horse Leech.

A Fly,
A Moth,
Nits,
A Silkworm,
A Snail,

A Spider,

A Tick,
A Walk Louse, or Bug.

Flying Insects are

A Bee,

A Beetle,

Trych-filod ydynt Greaduriaid bychain heb waed ynddynt, a chanddynt archoll, neu gyf-felyb i doriad, yn gyffredin i'r rhan amlaf o honynt, ar ryw ran o'u Cyrph.

Trych-filod ymlusgedig ydynt

Abwydyn, *m. pl.* Abwyd.
Morgrugyn, *m. pl.* Morgrug.

Y Lindys, *m.* Prvf-
m.

J. pl. Chwain.
Chwain, *f. pl.* Magiod.

Geloden y Ceffylau, *f. pl.*
Gelod y Ceffylau.

Eleuen, *f. pl.* Llau.

Gwyfyn, *m. pl. t. od.*

Nedd, *sing.* Nedden, *f.*

Pry'r Sidan, *m.*

Malwoden, *f. p.* Malwod.

Pryf Copyn, *m.* neu Goryn, *m. pl.* Corod.

Trogen, *f. pl. t. od.*

Cynrhonyn, *m. pl.* Cynrhon.

Trych-filod hedegog yw

Gwenynen, *f. pl.* Gwenyn.

Chwilen ddu, *f. pl.* Chwilog duon.

A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-fly,	or Cacwnen y Meirch, <i>f. pl.</i> Cacwn y Meirch.
A Butterfly,	Gloen Duw, <i>m.</i>
A Cricket,	Criciedyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Cricod.
A Fly,	Cylionyn, <i>m.</i> Cylionen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cylion.
A Gnat,	Gwybedyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwybed.
A Grasshopper, or Locust,	Ceillog y Rhedyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceiligod y Rhedyn.
A Spanish Fly,	Cylionen Baradwys, <i>f. pl.</i> Cylion Paradwys
A Wasp,	Cacwnen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cacwn.
An Hornet, or Great Wasp,	Gwenynen y Meirch, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwenyn y Meirch
A Drone:	Gwenynen Oimes, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwenyn Gormes.
A Serpent, or Creeper, is An Adder, or Viper,	Sarph neu Ymlusgiad yw Neidr, neu Wiber, both <i>f. pl.</i> Nadroedd, Gwiberod.
An Asp,	Asp, <i>f.</i>
A Basilisk,	Cocatrix, <i>m.</i> neu y Fadfe- len, <i>f.</i>
A Dragon,	Draig, <i>f. pl.</i> Dreigiau.
A Lizard,	Bydrchwilen, <i>f. pl.</i> Bydr- rhwilod.
A Salamander,	Pry'r Tân, <i>m.</i>
A Snake,	Neidr, <i>f. pl.</i> Nadroedd.
Water Snake.	Neidr y Dwfr, <i>f. pl.</i> Nad- roedd y Dwfr.
A Bee, in a Bee-hive, maketh Honey,	Gwenynen, yn y cwch a wna, Fêl, <i>m.</i>
A Honey-comb,	Dil Mêl, <i>m.</i>

Wax,
Swarm of Bees:

Ewyr, *m.*
Haid o Wenyn.

OF BIRDS.

AM ADAR.

SINGING Birds
are

The Black Bird,

The Chaffinch,
The Gold-finch,

The Green-Finch,

The Lark,

The Nightingale,
The Quail,

The Robin Red-breast,

The Sterling, or Stare,
The Thrush,

Titmouse.

Birds which live about,
or in watery places, are

A Moor-hen,

A Crane,

A Didaper,

A Duck,

A Goose,

A Pelican,

A Stork,

ADAR agsydd yn ca-
nu yw.

Y Ceiliog du, *m. pl.* Ceiliogod duon.

Y Wingc, y Benloyn, *f.*

Y Pen-eurin, y Melynog, both *m.*

Y Llinosen werdd, *f. pl.*

Llinosod, Gwyrddon.

Yr Uchedydd, *m. pl. t.*

ion

Yr Eos, *f.*

Y Soff-iâr, *f. pl.* Soff-iair.

Fronhuddyn, *m.* Bronhudden, *f. pl.* Bronhuddod.

Y Ddrudwen, *f. pl. t. od.*

Y Fronfraith, *f. pl.* Bronfreithod.

Yr Yswigw, *f.*

Adar ag sydd yn byw o
amgylch, neu mewn
helydd dyfrllyd, yw

Y Got iâr, *f. pl.* Cot-iair.

Crychydd, *m. pl. t. od.*

Tin-droed, *f.*

Hwyad, *f. pl.* Hwyaidd.

Gwydd, *f. pl. t. au.*

Pelican, *m. pl. od.*

Ciconia, *m.*

A Swan,	Alarch, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Water Wagtail.	Tin-sigl y Gwys, <i>m.</i>
Ravenous Birds are	Adar Ysglyfaethus yw
A Crow, or Rook,	Brân, neu Ydfran, both
	<i>f. pl.</i> Brain, Ydfrain,
A Cuckow,	Gwaw, <i>f.</i>
An Eagle,	Eryr, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
An Hawk,	Hebog, <i>m. pl. t. iaid.</i>
A Kite or Glead.	Barcutan, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Magpy, or Piamet,	Pioden, <i>f. pl.</i> Piod.
An Owl,	Dylluan, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Parrot,	Paret, <i>m.</i>
A Raven.	Cigfran, <i>f. pl.</i> Cigfrain,
Birds dwelling about	Adar yn trigo o amgylch
The House, are	Y Tŷ, yw
A Cock,	Ceillog, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Hen,	Giâr, <i>f. pl.</i> Gieir.
A Dove or Pigeon,	Colommen, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Peacock,	Pawyn, neu Paun, <i>m. pl. t.</i>
	<i>od. f.</i> Paunes.
A Sparrow,	Aderyn y Tô, <i>m. pl.</i> Adar
	y Tô.
A Swallow	Gwenol, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
Besides those Birds before	Heblaw 'r Adar a enwid
mentioned, there are	o'r blaen, mae amryw
many others, that haunt	eraill, ag sydd yn ym-
the fields and woods,	gyrchu'r Meysydd a'r
as,	coedydd, megis
A Bat,	Ystlum, neu Ystlumyn,
	both <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
An Hedge sparrow,	Brych y Cae, <i>m.</i>
A Partridge,	Petris, <i>m.</i> neu Coriar,
	<i>f. pl.</i> Petrisod, Coriair.
A Pheasant,	Ceillog y Coed, <i>m. pl.</i>
	Ceillog y Coed.

A Ring Dove,
A Turtle Dove.

A Bird hath
A Bill or Beak,
A Coomb or Crest,
A Wing,
A Feather,
A hard Feather or Quill,
A Claw or Crop.

A Bird lays his Egg in

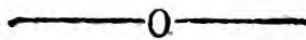
A Nest,
White of an Egg,
Yolk of an Egg,
Addle Egg.

Ysguthan, *f. pl. t. od.*
Turtur, *f. pl. t. od.*, neu
Colommen Fair.

Aderyn a fedd ar
Big, *f. pl. t. au* neu Gylfin.
Crib, *f. pl. t. au.* Gopa, *m.*
Adeu, *f. pl. t. ydd.*
Plufyn, *m. pl.* Pluf:
Asgell, *f. pl.* Esgyll.
Crombil, *f. pl. t. au.*

Aderyn a ddodwa ei Wŷ
mewn

Nŷth, *m. pl. t. au.*
Gwyn Wŷ.
Melyn Wŷ.
Wŷ Clwc.



OF FISHES.

AM BYSGOD.

RIVER and pond Fish-
es are

An Eel,
A Gudgeon,

A Pike,

A Tench,

Trout.

Sea Fishes are

A Dolphin,
A Mullet,

PYSGOD afon neu lyn
yw

Llysowen, *f. pl. t. od.*
Gwyniad, *m. pl.* Gwyni-
aid.

Pen Hwyad, *m. pl.* Pen
Hwyaid,

Grwachen, *f. pl.* Gwra-
chod,

Brithyll, *m. pl. t. od.*

Pysgod y Môr yw

Delphin, *m.*

Pen-fras, *f. pl.* Pen-frai-
sion, neu Barfbysg.

An Oyster,	Llymmarch, <i>f. pl.</i> Llym- merch.
A Whale.	Morfarch, <i>m. pl.</i> Mor- feirch.
Fishes common to both salt and fresh Water, are	Pysgod ag sydd yn gyffre- din mewn Dwfr hallt a chroyw, yw
A Crab,	Crangc, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Salmon,	Pysgodyn Eawg, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgod Eawg.
Male Salmon,	Cemw, <i>m.</i>
Female Salmon,	Hwyfell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Fish-gill,	Tagell pysgodyn, <i>f. pl.</i> Tagellau.
Fish-hook,	Bach pysgota, <i>m. pl.</i> Ba- chau pysgota,
Fish-market,	Pysgodfa, <i>m. neu</i> March- nad pysgod.
Fish-monger,	Gwerthwr pysgod, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwerthwyr pysgod.
Fish-pond,	Pysgodlyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Pys- godlynoedd.
Fish-scales,	Cen pysg, <i>f.</i>
Fish-shop,	Pysgoty, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgo- tia.
Fish-spawn,	Gronell pysg, <i>m.</i>
Fisherman.	Pysgodwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgod- wyr,



OF FOUR FOOTED
BEASTS.

AM ANIFEILLAID PE-
DAIR TROEDIG.

OF the four footed
Beasts, some are
wild and some are tame.

O'R Anifeiliaid pedair
troediog, rhai sydd
wylltion a rhai sydd
ddofion.

The four footed Creature
which flieth from Man,
is called a wild Beast.

Y creadur pedair troediog
ag sydd yn cilio rhag
dyn, a elwir Anifail
gwyllt.

A Cattle is all sort of
Neat, as

Da, neu Anifeiliaid yw
pob math Eidionau
megis.

An Ox,
A Bull,
A Cow,
An Heifer,

Ych, *m. pl. t. en.*
Tarw, *m. pl. Teirw.*
Buwch, *f. pl. t. od.*
Anner, Treisiad, both
f. pl. Anneir, Treisiedi.

A Bullock,
A Goat,
A Ram,
A Sheep,
A Buck,
A Buck Goat.

Bustach, *m. pl. Bustechi.*
Gafr, *f. pl. Geifr.*
Hwrdd, *m. pl. Hyrddod.*
Dafad, *f. pl. Defaid.*
Bwch, *m. pl. Bychod.*
Bwch Gafr, *m. pl. By-
chod Geifr.*

A Ram guelled is called
a Wether.

Hwrdd gwedi ei ddispad-
du a elwir Maharen,
m. pl. Maheryn. vulg.
Gwedder, *pl. Gwed-
drod.*

A Pig not gelded is call-
ed
A Boar Pig.

Mochyn heb ei ddispad-
du a elwir
Baedd, *m. pl. Beiddi.*

A Gelded Pig is called A Barrow Pig.	Mochyn gwedi ei ddis- paddu a elwir Twrch, <i>m. pl.</i> Tyrchod, <i>f.</i> Twrches.
A Cow, brings forth a a Calf, •	Buwch, a fwr Lo, <i>m. pl.</i> Lloi.
A she Goat, a Kid, A Sheep, a Lamb, A Sow, a Pig,	Gafr Fyn <i>m. pl.</i> Mynod. Dafad, Oen, <i>m. pl.</i> Wyn. Hwch Barchell, <i>m. pl.</i> Perchyll.
A Mare, a Colt.	Caseg, Ebol, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> <i>f.</i> Eboles, <i>pl. t. au.</i>
Labouring Beasts are An Ass,	Anifeiliaid Gweithgar yw: Asyn, <i>m. pl. t. od, f.</i> Asen, <i>pl. t. od.</i>
A Camel,	Camel, Cawrfil, both <i>m.</i> <i>pl. t. od.</i>
An Elephant, A Horse, A Mule.	Oliphant, <i>m. pl. t. iaid.</i> Ceffyl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> Mul, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
To an Horse belong A Bridle, A Saddle.	I Geffyl y Perthyn. Ffrwyn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> Cyfrwy, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Wild Beasts are An Ape, A Bear, A Wild Boar,	Anifeiliaid Gwylltion yw: Epa, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> Arth, <i>f. pl.</i> Eirth <i>f.</i> Arthes. Baedd gwyllt, <i>m. pl.</i> Beid- di gwylltion.
A Coney or Rabbit, A Deer,	Cwningen, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> Hydd, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> Llwdn Hydd.
A Fox, An Hart or Stag, A Hind	Llwynog, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> Carw, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceirw. Ewig, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>

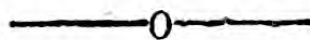
A Fawn,	Elion, <i>m.</i> Carw ieuangc.
An Hare,	Ysgyfarnog, <i>f. pl. t.</i> od.
An Hedge Hog,	Draenog, <i>m. pl. t.</i> od, neu iaid.
A Lion,	Llew, <i>m. pl. t.</i> od.
A Lioness,	Llewes, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
A Leopard,	Llewpart, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iaid.
A Mole,	Gwadd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> od.
A Monkey or Marmoset,	Mwngci, <i>m. pl. t.</i> od.
A Panther,	Panther, <i>m.</i>
A Porcupine,	Porcupin, <i>m.</i>
A Squirrel,	Gwiwair, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwiwerod.
A Tyger,	Teigr, <i>m.</i>
An Wolf.	Blaidd, <i>m. pl.</i> Bleiddiaid
Beasts that dwell about the House, are	Anifeiliaid ag sydd yn tri- go o gylch y Ty, yw
The Dog or Bitch,	Ci, <i>m.</i> neu Ast, <i>f. pl.</i> Cwn, Geist.
A Cat,	Cath, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au
A Mouse,	Llygoden, <i>f. pl.</i> Llygod.
A Rat,	Llygoden Ffrengig, <i>f. pl.</i> Llygod Ffrengig.
A Weasel,	Gwenci, <i>f. pl. t.</i> od.
White Weasel.	Carlwm, <i>m.</i>
Four footed Beasts, that live as well by water, as by land, are	Anifeiliaid pedairtroediog ag sydd yn bywystal mewn dwfr, ag ar y tir, yw
A Beaver,	Afangc,
A Crocodile,	Crocrodil, <i>m.</i>
A Frog,	Froga, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ed.
A Tortoise.	Melwioges, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au
A number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c. is called a Flock,	Rhifedi o fân Anifeiliaid, megis Defaid, &c. a elwir Diadell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.

A number of big Cattle :	Rhifedi o Anifeiliaid maw-
as Oxen, &c. is called	rion, megis Y chen, &c. a elwir
A Heard.	Mintai, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
H erd of Swine.	Centfaint o Foch, <i>f.</i>
S ome Beasts have	Rhai Anifeiliaid a fedd ar
A n Hoof,	Garn, <i>t. pl. t. au.</i>
A n Horn,	Corn, <i>m. pl. Cyrn.</i>
A Tail,	Cynffon, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Skin,	Croen, <i>m. pl. Crwyn.</i>
B easts are covered	Mae Anifeiliaid gwedi eu
with either	gorchuddio naill ai gan
A Bristle,	Wrÿch, neu Rawn, <i>sing.</i> Gwrychyn, Rhewynn, both <i>m.</i>
O r Hair, or Shag,	Blew, <i>sing.</i> Blewyn, <i>m.</i> neu Geden, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
O r Wool.	Neu Wlan, <i>m.</i>
F leece of Wool.	Cnif o Wlan, <i>m. pl.</i> Cni- fiau o Wlan.
T he Bull, Ox, and Cow,	Mae'r Tarw, yr Ych, a'r
are remarkable for the	Fuwch, yn hynod am
skin hanging down be-	y croen ag sydd yn
neath the throat, called	hongian i lawr dan y
	geg, a elwir
D ewlap.	Tageil, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
T he Elephant is remark-	Mae'r Oliphant
able for his	yn hynod am ei
S nout or Trunk.	Drwyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> neu Ddaryn, <i>m.</i>
T he Goat is remarkable	Mae'r Afr yn hynod am
for his Beard.	ei Barf, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>

The Horse is remarkable for his Mane.	Mae'r Ceffyl yn hynod ei Fwng, <i>m.</i>
Part of the Fat of some Beasts, is called Sewet or Tallow.	Rhan o'r Braster mewn rhai Anifeidiaid, a elwir Gwer yr Aren, neu Gwer, <i>m.</i>
Of Man, respecting his age, or kindred.	Am Ddyn, oran ei oedran a'i berthynassau.
A Man by his age, is first	Dyn o ran ei oedran, sydd yn gyntaf.
A Babe, or Infant,	Yn Faban. neu Blentyn, both <i>m. pl.</i> Babanod, Plant.
Secondly, a Boy, or Lad,	Yn ail, yn Fachgen, neu Lengecyn, both <i>m. pl.</i> Bechgyn, Llangciau.
Thirdly, a Young Man,	Yn Drydydd, yn Ddyn ieuangc, <i>m. pl.</i> Dynion ieuangc.
Fourthly, an Adult,	Yn Bedwarydd, yn Ddyn yn ei faintioli.
Fifthly, an Old Man.	Yn Bumed, yn Henafgwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Henafgwyr.
So in the other Sex, there is	Felly yn y Rhywogaeth arall mae
An Infant,	Plentyn, neu Faban,
A Girl, Lass, or Wench,	Merch, Geneth, neu Herlodes, both <i>f. pl.</i> merch-ed Genethod, Herlodesau.
A Maid or Virgin,	Gwryf, neu Forwyn, both <i>f. pl.</i> Gwryfon, Morwynion.

A Grown Woman,	Benyw yn ei chyflawn faint.
An Old Woman,	Hen Wraig, <i>f. pl.</i> Hen Wragedd.
A Man by his Kindred, is	Dyn o ran ei berthynasau, sydd yn
A Father,	Dad, <i>m. pl. i. au.</i>
A Grand-father,	Tad-cu, <i>m.</i>
A Son,	Mab, <i>m. pl. Meibion.</i>
A Grand-child,	Wŷr, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
A Brother,	Brawd, <i>m. pl. Brodyr.</i>
A Father-in-law,	Tad ynghyfraith, <i>m. pl. Tadau ynghyfraith.</i>
A Son-in-law.	Mab ynghyfraith, <i>m. Meibion ynghyfraith.</i>
The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's death, is called Step-father.	Y Dyn a briodo eich Mam ar ol marwolaeth eich Tad, a elwir Llysdad, <i>m. pl. l. au.</i>
A Step-son.	Llysfab, <i>m. pl. Lysfeibion.</i>
A Brother's or Sister's Son, is called Nephew.	Mab i Frawd, neu Chwaer a elwir Nai, <i>m. pl. Neiaint.</i>
A Brother's or Sister's Daughter, is called Niece.	Merch i Frawd, neu Chwaer, a elwir Nith, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
First Cousin.	Cefnderw, <i>m. pl. l. ydd. f. Cyfnitherw, pl. t. ydd.</i>
Second Cousin.	Cyfylder, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>

A Woman by her kindred	Benyw o ran ei Pherthy-
is	nassau sydd yn
A Mother,	Fam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Grand-mother,	Mam-gu, <i>f.</i>
A Daughter,	Merch, <i>f. pl. t. ed.</i>
A Grand-daughter,	Wŷr, <i>f. pl. t. on.</i>
A Sister,	Chwaer, <i>f. pl. Chwiorydd.</i>
A Mother-in-law,	Mam ynghyfraith, <i>f.</i>
A Step-mother,	Llysfam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Step-daughter,	Llyskerch, <i>f. pl. t. ed.</i>
A Niece.	Nith, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Giant.	Cawr, <i>m. pl. Cewri.</i>
A Dwarf.	Coryn, <i>m. pl. Corod, f. Coren.</i>



OF PARTS OF MAN'S BODY. AM RHANAU O GORPH DYN.

P ARTS of the Body	R HANAU o'r Gorph
are	yw
The Head,	Y Pen, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Trunk,	Y Corph, <i>m. pl. Cyrph.</i>
And the Limbs.	A'r Aelodau, <i>sing. Aelod, f.</i>
On the Head are	Ar y Pen mae'r
The Hair,	Gwallt, <i>sing. Gwelltyn, m.</i>
The Crown of the Head,	Coryn y Pen, <i>m.</i>
The Ear,	Y Clyst, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
The Temple of the Head,	Arleisiau, <i>sing. Arlais, f.</i>
The Face.	Y Wyneb, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Parts of the Face, are,	Rhanau o'r Wyneb, yw
The Forehead,	Y Talcen, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Countenance,	Y Wyncbryd, <i>m.</i>
The Eye,	Y Llygad, <i>m. pl. Llygaid.</i>

The Nose,	Trwyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Mouth,	Y Genau, <i>m. pl. Geneu- au.</i>
The Chin,	Yr En, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
In the Eye, are	Yn y Llygad mae
The White of the Eye,	Gwyni'r Llygad, <i>m.</i>
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye.	Yr Olwg, neu Ganwyll y Llygad, <i>f.</i>
Out of the Eye cometh A Tear.	O'r Llygad y daw Deigrvn, <i>m. pl. Dagrau.</i>
The Nose hath two Nostrils.	Y Trwyn a fedd ar ddwy Ffroen, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
To the Mouth belong The Lips.	I'r Genau y Perthyn Y Wefus, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Cheek.	Y Rudd, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i>
Within the Mouth are	Tufewn i'r Genau mae,
The Gums,	Cig y Dannedd, <i>m.</i>
The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth,	Tafod y Genau, <i>f.</i>
The Inner Cheek,	Y Foch, <i>f. pl. Bochau.</i>
The Tongue,	Y Tafod, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Chap,	Y Fochgern, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Throat.	Y Gêg, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Between the Head and the Trunk is the Neck.	Rhwng y Pen a'r Corph mae'r Gwddf, <i>m. pl. Gyddfau.</i>
Parts of the Neck are	Rhanau'r Gwddf ydynt
The forepart of the Throt- tle,	Y rhan flaen o'r Geg chwyth.
The hinder part, or the Nape.	Y Gwegil, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> neu'r War, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
That part that lies be- tween the bottom of the	Y rhan hynny ag sydd yn gorwedd rhwng pen

Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called the Chest ; whose forepart is	isaf y Gwddf, ac yn cyraedd hyd yr Ase- nau, a elwir Clwyd y ddwyfron, <i>f.</i> rhan flaen pa un yw
The Breast,	Y Ddwyfron, <i>f.</i>
Bosom,	Mynwes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Nipple.	Bron, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The hinder part is	Y tu ol yw
The Back :	Y Cefn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Where are	Lle mae'r
The Shoulder,	Ysgwydd, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Mid Back,	Y Maingefn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Side.	Yr Ochr, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Under the Breast are	Oddi tan y Ddywfion mae
The Belly,	Yr Bol, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Navel :	Y Fogail, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Below which are	Islaw pa un mae
The Abdomen,	Cendod y Bol, <i>m.</i>
The Groin.	Y Werid, <i>f. pl. t. au. neu</i> Cylch yr Arffed.
In the hinder part of the Abdomen, are	Yn y rhan ol i geudod Yn Bol, mae
The Lorns.	Yr Lwynau. <i>s.</i> Lwyn, <i>f.</i>
At the lower end of which is	Wrth ben isaf pa rai mae
The Breech,	Y Din, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Buttocks.	Y Ddwy Fiolen, <i>f.</i>



OF THE LIMBS.

AM YR AELODAU.

THE part from the joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow, is called the Arm.

Yrhan o gymal yr Ysgwydd, i'r Penelin, a elwir Bôn Braich, *f. pl.* Bôn Breichiau.

The part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist, is called the Fore-arm.

Yrhan ag sydd yn cyracdd o'r Penelin i'r Arddwrn, a elwir blaen y Fraich, *f. pl.* blaen y Breichiau.

All that part that is betwixt the Wrist and the end of the Fingers, is called

Y cwbl o'r rhan hynny ag sydd rhwng yr Arddwrn, a blaen y Byssedd, a elwir

The Hand.

Llaw, *f. pl.* Dwylaw.

The Hand being closed, is called

Y Llaw gwedi ei chau, a elwir

The Fist.

Y Dwrn, *m. pl.* Dyrnau.

Palm of the Hand.

Tor y Llaw, *f. pl.* Tor Dwylaw.

Parts of the Hands are
The Thumb,

Rhanau o'r Dwylaw yw
Y Bawd-fÿs, *m. pl.* Bawd-fysedd.

The Fore Finger,

Y Bÿs blaen, *m. pl.* Byssedd blaen, neu Myneg-fÿs.

The Middle Finger,

Yr Hir Fÿs, *m. pl.* Hir Fysedd.

The Ring Finger,

Y Meddyg Fÿs, *m. pl.* Myddyg Fysedd, neu Bÿs y Fodrwy.

The Little Finger.

Y Bÿs Bach, *m. pl.* Byssedd Bach.

On the Finger is A Nail.	Ar y Bÿs mae Ewin, <i>m. pl. t. edd.</i>
Below the Hip or Haunch is the Thigh, which reaches to the Knee.	Islaw gafael y glun neu'r Ffolen, mae'r Fordd- wyd, yr hon a gyraedd i Ben y Glin, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
The back part of the Knee, is the Ham.	Y rhan o'i Ben y Glin, yw yr Arr, <i>f. pl. Garrau.</i>
The part from the Knee to the Ankle, is The Leg,	Y rhan o ben y Glin i'r Migwrn, yw'r Goes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The back part of the Leg is the Calf of the Leg.	Y tu o'i'r Goes, yw Croth y Goes, <i>f. pl. Croth y</i> Coesau.
Foot.	Troed, <i>f. pl. Traed.</i>
The upper part of the Foot, is called The Instep.	Y rhan uchaf o'r Droed, a elwir Cefn y Droed, <i>f. pl. Cef-</i> nau Traed.
The under part of the Foot is called The Sole of the Foot.	Y rhan isaf o'r Droed, a elwir Gwadn y Droed, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwadnau Traed.
In the parts above men- tioned are Skin, Flesh, A Muscle, An Artery, A Humour, A Nerve, or Sinew, Fat or Grease,	Yn y rhanau rhagddywe- dedig mae Croen, <i>m. pl. Crwyn.</i> Cig, <i>m.</i> Cyhir, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i> Rhedweli, <i>f. pl. t. on:</i> Sudd, <i>m. pl. t. iau</i> Gewyn, <i>m. pl. t. au, neu</i> ion. Brasder, <i>m.</i>

A Bone; in which is the Marrow.	Asgwrn, <i>m. pl.</i> Esgyrn, ymha un mae'r Mër.
Between the Bone is The Gristle.	Rhwng yr Esgyrn mae'r Madruddyn, <i>m.</i>
The inward parts of the Body, are The Bowels.	Y rhanau tufewnol o'r Corph, yw'r Ymysgaroedd, neu'r Colyddion, <i>m.</i>
In the Head is The Brain.	Yn y Pen mae'r Ymmydd, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
In the Breast are The Heart, The Lungs or Lights.	Yn y Barwyden mae'r Galon, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> Yr Ysgefaint, <i>m.</i>
In the Belly is the Paunch; in which are The Stomach, and the Mouth of the Gut.	Yn y Bol mae y Boten, neu y Rhummen, Ymha un mae'r Cylla, a Gwddf y Colyddyn.
The greatest part of the Guts, are covered with A Caul.	Mae y rhan fwyaf O'r Colyddion, gwedi eu gorchuddio â Chroenwren, neu y Weren Fol.
On the right Side of the Upper Abdomen, lieth The Liver.	Yn yr ochr dde i'r rhan uchaf o Geudod y Bol. y gorwedd Yr Afu, <i>m.</i>
As on the left side lieth the Spleen, or Milt.	Megis mae'r Ddueg, neu Gleddyf y Biswail yn gorwedd yr ochr chwith
Then there are the Two Rains, or Kidneys, And the Bladder.	Yno mae'r Arenau, <i>sing. Aren, f.</i> A'r Bladren, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>

OF THE BONES.

AM YR ESGYRN.

THE Bones belonging to a Man are about 248; divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

YR Esgyrn a berthyn i Ddyn ydynt o gwmpas 248; gwedi eu dosparthu yn Esgyrn y Pen, y Corph, a'r Aelodau.

Bones of the Head are
The Skull,
The Cheek Bone,
The Jaw Bone, with
38 Teeth.

Esgyrn y Pen ydynt
Y Benglog, *m. pl. t. au.*
Asgwrn y Rudd, *m.*
Asgwrn yr En, *m.*
Gydâ 32 o Ddanedd.

Bones of the Body are
The Back Bone,
The Ribs,
And the 2 shoulder Blades

Esgyrn y Corph ydynt
Asgwrn y Cefn, *m.*
Yr Asenau, *sing. Asen, f.*
A'r 2 Balfais, *f. pl. Pal-*
feisiau.

The Shin Bones.

Asgwrn y Grimog, *m.*

The Humours of the Body are

Suddiau'r Corph yw

Blood,
Gall,
Milk,
Phlegm,
Choler,
Melancholy.

Gwaed, *m.*
Bustl, *m.*
Llaeth, *m.*
Llysnafedd, *m.*
Geri, *m.*
Y Pruddglwyf, neu 'r
Dduegwst, *m.*

Excrements, or Unclean-
ness to be cast out of
the Body, are

Carthion neu Frynti i'w
fwrw allan o'r Corph,
yw

Sweat,
Spittle,

Chwys, *m.*
Poeryn, *m. pl. Poerion.*

Snot,	Chwyth Trywyn, <i>m.</i>
Piss, or Urine,	Pisaw, neu Lleslaw, <i>m.</i>
Dung.	Baw, <i>m.</i>

OF DISEASES.

AM GLEFYDAU.

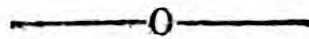
T HE Body is subject to A Wound, A Sore, or Ulcer, A Disease, Death.	M AE'R Corph yn dda- rostyngedig i Glwyf, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> Briw, neu Gornwyd, both <i>m. pl. t. iau, ydd.</i> Clwyf, <i>m. pl. t. au,</i> neu on. Marwolaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Wound is caused by A Stroke, A Stripe, or Blow,	Clwyf a barir gan Ddyrnod, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i> Gwialenod, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> neu Ergyd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion.
After a Wound is cured there remains A Scar.	Gwedi gwella Clwyf yr erys Crachen, <i>f. pl. Crâch.</i>
Diseases are A Consumption,	Clefydau yw Darfodedigaeth, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Cough, An Hydropsy, or Dropsy, The Fever or Ague,	Peswch, <i>m.</i> Dyfrgwyf, <i>m.</i> Y Dwymyn neu'r Ddyr- ton, <i>f.</i>
The Gout, The Itch, Madness, The Plague, The Stone.	Y Gymalwst, <i>f.</i> Y Crafu, <i>m.</i> Cynddaredd, <i>f.</i> Y Plâ, <i>m.</i> Y Garreg, <i>f.</i>

The Physician for curing Diseases, gives Physic. Y Physygwr gogyfer a iachhau Clefydau, a rydd Physygwriaeth.

He also doth Sell Medicine, or a Remedy, Cyffeiriau, *m.* neu Feddyginiaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.

Poison, or an Ointment. Gwenwyn, *m.* neu Enaint. *m.*

When there is no Disease, there is Health or Welfare, and Strength. Pryd na byddo Clefyd, mae Iechyd neu Hawddfyd, a Gwrym.



OF THE MIND AND ITS AFFECTIONS. AM Y MEDDWL A'I SERCHIADAU.

MAN has
A Mind,
A Reason,

And a Will.

The Affections, or Passions of the Mind are

Love,
Hatred,
Joy,
Pleasure,
Hope,
Desire,
Fear,
Dread,
Shame,

MAE Dyn yn meddu
ar
Feddwl, *m. pl.* Meddy-
liau.

Rheswm, *m. pl.* Rhesy-
mau.

Ac Ewyllys. *f.*

Y Serchiadau, neu Anwydau'r Meddwl yw

Cariad, *m.*

Digasedd, *m.*

Gorfoledd, *m.*

Hyfrydwch. *m.*

Gobiaeth, *m.*

Dmuniad, *m. pl. t.* au.

Ofn, *m. pl. t.* au.

Arswyd, *m.*

Cywilydd, *m.*

Anger, or Rage,	Llid, neu Gynddeiriogrydd, <i>m.</i>
Envy.	Cynfigen, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Creatures are affected with want of Food, or Hunger, want of Drink or Thirst.	Mae Creaduriaid yn cael eu blino gan eisiau Ymborth neu chwant Bwyd eisiau Diod, neu Syched.
Men have Power or Force, Help, or Means, Aid.	Mae gan Ddynion allu, neu Nerth, Cymorthwy, neu Foddion, both <i>m.</i> Cymorth, <i>m. pl. t. iadau.</i>
A Custom, or Manner to do a Work,	Defod, neu ddull o wneuthur gwaith,
A Charge;	Gorchymmyn; <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
Business,	Galwad, <i>f. pl.</i> Galwedigaethau.
Duty, or Office; which should be done with	Swydd; <i>f. pl. t. au. yr</i> hon a ddylid ei chyflawnu gyda.
Counsel,	Cnyngor, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
Art, or Skill,	Cywreinrwydd, neu Fedrysrydd, <i>m.</i>
Care,	Gofal, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
Study,	Astudrwydd, <i>m.</i>
Labor,	Trafferth, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
Faithfulness.	Efyddlonddeb, <i>m.</i>
From delay to do these Things, cometh Loss or Damage.	Trwy oedi gwneuthur y pethau hyn, y daw colled neu Niwaid.

OF MEATS AND
DRINKS.AM FWYDYDD A
DIODYDD.

ALL manner of Provisions of Meat and Drink for Men, is called Food.

POB math o Ddarbod-aethau o Fwyd a Diod Gogyfer a Dynion, a elwir lluniaeth neu Ymborth.

Any thing that is eaten with Bread, such as Butter, Cheese; all sorts of Meat, &c. is called

Enllyn, *m.*

For eating there is
Bread,
Butter,
Cheese,

Tu ag at ei fwyta mae
Bara, *m.*
Ymenyn, *m.*
Caws, *sing.* Cosyn, *m.*

There is also for eating
A Pudding,
A Cake,

Mae hefyd at fwyta
Botten, *f. pl. t. au.*
Teisen, *f. pl. t. au. neu*
on.

Pottage, or Broth,
Pap, or Water Gruel.

Cawl, *m.*
Uwd, neu Gawl Dwfr,
both m.

Pudding Bag, or Pudding Poke.

Cwd Potten, *m.*

Pudding Pan.

Padell Botten, *f.*

The *Welch* express the name of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as

Mae'r *Cymry* yn enwi Cigfwyd y Cigyddion trwy ddau air, megis

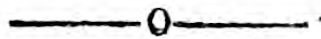
Beef, or Ox's Flesh,
Lamb, or Lamb's Flesh,
Mutton, or Sheep's Flesh,

Cig Eidion, *m.*
Cig Oen, *m.*
Cig Maharen, neu Gig Defaid, *m.*

Pork, or Hog's Flesh,

Cig Moch, *m.*

Veal, or Calf's Flesh,	Cig Llo, <i>m.</i>
Venison.	Cig Carw. <i>m.</i>
Dainty Dishes.	Danteithfwyd, <i>m.</i> Disglei- diau Moethus.
For Drinking, there is Ale. or Beer,	Gogyfer a'i yfed, mae Diod, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd, neu Gwrw, <i>m.</i>
Wine, which hath Dregs, or Lees.	Gwîn, <i>m.</i> i ba rai y per- thyn gwaddod, neu Waelodion.
At a Feast, or a Banquet, a Guest eateth of Dain- ties, or good Cheer.	Mewn Gwledd, neu Gy- feddach, y Gwestwr a Fwytu Ddanteithion, neu Fwyd da.
Bread is made by a Baker.	Bara a wneir gan y Pobydd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion.
Meat is dressed by a	Cig a ddigonir gan Go- gydd,
Cook, in a Cook's Shop.	Mewn Cogydd-dy.



OF APPAREL.

AM DDILLAD.

F OR cloathing of the Body, the Taylor maketh with Thread and a Needle, of Cloth, a Garment.	G OGYFER a dill- adu'r Corph, y Tei- liwr a wna âg edau a Nodwydd, Wisg o Fre- thyn.
On the Head is worn An Hat, or Cap,	Ar y Pen y gwisgir Het, neu Cwewll, both <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
Or a Periwig.	Neu Pengawch, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.

About the Body is worn	Am y Corph y gwisgir
A close Coat,	Cochl Gul, <i>f.</i>
A great Coat,	Cochl Fawr, <i>f.</i>
A riding Coat,	Cochl Farchogaeth, <i>f.</i>
A Cloak,	Mantell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Gown,	Gŵn, <i>m. pl. Gynau:</i>
Breeches,	Clos, <i>m.</i>
Stockings,	Hosanau, <i>sing. Hosan, f.</i>
And a Garter.	Gardys, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
A Shoemaker maketh	Crydd a wna,
A Shoe,	Esgid, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Buskin, or high Shoe,	Coesarn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sock,	Socas,
A Slipper,	Yslopan, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Boot, or Greave.	Botas, neu Goesarf, both, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Spur,	Yspardyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Botton, or Buckle,	Bwtwn, neu Bwcl, both <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Shoe String,	Carrai Esgyd, <i>f. pl. Car-</i> <i>rion Esgid.</i>
A Girdle,	Gwregys <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Fillet,†	Talaith, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sash,	Grwegys Sidan, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwregysau Sidan.
Swadling Band,	Rhwymyn Magu, <i>m. pl.</i>
Swadling Clout.	Rhwymynion Magu. Cewyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>



OF BUILDING.

AM ADEILADAU.

A Building is either for ordinary Dwelling, as	A DEILAD sydd naill ai at annedd Gyffredin, megis
An House,	Tŷ, <i>m. pl.</i> Tai.
A Cot, or Cottage; or for Grandeur or Strength	Bwthyn, neu Gaban, both <i>m. pl.</i> Bwthod Cabnau, neu er mwyn Ardderchawgrwydd, neu Gadernid, megis Llys, <i>m. pl. t.</i> oedd.
A Palace,	
A Fort or Castle,	Amddiffynfa neu Gastell, <i>f. m. pl.</i> Amddiffynfaoedd, Cestyll.
A Tower; or for religious Worship, as,	Twr, <i>m. pl.</i> Tyrau; neu at addoliad Crefyddol, megis
A Temple,	Teml, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
An Altar.	Allor, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
For Warmth, Cleanliness or Health, there is	Gogyfer a Greogrwydd, Syberwyd, neu lechyd, mae
A Stove,	Twymdy, <i>m. pl.</i> Twymdai.
A Bath, or Bagno,	Ymolchfa, neu Chwysdy, <i>f. pl.</i> Ymolchfaoedd, Chwysdai,
For Passage they make	Gogyfer a mynediad hwy a wnant.
A way,	Ffordd, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffyrdd.
A Path.	Llwybr, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
For walking there is	Gogyfer a cherdded mae
A Portico, or Piazza,	Rhodfa Golofnog, <i>f. pl.</i> Rhodfeydd Colofnog.

A Court or Yard,	Cyntedd neu Baili. both <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For passage over the Water, there is	I fyned tros y Dwfr, mae
A Bridge.	Pont, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
In a Building there is	Mewn Adeilad mae
A Wall,	Mur, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
A Column or Pillar.	Colofn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Parts of the House are	Rhanau o'r Ty ydynt
The Gate,	Y Porth, <i>m. pl. Pyrth.</i>
The Door,	Y Drws, <i>m. pl. Drysau,</i>
Folding Door:	Drws Plygiedig, <i>m. pl.</i> Drysau Plygiedig.
You go over the threshold of the Door, into	Yr ydych yn myned dros Drothwy 'r Drws, i mewn i'r
The Hall,	Neuadd, <i>f.</i>
The Dining Room,	Gwledd-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd.
The Inner Room,	Tufewnol-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd.
The Kitchen ; near which is the Buttery, or Store-House,	Y Gegin ; <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> ger- law pa un mae'r Yin- menyn-gell, neu Dry- sor-dy,
A Closet, or place for to keep any thing in it.	Cell, neu le at gadw un- rhyw beth yndd.
By a Ladder or Staircase, you go into	Ar hyd Ysgol neu Risiau, yr ewch i'r
The Bed Chamber ; in which is	Ystafell Wely ; <i>f. yn yr</i> hon mae
A Study,	Llyfr-gell, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The Upper Room.	Yr Oruwch-ystafell, <i>f. pl.</i> t. oedd.

A Room hath	Ystafell a fedd ar
A Roof or Arch.	Gronglwyd, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
An Hearth or Fire Place,	Aelwyd, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
On the outside of the House appears	Tu allan i'r Ty yr ymdengis.
A Balcony or Galery,	Llofft-rodfa, <i>f. pl. Llofft-rodfeydd.</i>
The Window,	Y Flenstr, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
The Roof of the House,	Crommen y Ty, <i>f.</i>
The Ridge or Top.	Y Grib neu Nen, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A House is supported by	Mae Ty yn cael ei gynnal gan
A Beam,	Drawst, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Rafter.	Ceibren, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Doors have	Drysau a fedd ar
A Post,	Bost, <i>m. pl. Pyst.</i>
A Hinge,	Colyn Dór, <i>m. pl. Colynion dorau.</i>
A Chain,	Cadwyn, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Bar, or Bolt,	Bollt, <i>f. pl. Byllt.</i>
A Lock, which is opened by a Key.	Clo, <i>m. pl. Cloyon, neu Cloyau yr hwn a agorir âg Allwedd, f. pl. t. au.</i>
Under the House is.	Dan y Ty mae'r
The Cellar.	Seler, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
Out Houses are	Tai allanol yw
A Stall,	Beudy, <i>m. pl. Beudai,</i>
Or Stable,	Neu Stabl, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Barn,	Ysgubor, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Mill,	Melin, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Privy, or House of Office.	Ysgothdy, <i>m. pl. Ysgothdai.</i>

Company of Houses are	Lliaws o dai yw
A Street, or Row,	Heol neu Res, both <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd, tri.
A Town,	Tref, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd.
A City.	Dinas, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd.
To a City or Town, belong	I Ddinas neu Dref y per- -thyn
A Gate,	Porth, <i>m. pl.</i> Pyrth.
A Wall,	Mur, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iau.
Or Walls,	Neu Caerau, <i>sing.</i> Caer, <i>f.</i>
A Market.	Marchnad, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd.
A Building is made by	Adeilad a wneir gan
A Workman, who	Weithiwr, yr hwn
Cutteth	A Dyrr
A Plank,	Blange, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Board, with an	Astell, <i>f. pl.</i> Estyll, â
Ax, or Hatchet.	Bwyall, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
He useth also	Mae ef hefyd yn gwn- eud defnydd o
A Hammer, or Mallet,	Forthwyl, neu Gordd bren, <i>m. f. pl.</i> Mor- thwylion, Gyrdd coed:
A Saw,	Llif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
An Hand Saw,	Llaw-lif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
A File,	Durlif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
A Wedge,	Gaing, <i>f. pl.</i> Geingion.
A Square,	Ysgwâr, <i>m.</i>
A Crow, or Bar,	Bar, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
Glue,	Glud, <i>m.</i>
A Nail, or Pin.	Hoel, neu Bin, <i>f. pl.</i> Hoelion, Pinau.

 (++++++)

OF HOUSEHOLD
STUFF.

AM DDODREFN TY.

ALL those moveable things of different kinds, necessary for the several uses of a family, are called Furniture, or Household Stuff.

YR holl bethau symudol o amrywiol fath, ag sydd yn angenrheidiol at amrywiol wasanaeth Teulu, a elwir, Moddion, neu Ddodrefn Ty.

- For dressing of Victuals, there is Gogyfer a drin Bwyd, mae
- A Pot, Crochan, *m. pl. t. au.*
- A Cauldron, or Kettle, Callawr, *m. pl. t. au.*
- A Frying Pan. Padell Ffrio, *f. pl. Padelli Ffrio.*
- For blowing the Fire, there is a Bellows. At chwythu'r Tân, mae Megin, *f. pl. t. au.*
- For taking up Coals, A Tongs. At godi rhesod, mae Gefail Dên, *f. p. Gefelliau Tân.*
- For giving Light, there are At roddi goleuni, mae
- A Lamp, Lamp, *f. pl. t. au.*
- A Flambeau, or Torch, Canwyll Bÿg, *f. pl. Canwyllau Pÿg.*
- A Candle; which is put into a Candlestick, or Lanthorn. Canwyll; *f. pl. t. au.* yr hon a ddodir mewn Canwyllbren, neu Lugorn, *pl. Llugyrn.*
- For Sitting upon, there are Gogyfer ag eistedd. arnynt, mae
- A Seat, Mainge, *f. pl. Meingciau.*

A Stool,	Ystol, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Foot Stool,	Troed Faingc, <i>f. pl. Troed</i> Feingciau,
A Bench, or Form.	Eisteddfa, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
For Sitting or Leaning on, there are	Tu ag at Eistedd neu Or- phwys arnynt, mae
A Chair,	Cadair, <i>f. pl. Cadeiriau.</i>
A Cushion.	Clustog, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
For Lying or Sleeping on, there are	Tu ag at orwedd a chys- gu arnynt, mae
A Cradle,	Cawell, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bed.	Gwely, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For putting Things upon, there is	Gogyfer a dodi pethau arno, mae
A Table; on which are put	Bwrdd; <i>m. pl. Byrddau,</i> ar ba un y Gosodir
A Table Cloth,	Lliain Bwrdd, <i>m.</i>
A Napkin, or Towel,	Lliain Llaw, <i>m.</i>
A Carpet.	Llawr, neu Fwrdd-len, <i>f. pl. Llawr-leni,—</i> Bwrdd-leni.
For cutting of things, there is	Tu ag at dorri pethau, mae,
A Knife.	Cyllell, <i>f. pl. Cyllyll.</i>
There are for keeping and carriage of things,	Mae gogyfer a chadw a a chario pethau
A Vessel,	Lestr, <i>m. pl. t. i.</i>
A Sheath or Case,	Gwain, <i>f.</i>
A Sack or Bag,	Sach neu Ffetan, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Purse.	Côd, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Scabbard.	Gwain Cleddyf, <i>f.</i>
Such Vessels as serve for holding any thing,—	Y cyfryw Lestri ag sydd at ddal un rhyw beth,

and are made of Wood, are,	chwedi eu gwneud o Goed, yw
A Box,	Blwch, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Coffin or Chest,	Coffr, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Desk,	Ysgrifen Gist, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i>
A Basket.	Pasced, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
Small Vessels for holding Water, are	Llestri bychain at ddal Dwfr, yw
A Pitcher or Jug,	Ysten, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bucket or Pail.	Celwrn, neu Ystwc, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Vessels for holding Meat or Broth, are	Llestri at ddal Cig neu Gawl, yw
A Dish,	Disgl, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Deep Dish or Platter,	Dwbler, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Trencher.	Pedroglyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> neu Disgl bren.
Drinking Vessels, are any kind of Cups, Bowl or Goblet.	Llestri at yfed, yw unrhyw fath o Gwpan, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> Cawg neu Ffiol, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bottle,	Costrel, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Drinking Glass.	Gwydryn diod, <i>m.</i>
A Quart,	Cwart, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Pint.	Peint, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For the Adornment of a Room, there are Tapestry Hangings,	Er Harddwch Ystafell mae Croglenni, <i>sing.</i> Croglenn, <i>f.</i>
A Picture,	Llun, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
An Image,	Delw, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Looking Glass.	Gwydr-ddrych, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>

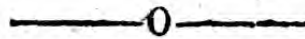
For cleaning of a Room, At lanhau ystafell, maent
they use yn ymarferyd

A Broom, or Beesom. Ysgubell, *f. pl. t. i.*

And they throw over the Ac maent yn taflu dros
Room to keep it clean, lawr yr ystafel, i w
Sand, or Sawdust. chadw yn lan, Dwod,
neu Flawd-llif.

For the holding of Urine, Tu ag at ddal Lleisu,
there is mae

An Urinal, or Chamber- Troeth-lestr, *m. pl. t. i.*
pot.



OF THE COUNTRY, AM Y WLAD,
^{AND} COUNTRY AFFAIRS. ^{A'I} GORCHWYLION.

HOUSE and Land out
of Town, is the
Country.

TY a thir allan o Dref,
yw y Wlad, *f. pl.*
Gwledydd.

A Country Farm.

Fferm, Wladol.

Land is

Tir yw

A Court or Plat,

Cadlas, *m.*

A Field.

Maes, neu Cae, both *m. pl.*

Meysydd, Caeau.

Land for Herbs and Flow-
ers is

Tir at Lysiau a Blodau
yw

A Garden.

Gardd, *f. pl.* Gerddi.

Land for Fruit Trees is
An Orchard.

Tir at Goed Ffrwythau yw
; Perllan, *f. pl.* Perlleni.

Land for Corn is
Arable Land, or
Land for Plowing.

Tir at Lafur yw
Tir Arddadwy, neu
Dir at ei Aredig.

Land for Hay, is
A Meadow.

Tir at Wair, yw
Gwaun, *f. pl.* Gweunydd.

Land for Beasts is
Pasture Ground.

Tiri Anifeiliaid yw
Tir Porfa.

Land is Tilled by
An Husbandman.

Tir a Lafarir gan
Hwsmon, *m. pl.* Hwsmyrn.

The Ploughman, breaks
up the Earth with a
Plough.

Yr Aradrwr, a rwyga i
fynnyddaeatâg Aradr,
f. pl. Erydr.

Parts of the Plough are
The Plough Tail or handle,

Rhanau o'r Aradr yw
Cynnon neu Fforch yr
Aradr,

The Plough Share,
The Coulter.

Swch, *f. pl.* Sychod,
Y Cwlltwr, *m.*

By the Plough is made
A Furrow.

A'r Aradr y troer
Cwys, *f. pl. t. i.*

The Husbandman soweth
Seed,

Yr Hwsmon a haua
Had, *m. pl. t. au.*

The Ground is made even
with an Harrow, or
Rake.

Y Tir a wnair yn wastad
âg oged, neu Racca,
both *f. pl.* Ogedi,
Rhaccanau.

When the Corn looks
yellow, then comes the
Harvest.

Pan byddo'r yd yn ed-
rych yn felyn, yna
y daw y Cynhauaf, *m.*

Grass cut down, and dried
by the Sun, is called

Glaswellt gwedi dorri i
lawr, a'i sychu yn yr
Haul, a elwir

Hay.

Gwair, *f. pl.* Gweiriau.

A Garden is looked after by the Gardener, who maketh for its defence, an Hedge with Thorns, or Brambles.

Gardd a ddisgwyllir ar ei hol gan y Garddwr *m. pl.* Garddwyr, yr hwn a wna gogyfer ai hamddifyn, berth o Ddrain, neu Ddrysni.

To husbandry also belong I Hwsmonaeth hefyd y perthyn

A Sieve,
A Sickle or Scythe,

Gwagr, *f. p. t. au.*
Cryman, neu Bladur, *m. f. pl. t. au, iau.*

A Spade,
A Mattock,
A Shovel,
A Fork.

Pâl, *f. pl. au.*
Caib, *f. pl.* Ceibiau:
Rhaw, *f. pi. t. iau.*
Fig, *f. pl. t. au.*

For carrying off heavy Bodies, there is
A Cart, or Waggon,

Gogyfer a chario Pethau trymion, mae Certwyn, neu Fen, *m. f. pl. t. i.*

For travelling, or going a Journey there is
A Coach or Chariot.
A Coach-man.

Tu ag at ymdeithio, neu fyned i Siwrnau, mae Cerbyd, *m. pl. t. au.*
Cerbydwr, *m. pl.* Cerbydwyr.

To a Coach or Waggon belong I Gerbyd neu Fen y perthyn

A Pole,
An Axle-tree,
A Wheel,
A Spoke.

Trostan, *m. pl. t. au.*
Echel, *f.*
Troell, *f. pl. t. au.*
Olwyn, *m. pl. t. ion.*



M EN join together	D YNION a unant
into	ynghyd mewn
A Family,	Teulu, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Corporation,	Bwrdeisdref, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Kingdom,	Teyrnas, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A School,	Ysgol, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Church.	Eglwys, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
In a Family are	Mewn Teulu mae,
An Husband,	Gwr, <i>m. pl. Gwyr.</i>
A Wife,	Gwraig, <i>f. pl. Gwragedd.</i>
A Lord, or Master,	Arglwydd, neu Athraw,
	both <i>m. pl. t. i. on.</i>
A Lady, or Dame,	Arglwyddes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Master,	Meistr, <i>m. pl. t. i.</i>
A Mistress,	Meistres, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Man Servant,	Gwas, <i>m. pl. Gweision.</i>
An Handmaid, or Maid	Llawforwyn, neu Wasa-
Servant.	naeth ferch, both <i>f. pl.</i>
	<i>t. ion, ed.</i>
In a Kingdom are	Mewn Teyrnas mae
A King,	Brenin, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Queen,	Brenhines, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The People.	Y Bobl, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The King hath	Y Brenin a fedd ar
A Crown,	Goron, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Scepter,	Teyrnwialen, <i>f. pl. Teyrn-</i>
	wial.
A Throne,	Gorseddfaingc, <i>f. pl. Gor-</i>
	seddfeingciau.
The People are	Y Bobl ydynt
The Nobles,	Y Pendefigion, <i>sing. Pen-</i>
	fig, <i>m.</i>
The Commonality,	Y Bobl Gyffredin.
The Rabble,	Y Werinos, <i>f.</i>

A Company of People is Cymdeithias o Bobl yw
A Tribe, Llwyth, *m. pl. t. au.*
A Rout, Torf, *f. pl. t.* Torfeydd:
A Nation. Cenedlaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

THE SCHOOL:

AM YR YSGOL:

IN a School are
A Master,

MEWN Ysgol mae
Athraw, *m. pl. t.*
on.

A Scholar:

Ysgolhaig, *m.* Ysgolheigion.

Men declare their
thoughts by

Mae Dynion yn cyhoeddi eu

Speech, or Discourse.

meddyliau trwy
Araith, neu Ymadrodd,
f. m. pl. t. iau, ion.

In Speech there are

Mewn Araith neu ymadrodd mae

A Letter,
A Syllable,
A Word.

Llythyren, *f. pl. t. au.*

Sillaf, *f. pl. t. au.*

Gair, *m. pl.* Geiriau.

A Speech is
A Fable or Tale,
An History,
A Joke or Jest,

Araith neu ymadrodd yw

Chwedl, *m. pl. t. au.*

Hanes, *pl. t. ion.*

Digrif-air, *m. pl.* Digrif-eiriau.

Fame, or Talk.

Gair da, neu ymddiddan, *m. pl. t. ion.*

Speech written down is
Araith gwedi ei scrifenu i
lawr yw

A Letter, or Epistle.

Llythyr, neu Epistol, both
m. pl. t. au.

A Book.

Llyfr, *m. pl. t. au.*

A Book hath

Llyfr a fedd ar

A Writer, or Author,	Yscrienydd, <i>m. pl. t. ion. neu Awdwr, m. pl. Awdwyr.</i>
A Title,	Titl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Page.	Tu Dalen, <i>pl. t. i.</i>
For Writing, they use	Tu ag Scrifenu, maent yn gwneud defnydd o
Pen, Ink, and Paper.	Bin, luge, a Phapur.
A Pen hath a Slit, and is made by a Pen-knife.	Pin yscrifenu a fedd ar hollt, ac a wneir â chylllell-binau.
They make a Line by a Rule.	Hwy wnant Linell â Rheol.
If care is not taken they make a Fault in Writing.	Oni chymerir gofal, hwy wnant gamsyniad mewn yscrifenu.
A Blot.	Dufan, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For Correction, the Master hath	Tu ag at Geryddu, mae gan yr
A Rod.	Athraw Wialen.

OF THE CHURCH,
OR,
ECCLESIASTICAL
AFFAIRS.

AMYR EGLWYS,
NEU
ORCHWYLION E-
GLWYSAIDD.

RULERS in the church
are

Christ,
An Apostle,
A Bishop,
A Priest,

LYWODRAETH-
WYR yn yr Egl-
wys yw
Crist, *m.*
Apostol, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Esgob, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Offeiriad, *m. pl. Offeiri-
aid.*

An Elder,	Henuriad, <i>m. pl.</i> Henu- riaid.
A Deacon.	Diacon, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iaidd.
The Worship of God is Religion.	Addoliad Duw yw Crefydd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
In the Church, there is a Pulpit, out of which the preacher deliver- eth	Mewn Eglwys mae Ca- dair ymadrodd, allan o ba un mae'r pregethwr yn traethu
A Sermon, Or readeth	Pregeth ; <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. Neu'n darllen
The Bible,	Y Bibl, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
The Testament,	Y Testament, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
The Gospel.	Yr Efyngyl, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
In the Church-yard there is	Mewn Mynwent mae
A Grave,	Bedd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Tomb-stone,	Bedd-faen, <i>m. pl.</i> Bedd- feini.
A Monument,	Bedd-adail, <i>m.</i>
Funeral.	Claddedigaeth, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.

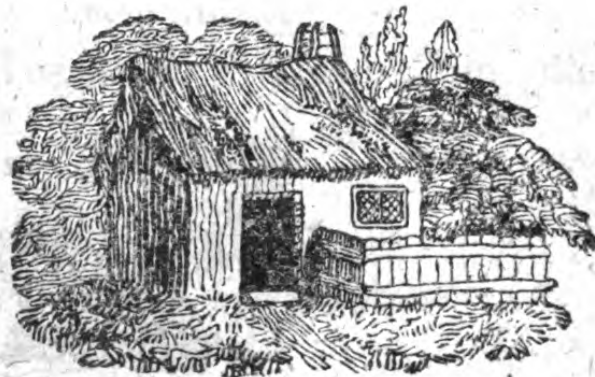


OF
JUDICIAL MATTERS. YNGHYLCH
MATERION BRAWD-
WRAIDD.

I N Government there are	M EWN Llywodraeth mae
A Law,	Cyfraith, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
An Example.	Siimpl, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
In Law there are	Mewn Cyfraith mae
A Judge,	Barnwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Barnwyr.

A Counsellor,	Cynghorwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Cyng horwyr.
A Witness.	Tyst, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion.
The Judge hath for writ- ing,	Mae'r Barnwr gogyfer ag yscrifenu, yn cadw
A Secretary, or Scribe; for speaking publicly, a Cryer; for execut- ing the Sentence; a Hangman, or Jack Ketch.	'Yscrif-raglaw; <i>m. pl. t.</i> iaid, gogyfer a llefa- ru'n gyhoeddus, Gos- tegwr; <i>m. pl.</i> Goste- gwyr, gogyfer a chyf- lawnu'r Ddedryd, Di- henyddwr Cyffredin, <i>m. pl.</i> Dihenyddwyr Cyffredin.
The Law inflicteth pu- nishment, on those who are guilty of Vice.	Mae'r Gyfraith yn rhoddi cosp ar y rhei'ny ag sydd yn euog o Ddry- gioni.
A vicious Deed is	Gweithred ddrygionus yw
A Fault,	Bai, <i>m. pl.</i> Beiau.
A Crime,	Camwedd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Villany.	Ysgelerder, <i>m.</i>
A Crime is	Camwedd neu drosedd yw
A Deceit or Cheat,	Dichell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ion.
A Lie,	Celwydd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
Fraud,	Hoced, <i>m.</i>
Lewdness,	Anlladrwydd, <i>m.</i>
Theft.	Lledrad, <i>m.</i>
Persons guilty of Crimes are	Dynion euog o Droseddau yw
An Adulterer,	Godinebwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Go- dinebwyr.
A Robber,	Anrheithiwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Anr- heithwyr.
A Thief,	Lleidr, <i>m. pl.</i> Lladron.

A Whore.	Putain, <i>f. pl.</i> Puteiniaid.
Punishments are	Cospedigaethau ydynt
Exile,	Alltuedd, <i>m.</i>
Death,	Marwolaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Disgrace, or Degrading,	Gwaradwydd, neu Ddifreiniad, both <i>m. pl. t. iadau, au.</i>
A Fine or Mulct,	Camlwrw, <i>m.</i>
A Prison,	Carchar, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Stripe.	Gwialennod, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Sometimes the	Y Barnwr rai prydiau
Judge giveth Pardon:	A rydd Faddeuant.
They who practice	Yrrhai'ny agsydd yn ymarfer â
Virtue, will have	Diweirdeb, a dderbyn
A Reward.	Wobryw, <i>f. pl. t. on.</i>
A Reward is	Gwobr yw
Gain,	Elw, <i>m.</i>
A Gift, or	Rhodd, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
Glory,	Clòd, <i>m.</i>
Hire, or Pay,	Cyflog, neu Daliad, <i>f. m. pl. t. au.</i>
Honor,	Anrhydedd, <i>m.</i>
Credit, or Game,	Cymmeriad, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Praise,	Canmoliaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Wages,	Hur, <i>f. pl. t. iau</i>
Money.	Arian, <i>m.</i>



OF YNGHYLCH
WARFARE, OR MILITARY AFFAIRS. **MILWRIAETH, NEU**
ORCHWYLION
RHYFELGAR.

THE joining of the Forces and Arms of many against others, is called

YCydiad o alluoedd ac arfau llawer yn erbyn eraill, a elwir

War,	Rhyfel, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The being without mutual Opposition, is Peace.	Bod heb un gwrthwynebiad ynauill o'r llall, yw Heddwch, <i>m.</i>
In Peace, there is, Agreement,	Mewn Heddwch, mae Cyttundeb, <i>m.</i>
A League,	Cyngrair, <i>m.</i>
Quiet,	Llonyddwch, <i>m.</i>
Leisure,	Arfod, <i>m.</i>
Play.	Chwarau, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
But in War, there is	Ond mewn Rhyfel, mae
Disagreement,	Anghyttundeb, <i>m.</i>
Danger,	Perygl, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
Strife,	Ymryson, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Quarrel,	Ymrafael, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Tumult, or Disturbance,	Terfysg, <i>m. pl. t. iadau,</i> neu oedd.
An Enemy,	Gelyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Flight,	Ffoedigaeth, <i>pl. t. au.</i>
Or, Battle,	Neu Frwydr, <i>f.</i>
Stratagem,	Dichell, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
Slaughter,	Lladdfa, <i>f. pl. Lladdfeydd</i>
Ruin,	Adfail, <i>m.</i>

Destruction,	Dinistr, <i>m.</i>
Want of Provisions,	Diffig Lluniaeth,
Or, Penury.	Neu, Diodi, <i>m.</i>
The Conqueror after the Flight, hath	Y Goresgynwr gwedi'r Ffoedigaeth, a fedd ar
A Victory,	Fuddugoliaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au</i>
A Triumph,	Gorfoledd, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
And on the other side	Ac o'r tu arall
there is	mae
Flight.	Ffoedigaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au:</i>
Military Person, or Per- sons, belonging to War,	Dynion Milwraidd, neu
are	Ddynion yn perthynu i Ryfel, yw
A Leader, or Captain,	Blaenor, neu Gadpen, both <i>m. pl. t. iaid.</i>
A Trumpeter,	Udgenydd, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
An Ensign,	Llumanwr, <i>m. pl. Llu-</i> <i>manwyr.</i>
A Soldier,	Milwr, <i>m. pl. Milwyr.</i>
A Horseman,	Gwr March, <i>m. pl. Gwyr</i> <i>Meirch.</i>
A Footman.	Gwr Traed, <i>m. pl. Gwyr</i> <i>Traed.</i>
The whole Body of Force	Holl Gorph y
is called	llu, a elwir
An Army.	Byddin, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Soldier hath, for Of- fence, or Defence,	Mae gan y Milwr, gogy-
Arms or Weapons.	fer ag ymysodiad, neu ymddiffyniad, Arfau neu Offerynau.
Offensive Arms are	Arfau ymosodwl yw
A Club,	Pastwn, <i>m. pl. Pastynau:</i>

A Staff or Stick,	Llawffon, <i>f. pl.</i> Llawffyn.
A Sword,	Cleddyf, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Spear or Lance,	Gwaywffon, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwaywffyn.
A Dart or Javelin,	Piccell neu Waywffon, both, <i>f. pl.</i> Piccellau Gwaywffyn.
A Sling,	Ffon dafl, <i>f. pl.</i> ffyn flafl,
An Arrow.	Saeth, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
A Bow,	Bwa, <i>m. pl. t.</i> u.
A Quiver of Arrows.	Cawell Saethau, <i>m.</i>
Defensive Arms are	Arfau Ymddiffynol yw
An Helmet, or Head-Piece,	Helmed, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
A Brigantine, or Coat of Mail,	Llurig, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
A Buckler, or Shield.	Tarian, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.

OF
THE SEA,
OR
NAVAL AFFAIRS.

AM Y
MOR, NEU ORCH-
WYLION LLYN-
GES'AWL.

A Vessel for passing the Water, of the lesser kind, is
A Boat.

Of the greater kind is
A Ship.

Parts of a Ship, are
The Keel,
The Stem or Prow,
The Stern or Poop,

The Helm or Rudder.

LLESTR, gogyfer a myned tros y Dwfr, o'r rhyw leiaf, yw
Bad, neu Gwch, both
m. pl. t. au.

O'r rhyw fwyaf yw

Llong, *f. pl. t.* au.

Rhanau Llong, ydynt

Y Gwaelod, *m.*

Y Pen Blaen,

Y Pen ol, neu y Llywle,

Y Llyw, *m.*

F

Parts for helping the motion of the Ship, and are made of Wood, are	Rhanau at gynorthwyo symudiad y Llong, a chwedi eu gwneuthur o Goed, yw
An Oar,	Rhwyf, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Mast.	Hwylbren, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Parts for helping the motion of a Ship, and are made of Cloath,	Rhanau at gynorthwyo symudiad Llong, a chwedi eu gwneuthur o Liain, yw
Are the Sails.	Yr Hwylau, <i>sing. Hwyl, f.</i>
Sails are	Hwylau ydynt
The Main-sail,	Yr Hwyl fawr, <i>f.</i>
The Fore-sail,	Yr Hwyl flaen, <i>f.</i>
The Mizzen-sail,	Hwyl y Llyw, <i>f.</i>
The Top-sail.	Y Ffig hwyl, <i>f.</i>
The Cross-piece, to which the Sails are fastened, is	Y croes-fan, wrth ba un y siccerheir yr Hwylau, yw
The Sail-yard.	Yr Hwyl-lath, <i>f.</i>
For staying of the Ship, there is an Anchor.	Gogyfer ag attal y Llong mae Aŋgor, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> neu ion.
There belongeth also to	Mae hefyd yn perthyn
A Ship,	l Llong,
A Rope,	Raf, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Cable or great Rope,	Rhaf Angor, <i>f.</i>
A Pilot or steersman,	Llong-lywiedydd, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Seaman, or Mariner,	Morwr, <i>m. pl. Morwyr.</i>
A rower.	Rhwyfwr, <i>m. pl. Rhwyf-wyr.</i>

 (++++++)

OF TIME.

AM AMSER.

T IME is	A MSER yw
An Hour,	Awr, <i>f. pl. t. Oriar.</i>
A Day,	Diwrnod, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Week,	Wythnos, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Month,	Mis, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Year,	Blwyddyn, <i>f. pl. Blynnyd-</i> <i>doedd.</i>
An Age.	Oes, <i>pl. f. t. oedd.</i>
In a Day there is	Mewn Diwrnod mae
The dawning of the Day,	Glasiad, neu doriad
or break of Day,	y Dydd,
The Morning,	Y Borau, <i>m. pl. Boreu-</i> <i>au.</i>
Noon Tide, or Mid Day,	Haner, neu Ganol Dydd,
The Evening,	Y Diwedydd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> <i>au.</i>
The Dusk of the Evening,	Y Cyflwrhwr, neu Frig
or Twilight,	yr hwyr,
The Night.	Y Nos, neu Noswaith, <i>f. pl. Nosweithi.</i>
To-day,	Heddyw,
To-morrow,	Y Foru,
Yesterday,	Ddoe,
The Day before yester-	Echdoe,
day,	
To-night,	Heno,
To-morrow Night,	Nos y Foru,
The last Night,	Neithiwr,
The Night before last.	Echnos.
In a Week, there are Se-	Mae mewn Wythnos
ven Days, called	Saith o Ddiwrnodau, parai a elwir

Sunday,	Dydd Sŷl, <i>m.</i>
Monday,	Dydd Llŷn, <i>m.</i>
Tuesday,	Dydd Mawrth, <i>m.</i>
Wednesday,	Dydd Mercher, <i>m.</i>
Thursday,	Dydd Iau, <i>m.</i>
Friday,	Dydd Gwener, <i>m.</i>
Saturday.	Dydd Satwrn, <i>m.</i>

The Year is divided into four parts, called

The Spring,	Mae'r Flwyddyn yn cael ei dosparthu yn bedair o ranau, pa rai a elwir Yn Gwanwyn, <i>m.</i>
The Summer,	Yn Haf, <i>m.</i>
The Autumn, or Fall of the Leaf,	Yn Hydref, <i>m.</i>
The Winter,	Yn Gauaf, <i>m.</i>

OF ADJECTIVES,
OR,
THE MANNER OF
THINGS,

AM
ANSAWDDIADAU,
NEU
DDULL PETHAU.

A Thing is said to be Comely, or handsome,
Acceptable,
Wonderful,
Vain,
Troublesome,
Whole, or
Broken,
A Thing, as to its weight is said to be
Heavy, or Grievous,
Light;

DYWEDIR bod Peth yn Brydwedd, neu'n lân,
Yn Dderbyniol,
Yn Rhyfeddol,
Yn Wâg, neu'n ofer,
Yn Drallodus,
Yn Gyfan, neu'n Ddrylliedig.
Dywedir bod peth o ran ei bwysau
Yn Drwm, neu'n Flîn,
Yn Ysgafn.

If you compare one thing to another, it is said to be

Divers, or Various,
Like, or
Unlike.

Os cymarwch un Peth
â'r lall dywedir ei fod
Yn Amrywiol,
Yn Gyffelyb, neu'n
Anghyffelyb.

A Thing, as to its motion is said to be

Gentle,
Strong,
Earnest,
Swift, Quick,
Slow, Tardy.

Dywedir bod Peth o ran
ei symudiad,
Yn Esmwyth,
Yn Nerthol,
Yn Ddyfal,
Yn Gyflyn, yn Fywiog,
Yn Bwyllig, yn Hwyrdd-
rwm.

A Sign is said to be
True, or
False, Certain,
Or Doubtful.

Dywedir bod Arwydd:
Yn Wir, neu'n
Anwir, yn Siccer,
Neu'n Ansicer.

A Thing, as to its mode or manner, is said to be

Fit, or Unfit.

Dywedir bod Peth, o ran
ei drefn neu ei ddull,

Yn Gyfaddas, neu'n An-
ghyfaddas.

A part is said to be Great, or Little.

Dywedir bod Ran yn
Faw'r, neu'n Fychan.

Nature is said to be Fruitful, or Barren.

Dywedir bod Natur yn
Ffrwythlon, neu'n An-
ffrwythlon.

A Thing, as to the time of its continuance, is

New, or Old;

As to its seasonableness, it is

Elate, or Lag,
Ripe, or Unripe.

Peth, o ran ei barhâd,
sydd yn

Newydd, neu'n Hên:

O ran ei Dymor mae'n

Ddiweddar, neu'n Ddi-
hiriol

Yn Addfed, neu'n An-
addfed.

THE CARDINAL, OR CHIEF NUMBERS, ARE THESE FOLLOWING.

Y RRIF NEU Y RHIF FEDI PENAF, YW Y RHAI CANLYNOL.

ONE, TWO,

Three, Four,

Five,

Six,

Seven,

Eight,

Nine,

Ten,

Twenty,

Thirty,

Forty,

Fifty,

Sixty,

Seventy,

Eighty,

Ninety,

An Hundred,

A Thousand, &c.

UN, pl. t. au. Dau, pl. Deuoedd, f. Dwy.

Tri, pl. t. oedd. f. Tair.

Pedwar, pl. t. oedd. f. Pedair,

Pump, pl. t. au.

Chwech, pl. t. au.

Saith, pl. Seithau,

Wyth, pl. t. au.

Naw, pl. t. au.

Deg, pl. t. au.

Ugain, pl. t. au.

Deg ar Hugain, pl. t. au.

Deugain, pl. t. au.

Deg a Deugain, pl. t. au.

Tri Ugain, pl. t. au.

Deg a Thri Ugain, pl. t. au.

Pedwar Ugain, pl. t. au.

Pedwar Ugain a Deg.

Cant, pl. t. oedd.

Mil. f. pl. t. oedd.

These are the Original Numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is,

Y rhai hyn yw Rhifedi Gwreiddiol, pa rai a ddywedaat o ba Nifer, neu mewn pa Drefn y mae Peth.

For Example, of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing!

Er Siamp, o ba Nifer, neu mewn pa Drefn y mae Peth?

Handwritten mark

The Answer is made by	Yr Atteb a roddir gan
The First, or	Y Cyntaf, neu'r
The Second,	Ail,
The Third,	Y Trydydd,
The Fourth,	Y Pedwarydd,
The Fifth,	Y Pumed,
The Sixth,	Y Chwethod,
The Seventh,	Y Seithfed,
The Eighth,	Yr Wythfed,
The Ninth,	Y Nawfed,
The Tenth,	Y Ddegfed,
The Middlemost,	Y Ganol,
The Last.	Y Diweddaf,

Handwritten mark

Handwritten notes: Jun, 27, 1792

Things are also, in re-	Mae Pethau hefyd, o ra
spect of their Number,	en Rhi,
Equal or Even,	Yn Gyfartal, neu'n Gyf-
	niferawg,
Unequal or Odd,	Yn Aghyfartal, neu'n An-
	ghynni er,
Many, or Few.	Yn Lawer, neu'n Ychy-
	dig.

There are twelve Months,	Mae Deuddeg o Fisoedd
January,	Jonawr,
February,	Chwefror,
March,	Mawrth,
April,	Ebrill,
May,	Mai,
June,	Mehefin,
July,	Gorphenhaf,
August,	Awst,
September,	Medi,
October,	Hydref
November,	Tachwedd,
December,	Rhagfyr.

Handwritten note: Karsick

A Place is said to be Large or Wide,
Narrow or Strait,

Dywedir bod Lle
Yn Helaeth neu'n Llydan
Yn Gyfyng neu'n Gul.

A Place, dedicated to God is sacred, others are profane.

Lle, gwedi ei gysegru i Dduw sydd yn Sanctaidd, mae eraill yn halogedig.

A Thing, as to its Position, is said to be Convenient or Commodious, Right, or on the Right or Left, with the Face upward, with the Face downward.

Dywedir bod Peth, o ran ei Sefyllfa, yn Gyfaddas neu'n Gyfleus, yn Iawn, neu ar y de, neu'r Aswy, â'r Wyneb i fyrru, â'r Wyneb i lawr.

A Body is said to be Hard or Soft, Strong or Weak, Hollow.

Dywedir bod Corph yn Galed, neu'n Feddal, yn Gryf, neu'n Wan, Yn Geuawl.

As to its Measure, it is said to be equal to this or that Thing: as how big is it? so big as this or that.

O ran ei Fesur fe ddywedir, ei fod yn gyfartal i'r peth hwn neu Accw; megis pa cymmaint ydyw? cymmaint a hwn neu accw.

It is said also to be Small or Slender, Thick or Thin.

Dywedir hefyd ei fod Yn Fychan neu'n Fain. Yn Drwchus neu'n Denau.

As to its Figure, it is said to be Round, or Square, Strait, or Crooked.

O ran ei Ddull, fe ddywedir ei fod yn Grwn, neu'n Bedwarochrog, yn gymwys, neu'n gam.

A Spirit is said to be Good, or Bad.

Dywedir bod Yspryd yn Ddrwg, neu'n Dda.

God is said to be Eter- Dywedir bod Duw yn
nal, Dragywyddol.

A Soul is said to be Dywedir bod Enaid, yn
Good, or Gracious. Dda, neu'n Raslawn.

The Light is said to be Dywedir bod Goleuni, yn
Clear, or Bright. Oleu, neu'n Ddisglair.

The Shade is said to be Dywedir bod Cysgod, yn
Dark or Dull. Dywyll, neu'n Bwl.

A Star is said to be Fixed Dywedir, bod Seren, yn
or Steady, or Wan- Sefydlog, neu'n Ddian-
dering. wadal, neu'n Wibiog.

The Air, is said to be Dywedir bod yr Wybr,
Clear, not Cloudy. yn Ddisglair, nid yn
Gymylog.

The Earth is said to be Dywedir bod y Ddaear,
Dry or Wet. yn Sych, neu'n Wlyb.

Rain is said to be Thick. Dywedir bod Gwlaw yn
Dew.

A Plant is said to be Ten- Dywedir bod Planhigyn,
der, Green, or Dry. yn Dyner, yn Wyrdd,
neu'n Sych.

A Tree is said to be High, Dywedir bod Pren, yn
Tall, or Low. Uchel, yn Dal, neu'n
Isel.

Honey is said to be Pure, Dywedir bod Mël, yn
not mixed with Wax. Bur, nid yn gymys-
gedig â Chwyr.

An Animal is said to be Dywedir bod Anifail,
Alive or Dead, Yn Fyw, neu'n Farw,
Sound or Well, Yn Ddianaf, neu'n Iach.
Sick or Faint, Yn Glaf, neu'n Egwan,
Fat or Lean, Yn Dew, neu'n Denau.
Wakeful or Sleepy, Yn Effro, neu'n Gys-
glyd,

Brutish or Wild.	Yn Ddieswm,---neu'n Wyllt.
A Man's Head is some- times Bald, his Skin hairy or rough.	Mae Pen Dyn rai pry- diau yn Foel, ei groen yn flewog, neu'n arw.
A Man's Countenance is said to be Cheerful, Merry, or Sorrowful, Blithsome, or Kind, Joyful, or Sad.	Dywedir bod Wyneb- pyd Dyn, yn Siriol, yn Llawen, neu'n Ath- rist, yn Llôn, neu'n Hynaws, yn Orfoleddus, neu'n Brudd.
A Man's Face is said to be Beautiful or Ugly.	Dywedir bod Wyneb, Dyn, yn Lân, neu'n Wrthun.
For want of Sight, a Man is Blind.	O ddiffyg yr Olwg, mae Dyn yn Ddall.
For want of Hearing, Deaf.	O ddiffyg Clybod, yn Fyddar.
For want of Speech, Dumb.	O ddiffyg Parabl, yn Fud.
For want of the Use of his Hands, he is Maim- ed or Lame.	O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei Ddwylaw, mae ef yn Anafus, neu'n Glóff.
For want of the Use of his Feet, he is Lame, or Halt.	O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei Draed, mae ef yn Dingloff.
The Stomach is said to be Hungry, Fasting, or Full, or Satisfied.	Dywedir bod y Cylla, yn Newynog, ar ei Gytl- wng, neu'n Llawn, neu'n Ddiwalledig.
A Man, is said to be Po- tent, Able, and Know-	Dywedir bod Dyn, yn nerthol, yn alluog ac yn

ing. As to his Under-
standing, he is Wise,
Unpolished, Rude, or
Foolish.

Wybodus. O ran ei
Ddealltwriaeth, mae ef
yn Ddoeth, yn Drwsgl,
yn Ddelffaidd, neu'n
Ynfyd.

As to his Disposition and
Manner, he is

Bold, Valiant,
Mild, Meek,
Cruel, Fierce, or Bar-
barous,

Chaste, or Wanton,
Pleasant, or Severe,

Honest, or Virtuous,

Covetuous, or Prodigal,

Holy, Sober, or Drunk-
en.

In his Conversation, he is
Just, Friendly.

As to his Society, he is
Alone, or Associate.

As to Action, he is
Brisk or Cheertul,
Dull or Blockish,

Slow or Backward,

Sluggish or Lazy, to do
work which is Easy,
Hard, or Difficult.

O ran ei Dymmerau a'i
Foesau mae ef yn

Hŷ, yn Ddewr,
Yn Fwyn, yn Llariaidd,
Yn Greulon, yn Ffyrnig,
neu'n Giaidd,

Yn Ddiwar, neu'n Anllad,
Yn Ddifyr, neu'n Er-
win,

Yn Gywyr, neu'n Rhin-
weddol,

Yn Gobyddllyd, neu'n
Afradlon,

Yn Sanctaidd. yn Sobr,
neu'n Feddw.

Yn ei Ymarweddiad,
mae ef yn

Gywyr, yn Gariadus.

O ran ei Gymdeithias,
mae ef yn Unig, neu'n
Gygymanith.

O ran Gweithred, mae ef
Yn Fywiog, neu'n Liawen
Yn Farwaidd neu'n Hurt
neu'n Bendew,

Yn Hwyrdrwn neu'n
Hwyrhydig,

Yn Fusgrell neu'n Ddiog,
i wneithur Gwaith ag
syd yn Hlawed, yn
Galed, neu'n Ddyrus.

After the Work is done, he is Weary, or Tired.	Gwedigorphen y Gwaith, mae ef yn Flinedig, neu'n Lluddiedig.
As to his Estate, he is Rich or Poor,	O ran ei Gyflwr, mae ef Yn Gyfoethog, neu'n Dlawd,
Free or Freeman,	Yn Rhydd, neu'n wr Breiniol,
Bond or Enslaved,	Yn rhwym neu'n Gaeth- was,
Well or Safe, Prosperous,	Yn Iach neu'n Ddiogel, Yn Llwyddianus.
Happy, Wretched, or Miserable.	Yn Ddedwydd yn Druen- us, neu'n Resynol.
As to his Age, he is Young or Old.	O ran ei Odran, mae ef yn Iefangc, neu'n Hên.
A Man without a Gar- ment is Naked or Bare.	Dyn heb Wisg, sydd yn Noeth neu'n Llwm.
To the Sight, a Thing appears	Mae Peth, yn ymddan- gos i'r Olwg,
White,	Yn Wyn,
Black,	Yn Ddû,
Blue,	Yn Lâs,
Yellow, or	Yn Felyn, neu'n
Red.	Goch.
To the Taste, it is	I'r Archwaeth mae'n
Sweet,	Felus,
Bitter,	Yn Chwerw,
Sharp or Tart.	Yn Sur.
To the Smell, it is	I'r Arogl, mae'n
Sweet Cented; or Stink- ing.	Beraidd, neu'n Ddrewllyd.
To the Touch, a Thing is Plain,	I'r Teimlad, mae Peth Yn Wastad,

Smooth,
Rough or Sharp.

Provision is
Dear or Cheap.

Household Stuff is
Clean or Dirty.

Yn Llyfn,

Yn Arw neu'n Llym.

Mae Lluniaeth

Yn Ddrud neu'n isel Bris

Mae Ddrefn Tŷ

Yn Lâu neu'n Frwnt

— 0 —

OF VERBS.

AM FERFAU.

A Thing is said
To be,

To act or do,

Or to suffer.

That which is, uses

To become,

To continue or abide.

To act is

To move,

To frame or fashion,

To form,

To put,

To begin to act.

The actions of God to-
wards the World, are

To create,

To preserve or keep it,

To manage or rule,

To bless or make it happy.

DYWEDIR bod Peth
Yn bod,

Yn Gweithredu.

Neu'n dioddef.

Mae'r hyn sydd, yn

Arfer dyfod,

Parhau, neu aros.

Gweithredu yw

Ymsymud,

Furfio neu lunio,

Lluniaethu,

Cyfleu,

Dechrau gweithredu.

Gweithredoedd Duw tu

ag at y Bŷd, ydynt

Ei greu,

Ei gynnal neu 'i gadw,

Ei drefnu neu 'i reoli,

Ei fendithio neu 'i wneud

yn hhapus.

Bodies which give Light
use

Mae Cyrph ag sydd yn

rhoddi Goleuni yn ar-

fer.

G

To arise
To Shine,
To glitter or twinkle,
Fire uses
To be kindled,
To burn or scorch.

Water uses
To flow or boil up.

A Plant uses
To grow,
To flourish or blossom,
To wither or fade.

An Insect uses
To creep,
Or, as a Serpent
To wriggle,
Or, as a Flea
To skip or jump.

A Bird uses
To fly, to sing :
A Fish, to swim,
A Bullock to low,

A Hog to grunt,
A Sheep to bleat,
An Ass to bray,
An Horse to neigh,
A Lion to roar,
An Wolf to howl,
A Dog to bark.

A Man is said
To be born,
To live,
To feel,

Coedi;
Llewyrchu,
Tywynnu neu' serenu.
Mae Tân yn arfer
Cynnu,
Llosgi neu boethi.

Mae Dwfr yn arfer
Llifo neu ferwi i fynu.

Mae Planhigyn yr arfer
Tyfu,
Blodeuo,
Gwywo neu ddiflanu.

Mae Trych-filyn yn arfer
Ymlysgo,
Neu, fel Sarph
Yn Ymnyddu,
Neu, fel Chwanen
Yn crychneidio.

Mae Aderyn yn arfer
Hedeg, canu :
Pysgodyn yn nofio,
Bystach yn bugynad
neu'n brefu,

Mochyn yn rhochian,
Dafad yn brefu,
Asyn yn bloeddio,
Ceffyl yn gweryru,
Llew yn rhuo,
Blaidd yn udo,
Ci yn cyfarth.

Dywedir bod Dyn
Yn cael ei eni,
Yn byw,
Yn teimlo,

To pine or languish,	Yn dilhoeni neu'n ny- chu,
To die.	Yn marw.
A Man, by the sense of Sight, uses to see a Thing :	Mae Dyn, trwy synwyr yr Olwg, yn gweled Peth :
By the sense of Hearing, to hear :	Trwy'r synwyr o Glybod, yn clywed :
By the sense of Smelling, to Smell :	Trwy'r synwyr o Arogliad, yn Arogli :
By the sense of Tasting, to Taste :	Trwy'r synwyr o Archwaethiad, yn Archwaethu :
By the sense of Touching, to Touch.	Trwy'r senwyr o Deimlad, yn Teimlo.
A Man with his Head, uses	Mae Dyn â'i Ben, yn ar- fer
To nod,	Awgrymiaw,
With his Eyes	A'i Lygaid,
To Spy,	Yn yspio,
To discern,	Yn canfod,
To behold or look to.	Yn edrych.
With his Mouth,	A'i Enau,
To breath,	Yn anadlu,
To talk or speak,	Yn llefaru neu'n siarad,
To prate or prattle,	Yn bragawthan,
To cry out,	Yn gwaeddi allan,
To mutter.	Yn grwnsial.
When Men speak, they are wont to call,	Pan byddo Dynion yn siarad, maent yn atferol o alw,
To say or affirm,	Dweud neu gardarnhau, sicerhau,
To tell,	Adrodd, mynegi,
To ask,	Gofyn,
To confess or deny.	Cyfaddes neu wadu.

When Men do not speak, Pan na byddo Dynion
they are said to be yn siarad, dywedir eu
bod

Silent,
To hold their peace.

Yn ddistaw,
Yn cadw eu heddwch.

A Man with his Tongue,
uses

Mae Dyn â 'i Dafod, yn
arfer

To lick,
To lap,
To suck.

Lleibio, llyo,
Llepian,
Sugno.

With his Teeth,
To gnaw,
To champ or chew,
To bite,
To crash or quash.

A'i Ddanedd,
Yn deintio,
Yn bwyta neu'n cnoi,
Yn cnoi,
Yn grillian neu'n rhing-
cian.

A Man with his
Fingers, uses
To crop to pluck.

Mae Dyn â 'i Fysedd
Yn arfer
Tocio neu ddiffrigo, di-
wreiddio.

With his Feet,
To kick,
To go,
To come,
To follow.

A'i Draed,
Yn troedio,
Yn myned neu'n cerdded,
Yn dyfod,
Yn canlyn.

From the Mouth, he uses

O'r Genau, mae ef yn ar-
fer

To Spit.

Pocri.

From the Bladder,
To make water.

O'r Bla' ren,
Yn gwneuthur dwfr.

From the Stomach up-
wards, or the Guts
downwards,

O'r Cylla i fynu, neu'r
Coluddion i wared,

To vomit,	Yn chwydu,
To break wind,	Yn torri gwynf,
To dung.	Yn tomi.
The several modes of going; are	Yr amrywiol ddull o gerddediad ydynt.
To step or go,	Camu neu gychwyn,
To go a foot-pace,	Myned ar gam,
To walk,	Rhodiana,
To run.	Rhedeg.
If a place be slippery, he is liable	Os bydd lle yn llithredig, mae ef yn ddarostyngedig,
To slide or slip,	I lithro,
To rush or stumble.	I rhythro neu i gwympo.
A Man, as to his gestures, or different postures of	Dyn, o ran ei funudiau, neu wahanol ffurfiau
Body, is said	Corph, a ddywedir ei fod
To rise,	Yn codi,
To stand,	Yn sefyll,
To stretch,	Yn ymystyn,
To bend,	Yn plygu,
To lean,	Yn pwyso ar,
To sit,	Yn eistedd,
To fall,	Yn cwympo,
To lie along,	Yn gorwedd ar ei hyd,
To lie down,	Yn gorwedd i lawr,
To cling or cleave to,	Yn ymlynu wrth,
To hang.	Yn hongian.
If a Man moves a thing, he is said	Os bydd Dyn yn symud peth, dywedir ei fed
To stir or rise it,	Yn ei syflyd neu yn ei godi,
To shake,	Yn ei siglo,

To turn,
To rub it,
To send or fling,

To cast it away,
To lead,
To thrust,
To drive,
To draw,
To lift or take it up,

To bear, or

To carry it.

A Man hath power
To know or understand,
To remember,
To will.

Actions of the Under-
standing and Judg-
ment are

To consider,
To meditate,
To know,
To judge,
To approve or like,
To condemn,
To think,
To believe,
To doubt,
To trust.

Passions of the Mind,
cause men

To love,
To favor,

Yn ei droi,
Yn ei rwbio,
Yn ei anfon neu'n ei
dasiu,

Yn ei fwrw ymaith,
Yn ei arwain,
Yn ei wthio,
Yn ei yrru,
Yn ei dynu,
Yn ei godi neu'n ei gym-
eryd i fynu,

Yn ei ddwyn, yn ei gy-
nal neu'n

Ei gario.

Mae gan Ddyn allu
I wybod neu i ddyall,
I gofio,
I ewyllysio.

Gweithrediadau'r dyall
a'r Synwyr yw

Ystyriaid,
Myfyrio,
Gwybod,
Barnu,
Cymmeradwyo neu hoffi,
Euog farnu,
Meddwl,
Credu,
Petryso,
Ymddiriaid:

Anwydau'r Meddwl, a
barant i ddynion.

Garu,
Achlesu, noddï,

To hate,
To rejoice,
To hope,
To desire or covet,
To fear or to dread,

To wish for,
To be angry,
To wonder,
To be alarmed,
To despise,
To scorn.

We give sign of joy when
we laugh.

Of sorrow, when we
Weep,
Mourn,
Bewail,
Or groan.

Of fear; when we
Tremble or wax pale.

When a Man wants
Meat, he is said to be
hungry.

When he wants Drink,
To be thirsty or dry.

So when he is hungry,
he uses to eat; as he
uses to drink, when
he is thirsty.

Gashau,
Ymlawenhau.
Obeithio,
Ddymuno neu chwenych,
Ddymuno am, deisyfu
am,

Ofni neu ddychrynu,
Ddiglloni,
Ryfeddu,
Gywilyddio,
Ddirmygu,
Ddiystyru.

Yr ydyn yn rhoddi ar-
wyddion o lawenydd,
pan byddom yn chwert-
thin,

O dristwch, pan byddom
Yn wylo,
Yn galaru,
Yn cwynfan, yn cwyno,
Neu'n griddfan.

O ofn, pan byddom
Yn crynu neu'n myned
yn laswyn.

Pan bo Dyn mewn dif-
fyg Bwyd, dywedir ei
fod yn newynog.

Pan bo mewn diffyg
Diod, ei fod yn syche-
dig.

Fellu pan bo'n newynog,
mae'n arfer bwyta;—
megis ag y mae yn arfer
yfed, pan bydd yn sy-
chedig.

Good things are said to be pleasing. Dywedir bod pethau da yn boddhau.

Bad things use To hurt, To be painful, to pain, To affright, To trouble or disturb, To be harmful, to harm. Mae pethau drwg, Yn arfer newidio, Blino, poeni, Brawychu, Trallodi, aflonyddu, Drygu.

A Man, as to his possession, is said to have something: but if he has nothing, he is said to be empty, to want, or need. Dyn, o ran ei feddiant, a ddywedir ei fod yn meddu ar ryw beth: ond os na bydd ganddo ddim, dywedir ei fod yn wag, mewn diffyg, neu mewn eisiau.

That which he hath, he is wont To use, To enjoy. Yr hyn ag sydd ganddo, mae'n arfer. Ei ddefnyddio, Ei fwynhau.

That which he dislikes, he uses To change, To let alone, To leave or forsake. Yr hyn ag mae'n ei gashau, mae'n arfer. Ei gynewid, Ei adael yn llonydd, Ei adaw neu ei wrthod.

A Man, as to his Business, is said to be able Dyn, o ran ei Alwedigaeth, a ddywedir ei fod yn abl

To study, To labor, To dare or venture, To get or obtain. I astudio, I weithio neu drafferthu, I anturio, I enill neu gyrraeddyd.

As it is his Duty, to try, or seek after; all the lawful means of liv- Megis ag mae'n Ddyledswydd arno, brofi;— neu gesio ar ol, pob

ing; he ought also to beware, be cautious, to serve, or deserve.

moddion cyfreithlon o fywoliaeth, fe ddylai hefyd, willed, bod yn oichelgar, wasanaethu, haeddu bodd.

Therefore he ought to consult.

Gan hynny fe ddylai gydymgyugori, ymgyn-gori.

It is the business of a Physician to heal or cure.

Galwad Physygwr yw meddyginiacthuneu iachau.

It is the business of a Cook do dress meat.

Galwad Cogydd, yw trin bwyd.

When a Man eats a meal, if in the morning, he is to breakfast, if at noon, to dine, if at night, to sup.

Pan byddo Dyn yn bwyta pryd o fwyd, os yn y borau, dywedir ei fod yn torymprydio, os ar haner dydd, yn cini-awa, os yn y nos, yn supera.

It is the business of a Tailor

To sew,
To patch.

It is the business of a Builder to build.

It is the business of a Shepherd

To feed,
To milk,
To clip, to shear.

Gorchwyl Teiliwr yw

Gwnio,
Clytio.

Gorchwyl yr Adeiladydd yw adeiladu.

Gorchwyl Bugail yw

Porthi,
Godro,
Brig dori, cneifio.



It is the business of a Gorchwyl yr Hwsmon
Husbandman yw

To sow, Hau,
To reap or mow, Medi neu ladd,
To grind. Malu neu falurio.

It is the business of a Gorchwyl yr Aradwr yw
Plowman to plow. aredig neu arddu.

It is the business of a Gar- Gorchwyl y Garddwr
dener yw

To plant, Planu,
To dig. Palu neu geibio.

It belongs to the Master Mae'n perthyn i Feistr
of a Family Tenlu

To call for or require, Alw am neu ofyn,
To bid or command, Erchi neu orchymmyn,
To forbid, Warafyn neu wahardd,
To bid or invite. Wahodd.

It is the business of a Gorchwyl Brenin yw
King to reign, teyrnasu,

To govern, Llywodraethu,
To establish. Sefydlu neu gadarnhau.

It is the duty of a School- Dyledswydd Ysgolfeistr
master yw

To teach the Scholar, Addysgu yr ysgolhaig,
To admonish him, Ei rybyddio,
To advise him. Ei gyngori.

If he does well, Os bydd yn gwneud yn
iawn,

To praise or commend Ei glodfori neu ei gan-
him. mol.

If he does amiss, Os bydd yn gwneud ar-
fai,

To threaten or punish Ei fygwth neu ei gospi.
him.

It is the duty of a Scholar Dyledswydd Ysgolhaig
yw

To learn, Dysgu,
To imitate, Dynwarded,
Duly to regard, Sylwi yn ddiesgeulus,
To fear or to stand in awe. Ofni, sefyll mewn parchedig ofn,

There are several actions Mae amryw weithre-
which men have in doedd yn perthyn i
business, as to draw wa- ddynion mewn gal-
ter, wadigaeth, megis tynu
dwfr,

To wash, Golchi,
To pour out, Tywallt allan.
Divers things Amrywiol o bethau
To number, I'w cyfri,
To gather or choose, I'w cynnull neu i'w dew-
is

To mix or mingle, I'w cymmysgu,
To join, I'w cydio,
To scatter, I'w gwasgaru,
To divide, I'w rhanu,
To distribute or give out, I'w dosbarthu neu eu
rhoi allan,

To cut, I'w tori,
To cleave, I'w hollti neu eu gwaha-
nu,

To smite or break, I'w taro neu i'w cynnal,
To prick, I'w brathu neu eu swm-
bylu,

To strangle, I'w llindagu,
To kill, I'w lladd,
To thump or knock, I'w paffio neu eu taraw,
To break, I'w dryllio,
To burst, I'w rhwygo,
To press or squeeze, I'w gwasgu,

To sweep or brush,	I'w ysgubo neu eu glanhau,
To purge or cleanse,	I'w coethi neu eu puro,
To rub,	I'w rhwbio,
To adorn,	I'w haddurno,
To polish,	I'w caboli neu eu llyfnhau,
To paint,	I'w lliwio neu eu paentio,
To write.	I'w ysgrifenu.
Things that are loose, Men use	Pethau ag sydd rhyddion, mae Dynion yn arfer
To bind,	Eu rhwymo,
To gird,	Eu gwregysu neu eu clymmu,
To hoop.	Eu cylchio.
They use also, to loose that which is bound; to open, that which is shut; to shut, that which is open; and to shew, that which is hid.	Maent yn arfer hefyd, dattod yr hyn sydd yn rhwym; agoryd, yr hyn sydd ynghau;—cau, yr hyn sydd yn agored; a dangos, yr hyn sydd yn guddiedig.
Also to prop or support, things that are hanging, or ready to fall.	Hefyd ategu neu gynnal, y pethau ag sydd 'n hongian, neu'n barod i gwympo.
If Men do a thing often, they are said	Os bydd Dynion yn gwneud peth yn fynych, dywedir eu bod
To exercise,	Yn ymarferyd ag ef,
To use, or to be accustomed to it.	Wedi ymgynnefino ag ef.

(86)

PHRASES. RHYDDIAITH.

<p>PUT my Horse in the Stable, Give him Hay, Give him Oats, Take him to the Water. Can I have Lodging here this Night? What can I have for Supper? Bring me some Water. Give me the Bread. Give me the Cheese. Give me the Butter. Bring me the Ale. Bring me a Bottle of Wine. Have you got any Wine? Have you got any Bran- dy? Make me a Glass of Bran- dy and Water. Get my Bed ready. What have I to pay?</p>	<p>DODWCH fy nghef- fyl yn y Stabal. Rhoddwch iddo Wair. Rhoddwch iddo Geirch. Cymerwch ef i'r Dwfr. A allaf gael Llety yma heno? Beth a allaf gael i Super? Rhoddwch i mi beth Dwfr. Rhoddwch i my y Bara. Rhoddwch i mi y Caws. Rhoddwch i mi'r Emen- yn. Rhoddwch imi ddiod. Rhoddwch imi Botel o Wîn. A oes genych unrhyw Wîn? A oes genych beth Bran- di? Gwnewch i mi Lassaid o Frandi a Dwfr. Dodwch fy ngwely yn barod. Beth sydd arnaf i dalu?</p>
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Errata.

- Page 4, Line 32, instead of ddechreua, read ddechreudad.
- 5, — 8, instead of Mygfeudd, read Mygfeydd.
- 6, — 12, instead of Thuder, read Thunder.

- Page 13, Line 17, instead of Winwdden, read Winwydden.
- 23, — 25, instead of Ceiligod, read Ceiliogod.
- 25, — 35, instead of Pysgotia, read Pysgotai.
- 26, — 12, read o before Eidionau.
- 27, — 29, dele *t.* and *od*, after the word Cwningen, and read Cwningod.
- 29, — 1, instead of nnumber, read number.
- 30, — 12, instead of Adnlt, read Adult.
- 31, — 19, and 28, instead of *l*, read *t*.
- 34, — 20, instead of Cendod, read Ceudod.
- 39, — 1, instead of Llesiaw, read Lleisw.
- 44, — 20, instead of Gsreogrwydd, read Gwresogrwydd.
- 51, — 8, instead of Lleisu, read Lleisw.
- 60, — 10, instead of o'r llall, read i'r llall.
- 61, — 31, instead of ymosodwl, read ymosodawl.
- 62, — 8, instead of ffyn flaf, read ffyn taf.
- 64, — 18, instead of Cyflwrhwr, read Cyflwchwr.
- 65, — 20, instead of Brydwedd, read Brydweddol.
- 66, — 22, instead of Ran, read Rhan.
- 80, — 13, instead of ydyn, read ydym.

FINIS.

A
WELSH GRAMMAR;

OR, A
BRIEF INTRODUCTION

TO THE
Antient British Language.

.....
BY THOMAS RICHARDS.
.....

Eu Ner a folant,
Eu haith a gadwant.
Eu tir a gollant,
Ond gwyllt Wallia.

~~~~~  
**MERTHYR:**

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WILLIAMS, IN THE  
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.....  
1804.





A BRIEF  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
W E L S H,  
OR,  
ANTIEN BRITISH LANGUAGE.

~~~~~  
C H A P. 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 l 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 **Abaccuc** ; of Q by Cw, as **Cwestiwn** ; of X by Cs, as **Soniwn am danat Pölycsena, ail, &c.** **Ecstro berth ac ystryw bâr.**—**William Llyn.** Instead of Z, we sometimes use S, as **Sadoc mâb Immer, Zadok the Son of Immer.** **Nehem. iii. 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,	ihai.	iy,	iyrchod.
au,	aur.	oe,	oedd.
aw,	llaw.	oi,	troi.
ei,	deigr.	ow,	ffowch.
eu,	lleuad	uw,	DUW.
ew,	llew.	wa,	gwan.
ia	ïar.	we,	gwên.
ie,	ierthi.	wi,	gwîn.
io,	Iôr.	wo,	gwobr.
iu,	Iuddew.	wy,	gwynn

TRIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	TRIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
iae,	cyffelybiaeth	wau,	gwau.
iai,	anghyfaith.	waw,	gwawr.
iau,	doniau.	way,	gwayw.
iaw,	cyfiawn.	wei,	gweini.
iei,	ieithydd.	weu,	gweunydd
ieu,	ieuaf.	wiw,	gwiw.
iow,	cyfiownach	wow	gwowdydd
wae,	chwaer.	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; Houll, for Haul, Sun.

~~~~~

C H A P. 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**, accented, 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 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 Ee in the English, Bee, Tree; ori, 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 in Bone.

**P**, as **P** English.

**Ph**, as **Ph** English, in **Philosophy**, **Physic**, &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 **Ffýdd**, 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 Greek **Phi**, or Hebrew **Af**, are to be expressed, as **Philosophydd**, **Philemon**, **Ephesiaid**, **Phinehas**, **Pharaoh**; for it would be absurd to write these Words, **Triffen**, **Ffiosoffydd**, **Ffilemon**, **Effesiaid**, **Ffinehas**, **Ffaraoh**.

**R**, as **R** English; and, when a Radical, is always aspirated, 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 Penultima, Antepenultima, &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, Tin, Thin, Skin, Trim, (except these Monosyllables, **Y**, ydd, ym, yn, yr, ys, fy, dy, myn; which sound **Y**, as in the Penultima); and if circumflexed, as **ee**, in the Engl. meek, seek. You have both Sounds in the Words Hynny, ystyr, llythyr, myfyr, pybyr, &c. The constant Sound of **Y**, in the Penultima, &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 penultima Syllable; never on the Antepenultima: But it is much more frequently on the Penultima; and when on the last, it is a Circumflex.

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C H A P. III.

Concerning the Variation of Initial Letters in Welsh.

SUCH 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 **Câr** agos, a near Kinsman, **ei châr**, her Kinsman; **ei gâr**, his Kinsman; **fy nghâr**, my Kinsman.

Words primarily beginning with **P** have likewise four, **P, b, mh, ph**; as **Pen gŵr**, 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 Tâd y plentyn, the Child's Father; ei dâd, his Father; fy nhad, my Father; ei thâd, 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, w, and the first Vowel in the Word, casting away the g; as Gwâs ffyddlon, a faithful Servant; fy ngwâs, my Servant; ei wâs, 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 fan, 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 Opposition to the Adjectives, which change their mutable Initial Conso-

nants into their soft ; as Da, (Adjective) good ; Yn dda, (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 ; Attal, 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 hodran, her Age ; Amser, Time ; eu hamser, their time ; Anadl, Breath ; ein hanadl, our Breath ; Arglwydd, Lord ; i'm Harglwydd, 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 a Dictionary, he should always turn to them in their primary or radical Initials.

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## C H A P. IV.

*The Parts of the Welsh Tongue are Eight.*

|                        |   |          |   |                           |   |                  |
|------------------------|---|----------|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| Enw, Noun,             | { | declined | } | Not bannog, Article.      | } | unde-<br>clined. |
| Rhagenw, Pronoun,      |   |          |   | Rhagterf, Adverb,         |   |                  |
| Gair, or Berf, Verb,   |   |          |   | Cvssylltiad, Conjunction, |   |                  |
| Rban-gymeriad, Partic. |   |          |   | Arddodiad, Preposition.   |   |                  |

The Interjections are ranked with the Adverbs.

### *Of the Noun.*

AND FIRST OF ITS CASES.

**A**S 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 mu-

table, answerable to their Dependence on the preceding Words; as Tŷ, an House; dodrefn fy nhŷ, the Furniture of my House; i'w dŷ, to his House; prynodd dŷ, he bought a House; O dŷ, O House; allan o'i thŷ, out of her House.

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C H A P. 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, deudroed, dwylaw, 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 Wythnyn, Eight Men; pymtheg gwraig, fifteen Women; can-mareh or canmarch, an hundred Horse; Deugain nos, forty Nights; Gen. vii. 5. deugain niwrnod, forty Days; *ibid.* pedwar ugainwr, fourscore Men, 2. Kings x. 24.

Some Substantives want the Singular Number; as Gwartheg, Cattle; Rhieni, Parents. Others want the Plural; as Bara, halen, ymenyn, llaeth, newyn, syched, eiry, ieuengetyd, henaint, gwaed, cryfder, gwyched, haelioni, dewrder, llawenydd, and the like.

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

And the Names of Metals, as Aur, arian, prês, haiarn, alcan, elydn, efydd, elydr.

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

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C H A P. 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.*

**T**HE 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 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 tad, pl. tatau; baich, pl. beichiau. The Antients 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. cynghorion; main, slender, pl. meinion; gweledig, 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, llaweredd; as Nadredd yn gorwedd yn gerth.—  
M. H. T. Dyre i'n gwlad, dŵr iawn glêdd, Dyrnaswr, drwy ynysedd. Lolo.

Laid is likewise the Termination of many; as eog, pl. eogiaid; hebog, pl. hebogiaid; cyfflog, pl. cyfflogiaid.

Od is common to many, and is used generally of Animals; as llinos, pl. llinosod; mwyalch, pl. mwyalchod, which makes also mwyeilch; cryhrod, ysgyfarnogod, draenogod, bychod, bythod.

Ydd is also the Termination of many; bron, pl. bronnydd bro, pl. broydd: So, rhydydd, ffosydd, corsydd, nentydd, afonydd.

Edd; as ewin, pl. ewinedd; bŷs, bysedd dant, dannedd.

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

Aint; as Gôf, Gofaint, which is likewise gofion; nai, neiaint; câr, ceraint, which is also cerynt; Ysgwier da ei gerynt, ysgwieriaidd wisg ariant. L. G.

Ed; as merch, pl. merched; prŷf, pryfed.

En; as Ych, ychen. Ni thyn men nac ychen gwaith. L. G.

Adon is added to gordderch, as gordderchadon. And the Antients said dyniadon, from the singular dŷn.

Yr; as gwayw, pl. gwaywyr and gwewyr; cefnder; cefndyr, cyfylder, cyfyrdyr; brawd, brodyr; as Brodyr a chefndyri chwi. Which is also broder; as Ei dri broder a'm ceryn. L. Gl. 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 cheffylau; and of the Sex; Ychen a gwartheg.

Some have a double Termination Plural; as Trefi, and trefydd; eglwysi, and eglwysydd; llais, lleisiau: and once lleision. Wrth weled digrifed tön, Y gôg lās ddigoeg leision. D. G.

Ach, achau, and achoedd. Achau y tâd, o chaid dÿdd, Achoedd Efa ferch Dafydd. L. G.

Aber, makes aberoedd now, antiently ebyr. Calan hyddfref tymp dÿdd yn edwi, Cynnwrf yn ebyr, llÿr yn lleawi. P. M. Megis twrf ebyr yn llÿr llawn. C.

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C H A P. 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, llestri, menni: Saer, saeri; maen, maeni, which makes also main; gwe, gwei, which makes also gweoedd; llo, lloi, and lloau, and lloiau.

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-au. But for the more easy Pronunciation, one *a* is commonly cut off by Syncope, and the other *a* lengthend to the Sound of a double *a*; as Bwâu, coppâu, cymmanfau, &c. yet the double *a* is also sometimes retained, as

Bwaau a chw̄n buain Sy iw rhoi lle bo cwrs y rhain.
G. O.

Some Words ending in a make their Plural by adding another Syllable; cynulleidfa, pl. cynulleidfaedd; tyrfa, tyrfaoedd; porfa, porfeydd.

Every Addition makes the Plural longer by one Syllable than the Singular, as ~~tad~~. **tadau**; mam, mammau; cadach, cadachau; tir, **tiroedd**; hoef, 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 colommen, colommennod.

Pollysyllables in on, as cynffon, cynffonnau

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

In ol, as ebol, ebolion; heol, heolydd; rheol, rheplau.

In i, as pi, piod; gwenci, gewenciod. Ci, cŵn, is an anomal.

Some have two Syllables added, as gordderch, gordderchadon, dŷn, dyniadon, among the Antients.



C H A P. 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, meirch; bardd, beirdd; hardd, heirdd; arf, eirf. Campus eirf cwmpas arfoll. D. G.

So larll, sarph, tarw, carw, marw, earr, arth, gast, iar, gafr. Bardd is also declined by adding and changing, beirdd and beirddion. So, marw, meirw, and meirwon.

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

O, in the Singular, is regularly changed into y; as fforch, ffyrch; ffôrdd, ffyrdd. So porth, torch, mollt, bollt, post, cort, corph, pont, gordd, corn.

W is changed likewise into y, as llwdn, trillydn, canlydn. 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 Dyssyllables, 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, crydr; taradr, terydr; afall, efall; cadarn, cedyrn. But here the Antients, instead of y, used ei, Ereidr, peleidr, tereidr, eedeirn, &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, ehediad, 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, llennyrch, which makes also llenneirch:

Gwae'r ieirch, mewn, llenneirch mae llai;
Gwae'r ceirw ddwyn gwr 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: cyfylder, dyr; cefnder, dyr.—Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn. G. O.

And in the sing. Pren pér 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, escyrn; arddwrn, erddyrn.

In like manner are formed, Migwrn, migyrn; canpyn, for canpwn, Iolo. Canllydn, trillydn, &c. from the simple Word llwdn.

When *o* is in the Penultima, and *w* in the Ultima, the *o* is changed into *e*, and the *w* into *y*; as Cogwrn, pl. cegyryn; 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. ffel-lych.

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 of the Antepenultima remain unaltered; except Ma-haren, pl. meheryn.

C H A P. IX.

Of Plurals formed both by the Change of the Vowels or Diphthongs, and the Addition of a Letter or a 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; praff, preiffion; gwâs, gweision; arch, eirchion: So brâs, eîs, glâs; mâb, meibion. But mâb, in the Antients, form'd the Plural by *ai*, without any Addition, mâb, maib, whence our meibion. Y stôr hoff nis diria rhaib, Oes y pun-oes i'r pun-maib. J. G. J. Ll.

In others, a is changed into e ; as Câr, pl. ce-
raint ; gwâl, gwèlydd ; carn, cernydd ; nant, nen-
tydd.

W, in Monosyllables, as also in the Ultima of
Polysyllables, is changed into y, with the Addi-
tion of au, or od, and of ion, in Adjectives ; as
Bwrdd, pl. byrddau ; crwth, crythau ; trwch,
trychau ; bwch, bychod : hwch, hychod ; cwch,
cychod ; hwrdd, hyrddod : So twll, mwdwl, med-
dwl, gwddf, pŵll, dwrn, swrn, pilwrn, miswrn :
Arddwrn, arddyrnau ; migwrn, migyrnau, whose
Plurals end all in au. So Adjectives, Crwn, pl.
crynion ; erwm, twnn, brwnt, &c.

A, in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed
into e, with ydd added ; as Porfa, pl. porfeydd ;
preswylfa, 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 Cwmmwl, pl. cymmylau, or cym-
hylau.

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. Llaes ar hyd
maesydd.

Ai, in Monosyllables, is changed into ei, ad-
ding iau ; as Nain, pl. neiniau ; caib, ceibiau ;
gair, geiriau. So Rhaib, rhaid, saig, ffaig, draig,
blaidd. Some Polysyllables do the same ; as Ca-
dair, pl. cadeiriau. These are excepted, which,
retaining a, only throw away i ; Naidr, pl. nad-

roedd; gwraig, gwagedd; daigr, dagrau; rhain, rhianedd; 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. neiaint; 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 paun, pennod: caul, ceulau; ffau, ffauau; genau, geneuan.

Or, as some will have such Words written, without a Change, paunod, caulau, &c.

Aw, is changed into o; as brawd, brodyr, and broder; awr, oriau; llawr, lloriau, clawdd, cloddiau; tlawd tlodion; ymmerawdr, ymmerodron, &c. lliaws, lliosydd; but llios is likewise used, Na'i ddangos i lios lu. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

Agos yw'r llios i'r llall. H. D.

Or into ow; as cawg, pl. cowgiau; trawst, trostiau; and frequently trostiau. But these may be used, and that perhaps better, without any Change at all, trawstiau, cawgiau; as rhaw, rhawiau; caw, cawiau; daw, dawon. Cawr, cewri, and cowri, 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 Diph-

things into other Vowels or Diphthongs; as plant, sing. plentyn; brâg, bregyn; caws, cosyn; rhawn, rhowyn; gwair, gweiryu; hâd, hedyn; haidd, heidden; rhyg, rhygen; erfin, erfinen; maip, meipen; gwenith, gwenithen; chwain, chwannen; gwial, gwialen.

Cae gwail er na thalo. D. G.

Which is also gwial,

Cywyddau gweau gwial,
Cywion priodorian dail, D. G.

Some do not change the Vowels at all; as Malwod, sing. malwoden; llygod, llygoden; ser, 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 ydan, sing. yden; haidd, and heiddiau, sing. heidden.

C H A P. X.

The Genders of Substantives.

WELSH Substantives have five Genders, the Masculine, 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 Masculine Gender.

Words ending in w, i, rwydd, yn. (except te-lyn, of the Feminine Gender) are Masculines by their Termination. Also Nouns derived of Verbs ending in ad, ant, awdr, adur.

The Names of Women, Countries, Cities, Rivers; also Apellatives 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 Masculine Gender.

Some Words ending in aeth are Masculines; as gwasanaeth, penaeth, hiraeth.

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

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

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

Og is of both Genders; but mostly Feminine. Tywysog, swyddog, marchog, taiog, cymmydog, draenog, llwynog, ceiliog, hebog, cyfflog, are Masculines.

The Monosyllable Còg, a Cook, is Masculine; Còg, a Cuckow, Feminine.

Words that are common to both Sexes, as Dÿn, cardottai, hattai, cennad, baban, plentyn, are of the Commune of two Genders.

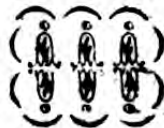
Such Words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by Sex) are indifferently used in the Masculine or in the Feminine Gender; as Iachawdwriaeth. Dadguddiad, achos, adail, ammod, clòd, hédd, and many others.

The Appellatives of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are of the Epicene Gender, that is, some Masculines, others Feminines. Yet under the same Gen-

der are both Sexes comprehended; and are distinguished only, by adding Gwr-ryw to the Substantive, to signify the Male; and Benyw, to signify the Female; whatever Gender the Substantive is of; as Eyr gwr-ryw, an he Eagle; Eyr benyw, a she Eagle; Colommen wr-ryw, a he Pigeon; Colommen fenyw, a she Pigeon. Ever giving the additional Words Gwr-ryw and Benyw an 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.



C H A P. 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 the 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 *Brwnt*, masc. *front*, fem. *crwm*, *grom* ; *llwm*, *lom* ; *twnn*, *donn* ; *trwm*, *drom* ; *mwill*, *fol* ; *hwn*, *hon* ; *hwnnw*, *honno* ; *pwl*, *ból* ; *trwsgl*, *drosgl* ; *rhwth*, *róth* ; *flwch*, *floch* ; *blwng*, *flong*.

Ni rof (*drin welwlin aelflong*)

Hawdd amawr yn llawr y llong.

I O L O.

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 Con-

struction, if mutable ; as gwyn, wen ; llyfn, lefn ;
hysp, hesp ; llym, lem ; melyn, felen ; So sych,
sech ; tynn, denn ; syth, seth ; hyll, hell.

Ellyll-ddyn a gwyll hell-ddu. L. MON.

Thence the Compound Dihell. Clÿd, glêd ;
gwydn, wedn.

Ni wn i un mor ddiell,
Na dyn a wyr ei da'n well. D. G.

Od aeth Rhys o'i glaerllys gled,
Yr wyf ffinau ar tyned, D. N.

Glas a chyweithas awchwedn,
Lem itaenfain fal adain edu. J. R. J. Ll.

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

But Cyndyn, gwÿch, serfyll, erchyll, hydyn,
anhydyn, hyllyn, tywyll, do not ordinarily change
the Vowel y. However the Poet used dywell of
the Feminine Gender ; as

Nos dai'r* ynys dywell,
Ni wn oes un ynys well. L. G. * Anglesey.

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, odiaeth, uchel, wttresgar, ysgar, chwed-
leugar, ffôl, neillduol, siaradus, &c.

All the Cardinal Numbers of the Commune Gen-
der ; except Dau, tri, pedwar ; which have Dwy,
tair, pedair, to their Feminines.

The Ordinals also are all of the Commune Gen-
der ; except trydydd, and pedwerydd ; which
make trydedd, and pedwaredd, in the Feminine
Gender.

There are two other Changes of the Initial mu-
table Consonants of Adjectives in Construction,
which are common to both the Masculine and Fe-
minine Genders ; viz. into their Liquids ; as Fy

ngaredig frawd ; fy ngharedig chwaer ; or into their Aspirates ; as Ei charedig frawd ; ei charedig chwaer.

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C H A P. XII.

*Of the Plural Number of Adjectives.*

**T**HE 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 ; balch, beilchion ; dall, deillion. Deilliaid is a Substantive.

Secondly, that aw, in the Singular, is changed into o in the Plural ; as Tlawd, pl. tlodion.

Thirdly, that w, in the singular, is made y in the Plural ; as Llwan, 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, ei-

ther by subjoining i to that a, as Llydan, pl. llydain; bychan, bychain; byddar, byddair; (Byddariaid 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, beilech.

Many Adjectives want their Plurals; as Da, glân, tég, hagr, hên, ferfyll, erchyll, cyndyn, hydyn, tywyll, ffwech. But Poets, to some of these, give a Plural.

Pê baem henio, Fel ein dynion. And  
Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a cherth.  
Da i llun ond tywyllion ynt.

So all Adjectives ending in aïd, 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 Substantive, 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, pedwarioedd, &c.: Ugeiniau, deugeiniau, cannoedd, miloedd.

Ordinals have no Plural Number.

### C H A P. XIII.

#### *Of the Terminations of Adjectives.*

**T**HE Termination 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; **Efyddaid**, brazen or made of Brass.

**Aidd**, denotes Likeness or Quality; as, **Morwynaidd**, Maiden-like; **broaidd**, pleasant like a vale.

**Gar**, given or addicted to; as, **Lletteugar**, given to hospitality; **gwin-gar**, given or addicted to wine.

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

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

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ystynnawg fy nglin,               | Yn nhy dayerin,          |
| Cadwyn hayernin,                  | Am bwy neu lin. Aneurin, |
| Yni fwyf gynnefin a derwin wydd,  |                          |
| Ni thorraf a'm car fy ngharenydd. | M. B.                    |

**Lyd**, and **Llyd**, an ill or unbecoming Quality; as, **Nychlyd**, pining, infirm; **bawlyd**, dirty; **gwenwynllyd**, 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, traniai trachaled.   | Cyudd.   |
| Arwr syr syrthies afrifed         |          |
| Ar ei law a'i larn wyarlled,      | P. M.    |
| Mam iarll a'r arf wyarlled        |          |
| A gwraig iarll goreu o gred.      | G. Gl.   |
| Ar wybren drymlled 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, asgyrniog, eithinog, ysgallog, &c.

Adjectives ending in og in the Poets end likewise in awg. Ol, is a very frequent Termination, and denotes Quality; as, Synhwyrol, 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 adtydig hynwyf. Ll. G.  
Braint, breiniol. Chwant, chwannog.

#### C H A P. XIV.

##### *The Comparison of Adjectives.*

**W**E call the Positive Degree, Ew gwan gwastad, yr lwn 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-râdd, the low Degree; or, Y gyssefin-râdd, the primitive Degree, or positive. Du, black; gwynn, white.

We call the Comparative, Chwanegol o un râdd; i. e. Increased by one Degree; and, y berfedd-râdd, or, y ganol-râdd, 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, Chwanegol yn y râdd uchaf, increased in the highest Degree; or, Uchel-râdd, the highest Degree; and it is made by ad-

ding 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, Glan, glanach, glanaf ; aflan, aflenach, aflanaf ; cas, casach, casaf, atgas, atgasach, atgasaf : 2. Such Positives as already end with two Consonants, whether similar or dissimilar ; as Byrr, byrrach, byrraf ; pell, pellach, pellaf, hagr, hagraech, hagraf.

Positives ending in b, d, g, in the Comparative and Superlative, change b into pp ; d into tt ; and g into cc ; as, cyffelyb, cyffelyppach, cyffelyppaf ; caled, calettach, calettaf ; tebyg, tebyccach, tebyccaf.

Positives having ai, change ai, into ei in the Comparative and Superlative ; ai Rhaid, rheitiach, rheitiaf.

Positives having aw, change aw into o in the Comparative and Superlative ; as Tlawd, tlottach, tlottaf.

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

*These following are anomalous or irregular Comparisons.*

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

Drwg, bad ; gwaeth, worse ; gwaethaf, worst.

This Word, and the Nine following form the Superlative from the Comparative, not from Positive.

Bach, or bychan, little ; llai, less ; lleiaf, lest.

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

Hir, long ; hwy, longer ; hwyaf, longest.

Hên, old ; hÿn, elder ; hynaf, eldest.

Isel, low ; îs, lower ; isaf, lowest.

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

Agos, near ; nês, nearer ; nesaf, nearest.

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

Llydan, broad ; llêd, broader ; llettaf, broadest.

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

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

Ieuange, young ; iau, and ieuangach, younger ; ieuaf, and ieuangaf, youngest.

Allan, out ; eithaf, utmost or outermost.

Diwedd, a Substantive signifying End, makes the Superlative Diweddaf, last, and also Diwe-thaf.

Trêch, stronger, is a Comparative wanting a Positive, and makes its Superlative Trechaf. But Siôn Tudur hath trechach.

Na ad drachwant yn drechach.

Blaenaf, foremost, is a Superlative from Blaen.

Olaf, last, is a Superlative from ôl.

The Welsh Language, besides the three Degrees of Comparison already mention'd, hath a sort of Comparison, which imports sometimes Equality ; sometime Admiration ; 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 ! Melused 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, harddaf, hardded.  
 Rhad, rhattach, rhattaf, rhatted ; &c.

In Contruction it hath prefixed to it, Cyn ; as, Cyn debycced, as like ; Er, although ; Er tecced y dywedi, though you speak never so fair. Rhag, (Prep.) for ; Rhag-glaned yw'r calonnau. Gan, whereas ; Gan bured yw. O, as O fwyued oedd. Och ; Och oered yw chwiorydd. A, ac ; O Dduw tég, a'i ddaed dÿn.

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

Gwae fi o'i gweddi, gwae fi ei gweddwed. D. N.

It is sometimes put absolutely,

Duw cadw Rys, decced ei rodd. 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 hardd ; 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, nased, hawsed, lletted, treched. Others from both ; as, Buaned, cynted. And others wanting it ; as Mawr, llawer, hir, uchel ; instead thereof have Cym-maint, cyhyd, cyfuwch, and cyn uched,

Ac er hyn e dynn y daint,  
 Ith iau gam a thi gymaint. Ll. G. D.

## C H A P. XV.

### *Of the Pronoun. Rhagenw.*

**O**F the Pronouns some are Personals ; as, Mi, I ; ni, we ; ti, thou ; chwi, you ; efe, he ; hwynt, they.

Some are Demonstratives ; as, Hwn, hon, hyn, Irnwaw, 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, Pwy, 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 Common Gender and of the first Person. Plur. 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 Common Gender and of the second Person. Plur. Chwi, chwyeli, ye or you ; chwithau, and you, you also.

Efe, ef, efo, and in Construction, fe, fo, e, o, he, him, it : Ynteu, or yntau, and he, he also, him also ; Masculines. Hi, she, her ; hihi, she herself ; hiithau, and she, she also, her also ; Femines. These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. Hwyl, nhwyl, they ; hwynt hwy, they themselves ; hwynt, them ; hwyntau and hwythau, and they, they also, them also.

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

E and fe, are contracted from efe ; 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 rhydd lle daw'r rhai'n  
Lle dylech llewod Owain, O. Ll. M.

Hwnnw; Masc. and Nenter: Honno; Feminine: Hynny; Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. Hynny, rhei'ny, y rhei'ny, y rhai hynny, those.

### III. *Relative Pronouns.*

Yr hwn, who, whoso, he that.

Yr hwn; Masc. Yr hon; Femin. 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 all of Genders and Numbers; third Person.

### IV. *The Possessive Pronouns.*

Mau, my, mine,

Mau; Masc. Fau; Femin. and by Contraction fy; and when it comes before a Vowel, y is cast away, and only f set down; as, f'anwyl, for fy anwyl. Fy is of both Genders.

Tau, thy, thine.

Tau; Masc. and in Construction joined with Femines 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 Plural 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 wnêl hyn, who-  
soever doeth this. Pa ddÿn bynnag a'i gwnêl, what-  
soever Man shall do it.

~~~~~  
C H A P. XVI.

Of the Verb. Gair, Berf.

THE Welsh Verbs are, for the most Part, formed
of Substantives of the same Signification
with them; as, Dÿsg, Learning; dysgais, I taught.
Câr, a Friend, caraf, I love, or I will love; and
many are formed of the Present Tense of the Infi-
nitive Mood active.

In some Verbs the third Person of the Preterper-
fect Tense is the Radix of Formation; as Aeth,
daeth, gwnaeth, bu, oedd, with their Compounds.

*The Forming of a regular Verb Active. Indica-
tiv: Mood, Present Tense.*

The Welsh Tongue is defective in this Tense:
And therefore, instead thereof, useth a Circum-
locution, by a Verb Substantive and the Infinitive
Mood of the Verb, used instead of a Participle of
the Present Tense; as, Yr wyf 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 Dâd, I believe in God the Father. Beth meddi di? What sayest thou; Mi a welaf, I see. Ti a weli, thou seest.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	}	Carwn, I loved or did love	}	Plur.	}	Carem, we loved or did love.
		Carit, thou lovedst or didst love.				Carech, ye loved or did love.
		Carai, he loved or did love				Carent, they loved or did love.

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

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing.	}	Cerais, I have loved.	}	Plur.	}	Carasom, we have loved
		Ceraist, thou hast loved				Carasoch, ye have loved.
		Carodd, he hath loved.				Carasant, they have loved.

This Tense is form'd from the Radix, by adding the Terminations of the Persons; and changing the mutable Vowel in the first and second Person singular; as Car, cerais, ceraist; amcan, amcenaist.

Verbs that have their Radixes of Formation ending in l, 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 l, n, d, g, r, iw; as, Ymbil, ymbiliais; erfyn, erfyniais; ymlidiais;—cynnyg, cynnygiais; cynniweir, cynniweiriais; ymliw, ymliwiais. And if their ultimate Vowel be a or ai, they change these besides; as, Attal, atteliais; arwain, arweiniais.

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 m or n, 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, Cymhellais, &c, Cymhorthais, &c, cynbeliais, &c. amheuais, &c. of Cymmell, cymmorth, cynnal, ammeu. Except Cynneu.

Many Verbs ending in n, double their n, and do not borrow i; as Gorphen, gorphennais; gofyn, gofynnais.

Some Verbs, having w for their Characteristic, 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 Characteristics, retain those Double Consonants throughout; as, 'Sgrifennu, 'sgrifennais, 'sgrifennast, &c. Except Caffael; cefais, cafodd.

Dwyn, with its Compounds, throw away wy in forming, and take yg in the room thereof; as, Hwyn, ymddwyn; Dygais, ymddygais; &c. Some others change wy into y; as, Dirwyn, dirymais; y-gwyd, ysgydwais.

Verbs having aw, in ult. with a Consonant following, change aw into o; as, Dadym sawdd, ymbawr, dadym soddais, ymborais.

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

Verbs ending in o, form'd from the Verbs ending in aw, not apocopated, are varied as Verbs in aw; as, Gwruno, taro, 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, Gadael, gadais; marchogaeth, marchogais; llefain, lefais; rhedeg, rhedais; sefyll, sefais, cerdded, cerddais.

Dwyn, makes *dûg*; and *Ymddwyn* make *ymddug*, 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, *Rhoddes Duw*; *efe a'i dodes*; *efe a weles yno*: Sometimes in *is*; as, *Gwrandewis, gadewis*; *Cynro glew a'n gadewis*. D. G. And often, by a Poetical Licence, in *awdd*: as, *Y ci a lâr yn y clawdd, Llwyddiant i'r neb a'i lladdawdd*. D. Ll. *Ni adawdd, ni bu nawdd nês. Dafydd ap Gwilym*.

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, troais, troaist, trôdd*, 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, *My a gaerodd; ti a garodd; ni a garodd; chwi a garodd, &c.*

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. }	Caraswn, I had loved.	} Plur. {	Carasem, we had loved.
	Carasit, thou hadst loved.		Carasech, ye had loved.
	Carasai, he had loved.		Carasent, they had loved.

Future Tense.

Sing. }	Caraf, I shall or will love.	} Plur. {	Carwn, we shall or will love.
	Ceri, thou shalt or wilt love.		Cerwch, ye shall or will love.
	Car, he shall or will love.		Carant, 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, gwledda, &c.* except *bwyty, of bwytta*.

So Verbs originally ending in u; as, 'sgrifenna, llamma; of 'sgrifennu, llammu, &c. So Verbs ending in o; as, Cilia, chwilia; of cilio, chwilio, &c. And Verbs ending in au; as, amlhâ, lleihâ, &c. (and anciently, amlhaa, lleihaa, &c.) of amlhau, lleihau, &c. But most Verbs, remaining in-tire in forming, are the same in the third Person singular, that they are in their Radixes; as, Arwain, darllain, 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, Sâf, saif; dafn, daifn; gall, geill; parch, peirch. So Cadw, ceidw; galw, geilw. And if they have a also in their Penultima that a is moreover changed into e; as, Gwahardd, gweheirdd; gwarchadw, gwercheidw.

When Verbs have a in the Penultima and e in the Ult. that a is changed into e, and the e into y; as, Gwarded, gweryd; ateb, ettyb.

Some Verbs, which have o for the last Vowel of their Radixes, change that o into y; as Trô, trÿ; torr, tytr; rhôdd, rhÿdd; ffo, ffy; golch, gylch; dod, dyd; clo, cly; llosg, llysg. And their Compounds, Ymdry, ymylch, datcly, dyry.

So Diolch, diylch; esgor, esgyr; gwrthod, gwrthyd; cymmorth, cymmyrth.

Others change o into aw; as, Toddi, tawdd; boddi, bawdd; toli, tawl; moli, mawl.

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, Gwrando, gwrendy; gado, gedy; taro, terry, addo, eddy; gosod, gesyd; aros, erys.

Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules; as, Cwyd, of codi; dŵg, of dwyn; chwardd, of chwerthin.

A great Corruption hath long since prevailed, both in Talking and Writing Welsh, to make this Person end in iff; as, Sefiff, for saiff; torriff, for tyrr; lleddiff, for llâdd; but no Verb ends thus, except the irregular Caiff, from Caffael.

Dyn wyf a a dan ei wad,
Er nad a 'r un a'idywad. H. K.

Llywelyn drows-dynna a drosti. D. G.
Ac a a dan Gae dir. L. G.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	} Car, love thou. Cared, let him love.	} Plur.	} Carwyn, let us love. Cerwch, love ye. Carant, 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 gâd.

The third Person Singular ends sometimes in id, with the usual Change of the Vowels; as Cerid Duw fi, 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 au 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. Carwn, 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 goeth, wenddoeth, wyn-ddaint ac Ifor,
A mwy na rhagor i'm anrhegaint. 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. Caraswn, carasit. cerasai.

Plur. Carasem, carasech, carasent.

The Plural, in this Tense also, is often in the Poets, Caresym, caresych, caresynt.

Future Tense.

Sing. Carwyf, cerych, caro,

Plur. Carom, caroch, carom.

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 fi i ddywedyd wrthy ch, he sent me to tell you. Dysgwch ofni'r Arglwydd, learn to fear the Lord.

Preter Tense. Dywedaist i mi 'th dwyllo, thou sayest that I have deceived thee.

Preterplu. Tense. Haerodd i mi 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 dy fron, by walking before thee. O'u cadw y mae gwobr lawer, in keeping of them there is a great Reward.

Thirdly, as Supines ; as, Aeth i bregethu 'r efen-gyl, he went to preach the Gospel. Anweddaidd iw or ei ddysgu, unseemingly 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 Passive, 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 Câr, cerid ; llâdd, lleddid.

Ai, in the Ultima of the Active, is changed into **ei**, in the Passive ; as, Arwain, arweinir, Wng is changed into Yng ; as, hebrwng, 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.
 ei 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
 Rhodd, a gwnai fodd, na rawn fyw.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was loved, thou wert loved, &c.

Sing. Cerid fi, ti, ef.

Plur. Cerid ni, chwi, hwyn

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, eigaru.
 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; dywetpwyd, for dywedwyd; and in South-Wales, dywespwyd.—So claddpwyd, lladdpwyd, for claddwyd, lladdwyd.

Ni roddai borthmon hon llwyd,

Er ugeinpant a ganpwyd, for a ganwyd. D. G.

So gwanpwyd for gwanwyd in Aueurin and En. Gwg.

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

Angall yw y dyn nis del ei gred

Ar y gwr goreu a aned, for anwyd. Ll. G.

Gwae fi Grist Cefi caled o'm rhyfyg D. G.

A rhyfeddi'm cosped, for cospwyd.

Gwae ni faint fu gri holl gred o'i drengi;

Gwae fi is deri f'ais a dorred, for dorwyd. 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 mhlith a welad:

Pedwar mab Phulpod, llewod penllad. E. G.

And llâs is used for lladdwyd,

Llas Arthur, llua syrthiai,

Lluddiwyd nerth, lladdwyd einai.

And Anydoedd for Anwyd.

Y mabydoedd a anydoedd dan ei nodau. Br. R.

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. Cerer, 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 distinguish'd only by the Tense the former Verb is of.

Participles.

Caredig	}	i ddyn, loving to Man.
		gan ddyn, beloved of Man.
		Ddyn, beloved Man,
		Caradwy, to be loved

The Participle of the Second or Passive Future is also otherwise made, by either prefixing or subjoining Gwiw, to the Substantive whence the Verb is derived; as, gwiwglod, gwiwgais, or, ciod-wiw, ceiswiw. Or otherwise, by prefixing Hy, to the Radix of the Verb; as, Hygar, hyddysg, hyg-lod, 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, Dydd-hâu, to dawn; nosi, to grow Night; dyddhaodd, it dawn'd; nosodd, it grew Night; dyddhasai, it had dawn'd; nosasai, it had grown Night. Personals also sometimes turn to Impersonals; as, Edifarodd arnaf; chwithodd, arno; synnodd, arnynt.

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C H A P. XVII.

*The Verb Substantive.*

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

**S**ING. 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. Ydwyf, ydwyt or ydwyd, ydyw.

Plur. Ydym, ydych, ydynt.

And Poetically thus :

Sing. Yttwyf, yttwyt or yttwyd, yttyw.

Plur. Yttym, yttych, yttynt.

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

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Oeddwn, 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; buant or buont, they have been.

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

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Buaswn, I had been; buasit, thou hadst been; buasai, 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. bydd, 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.

Plur. Byddwn, let us be; byddwch, be ye;—  
byddant, let them be.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods,  
Preterimperfect 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.

Plur. Byddom, byddoch, byddont.

Or otherwise thus :

Sing. Bythwyf, bythych or bythech, bytho.

Plur. Bythom, bythoch, bythont.

And by Contraction thus :

Sing. Bwyf, bÿch or bêch, bô.

Plur. Bôm, bôch, bônt.

*Infinitive Mood.*

In all Tenses Bôd.

- This Word, like all other Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, is used for a Substantive. Bôd, a Dwelling, a Mansion; as, Bôd Feugan; Bôd Idris, Bôd 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. Bwyd.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Buasid or buesid.

Future Tense. Byddir.

*Imperative Mood.* Bydder.

Er bod riwng y dwfn a'r bas,  
Bydder iel y bô addas.



*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

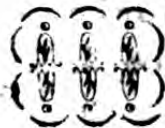
Preterimperfect Tense. Byddid ; and by Contraction, Beid, and baid.

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.



C H A P. XVIII.

*The Compound of the Verb Substantive.*

Hényw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense; third Person Sing. Hényw,  
Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.

Mawrserch Ifor a'm goryw,  
Mwy na serch ar ordderch yw. D. G.

Arwydd mai hyn a oryw,  
Aredig dysgedig yw.  
Ar y dyn a oryw dwyll. D. G.

Amcanodd, p'am y cenyw,  
Neitio i'r bedd, antur ei byw. D. N.

They are but seldom found in the other Persons ;

Canwyf drwy ffenestr wydrfen,  
Gwynfyd gwyr oedd ganfod Gwen. D. G.

Gorwyf i'm gwiw-nwyf a'm gwedd,  
Gorphwyll am ganwyll Gwynedd. Ib.

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

Canoach fi p,m y cenynt,  
Caeau Dŵnad caead ynt. D. G.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Hanoeddwn, hanoeddit, hanoedd.

Plur. Hanoeddym, hanoeddych, hanoeddynt.

Deryw makes only Daroedd in the third Person  
sing.

Goryw and Cenyw want this Tense.

*Preterferfect Tense.*

Sing. Hanfum, hanfuost, hanfu, and hanbu.

Plur. Hanfuom, hanfuochoch, hanfuant.

Sing. Darfum, darfuost, darfu.

Plur. Darfuom, darfuochoch, darfuant.

In like manner are *Gorfum*, and *Canfum* formed.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Hanfuaswn*, *hanfuasit*, *hanfuasai*.

Plur. *Hanfuasem*, *hanfuasech*, *hanfuasent*, and *hanfuesym*, *hanfuesych*, *hanfuesynt*.

So *Darfuaswn*, *gorfuaswn*, *canfuaswn*.

*Future Tense.*

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

Plur. *Hanfyddwch*, *hanfyddwn*. *hanfyddant*.

And contracted as follows :

Sing. *Hanffaf*, *henffi*, *henffydd*.

Plur. *Hanfiwn*, *hanffwch*, *hanffant*.

So *Darfyddaf*, *darfyddi*, *derfydd*.

Plur. *Darfyddwn*, &c.

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

*Canyddaf*, *canyddi*, *cenfydd*, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*

|       |   |                                                    |   |       |   |                                                                                                                          |
|-------|---|----------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | } | Caret. <i>Hanfydded</i> .                          | } | Plur. | } | <i>Hanfyddom</i> , <i>hanfyddoch</i> , <i>hanfyddont</i> .                                                               |
|       |   | <i>Cenfydd</i> , <i>canydded</i> .                 |   |       |   | <i>Canyddom</i> , <i>canyddoch</i> , <i>canyddont</i> .                                                                  |
|       |   | Caret, <i>Darfydded</i><br>Caret, <i>Gorfydded</i> |   |       |   | <i>Darfyddom</i> , <i>darfyddoch</i> , <i>darfyddont</i> .<br><i>Gorfyddom</i> , <i>gorfyddoch</i> , <i>gorfyddont</i> . |

*Henryw* is also thus contracted :

Third Person sing. *Hanffed*.

Plur. *Hanffom*, *Hanffoch*, *hanffont*.

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

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods,  
Present Tense*

|       |   |     |   |                         |   |       |   |                               |
|-------|---|-----|---|-------------------------|---|-------|---|-------------------------------|
| Sing. | } | Han | } | fyddwn, fyddit, fyddai, | } | Plur. | } | fyddem, fyddech, fyddent,—or, |
|       |   | Can |   |                         |   |       |   | fyddym, fyddych, fyddynt.     |
|       |   | Dar |   |                         |   |       |   |                               |
|       |   | Gor |   |                         |   |       |   |                               |

Hanfyddwn, &c. is also contracted thus :

Sing. Hanffwn, hanffit, hanffai.

Plur. Hanffem, hanffech, hanffent.

And Darffai, gorffai, are used in the third Person sing. instead of Darfyddai, gofyddai.

Gwae wlad oer gwilio derwen  
Y darffai i wynt dorri 'phen.

And sometimes written with th, instead of dd.

Os gwir fyth nis gorfythwn. G. Gl.

The Preterpluperfect is the same as that of the Indicative.

*Future Tense.*

|       |   |                                |   |       |   |                     |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|---|-------|---|---------------------|
| Sing. | } | Hanfyddwyf, ddych, ddo.        | } | Plur. | } | ddom, ddoch, ddont  |
|       |   | And Hanffwyf, hanffych, hanffo |   |       |   | ffom, ffoch, ffont. |
|       |   | And Hanpwyf, pych, po.         |   |       |   | pom, poch, pont.    |
|       |   | And Hanbwyf, bych, &c.         |   |       |   |                     |

So Canfyddwyf, ddych, ddo.

Plur. ddom, ddoch, ddont.

Darfyddwyf. ddych, &c. Gorfyddwyf, gofyddych, &c.

And contractelly—

|           |   |             |   |       |   |                     |
|-----------|---|-------------|---|-------|---|---------------------|
| Darffwyf, | } | ffych, ffo. | } | Plur. | } | ffom, ffoch, ffont. |
| Gorffwyf, |   |             |   |       |   |                     |

*Infinitive Mood..*

Hanfod, and hanffod, which are also used for Substantives.

Canfod, darfod, gorfod.



*Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.*

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

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

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Hanfuwyd. hanffwyd and hanpwyd; Canfuwyd, darfuwyd, gorfuwyd.

*Future Tense.*

Hadfyddir, hadffir. Canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.

*Imperative Mood.*

Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canfydder. Darfydder and Darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

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

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Hanfuasid and hanffasid; Canfuasid, darfuasid, gorfuasid.

*Future Tense.*

Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canfydder. Darfydder and Darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.

Cymmer di air Cymru deg,  
A gair Ffraingc, lle gorffer och,  
A gair Lloegr, y gwr lliwgoch. G. Gl.

*Participles.*

Yn Hanfod, or hanffod; yn canfod; yn darfod; yn gorfod.

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C H A P. 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. Aeth, he went. Daeth, he came. Gwnaeth, he made.
 } 2. Aethost, daethost, gwnaethost, thou wentest, thou camest, &c.
 } 1. Aethym, daethym, gwnaethym, or Euthym, deuthym, gwneuthym.

Plur. } Aeth }
 } Daeth, } om, och, ant, and ont.
 } Gwnaeth. }

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 eddwyd. D. G.

And Ethwyf for Aethym,

Ethwyf o wiwnwyf yn iâch. Ib.

Deddyw for Daeth,

Deddyw o'i phen lw diddiw. D. G.

Dafydd ei ddÿdd a ddeddyw. M. B.

Mawr anrhydedd a'm deddyw,

Mi a gâf o byddaf byw. D. G.

And Dothyw,

Gwell nâ Nûdd am fûdd fu llyw a golled,

Ergyllaeth a'm dothyw. Br. F.

And Doddyw,

Dolar gormodd a'm doddyw.

And Dyfu antiently,

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,

Dybuaut 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, delwyf, delo.

And Dothwyf for daethym,

Atteb a ganaf a ganwyf, Arglwydd,
Erglyw fi can dothwyf. Cynddtelw.

And Gwneddyw for Gwnaeth,
Llwfr a rhyfedd y gwneddyw. D. G.
Di ymmynedd i'm gwneddyw. Ib.

And Gwnaddoedd for gwnaeth,
Llÿs gwîn ac emys ddigammoedd gyllid,
Och golli a'i gwnaddoedd. D. G.

And Gorug and goreu.
Gorug Seferus gwaith cain,
Yn draws, dros, ynys Brydain,
Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain. N. W.
Ei wayw a oreu yn ddau hanner. En. Gwalch.
Y gwŕ an goreu maddeu medd-dawd. Ib.

And Gorfu,
Ef yn llwyr a'n gwyr, ef a'n gorfu,
Ef goreu gorwyrain a fu. El. S.

And Gwneddwyf for gwnaethym,
Prydu i'th wêdd a wneddwyf,
Prid yw'r Swydd, pryderus wyf. D. G.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	}	Gwnaethwn,	}	thit, thai,	}	Plur.	}	them, thech, thent.
		Daethwn,						
		Aethwn,						

Future Tense.

Sing.	}	1	Af, ai or ei, a.	}	Plur.	}	Awn, ewch, ant.
		2	Deuaf, deui, daw.				Deuwn, deuwh, deuant.
		3	Dof, doi, commonly.				Down, dowch, dont, commonly.
			Dawaf, dewi, in S. W.				Dawn, dewch, dawant, in S. W.
			Gwnaf, gwnai, gwna.				Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnant.

Hwyr y rhof o dof i dir. D. G.

The Compound Dyddaw is used by the antient Poets from Daw.

Can dyddaw aneu, angen drallawd. M. B.
Caru dyn nid dilys ogoned,
Can dyddaw ei frau trwyn dynged. Gwalch.

Imperative Mood.

Plur.	{	² Dos, Aed, eled and elid. ³ Gwna, gwnaed, gwneled and lid. Dyred and Dyre Tyred and Tyre	}	Dened, deled and delid. Doed, commonly Dawed; in S. W.	}	Plur.	{	¹ Awn, ewch, ant. ² Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnant. ³ Deuwn, deuwh, deu- ant. (vulgo. Down, dowch, dont, Dawn, dewch, dawant, in S. W.
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Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.
Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Awn. ait, ai.

Plur. Aem, aech, aent; or Eym, eych, eynt.

Or Elwn, elit, elai. Plur. Elym, elych, elynt.

So Gwnawn, gwnait, gwnai. Pl. Gwnaem, &c. or Gwneym, &c.

Or Gwnelwn, lit, lai. Pl. Gwnelym, ych, ynt.

And Deuwn, deuit, deuai. Pl. Deuem, deuech, deuent.

Or Delwn, delit, delai. Pl. Delem, delech, de-
lent.

Or Down, } Doit, doi } Pl. { Doem, doech, doent.
 } Dait, dai. } Pl. { Daem, daech, daent.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	Aethwn, aethit, aethai. Daethwn, daethit, daethai. Gwnaethwn, gwn- aethit, gwnaethai	}	Plur.	{	Aethem, aethech, ae- thent. Daethem, daethech, daethent. gwnaethem, gwnaeth- ech, gwnaethent.
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In Powys and South Wales they use likewise Elswn, delswn, gwnelswn, &c.

Future Tense.

Sing.	}	Elwyf	}	2	3	}	Plur.	{	1	2	3
		Delwyf							lit,	lo.	loin,
		Gwnelwyf									

Instead of the third Person sing. Delo, the anti-ents used sometimes Dyfo, from the Infinitive, dyfod; as,

Pan ddyfo 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 Gwneuthud.

Participle of the

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

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

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect Tense.

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

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Aethid, and Elsid. Daethid, and delsid. 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.

Dueur, and Deler, in N. W. commonly Doer, and Daer. In S. W. Dawer

Optative. Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. } Aid, eid, and elid.
 } Deuid, doid, and delid.
 } Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.

Preterplu. Tense. } Aethid or elsid.
 } Daethid or delsid.
 } Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.

Future Tense. } Aer or eler,
 } Deuer and Deler, commonly
 } doer and daer; in S. W. dawer.
 } Gwnaer and gwneler.

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; gwyr, he knoweth.

Plur. Gwyddom, we know; gwyddoch; ye know; gwyddant, they know.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.

And contracted, Gwyddwn, gwyddit, gwyddai, &c.

And, Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybum, gwybuost, gwybu.

Plur. Gwybuom, gwybuoch, gwybuant.

Future Tense.

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

Plur. Gwybyddwn, we will know ; wch, ye will know ; aut, they will know.

The third Person singular is the Radix.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Gwybydd³, gwybydded², and by Contraction gwypped.

Plur. Gwybyddwn, gwybyddwch, gwybyddant.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.

And by Contraction Gwyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwyddem, ddech, ddent.

And Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &c.

And the third Person singular is sometimes gwyddiad.

Gwaith cymmen ar fedwen fâd,

Gweddeiddiaw gwÿdd a wyddiad. D. G.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybuaswn, asit, asai.

Plur. Gwybuasem, asch, 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. Gwybyddwyf, ddych, ddo.

Plur. Gwybyddom, doch, ddont.

And contractedly, Gwypwyf, gwypych, gwypo,
&c.

Infinitive Mood.

Gwybod, to know.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. Gwyddir, gwyddys, and by
contraction, gwÿs.

Yno y gwis ddifwyno ei gwêdd. D. G.

And poetically, Gwyddis, and gwis.

Preterimperfect Tense. Gwyddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Gwybuwyd, and by Con-
traction gwypwyd.

Future Tense. Gwybyddir, and contractedly
gwypir.

Imperative Mood,

Gwybydder, and contractedly gwyper.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. Gwybyddid, and contract-
edly gwypid.

Preterplu. Tense. Gwybyddasid, and by con-
traction gwybasid,

Future Tense. Gwybydder, and by contraction
gwyper.

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. Adwaenwn, adwaenit, adwaenai.

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

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Adnabum, adnabuost, adnabu.

Plur. Adnabuom, och, ont or ant.

Adwaeniad is also used for Adnabu.

Yno gynt ei enw a gâd,

Y mae dŷn a'm, adwaeniad. D. G.

And Iolo hath used Adwaenodd,

Cynfigen bresen heb rôdd,

Godineb gwae ai 'dwaenodd.

Future Tense.

Sing. Adnabyddaf, adnabyddi, adnebydd.

Plur. Adnabyddwn, ddwch, dd ant.

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, Adwaenwn, adwaenit, &c. and contractedly, Adnappwn, pit, pai, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Adnabuaswn, sit; sai.

Plur. Adnabuasem, sech, sent.

Future Tense.

Sing. Adnabyddwyf, ddych, ddo:

Plur. Adnabyddom, och, ont.

And, Adwaenwyf, &c, and contractedly, Adnappwyf, adneppych, 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 Cassael.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood. Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	}	Cefais, cefaist, caffodd or	}	Plur.	}	Cawsom, caw-
		cafes, or contracted-				soch, cawsant.
		ly.				
		{ Cês, cêst, câdd, or cês.				

Future Tense.

Sing. Cât; cai, cei, and cefi; caiff.

Plur. Cawn, cewch, cânt and caffant.

Caffaf is used also for Cât; as, Ebol goffol a gaffaf. Iolo.

Imperative Mood.

The Singular wants the second Person.

The third Person, Caed and caffed.

Plur. Cafom and caffom, cafoch and caffoch, cânt and caffant.

Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Cawn, cait, cai.

Plur. Caem, caech, caent; and Ceym, ceych, ceynt.

And Casswn, cefit, caffai.

Plur. Caffem, caffech, caffent; and Ceffym, ceffych, ceffynt.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Cawswn, cawsit, cawsai.

Plur. Cawsem, cawsech, cawsent.

Future Tense,

Sing. Cafwyf, cefych and ceych, cafo.

Plur. Cafom, cafoch, cafont.

And Caffwyf, ceffych, casso.

Plur. Caffom, caffoch, caffont; and caom, &c.
Infinitive Mood.

Caël, cahel, and caffael.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect Tense. Cafwyd, caffwyd: Caed,
câd Cafad, 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 Gwr byw; gwr 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:

Dŵg, he will carry ; which is also the second Person sing. of the Imperative, Dŵg. carry thou.— The Preterperfect of the Indicative, Digais, I have carry'd ; Digaist, thou hast carry'd ; Dygodd and Dug, he hath carry'd. 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 Preterpluperfect Tense, which, from the regular Tybygaswn, tybygasit, tybygasai, &c. not much in Use, is, by Contraction, formed in manner following :

Sing. Tygaswn, tygasit, tygasai.

Plur. Tygasem, tygasech, tygasent.

And in Construction. Dygaswn, dygasit, dygasai.

Plur. Dygasem, dygasech, dygasent ; and Dygesym, dygesych, dygesynt.

It is sometimes used without any contraction ; as,

A'i gasul, dybygesynt,

O esgyll gwyrdd fentyll gwynt. D. G.

And in other Tenses,

Ni thybygir, gwir gofiad,

Mewn peth tég bod brêg a brâd. Ib.

Pawb a debig pan ddigiwyf,
Pe bai ddysg mai pibydd wyf. Ib.

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.

Plur. Hwdiwch, and hwriwch, and hwrewch.

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.

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

And Eb y fi, eb y di, eb y ni, eb ychwi.

And in N. W. Eb yr fi, eb yr di, eb yr ef, &c.

Neither is it declined any farther. Yet the Antients said,

Ti hebof ni hebu oedd dau,

Mi hebod ni hebaſ finnau. Cynddelw,

Dy wyneb ni heb a ohebych. Bl. F.

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

Its Compounds Atteb and Gwrtheb, to answer,
are regular.

So Gohebu,

Ni'th glyw neb yn gohebu. D. G.

Medd, saith he.

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

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. Medd, saith he ; meddi, sayest thou ;
meddaf, say I.

Plur. Meddwn, say we ; meddwch, say ye ;
meddant, say they.

Preterimperfect Tense. Meddwn, meddit, med-
dai.

Plur. Meddem. meddech, meddent : Or, Med-
dym, 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. Mi, ti, efe } Biau, or
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Piau.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe. } Bioedd, or
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pioedd.

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

Sing. Mi, ti, efe, } Bieufydd, or
 Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pieufydd,

Dafydd bieufydd y bêl. L. G.

So in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe, } Pieufyddai, and
 Plur. Ni, chwi, hwy } Bieufyddai.

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 pioeddwn, or bioeddwn; ti bioeddit, &c.

Rhoddi, to give.

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

Hwyr y rhôf o dôf i dir. D. G.

Rhown, for Rhoddwn, I would give, let us give.

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

Rho, Rhoddo, the third Person sing. of the future Tense of the Optative Mood.

A ro gam i-wraig o îâl,
 E ry Duw rai a'i dial. L. Mon.

Which is also Rhotho, with th, instead of dd.

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

Gâd yna, y gwr da gwych,
 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, arhoait, &c. I have, thou hast stay'd, &c. Arhosaf, and arhoaf, I will stay. The third Person sing. of the Future Tense is Erys, as Gesyd; and by Apocope, Ery.

A gwayw hir gwae a'i hery,
O'i ffordd gwyn ei fy'd a ffy. Hywel Swrdwal.
The Imperative, Aros, and Aro, stay thou.

Na ffo, || cyfaro forwyn. D. G. || Forcyfaros.
So Arhoswn, 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,

Deufwy nâ'r neb a'i dyfod. Hywel Kilan.

A ddyfod oll i Ddafydd. D. G.

Dÿn wyf a â dan ei wâd.

Er nad â'r un a'i dywad. H. K.

Christ ffyddlon, ffynnon y ffawd,

Iw 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'enaïd fûn. D. G.

Pa ddeall, pwy a ddywaid,

Beth o'i naws, mor boeth ei naïd. W. Llyn.

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; Gwell na'r wraig. Câr i'r iarll, i'r brenin. Dŷn o'r drêf. 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 writ e and er.

~~~~~

C H A P X X I.

*Of the Adverb. Rhagferf.*

**T**HE 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.

Yman ddŷn i'r man ydd wyf. D. G.

Ac weithian yman ymy. Ibid.

Yna, there; Yno, in that Place; Accw, there; which the Poets write likewise Raccw.

Hwyl raccw 'm mrwydr hil Riccart. 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 yma, oddi yna, oddi accw, oddi fewn, oddi allan, oddi faes, oddi isod,

oddi-uchod, oddidraw, &c. Ple, where, for pa le, in what Place :

Piliwr adail p'le'r ydwyd?

Plañed wyllt 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 awrhon, y boreu, yn foreu, or rather y bore, yn fore, as written by the Antients, yn ebrwydd, yn hwyr, heddyw, yforu, yforucher, trennydd, gwrthdreunyydd, tranoeth, tradwy : Doe, echdoe, cyn echdoe :— Beunyydd, beunoeth, weithian, bellach, eusys, b'yth, etto, and the Antients said etwa.

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

Ni weled o grêd a bedydd, etwa,

Ei gynna gysteddydd. Dan.

And Etwaeth,

Och Dduw na ddaw ef etwaeth,

I estwng treiswyr treiswriaeth. El. S.

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

Adverbs of Number (Rhagferfau 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, yn ail, yn drydydd, &c. Yn ddiwethaf, yn olaf, bellach, weithian, o'r diwedd.

Of asking, Gofyn ; as, Pam, for pa ham, why ; p'odd, for pa fodd ; p'wedd, for pa wedd ; 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 ldo ddim, nag e ddim.

Of Affirming, Atteb, neu Taeru; as, Fe, do, liau, dioer, ie, felly, pam nad ef, yn hollawl, yn ddiammau, yn ddilys; er and er do. And before Verbs, A, y, yr, ydd, yd in the Antients; ys. Also ly and d' in Composition do affirm, daccw, dyna, lymma, 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, rnynt, &c. which are Prepositions with the affix'd Pronouns. Adolwyn, adolwg, prythee.

Of Choosing, Dewis; as, Echre, yn hytrach, yn gynt, gwell.

Of Forbidding, Gwahardd; as, Na.

Of Gathering together, Cynnhull: as, i gyd, chlâan, or ychlân, ynghyd, ar unwaith.

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

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

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

Of a Thing not finished, Peth anorphen; as, Agos, ymron, braidd, prin, hayach or haeach, haechen for haeachen, swrn, syrn, taran. Chwyn a hwyn, or rather, chwyf na chwyf, movet non novet. Dav.

Of Diversity, Amrywiaeth; as, Yn amgen, yn amgenach.

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

Of Shewing, Dingoſ; aſ, Syllt, wele, nycha; fel hyn, and contractedly fellyn, llyma, llyna. Also ſuch as are compounded with dy, dymma, dyna, dacew, dyfry, dobry. And with Wel for Wele, weldyma, weldacew, wel dyna, weldiso,

Wel dyna weled anawdd. D. G.

Dos i Dduw wel d'iso ddŷdd. Ibid.

Adverbs of Quality, Ansawdd, cynnedd, are made of Adjectives and Participles, by putting the Preposition Yn before them; as, Yn dda, well; yn ddoeth, wiſely; yn fwyu, kindly; yn ddysgedig, learnedly; &c.

In the ſame Manner are many other Adverbs made; Yn fwy, more; yn llai, leſs; yn hwyr, lately; yn foreu, early; yn unig, only; yn amgen, otherwiſe; yn gynt, ſooner; &c.

Adjectives and Participles are alſo uſed adverbially, without the Preposition Yn prefix'd, eſpecially in the beginning of a Sentence; as, Da y gwnaeth bob peth. Boreu y co lasoch. Hwyr y di ynasoeh. Hir y trygasoeh. Ond da y gwneuthun? Ai drwg y darllenais? Dysgedig yr atebodd, &c.

Of Quantity, Dognedd; as, Llauer, ychydig, bychydig, gormodd, peth, ychlan, i gyd, yn fawr, yn fychan, o'r eithaf.

Of Compariſon, Cystadlu; as, Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn, gymaint, yn fwy, yn llai. Cyn ddiwred, &c.

Of Likeneſs, Cyffelybu; as, Felly, fal, megis, meis, mal, yn unwedd, yn yr unmodd, yn un sut.

Of Explaining, Egluro; as, Seif, for ys ei, mal-pai, nid amgen.

The Interjections, which we call Taflodiaid, are ranked among the Adverbs; ha, hys, ho, he, hai, hwi, o, och, ochan, w, wb, wban, wbwb,

aw, wew, ffw, ffei, ffwrdd, whw, ei, haihow,  
 haiwhw, haha, hoho, how, siow. heng, gwae,  
 wfft, bw, ust, oio, wichwach, hu, ys hu, huw.

Heno ni chysgaf unhun.

Be canai Dduw huw ei hun. D. G.

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 C H A P. XXII.

Of the Conjunction. Cyssylltiad.

OF Conjunctions some be Copulatives ; as, A,
 ac, na, nac, hetyd.

Disjunctives ; as, Ai, neu.

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

Casuals ; Can, gan, gan hyn, gan hynny, canys,
 can's, herwydd, o herwydd, am, am hyn, am
 hynny, oblegid, obieid, o achos, o ethryb.

Conditionals ; as, O, if ; and the Adverb of Af-
 firming 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, Pe, 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, if not. Namyn, oddieithr
 hagen.

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

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

Redditives ; as, Etto, er hynny, 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 signi-
 fies, much less, so much the less. Nid edrych ar-

nat chwaethach dy garu. Ni rýdd geiniog chwaethach punt.

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C H A P 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, mewn, in. Er, for, notwithstanding; as, Er mwyn, er maint. I, to. Wrth, by, nigh. Heb, without. Hablaw, 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 blentyn.— Er ys blwyddyn.

Er mis nid o eissau 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 bŷn 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 ynghefn**, drych anghynerth. **D. G**

**Erbyn**, and **yn erbyn**, against. **Gyferbyn**, **gyfarwyneb**, over-against. **Erbyn**, **erfydd**, and **gerfydd**, by. **Erbyn ei law**; **erfydd**, or **gerfydd ei droed**. **Gyda**, **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**, **uwch 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.—**Oldair**, over, above, from off. **Oddiwrth**, from, from off. **Oblegid**, o ethryb, o herwydd, because of. **O flaen**, before. **O gyloch**, about.—**O'r tu ol**, 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 hwnt**, on, or from, the other side. **O'r parth yma**, on this side.

**Parth a**, **parth agat**, towards.

**Rhag**, from, for, before. **Ymgadw rhag** tor-**n'r Sabboth**. **Rhag ofn**. To which **bron** is sometimes added. **Rhagbron**, before or in Presence.

**Ac y manac**, **seren** † **o'i rhac**, **yn rhoigolen**. **Br. F.**

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

**Dua'r nen a droi'n union**. **R. C.**

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*For o'i blaen.*

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

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

Some become Adverbs; as, Cynt, gwedi, Trwy, y being turned into odd, trwodd. So Tan, adding odd, tanodd, and ar, with n put in the middle, arnodd. Hence oddi arnodd, odditanodd, oddi trwodd.

#### C H A P XXIV.

##### *Of the Prepositions used in Composition.*

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

Ad, generally implies a reputed action, as the Lat. re; as Adnewyddu, to renew; adseino, to resound: and it is in some Words Add, Addnaid, Refuge. Addfwyn, addfain, addfed.

Am, signifies, on every side, as Amgoch, amgylch, annoeth, amddyfrwys.

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

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

But these perhaps are formed from Yn, and enlarge the signification.

Ar, arbennig, ardderchog, sef yr llyn a dderchafwyd ar erall. Ardymheru, ardderchafol.

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, Cyfuwch, cyfun.

Cyn, from cynt, before, or from Cynaf, first; as, Cyn-taid, cyntid, cyntyn.

Dan, from Dy and an; Dangylchynu, damlewychu.

Dar; as Darostwng, Darfod, dargwsg. darllein, darmerth,

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, di-  
mweid, dilwyr.

Dy, enlarges the signification, and makes the Word it is compounded with a Frequentative: as, Dygyfor, dygymmod, dyfrys.

I'th lŷs ar ddyfrys ydd âf. Iolo

And it is for the most part pronounced, Di, di-  
noethi, dilyn.

To which sometimes s is added, being inserted in the middle, from the Adverb of affirming, Ys, dispoeri, distewi, dismoeli, distrewi, distaw, dis-  
pwyll.

Whence sometimes dos, for dys, dosparthu, dosbleidio.

The y is thrown away before Vowels; as, de-  
thol, from dy and ethol.

Duno, for Dyuno, whence the Compound, Cyt-  
tuno, for Cyttyuno, as it used to be written, for-  
merly. Dymchwelyd. Daeth, from dy and aeth.

Thus it is added to Adverbs, dynma, dyna, da-  
ccw, dobry, diso, ducho. Of which we have treated  
already.

In some words d is changed into t; as, Fytwyll  
from dy and gwyll. Tyred, for dyred. Tywallt,  
for dywallaw.

**Dull oedd iw 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; difetha, to destroy. Glynu, to stick; dilyn, to follow, to cleave to.

Dir, vehemently; dirdynnu, dirwest, dirmyg. Go, somewhat; Goddrwg, golosgy, goflodi.

When it comes before a, together with the a it is made gwa; as, Gwarchae, for goarchae; gwar-chadw, for goarchadw.

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

But Gor, most frequently, is over; as, Gorfod, to overcome. Gorthrech, gorflin, gormodd, gorwag, gorfoledd, goresgyn.

Gwrth, against; Gwrth-ddywedyd, gwrthwyneb.

Hy, puts on the Nature of a Preposition, and is of the same force, as, Hyffordd, hylaw, hynod, hyfryd, hygoel, hyglud, hyglyw, hylun.

Lled, half; Lledfyr, llediarw, lled-feddw.

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

Tra, very; Tradorchafu, traglew, trablin.

Ym: When a Verb is compounded with this Preposition, it generally denotes a reciprocal action; as, Ymguddio, to hide himself; ymgynnal, to sustain himself. It sometimes signifies a mutual action; as, Ymgofleidio, to embrace one another. Ymgaru, ymwneuthur. And sometimes it gives the Verb a frequentative Signification; as, Ymaros, ymfryn, ymdynna.

Ys, ysmala, ysbys, ystyr.

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

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C H A P. 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, Y brenin 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, tho' it be Masculine; as, Dafydd frenin.— Llés îab Coel. Hywel Bobydd.

The Latter of the two Substantives common hath sometimes the Preposition o prefix'd to it; as, Gŵr o saer a'i gwnaeth. Benyw o olchyddes a garodd.

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

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, Ty tâd Dafydd. Mam Gwenlliant; and sometimes it changes it into its soft; as, I dy Dduw o'i dy ydd âi.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper Name of a Country, Town, or place, and the former Substantive to be 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 Lloegr. 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 man; 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 Môr prês; or with a change of its radical Initial into its Soft: if the former Substantive be Feminine; as, Ysgubor goed. Sarph brês. Canwyll gŵyr. Fflam dân. Or are otherwise made with o between; as, Ty o goed. Sarph o brês. Canwyll o gŵyr. Fflam o dân. Or adjectively, thus; Tŷ coedawl. Ysgubor feinir.

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 pedolân. Gwniecyddes crysau.

In some respects, the latter Substantive hath i between it and the former; as, Gŵr i Dduw. Tâl i'r ymddifaid. Amser i alaru. And sometimes Rhag; as, Ofa rhag yr haint a syrthiasu 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 turn'd to its Soft; as, Cad-farch, a War-horse, or Horse of War. Adardy, a Bird-House.

C H A P. XXVI.

The Construction of Substantives and Adjectives.

THE Substantive and Adjective agree generally in Gender, and sometimes too 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 subjoin'd to a Proper Name, the Adjective assumes its Soft, tho' its Substantive be of the Masculine Gender; as, Hywel Dda; Dafydd Gam; Idwal Foel; Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn. And so also do other Adjectives; as, Dafydd ddu-wiol; Haman ddichelligar; Lazarus dlawd. So

also, Digon, gormodd, holl, llawer, peth, bagad, rhai, when joined to Masculine Substantives common; as, Bwyd ddigon; dwfr ormodd; y dynion oll; da lawer; enllyn beth; gwŷr fagad; deiaid rai.

The Adjective, after a Substantive singular of the Feminine Gender, changeth its radical Initial into its Soft. as, Gwraig dda, merch ddoeth; dŷn 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 enllyn; 'chwanneg 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, Duwiol bendefig. Tlysiwn 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. Arglwyddi caled. Gwragedd duwiol. Dynion da.

But the Adjective is sometimes of the Plural Number; as, Dynion doethion. Merched gwynion. Gwŷr 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 Wraig: 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, dêg, pymtheg, ugain, deugain, &c. Cant; then the Substantive make the following Changes of their Initials, viz. b, into m, d into n, and g thrown away; as, Pumbyn, seith-wr, wythmuwch.

Ordinals of the Feminine Gender change the Initials of their Substantives into their Soft; as, Y drydedd law; yr ail glust; y bedwaredd, bummed, seithfed, &c. wraig.

C H A P 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'*, *yn'*.

Chwi likewise, after the same Preposition *i*, throws away its own *i*; and *ch* and *w* being transposed, it was written *iwch* for *i chwi*;—instead of which we often find in the Poets, *uwch'*, 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. lxxxii. 5. *I'r farn a orchmynnaist*, to the Judgment (that) thou hast commanded. Ps. vii. 6. *Efe a'i dysg ef yn y ffordd a ddewiso*, him shall he teach in the way (that) he shall choose. Ps. xxv. 12. *Et sic in illis*, saith Dr. Davies.

The Pronouns Possesives, *Mau*, mine, and *Tau*, thine, are ever placed after their Substantives; *Y*, or *Yr*, being also put before the Substantives; as, *Y tād mau*; *y fam fau*: *Y gŵr 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* set 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 Substantive being changed, after *Fy*, into their Liquids: as, *fy na*; *fy mara*, &c. after *Dy*, thine, and *Ei*, his, into their Softs; as, *Dy blant*, *dy dda*, *dy fara*; *Ei blant*, &c. after *Ei*, her, into their Aspirates; as, *Ei phen*; *ei thâd*; *ei châr*. *Em*, our

eich, your; and eu, their, make no change of the Initials of their Substantives; as, Eiu tâd; eich Duw; eu câr.

These Pronouns are contracted thus; 'm, from mi and mau; 'th, from t and tau; 'i, from ei; 'n, from em; '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 thâd, to his Father, to her Father; i'w tâd, to their Father. Instead of which they say in South-Wales, idd ei dâd; Masculine Gender, idd ei thâd; Feminine Gender, idd eu tâd. plural.

There are thirteen affix'd Pronouns used in Composition with Prepositions, viz. Af, yf, of, from fi, I; At, yt, ot, from ti, thou; Om, ym, from ni, we; Oeh, yeh, from chwi, you; Ynt, from hwynt, 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; Arnôm, arnoch, arnynt, upon me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

At, to; Attaf, attat, atto, &c. to me, thee, him, &c.

Ain, hath dan put between it and the affixed Preposition; as, Aindanaf, amdanat, amdanuo or amdanaw, amdani and amdeni. Plur. Aundanom, amdanoch, amdanynt.

Can or Gan, with; as, Cennyf, cennyt; centym, cennych; Gennyf, gennyt; gennym, gennych;—changing a of Can and Gan into e; and Catto, canthi, canthynt; or Ganddo, ganddi, ganddynt, retaining a.

Er, for the Sake of; as, Erof, erot, erddo, erddi; erom, eroch, erddynt.

Heb. without; Hebof, hebot, hebom, heboch, and hebddo, hebddi, hebddynt.

Hyd, (with Ar, in Apposition) all over; as, Arhydof, ar hydof, ar hyd-ddo, ar hyd-ddi: Ar hyd-om, ar hyd-och, ar hyd-ddynt, all over me, thee &c.

I, to; as, Im' it', in', (for poetically, Yin', 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, dôs 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, trosot, 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, wrthyh, wrthynt; by, or to me, thee, him, her, &c.

Yn, in, or within; as, Ynof, ynot, yntho or ynthaw or ynddo, 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, at rho yndi. L. G.

Seintwar o 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 hir. G. J. H.

Rhowch groes rhôch a gwyr isod. L. Mon.

Cymmer reswm, trwm bod rhôch,
A dod reswm da drosoch. T. A.

Ond na ddylit ddileu
Y rhwym fyth y rhôm 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 besides the afore-mention'd Prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also sub-junctively compounded with the Participle Au; placing a nn between Mi and Ni, and Au; and th between Ti, chwi, hi, hwy, and au; as, Minnau, ninnau; tithau, chwithau, hithau, hwythau: Hwytnt, makes hwyntau; and Yntau, is an Anomal.

Personal Pronouns have also Hûn, or hunan (self or alone) subjoined in Apposition with their Singulars: And Hûn, or hunain, (selves, or alone) with their Plurals.

C H A P XXVIII.

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 byd. 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** maes a wyf.

Instead of y the Antients used yd;

Hir yd goffeir a goffaaf. D. B. for y coffeir.

Na'r trihaelhaelach yd gaffad, D. B. for y caffad.

But y is most commonly omitted before the Verb Substantive; as,

Mae'r goron ym mrig eryr.

Mae'm mryd 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, **Gwanaeth y** milwr gyf-

as, Duw a wnaeth ddŷn. Parodd gywilydd i mi—
Y milwyr a wnaethant ddifrod. Dengys Duw dru-
garedd. 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 Participle Yn ; as, cefais gosp yn
wobr am fy mhoen.

The Infinitive Mood makes no change in the ra-
dical 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 ŷd. As also
with ag and â ; as, Llenwi llestr â gwin. Llenwi
pwrs ag arian.

Verbs of Abounding have o ; as, amlhau o dda.
Lliosogodd o gyfoeth. Cyfoethogodd o rās

Of Agreeing have â ; as Cyttuna â'th elyn.—
And Verbs that are of a contrary signification ;—
Ymladd â dau.

Of Accusing, have o ; as, Pwy a'm argyhoedda
i o bechod ; Cyhuddo dŷn o ladrad.

Of Arraying, have a or am ; as, Gwisg dy hŷn
â phais. Gwisg bais am danat.

Of Asking and Intreating, have i or gan ; as,
Arch iddo : gofyn iddo ; erchais ganddo ; gofyn-
nais ganddo.

Of Buying, have gan ; as, Prynais farch gan
Ieuan.

Of Calling upon, have ar; as, Galw ar Ioan.—
Llefain ar Hywel. Gweiddi ar Ithel. Cyfarth ar
y lleuad.

Of Communicating, have â; as Cyfranna â'r
tlawd.

Of Defending or Delivering, have rhag, or odd-
wrth; as, Cadw ni rhag niweid. Gwared ni oddi-
wrth blâ.

Of Harkening 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 ddŷn.

Of Receiving, have gan; as, Cefais hyn gan
Lywarch. Cymmer gan Ioan.

Of Withdrawing, have o or oddi; as, Aeth o'i
wlâd. Dds oddiyma. Cilia oddi-wrthyf.

Verbs signifying Practice or Use, have o; as,
Ymarfer o fwynder i bawb. Arfer o synwyr.

Verbs signifying a Passion of the Mind, have
wrth; as, Digiodd wrth y llange. Tosturia wrth
y tlawd. Tragarhae, 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. Liâdd â
chylllell.

Nouns of Price follow the Verb with Er; as,
Gwerthu er punt; Prynu er arian. And sometimes
with am; as, Prynais am chwenguin.

Verbs Passives have gan, with the casual Word
of the Person acting, after them; as, Prynir march
ganddo. Cyhuddir y gŵr o frâd gan ei wâs ei hŷn.

The third Person Singular of all Tenses is used
indefinitely of any Person, especially if the Nomi-
native case be emphatical. And the use of this
construction is most frequent in the Verb-Substan-

Son

lwna

l. Some

lyn,

r. Some

ei, ei

w. Some

Some

tithan

I. of the

Mi, m

Construc

maie G

Ni, nym

Ti, tyd

in Constr

mone G

Chwi, ch

you also.

Eie, ei

he, him,

him also;

bersell;

minnes.

Person.

they the

hwythan

Hi, o

mae hi

E an

from ch

Hw

Hyn

C H A P XXIX.

Of the Construction of Articles.

IS ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before w, when g is thrown from the Word, as being feminine; as, Yr gwr, and sometimes before Words beginning with y; 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 in English.

When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are changed; as, Y gwr, 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 found in the English between them: then is r, or yr, added to those Words ending with Vowels; and the Substantive or Adjectives make no change of their radical Initials, if Masculines; but changing them into their Soft, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with Ll or Rh); as, Cosp'r bradwr; Cosp'r anfadwr; Y tād a'r fam; Na'r tād na'r fam; Trwy'r tād a thrwy'r fam; O'r tād ac o'r fam; I'r tād ac i'r fam; Cosp'r tād a chosp'r fam; Y grasol dād a'r drugarog fam; Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dād; Myfi yw (or, ydyw'r) dŷn.

tive ; as, Ai ti yw Brehin yr Iuddewon? Mi yw'r winwydden, a chwithau yw'r canghennau.

Gwŷr a wna gŵr yn wrol.

Gŵr a wna gwŷr yn ei ôl.

Aed y traed hŷd atto'r ŵyl. G. Gl.

Mi a eirch yt y march hwn. I. T.

Dynion a wna dau wyneb.

Di a gynnull yn dêg uniawn. G. Gl.

Minneu â'm gwawd tafawd da

Am ei esgair a'r 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 clywed? wyf, 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 dy hyn? Cerais, or do; or Negatively, Na ddo, or na cherais.

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

C H A P XXIX.

Of the Construction of Articles.

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Proper Names have not the article 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 ynddo*, &c. So likewise the Names of Countries, Cities, Rivers, &c. have no Article before them.

Yet the ancients commonly set an Article before Proper Names; as, *Y Cynon, y Giwn*.

An Article is not put before the former of two Substantives, when they betoken divers things.

C H A P XXX.

The Construction of Adverbs.

A, An Adverb of Asking and of Affirming, makes the Word following it change its radical Initial into its Soft; as *A fu ddŷn drymmaeh ei frŷd? Duw a ddiwedodd.*

Na, ni, o na, before Words beginning with **B, D, G, Ll, Rh**, make the Initials of those Words soft; as, *Na flysia; na ddywaid; na âd; na wna, na lâdd; na rodia.*

Except Verbs Substantives, which are used, sometimes with a radical, sometimes with a soft Initial; as, *Dywedodd na byddem gwaeth. Na fydd ymrysongar.*

Ni beiddiaf dy rybuddiaw. D. G.

Ni beiddiaf, ni bu addas,

Ganu dy gerdd gan dy gâs. Ior. F.

Ni feiddiaf rhag anfoddau.

And so before any other Verbs, in the Poets ;

Ni Metha. larwm Mathae. G. Gl.

Ni mynnen am ei einioes. D. Ed.

Pam ar fonedd a gwédd gwiw

Brawd iarll na bwrld eurlhw?

They change the radical Initials of Verbs beginning with C. P. T, into Aspirates; as, Na châr; ni phâr; o na thawit.

Words preserve their radical Initials, when they come after any of these Adverbs following; viz. Agattydd, ai, fe allai, allan, nid amgen, angyleh, ond antur, yr awrhon, cyn, o ddamwain, diaminau, diau, digon, dioer, o'r diwedd, yn ddiweddar, yn ddiwethaf, ebrwydd, eisioes, erllynedd, etto, eusys, fal and fel, felly; yn foren, y fory, fry, i fynu, gwedi, gwell, heddyw, yn hollawl, nid hwyrach, llawer, mal, malpai, megis, mewn, mwy, myn, mynych, nad, na's, nid, nis, o ethryb, o herwydd, oddi-accw, oddi-draw, oddi fewn, oddi-yma, oddi-yna, odduchod, oddisod, yn ôl, ond odid, onid, ple, sef, tra, tradwy, yn dragywydd,—tranoeth, trennydd, i wared, weithian, y leni, ym, ymaith, ymron, yn ymyl, yna, ynawr, ys, ysgattydd.

The Adverbs following make the Words, which come after them, change their initial Consonants into their Soft; viz. Accw, achlan, adolwg, adolwyn, aie, daccw, dobry, doe, draw, dyfry, dynma, dyna, e, fe, fo, gormodd, i, iddo, llyma, llyna, nag e, nycha, oddiar, rhy, syru, swru, tarau, wele, ychydig.

These Adverbs, Agos bellach, beunydd, ech-doe, 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 dŷg o'r pren degwm.

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 gyfwrdd, braidd gŷf.

It is usual in Welsh to multiply Negatives ; Ai am nad oedd dim beddau yn yr Aipht ?

All Interjections make the Nouns following them change their Initials into the Soft ; as, Ha elyn ; tyred ŵr. But when Verbs come after them, they retain their radical Initials.

When we say, o Duw, and the ike, o is set by itself, and Duw absolutely, q. d. o Duw.



C H A P. XXXI.

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 fwystfilod y ddaiar. Na phen na chynffon. Oni chaf ; 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 onî weithi.

Mor and Cyn make no change of Ll and Rh ; as, Cyn llyfned, cyn rhatted. Mor llawen, mor rhÿdd.

They change all the other mutable Consonants into the Soft ; as, Mor deg, cyn decced, mor gryf, 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 henny, 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 fyddwn, ped fyddit, ped fyddai, &c.

Ped fuaswn, ped fuasit, ped fuasai, &c.

Or it is incorporated with the Verb, thus :

Sing. Pettwn, pettit, pettai.

Plur. Pettym, pettych, pettynt.

Sing. Pettaswn, asit, asai.

Plur. Pettasem, asech, asent.

The Conjunctions, Am, can, gan, neu, pan, change the radical Initial of the Word following it into its Soft.

When a Substantive comes after the Conjunction Hefyd, it has a soft Initial ; as, Gwnaeth ddrwg, hefyd gyflafan. But if a Verb follow, it retains its radical Initial ; as, Dywedodd, hefyd tyngodd.

O, requires the radical Initial after it ; as, O ceri fi. Sometimes the Aspirate ; as, o chytyd rhai i'm herbyn. Psal. cân. xviii. 48.

C H A P. XXXII.

The Construction of Prepositions.

THE Prepositions following have a radical Initial after them, viz. Amgylch, ar draws, cylch, er, er ys, erbyn, o fewn, ger bron, gerllaw,—gonis, goruwch, gwedi, gyferbyn, heblaw, heibio, o herwydd, hwnt i is, islaw, o ethryb, o gylch, oddifewn, rhag, rhwng, uch, uwch, uwchlaw. And Yn before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, and Words whose radical initials are Ll and Rh.

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, ynghanol. Pen, ym-mhen. Ty, yn-nhy. Bara, ym-mara. Duw, yn-Nuw. Gŵr, yng-ngŵr, and yngwr.

When it denotes Quality, State, or Change of a Thing, or Distribution, it changes the Initials of the Words following to the soft Form; as, Efe a fydd yn ben, a thi a fyddi yn gynffon. Deut. xxviii. 44. Mi a'th wneuthym yn Dduw i Pharao. Exod. vii. 1. Hi a aeth yn wialen. Ib. iv. 4. Ar holl ddyfroedd y rhai oeddynt yn yr afon, a' drowyd yn waed.—Ib. vii. 20. Mi a'th wnaf yn ddoeth, yn ddysgedig, yn gyfoethog, &c. Hwyl a lās, yn ŵr, yn wraig, yn fychan, yn fawr, yn ddrwg, yn dda.

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 fynu, i wared.

They are also compounded in the same manner with Adverbs of Place; oddi-yma, oddi-yna, oddi-utcho, oddiso, oddifry, oddiobry, oddidraw,— oddi-arnodd, odditanodd, &c.

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C H A P XXXIII.

*The Construction of Prepositions used  
in Composition.*

**A**, Is compound with Words beginning with Aspirates; as, Athrist, achlust, achwlm, achwyn.

These following change the radical Initials of the Words they are compounded with into soft; Add, as, addfwyn, addfed. Am, as, amgylch, amdo. And compounded with Dy, as, Damgylchynu.

Ar, as Arbennig, ardderchawg, arwerthu, ar-dymmheru.

Ad, as, adfywio. Dad, as dadwyno. Lled, as, Lledfyw. Go, as, goddrwg, gobrudd. Gwrth, as, gwrthddywedyd. Hy, as, hybarch, hyfryd. Dar, as, darfod, darostwng. Rhy, as, rhyb-cho, rhybched. Di, as, dibechod, diler. Dy, as, dygymmod, dygyrch. And di for dy, as, dilyn. Dir, as, dirdynnu, dirwestu.

So Dys, and dis, dos, which come from tit, save only that the soft Consonants after s seem to sound stronger; Dosbarthu, dosparthu, dosbleidio.

Ym is also with a soft; as, Ymwroli, ymbleidio.

Gor, before the Initials b, d, doth change them into the soft t form; as, Gorfod, gorfwng, gordd-wfr, gorddy fn. 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, gorcheifn, gorchedd, gorthir, gorthorch, gorthew, gorthaw :

- Nid gorthaw a wnaf wrth a garwyf. C.

- Before other Initials it retains the Radical ; as, Gorllyfnu.

An, before Ll and R, is sometimes used with the Radical ; as, Anllywodraeth, anrhydedd.

Sometimes with the soft Initial, and n being turned into f ; as, Afluniaidd, aflafar, 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. Perffaith, am-mherffaith ; porth, cym-mhorth. Teilwng, an-nheilwng ; twrf, cynnhyrfu. Brŵd, am-mrŵd. Duwiol, an-nuwiol.

Before G and M it is used with the Soft ; Gŵr, anwr. Marwol, anfarwol. Cyd, is used with a soft Initial ; as, Cyd-ladd, cyd-ddwyn, cyd-fasnach.

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, cyndyn ; cyssefin ; cyntefin. Tra, before C, P, T, has an aspirate Initial ; as, Tra-chadaran, tra-pharod. tra-thenau. Before others the Radical ; as, Tra-blin, tra-dyfal, tra-glew, tra-mawr.

F I N I S.

## ERRATA.

- Page 1, Line 18, *dele* and.  
——6 ——9, do. in.  
——8 ——35, for Opposition read Apposition.  
——19 ——2, instead of cclain read celain.  
——26 ——13, instead of da'i read da'u.  
——31 ——3, instead of contruction read construction.  
——40 ——25, instead of carom read caront.  
————27, instead of consonaut read consonant.  
——54 ——9, instead of diddiw read diddim.  
——58 ——3, instead of dueur read deuer.  
——65 ——3, instead of digais read dygais and dygaist.  
——74 ——23, instead of trygasoch read trigasoch.  
——77 ——17, instead of oddair read oddiar.  
——78 ——1, instead of am read om.  
——81 ——30, instead of possessed read possessed.  
——93 ——37, instead of contruction read construction.



AR FYR Y CYHOEDDIR  
Y  
**BIBL SANCTAIDD**

(Pedwar Plyg), gyd â Sylwiadau,

Y  
DIWEDDAR BARCHEDIG.  
**PETER WILLIAMS.**

Fe fydd i'r gwaith gynnwys pedair rhan ar hugain. Pob rhan yn  
werth Swilt. Un rhan i ddyfod allan bob mis.

Derbynir enwau gan W. WILLIAMS, Argraphydd, Merthyr-  
Tydfil.

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**PRIF OES OEDD.**

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Thomas Williams

in witness

do hereby

Letter

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.. 2 .. ;

**Grant Jones**



