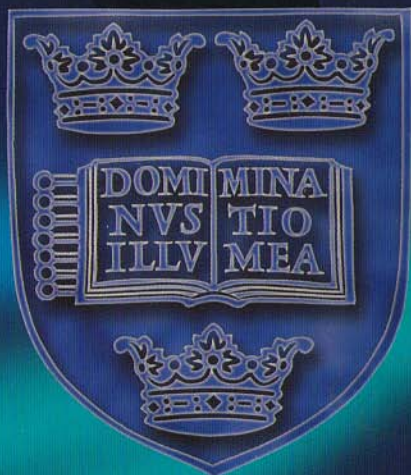


Pocket
Modern
Welsh
Dictionary



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The Pocket Modern Welsh Dictionary

The Pocket Modern Welsh Dictionary

A guide to the living language

Edited by Gareth King

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Preface

This dictionary is intended for the growing number of learners of modern Welsh in all walks of life, and is designed with their needs in mind.

It represents a departure from traditional dictionaries which, particularly for Welsh, have confined themselves to more or less word-for-word entries without explanation. A notable feature of the present dictionary is the provision in the Welsh-English side of numerous illustrative examples taken from actual native speech and writing. I hope that this feature alone will greatly enhance the value of the book to its users by allowing them to see the language in its true context as a vibrant and lively medium of everyday communication.

Another innovation concerns the consonant mutations—all instances of mutation (except fossilized/fixed mutation) are explicitly indicated by special typographical signs throughout the dictionary on both sides. This is to make the system of mutations and their patterns of occurrence transparent, and therefore no longer a matter of guesswork for the inexperienced student.

I have tried to keep the principle of user-friendliness very much to the fore during the compilation of the present work, and for this reason I have included explanations of usage wherever it seemed to me that a word

warranted it. Irregular pronunciations have been similarly pointed out on the Welsh-English side. Some particularly important or difficult aspects of Welsh grammar and usage are discussed at greater length in separate half-page or full-page boxes. In addition, a summary of the grammatical structures and mechanisms of Welsh is given in the Grammar Reference section.

Every dictionary, of whatever type and for whatever language, owes an immeasurable and inevitable debt to its forerunners, and the present one is no exception. Throughout its compilation I have been particularly fortunate to have at my side the *Welsh Academy English-Welsh Dictionary* by Bruce Griffiths and Dafydd Glyn Jones—a mammoth work whose sheer scope and thoroughness have made it an indispensable aid.

For his unstinting support and encouragement right from the start of this project I thank my friend Dewi Rhys-Jones. I am indebted also to the many people at Oxford University Press whose help and expertise have smoothed the way for me. Last but not least I owe a great debt of gratitude to Jonquil, Adam, and Liam for being there to help me keep things in perspective.

Gareth King

Note on Proprietary Status

This dictionary includes some words which have, or are asserted to have, proprietary status as trade marks or otherwise. Their inclusion does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance, nor any other judgement concerning their legal status. In cases where the editorial staff have some evidence that a word has proprietary status, this is indicated in the entry for that word by the abbreviation ®, but no judgement concerning the legal status of such words is made or implied thereby.

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How to use the dictionary

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■ Where to look for a word

In the Welsh-English half of the dictionary, the order of the Welsh alphabet is followed:

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

This means that, for example, **fi** (f-i) will appear before **ffa** (ff-a); **ynganu** (y-ng-a...) before **ymlaen** (y-m-l...); and **lori** (l-o-r-i) before **llaw** (ll-a-w), and so on.

In the English-Welsh half of the dictionary, British English spellings are used for headwords, but specifically US terms are also included. Translations are given for both British and US senses of a word where these differ. Entries are listed in strict alphabetical order, with the exception of phrasal verbs, which are entered under their root noun.

Vowel changes

A significant number of commonly occurring nouns in Welsh form their plural by changing one or more vowels—e.g. **corff** ‘body’ > **cyrff** ‘bodies’; **carreg** ‘stone’ > **cerrig** ‘stones’; or by a vowel change plus addition of an ending—e.g. **nant** ‘brook’ > **nentydd** ‘brooks’; **chwaer** ‘sister’ > **chwiorydd** ‘sisters’. These plurals, which would otherwise be hard to find in the dictionary, are listed as headwords in their own right with a cross-reference to the singular noun:

cerrig *plural of*
↔ **carreg**

Vowel alterations of various kinds occur elsewhere throughout the Welsh grammatical system, though not as frequently as with noun plurals. Space constraints preclude inclusion of every instance in the dictionary. Awareness of these alterations can therefore help identify apparently problematic words. The most common alterations are:

a > **e**
aw > **o**
o > **y**
w > **o**
w > **y**
ai > **ei**

For example:

trymach ‘heavier’ is from **trwm** ‘heavy’
cron ‘round’ is the feminine form of **crwn**
tlotâ ‘poorest’ is from **tlawd** ‘poor’
saf- is the stem of **sefyll** ‘stand’
gwrandaw- is the stem of **gwrando** ‘listen’

Looking up mutated forms of Welsh words

The initial consonants of words in Welsh can change under certain circumstances, and in various ways. These ways of changing are termed the mutations—three types are recognized in the standard written language: soft mutation, aspirate mutation and nasal mutation. Their causes and effects are set out in more detail below in the section on **Mutations**. Words are entered in the Welsh-English side of the dictionary in their radical (unmutated) form, so when looking up a word it should always be borne in mind that the

initial consonant of the word you are trying to find may be a mutated form and that you will need to search for the radical form. In some cases there is more than one possibility, and you may need to check in several places before finding the radical form you require.

Soft mutation

Soft mutation of a consonant is shown by the symbol °. At the beginning of a word it indicates that the initial consonant has been mutated—so, for example °**dra**fod shows that the radical form of this word is **tra**fod. Note that:

- °**f**- can represent the soft mutation of radical **b**- or **m**-
 - °**l**- can represent the soft mutation of radical **gl**- or **ll**-
 - °**r**- can represent the soft mutation of radical **gr**- or **rh**-
- radical **g**- disappears under soft mutation, so words beginning °[vowel] should be sought under **g**-:
- °**ar**dd represents radical **gar**dd
 - °**ors**a**f** represents radical **gors**a**f**

Although words beginning **dd**-, **f**- are unambiguously already mutated (i.e. no native radical word begins with these letters), and those in **l**- and **r**-virtually so, the mutation is indicated all the same in order to highlight mutation patterns within sentences.

The symbol ° at the *end* of a word indicates that this word causes soft mutation of the initial consonant immediately following—so, for example, **neu**° ('or') means that 'tea or coffee' will be **te neu** °**goffi**.

In the illustrative examples, the soft mutation sign is generally used at the beginning of words, while the end-of-word use is largely confined to headwords. But instances of fixed (i.e. permanent) soft mutation, such as

with words like (°)**fyth**, i (°)**gyd** and (°)**gartre** are not shown, since there is no need ever to derive a radical form from them.

Soft mutation is not indicated in cases where the corresponding radical is not normally used. So, for example, °**wneud** 'do, make' is tagged throughout (because the radical of the verbnoun, **gwneud**, is also in common use), while the preterite **nes**, **naeth** etc is not—the theoretically possible radical forms **gwnes**, **gwnaeth** etc are hardly ever encountered in the modern spoken language, and the soft mutation has in this case taken on, to all intents and purposes, the status of a fixed mutation.

Nasal mutation

Nasal mutation is indicated by ⁿ on the same principles as soft mutation—so °**nillad** indicates that the radical form is **dillad**; **pum** °**mlynedd** that this represents underlying **pum** + **blynedd**. It should be borne in mind that many speakers use this mutation inconsistently at best, and often not at all except in set phrases. A detailed discussion can be found under the two headwords associated with this mutation: **fyⁿ** and **ynⁿ**.

Aspirate mutation

Aspirate mutation is similarly indicated by ^h. After headwords, ^h is used to indicate that the word causes aspirate mutation, and ^h/° to indicate words where either aspirate or soft mutation is possible in the modern spoken language.

While the theoretical presence of aspirate mutation is indicated for those few words that are associated with it, the illustrative examples generally reflect normal spoken usage in not applying this mutation

consistently to words beginning **t-** and **p-**. So, for example, although **tua** is associated with the aspirate mutation and is therefore listed as **tua^h**, the examples will show **tua^hchant** but **tua tri** (not **tua^hthri** which is technically required in formal styles but sounds affected in speech). In these cases the user must decide what degree of formality is appropriate in any given instance.

■ Regional and stylistic variants

Words and expressions showing identifiably northern or southern characteristics of language or phrasing are labelled (*North*) or (*South*). These labels have been used very sparingly, since the differences between North and South lie mainly in the field of pronunciation, while formal differences are confined largely to commonly-occurring parts of the verb **bod** 'to be' and a very limited number of other items. Sometimes two words are listed, but only one indicated for region— for example at the English-Welsh entry for

out *adverb*
= allan; mas (*South*)

shows that the Northern word **allan** is also the accepted standard in most formal and written styles. Examples of formal usage accepted as part of everyday language are almost entirely restricted to the common use of the impersonal verb forms in **-ir** (non-past) and **-wyd** (past) throughout the media. These have not been labelled (*formal*), since it is safe to assume that any illustration containing such a form is taken from this register.

■ Parts of speech and grammatical information

Parts of speech are indicated for all headwords in both Welsh-English and English-Welsh halves. Different parts of speech are separated by numbers, e.g.:

gerllaw

1 *preposition*

= near

o'n i'n aros mewn gwesty gerllaw'r afon ar y pryd = I was staying in a hotel near the river at the time

2 *adverb*

= nearby

ceir cyfoeth o atyniadau gerllaw = there is a wealth of attractions nearby

fall

1 *noun*

• (*action*)

= cwymmp (*plural -au*) *masculine*

• (*US: autumn*)

= hydre(f) *masculine*

in the fall = yn yr hydre

2 *verb*

= syrthio, cwympto (*South*)

Grammatical information is given systematically for each headword on the Welsh-English side of the dictionary, including irregular verb forms, comparative forms of adjectives, and conjugated prepositions. When looking for a translation for items such as verbs and prepositions in the English-Welsh half of the dictionary it is therefore important to check the word in the Welsh-English half to find out how it might change its form.

Nouns

Noun plurals are given on both sides of the dictionary, but only where these are in normal use. Gender is indicated for all singular nouns on both sides of the dictionary.

Collective nouns, which generally

translate as English plurals, are listed as headwords if in common use in their collective form, with a cross-reference to the corresponding singular form—so not only is **deilen** 'leaf' a headword, but also the collective base-form **dail** 'leaves; foliage'.

Masculine agent nouns ending in **-(i)wr**, plural **-wyr**, are very common, and a less commonly used feminine form can be derived from them as follows:

(masculine) **cyfreith|wr**, plural **cyfreith|wyr**

(feminine) **cyfreith|wraig**, plural **cyfreith|wragedd**

In this dictionary, for reasons of space, these derived feminine forms are not consistently listed, and all masculine agent nouns in **-(i)wr** should be taken to include the feminine variant.

Note also that agent nouns ending in **-ydd**, though grammatically masculine, may often also be used where the sex of the individual is unspecified:

cadeirydd = chairman *or* chairperson

cadeiryddes = chairwomen

Verbs

Welsh verbs are given in the base form, which is in fact the verbnoun. All verbnouns in Welsh can be used as true nouns, so for example, **cydweithio** can mean not only 'collaborate', but also, as context requires, 'collaboration'. The noun translation is given only where it is thought to be at least as common as the verbal.

Verbnouns which convey *state* rather than *dynamic action* are indicated by an asterisk *—this is to remind the user, among other things, that such a verb cannot form a preterite (which by definition in Welsh indicates completed dynamic action). The stem of the verb is given if it is not predictable from the verbnoun, i.e. if it

is not formed by deletion of a final vowel (eg verbnoun **tal**, stem **tal-**) or, in the case of consonant-ending verbnouns, is not the same as the verbnoun (e.g. verbnoun **agor**, stem **agor-**). Non-predictable stems are not included, however, if they are not in normal use. Irregular or anomalous forms are listed after the headword, except for **bod** 'to be' and **gwybod** 'to know' which have their own boxes.

Adjectives

Adjectives that form their comparative and superlative forms with the endings **-ach** and **-a(f)** are so indicated. Where there is no indication, this means that **mwy** and **mwya** are used instead.

■ Senses

Different senses of a headword are introduced by •, e.g.:

defnydd (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

- = material

canllawiau ar gyfer cludo

defnyddiau hylog = guidelines for the transport of flammable materials

- = use

°**drwn ni °wneud defnydd da o'r**

°**wybodaeth 'ma** = we'll try and make good use of this information

bank *noun*

- (*financial institution*) = **banc** (*plural -iau*) *masculine*
- (*side of river*) = **glan** (*plural -nau*) *feminine*

■ Translations

Translations are given only for frequently-used senses falling within

the scope of a keyword dictionary—lesser-used meanings are omitted; for example, **athro** is given as ‘teacher’—by far its most common meaning—while its other meaning ‘professor’ is not.

On the Welsh-English side alternative translations are separated by a comma, a semicolon, or ‘or’, as appropriate for clarity.

On the English-Welsh side of the dictionary synonymous translations are separated by commas or ‘or’.

Where two or more non-synonymous translations are given, the difference in usage is explained.

cheek *noun*

- (part of face)
= boch (*plural -au*) *feminine*
- (insolence)
= haerllugrwydd *masculine*

■ Cross-references

Cross-references are indicated by an arrow ⇒ to words, or by *see* to articles or related usage points

Headwords that are connected either by form, meaning, or use are cross-referenced in the Welsh-English section with ⇒. So, for example, **annioddefol** ‘insufferable’ also directs the user to the root word ⇒ **diodde(f)** ‘suffer’; while the entry for the conjunction **achos** ‘because’ includes a cross-reference to the compound preposition ⇒ **o achos** ‘because of’, and vice versa. Sometimes a cross-reference will refer the user to a word that can be confused in use or meaning with the headword. So, for example, **o flaen** ‘before’ (= in front of) has a

cross-reference to **cyn** ‘before’ (time)—these words are in no way interchangeable in Welsh, but they can cause confusion to speakers of English. In all cases, *cross-references should not be taken as synonyms*, but should be followed up.

The many forms of the verb **bod** ‘to be’ in Welsh are all cross-referenced to a single article.

■ ‘you’

Both main Welsh words for ‘you’ (**ti** and **chi**) occur throughout the illustrative examples on the Welsh-English side. No attempt is made to indicate where the two are interchangeable and where not—the user is referred to the headword **you** for an explanation of the sense and context criteria for determining this in each case.

■ Usage notes

Usage notes on both sides of the dictionary give additional information on grammar, usage or pronunciation of the headword or related words:

yr Alban *noun, feminine*
= Scotland

! *This noun is always used with the definite article in Welsh*

In the Welsh-English half of the dictionary the notes are generally fuller. Where appropriate, cross-references in the English-Welsh half also guide the user to these boxes.

Guide to pronunciation

Welsh spelling is largely phonetic. Note the order of the Welsh alphabet, which comprises 29 letters, some of them digraphs:

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

■ Vowels

- a** as in Welsh English *man* (i.e. slightly more open than in English *man*),
- â** longer version of **a**
- e** as in English *men*
- ê** longer version of **e**, like Welsh English *game* (i.e. without diphthongization)
- i** as in English *pin*
- î** longer version of **i**, like *machine*
- o** as in English *hot*
- ô** longer version of **o**, as in Welsh English *hole* (i.e. without diphthongization)
- u** in the North, like French *u*, German *ü*, but with unrounded lips; in the South, the same as **i** above
- û** longer version of **u**
- w** as in English *book*
- ŵ** longer version of **w**, as in Welsh English *pool* (i.e. without diphthongization)
- y** 1) in one-syllable words—like **u** above
2) in the last syllable of words of more than one syllable—like **u** above

- 3) everywhere else—like the second vowel in English *sofa*, *butter* (there are a few exceptions to this rule)

y same as **û** above

■ Consonants

- b** as in English *book*
- c** always a 'k' sound, as in English *call*; NEVER pronounced as **s**
- d** as in English *damp*
- dd** th as in English *this* (NOT as in English *think*)
- f** as in English *van*
- ff** as in English *fan*
- g** always a 'g' sound, as in English *girl*; NEVER pronounced as 'j'
- ng** as in English *singer* (NOT as in *finger*)—can occur at the start of a word
- h** as in English *hat*—always sounded in Welsh
- j** as in English *jam* (loanwords only)
- l** as in English *lamp* (NOT as in English *milk*)
- ll** aspirated version of **l**—articulated in the same way but with breath instead of voice
- m** as in English *mother*
- n** as in English *now*
- p** as in English *park*
- ph** as in English *philosophy* (but quite rare in Welsh)
- r** rolled or flapped *r* as in Welsh and Scottish English
- rh** **h** followed by **r**

- s** 1) as in English *sit*; NEVER pronounced as 'z'
2) **si** + vowel is used for 'sh'
- t** as in English *tart*
- th** as in English *think* (NOT as English *this*)

In addition, **i** and **w** can be used as consonants—**i** like English *y*, **w** like English *w*.

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■ Diphthongs

- ae** generally like the English word *eye*
- ai** generally like the English word *eye*
- au** generally like the English word *eye*, except: as a plural marker **-au** on nouns, where it is pronounced as **-a** in the North, and **-e** in the South
- aw** as in English *down*
- ei** a combination of **y** (3 above) + **i**; but note the word **ei** (and related words) has a special pronunciation (see dictionary)

- eu** as **ei** above; note that the word **eu** has a special pronunciation (see dictionary)
- ew** **e+w**—NOT like English *new*
- iw** as in English *new*, but with more emphasis on the first sound
- oe** as in English *boy*
- ou** as in English *boy* (but rare)
- ow** **o+w**—NOT as in English *down*
- uw** as in English *new*, but with more emphasis on the first sound
- wy** generally like English *goey*
- yw** as in English *new*, but with more emphasis on the first sound

Word stress in Welsh nearly always falls on the penultimate syllable—the only exceptions to this among native words are certain adverbs that were originally two words, e.g. **ymlaen** (from **yn** + **blaen**), and certain verb-nouns ending in **-au**, e.g. **sicrhau**.

Mutations

Welsh words can change at the beginning under certain circumstances, and in different ways. For example, **cath** 'cat' can appear as **gath**, **chath** and **ngath**. This change is called mutation, and there are three types in Welsh—*soft*, *nasal*, and *aspirate*. Some letters can be affected by all three (for example **c**, **p** and **t**), others by only soft and nasal (for example **g**, **b** and **d**), and others by only soft (for example **ll**, **rh** and **m**).

Vowels are not affected by any of these mutations, and consonants not included in the following tables are similarly immune.

■ Soft mutation

The soft mutation, indicated ° in this dictionary, has the following effects:

B-	> °F-	bara	> °fara
C-	> °G-	cath	> °gath
D-	> °DD-	darn	> °ddarn
G	> °(disappears)	gardd	> °ardd
LL-	> °L-	llawr	> °lawr
M-	> °F-	merch	> °ferch
P-	> °B-	pysgod	> °bysgod
RH-	> °R-	rhosyn	> °rosyn
T-	> °D-	tegan	> °degan

This mutation is by far the most commonly occurring in Welsh, and the only one of the three that is consistently applied over all Welsh-speaking regions. It occurs in the following situations:

1. after the grammatical or notional subject of the sentence:

fe °welodd Sioned °gath =
Sioned saw a cat
(Sioned is the actual subject of the sentence)

rhaid i Dafydd °fynd =

Dafydd has to go
(Dafydd is the notional, though not grammatical, subject of the sentence)

2. after a feminine singular noun, or after the feminine singular definite article:

merch °fach = a little girl
(but **merched bach** = little girls)
y °ferch °fach = the little girl
(but **y merched bach** = the little girls)

3. after most monosyllabic prepositions, e.g.:

bwrdd = table
ar °fwrdd = on a table
Caerdydd = Cardiff
i °Gaerdydd = to Cardiff
Lloegr = England
o °Loegr = from England

4. after the following miscellaneous words, many of them very common:

dau° = two *masculine*
dwy° = two *feminine*
dacw° = there is ...
dyma° = here is ...
dyna° = there is ...
dy° = your *singular*
ei° = his
fe° = *affirmative particle*
go° = fairly, quite
mi° = *affirmative particle*
mor° = so (+ *adjective*)
(does not mutate **ll-** or **rh-**)
neu° = or
pa° = which
pan° = when
pur° = very
pwyl° = which (*South*)
rhy° = too
un° = one *feminine*

y^o = the *feminine singular*

yn^o = before nouns and adjectives
(does not mutate **ll-** or **rh-**)

5. on verbs with personal endings generally in the spoken language:

(**talu** = pay) **°dales i** = I paid

6. on adverbs of time saying when something happened:

(**blwyddyn** = a year)

°fiwyddyn yn ôl = a year ago

(**dydd Llun** = Monday)

°ddydd Llun = on Monday

7. on the second of two words joined together as a compound:

prif = main + **dinas** = city

prifddinas = capital

8. after prefixes, eg:

ym- + golchi	ymolchi
af- + llwyddiannus	aflwyddiannus
di- + gwaith	diwaith
gwrth + taro	gwrthdaro

°mhlant (i) = my children

(written: **fy mhlant**)

car = car

°nghar (i) = my car

(written: **fy nghar**)

2. after the preposition **yn** 'in', with some spelling changes (see entry in Welsh-English section):

Dolgellau yn °Nolgellau

Cymru yng °Nghymru

■ Aspirate mutation

The aspirate mutation, indicated ^h in this dictionary, affects only three letters:

C > °CH	cath > °hchath
P > °PH	pysgod > °hphysgod
T > °TH	tegan > °hthegan

Of these, only the change C > **°CH** is applied with any consistency in the modern spoken language, though all three are the norm in writing.

This mutation occurs in the following circumstances:

1. after the following miscellaneous words:

a^h = and

â^h = with

chwe^h = six

ei^h = her *possessive*

gyda^h = with

tri^h = three *masculine*

tua^h = about, towards

2. in some regions only, on a negative verb with personal endings:

(**colli** = lose)

°cholles i °ddim = I didn't lose

(**talu** = pay)

°thala i °ddim = I won't pay

■ Nasal mutation

The nasal mutation, indicated ⁿ in this dictionary, affects six letters:

B- > **°M-** **bara** > **°mara**

C- > **°NGH-** **cath** > **°nghath**

D- > **°N-** **darn** > **°narn**

G- > **°NG-** **gardd** > **°ngardd**

P- > **°MH-** **pysgod** > **°mhysgod**

T- > **°NH-** **tegan** > **°nhegan**

This mutation is used only in certain regions in speech, but is the norm in writing. It is found in only two circumstances:

1. on nouns to indicate 'my...' sometimes with a preceding 'y...', or (mostly in the written language) **fy...**:

plant = children

Grammar reference

This summary confines itself to the grammar of the modern language, and does not refer to Literary Welsh, which has marked differences in the verb system and other areas of grammar.

■ Word order

The normal word order in the Welsh sentence is verb–subject–object:

agorodd y dyn y drws
[opened] [the man] [the door]
the man opened the door

But the verb can be displaced by something singled out for special focus:

y dyn agorodd y drws
[the man] [opened] [the door]
(it was) the man (who) opened the door
(i.e. not anyone else)

■ Nouns

Nouns in Welsh are either masculine or feminine—in most cases the gender is not predictable, and should therefore be learnt for each noun. Gender is shown for all nouns in this dictionary.

Feminine nouns differ from masculine nouns in that:

1. in the singular they undergo soft mutation after the definite article:

bwrdd (*masculine*) = table
bwydlen (*feminine*) = menu
y bwrdd = the table

but

y *fwyden = the menu

2. in the singular they cause soft mutation of a following adjective:

ci (*masculine*) = dog
cath (*feminine*) = cat
ci mawr = a big dog

but

cath *fawr = a big cat

Plurals of nouns are formed in a wide variety of ways, and therefore the plural must be learnt with each noun. All noun plurals in common use are indicated in this dictionary. Most nouns form their plural by the addition of an ending—the most common plural endings are **-au**, **-iau**, **-on** and **-ion**:

llyfr = book
llyfrau = books
defnydd = material
defnyddiau = materials
geiriadur = dictionary
geiriaduron = dictionaries
dyn = man
dynion = men

Some nouns form their plural by internal vowel change:

troed = foot
traed = feet
oen = lamb
wyn = lambs
carreg = stone
cerrig = stones

Some nouns form their plural by ending and vowel change:

braich = arm
breichiau = arms
cwrs = course
cyrisiau = courses
saer = carpenter
seiri = carpenters

Some nouns form their plural by removing an ending:

coeden = tree
coed = trees

■ Pronouns

None of the personal pronouns make any distinction between subject and object, but several of them have variant forms depending on how they are used:

i/mi/fi	I/me
ti/di/chdi	you
e/fe/o/fo	he/him
hi	she/her
ni	we/us
chi	you
nhw	they/them

These differing usages are explained in the dictionary.

A set of extended pronouns also exists, mainly used for emphasis and contrast:

innau/minnau/finnau	I/me
tithau/dithau	you
yntau/fothau	he/him
hithau	she/her
ninnau	we/us
chithau	you
nhwthau	they/them

■ Adjectives

In Welsh the adjective follows the noun it refers to:

llyfr = a book
llyfr trwm = a heavy book
stafell = a room
stafell °fawr = a big room

There are a few exceptions to this rule, e.g.

llyfr = a book
hen °lyfr = an old book

These exceptions are indicated in the dictionary.

There are two ways of forming the comparative and superlative of adjectives:

SHORT ADJECTIVES (one or two syllables) add the endings **-ach** and **-a(f)**:

ysgafn = light
ysgafnach = lighter
ysgafna(f) = lightest
hapus = happy
hapusach = happier
hapusaf(f) = happiest
doniol = funny
doniolach = funnier
doniola(f) = funniest
hardd = beautiful
harddach = more beautiful
hardda(f) = most beautiful

In some cases the addition of these syllables changes the word itself slightly in the process:

trwm = heavy
trymach = heavier
tryma(f) = heaviest
tlawd = poor
tlotach = poorer
tlotaf(f) = poorest
rhad = cheap
rhatach = cheaper
rhata(f) = cheapest
gwlyb = wet
gwlypach = wetter
gwlypa(f) = wettest
teg = fair
tecach = fairer
teca(f) = fairest

These changes are indicated in the dictionary.

LONGER ADJECTIVES (two or more syllables) use **mwy** = more and **mwyaf(f)** = most instead of endings:

doniol = funny
mwy doniol = funnier
mwyaf(f) doniol = funniest

(two-syllable adjectives can often use either method)

cyfforddus = comfortable
mwy cyfforddus = more comfortable,
 comfortable,

mwya(f) cyfforddus = most comfortable
diddorol = interesting
mw y diddorol = more interesting
mwya(f) diddorol = most interesting

A few adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives—these are indicated in the dictionary.

■ Verbs

The basic form of every verb is the verbnoun—this is the form cited in dictionaries.

From the verbnoun the stem of the verb is formed either by removal of a final vowel, or by leaving it unchanged, or by another method:

verbnoun stem

canu can- (removal of final vowel)
agor agor- (no change)
rhedeg rhed-
sibrwd sibryd-

Unpredictable stems are indicated in the dictionary.

Most of the tenses of the Welsh verb are formed by using the appropriate tense of the verb **bod** 'to be' in conjunction with the verbnoun. In other words, the verbnoun conveys the meaning of the action, while the verb **bod** 'to be' indicates the tense. So:

mae'r dyn yn rhedeg =
the man is running
roedd y dyn yn rhedeg =
the man was running
bydd y dyn yn rhedeg =
the man will run
basai'r dyn yn rhedeg =
the man would run

Changing **yn** to **wedi** gives a further four tenses:

mae'r dyn wedi rhedeg =
the man has run

roedd y dyn wedi rhedeg =
the man had run
bydd y dyn wedi rhedeg =
the man will have run
basai'r dyn wedi rhedeg =
the man would have run

■ Verb endings

One tense, however—the preterite (completed action in the past)—does not use the [**bod** 'to be' + verbnoun] pattern. Instead a set of endings is added to the stem of the verb itself:

-es i I ...
-est ti you ...
-odd e/hi he/she ...
-on ni we ...
-och chi you ...
-on nhw they ...

So 'the man ran' would be: **rhedodd y dyn** (stem **rhed-** + ending **-odd**)

There is also a set of future tense endings that work the same way:

-a i
-i di
-ith e/hi
-wn ni
-wch chi
-an nhw

Therefore there are two future tenses in Welsh—one using the verb 'to be', and the other using endings. By and large they are interchangeable.

bydd yn dyn yn rhedeg

or

rhedith y dyn = the man will run

In addition, the verb **gwneud** 'do' can be used as an auxiliary to form preterite and future tenses:

nes i °reddeg = I ran (= **rhedes i**)
na i °reddeg = I'll run (= **rheda i**)

In the North, yet another auxiliary **ddaru**—is used to form the preterite:
ddaru mi °reddeg = I ran

Examples of all these uses are given in the dictionary.

A third set of endings, denoting hypothetical or unreal events, is confined to the verb **bod** 'to be' and a few other verbs:

- wn i
- et ti
- ai fe/hi
- en ni
- ech chi
- en nhw

So, for example:

- baswn i** = I would be
- hoffwn i** = I would like
- gallwn i** = I could
- dylwn i** = I should

Verbs with endings in positive sentences can optionally be preceded by particles **fe°** or **mi°** that indicate that a statement (and not a question or negative) is involved. So:

rhedodd y dyn

or

fe °redodd y dyn

or

mi °redodd y dyn = the man ran

In some regions of Wales, the particle is not used, but the mutation remains:

°redodd y dyn

Generally, statements are turned into questions by simply using the mutated form of the verb. Compare:

rhedodd y dyn =

the man ran

°redodd y dyn? =

did the man run?

talán nhw =

they'll pay

°dalan nhw? =

will they pay?

dylwn i °fynd =

I should go

°ddylwn i °fynd? =

should I go?

basen ni'n hwyr =

we'd be late

°fasen ni'n hwyr? =

would we be late?

Negatives generally use the soft mutated form, and add **°ddim** after the subject:

°redodd y dyn? =

did the man run?

°redodd y dyn °ddim =

the man didn't run

°dalan nhw? =

will they pay?

°dalan nhw °ddim =

they won't pay

°ddylwn i °fynd? =

should I go?

°ddylwn i °ddim mynd =

I shouldn't go

°fasen ni'n hwyr? =

would we be late?

°fasen ni °ddim yn hwyr =

we wouldn't be late

But verbs beginning **c-** optionally have aspirate mutation in the negative:

collodd e = he lost

°gollodd e? = did he lose?

°gollodd e °ddim (or **°chollodd e**

°ddim) = he didn't lose

In more formal language this option is extended to verbs beginning **p-** and **t-**:

talodd e = he paid

°dalodd e? = did he pay?

°dalodd e °ddim (or formal

°thalodd e °ddim) = he didn't pay

■ Imperative

The imperative or command form of the verb is made by adding endings to the stem.

If the stem is formed by dropping a vowel or other element from the verbnoun, then **-a** (*singular*) and **-wch** (*plural*) are added:

verbnoun	tal	rhedeg
stem	tal-	rhed-
imperatives	tala!	rheda!
	talwch!	rhedwch!

If the last letter of the stem is the same as that of the verbnoun, then generally the singular imperative is the same as the verbnoun, while **-wch** is added to the stem as usual for the plural:

verbnoun	agor	aros
stem	agor-	arhos-
imperatives	agor!	aros!
	agorwch!	arhoswch!

■ Irregular verbs

Apart from the verb **bod** 'to be' (very irregular—see special box in dictionary), there are only four irregular verbs in Welsh: **mynd** 'go', **dod** 'come', **gwneud** 'do/make' and **cael** 'get'. And these four are irregular only in the preterite, the inflected future and certain other less common forms. All are indicated in the dictionary.

■ Adverbs

Adverbs of manner ('quickly', 'bravely', 'quietly' etc) are formed by placing **yn**° in front of the corresponding adjective:

cyflym = quick	yn °gyflym = quickly
dewr = brave	yn °ddewr = bravely
tawel = quiet	yn °dawel = quietly

Adverbs of time and place must be learnt individually.

■ Prepositions

Most simple (one-syllable) prepositions cause soft mutation of a following

word. This is indicated in the dictionary.

Most simple prepositions 'conjugate' rather like verbs when used with pronouns. For example:

ar = on

ar y bwrdd = on the table
but

arna i = on me

arnat ti = on you

arno fe = on him

arni hi = on her

arnon ni = on us

arnoch chi = on you

arnyn nhw = on them

All personal forms of simple prepositions are given in the dictionary.

Compound prepositions also have similar special personal forms. For example:

o °flaen = in front of

o °flaen yr adeilad = in front of the building

but

o °mlaen i = in front of me

o dy °flaen di = in front of you

o'i °flaen e = in front of him

o'i blaen hi = in front of her

o'n blaen ni = in front of us

o'ch blaen chi = in front of you

o'u blaen nhw = in front of them

All personal forms of compound prepositions are given in the dictionary.

■ Reported Speech

Turning neutral sentences into reported speech in Welsh involves using **bod/°fod** etc. or the conjunction **y**, and the choice of which to use depends on what type of verb begins the speech to be reported.

Broadly, there are four choices:

1. speech to be reported begins with present (occasionally also imperfect) tense of the verb **bod**;
2. speech to be reported begins with any verb in the preterite tense;
3. speech to be reported begins with any other tense of **bod**, or any other verb in any other tense;
4. speech to be reported begins with something that is not a verb (this includes verb-nouns, which are grammatically nouns).

Examples of each of the four choices:

1. **bod**/**°fod** etc:

'mae'r tywydd yn °dda' = 'the weather is good'

dw i'n meddwl °fod y tywydd yn °dda = I think that the weather is good

'maen nhw'n mynd nawr' = 'they're going now'

maen nhw'n dweud bod nhw'n mynd nawr = they say that they're going now

2. **i°**

'glaniodd yr awyren bore 'ma' = 'the plane landed this morning'

maen nhw'n dweud i'r awyren °lanio bore 'ma' = they say that the plane landed this morning

3. **y:**

'byddwn ni'n hwyr' = 'we'll be late'

dw i'n meddwl y byddwn ni'n hwyr = I think that we'll be late

'dylech chi °fynd' = 'you ought to go'

maen nhw'n dweud y dylech chi °fynd = they say that you ought to go

4. **mai** (**/taw/na**):

'Sioned ydy'r un °orau' = 'Sioned is the best'

dw i'n meddwl mai Sioned ydy'r un °orau = I think that Sioned is the best

'gwaethygu mae'r sefyllfa' = 'the situation is worsening'

maen nhw'n dweud mai

gwaethygu mae'r sefyllfa = they say that the situation is worsening

(for further information on choice 4, see FOCUS below).

■ Focus

Focusing is a technique in Welsh whereby a particular element in a sentence is singled out (or focused) for emphasis by being repositioned at the start of the sentence. Thus, what English achieves by intonation, Welsh achieves by word order, as can be seen in the following pairs of neutral and focused sentences in the two languages:

[neutral] they live in Cardiff

[focused] they live in Cardiff (i.e. not Swansea)

[neutral] **maen nhw'n byw yng °Nghaerdydd**

[focused] **yng °Nghaerdydd maen nhw'n byw**

This leaves a sentence which begins with an element (in this case **yng °Nghaerdydd**) which is not the verb, an abnormal situation in a language like Welsh where the verb usually has the first main position in the sentence reserved for it.

Turning neutral sentences into reported speech in Welsh usually involves using **bod**/**°fod** etc or the conjunction **y**, and the choice of which to use depends on what type of verb begins the speech to be reported (see REPORTED SPEECH above). But when we wish to turn focused sentences into reported speech this question does not arise, because focused sentences by definition in Welsh do not have a verb at the start. Here Welsh simply uses

the conjunction **mai** (or **taw** or **na** in some areas) and leaves the rest of the reported speech unaltered. This is the essence of **mai**, and since focused sentences can start with practically any of the main parts of speech (because any important idea can be emphasised), it follows that the word or phrase directly after **mai** can be anything other than a verb (since sentences with the verb at the front are not focused). But note that the verbnoun is not grammatically a verb (even if it is in meaning), and can be focused by placing it in the verb position just like any other non-verb element—in other words, the verb in the neutral sentence **mae'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu** 'the situation is worsening' is **mae** (it must be—it is in the first slot in the sentence), while **gwaethygu** merely carries the meaning of 'worsen'. This latter is a noun, albeit of verbal meaning, and can be focused in the usual way. So, if we want to emphasize the worsening of the situation (for example, if we want to contrast it with opposite expectations), then we can say **gwaethygu mae'r sefyllfa** 'the situation is worsening' (and not improving at all, as we had all expected); from there we can turn this

into reported speech with **mai**: **maen nhw'n dweud mai gwaethygu mae'r sefyllfa** 'they say that the situation is worsening'; compare this with the neutral reported version: **maen nhw'n dweud °fod y sefyllfa'n gwaethygu**.

Further examples:

wedodd e mai loan °dorrod y ffenest = he said that (it was) loan (that) broke the window

mae ofnau mai dyfnhau mae'r argyfwng yn Bosnia = there are fears that the crisis in Bosnia is deepening

rheid i mi'ch atgoffa chi mai chi'n sy'n °gyfrifol am hyn = I must remind you that (it is) you (who) are responsible for this

efallai mai chi °fydd hi! = it could be you!

Note that the last example requires **mai** because **efallai** (and other words for 'perhaps') need a conjunction ('that') to join them to a following statement.

mae'n °debyg mai nhw biau nhw = they're probably theirs

o'n i'n meddwl mai yfory o'n nhw'n bwriadu dod = I thought they were planning to come tomorrow

Glossary of grammatical terms

abbreviation a shortened form of a word or phrase

active in active sentences, the SUBJECT of the verb performs the action, e.g. the man bought a book = **mi °brynodd y dyn °lyfr** (as opposed to the PASSIVE construction the book was bought by the man = **mi °gafodd y llyfr ei °brynu gan y dyn**; compare PASSIVE)

adjective a word that describes a NOUN, e.g. a *big* room = **stafell °fawr**; a *Welsh* dictionary = **geiriadur Cymraeg**

adverb 1) a word that describes a VERB; in English most adverbs end in *-ly*, in Welsh most begin with **yn°**: he works *quickly* = **mae e'n gweithio'n °gyflym**

2) a word or phrase that describes when or where an action takes place, e.g. here = **fan hyn**, every year = **°bob blwyddyn**

aspirate mutation one of the three MUTATIONS in Welsh

auxiliary verb a verb, for example *be, do, have, or bod, ddaru, gwneud*, used to form a particular TENSE of another verb, or—in English—also to form a negative, or a question, or imperative, e.g. he *is* reading, *do* you like fish? we *didn't* go, *don't* be late; **mae e'n darllen, ddaru ni °fynd, naethoch chi °weld?**

clause a self-contained section of a sentence that contains a SUBJECT and a VERB

closed conditions a CONDITIONAL sentence where the action or incident referred to is regarded as hypothetical and not real or even possible, e.g. *if I were you, I'd leave*

now; if James came, he'd tell you (but he's not coming); compare OPEN CONDITIONS

collective noun in Welsh, one of a relatively small group of nouns whose basic form denotes the plural, often viewed collectively, and from which the singular is derived by means of a suffix, e.g. **dail** 'leaves, foliage', singular **deilen** 'leaf'.

comparative the form of an ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB that makes it 'more' or 'less', e.g. more interesting = **mwyr diddorol**; heavier = **trymach**; compare SUPERLATIVE

compound noun a NOUN formed from two or more separate words, e.g. bus stop = **safle bysiau**, stepmother = **llysfam**

conditional the form of a VERB that expresses what might happen if something else occurred, e.g. they would come = **basen nhw'n dod**, I would have paid = **byddwn i wedi talu**

conjugated preposition in Welsh, a PREPOSITION that takes personal endings for use with pronouns, e.g. **ar** 'on' + **hi** 'her'—**arni hi** = 'on her'. Many simple prepositions have this characteristic in Welsh.

conjunction a word used to join CLAUSES OR SENTENCES together, e.g. and = **a**, because = **achos**, although = **er**

consonant a letter representing a sound that can only be used together with a vowel, e.g. *b, c, d, f, g* in English, **b, c, ch, d, dd, f, ff, g** in Welsh

definite article the word the in English, **y, yr** or **'r** in Welsh

- dynamic** used to describe VERBS that express an action rather than a state, e.g. run, make, photocopy, analyse. The majority of verbs in English and Welsh are dynamic; compare STATIVE
- ending** the letters added to the STEMS of VERBS in Welsh to show TENSE and PERSON, or to NOUNS to show PLURAL, to ADJECTIVES to show COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE, and to PREPOSITIONS to show PERSON.
- equative** the form of an ADJECTIVE or ADVERB in Welsh that conveys the idea of 'as... (as...)', e.g. **cystal** = as good (as)
- feminine** one of the two genders of nouns in Welsh
- focus** emphasizing a particular element in a Welsh sentence by placing it at the beginning. See GRAMMAR REFERENCE section.
- future** the tense of the VERB used to express what will happen in the future, e.g. I'll call tomorrow = **bydda i'n galw yfory** or **galwa i yfory** or **na i °alw yfory**—there is more than one future tense in Welsh
- gender** a classification of nouns into two groups in Welsh—masculine and feminine
- genitive relationship** a special construction in Welsh to denote possession or belonging, e.g. Dafydd's car = **car Dafydd**, the centre of the city = **canol y °ddinas**
- imperfect** the term for the usual past TENSE of the verb **bod** 'to be' in Welsh, and for the TENSE of other verbs for which it is the AUXILIARY verb, e.g. **o'n i** = I was, **o'n i'n mynd** = I was going
- indefinite article** the word 'a' or 'an' in English; there is no equivalent in Welsh
- inflected** used to describe a word that includes ENDINGS
- inflected future** one of the FUTURE tenses in Welsh, which uses ENDINGS attached to the STEM
- masculine** one of the two genders of nouns in Welsh
- mutation** a system of sound changes in Welsh whereby certain initial consonants of words can change in sound and writing, e.g. cat = **cath, gath, chath** or **ngath**. See 'How to use the dictionary' and MUTATION box for details
- nasal mutation** one of the three MUTATIONS in Welsh
- noun** a word that names a person or thing, e.g. David = **Dafydd**, book = **llyfr**, Swansea = **Abertawe**, hope = **gobaith**
- numeral** a word for a number, e.g. two = **dau** or **dwy**, a hundred = **cant**
- object** the noun or pronoun affected by the action of the verb; in 'the man saw the cat' *the cat* is the OBJECT, while *the man* is the SUBJECT
- open conditions** a CONDITIONAL sentence where the action or incident referred to is regarded as possible, although the speaker does not know either way, e.g. *if James comes*, I'll have a word with him (but I don't know if he is coming or not); compare CLOSED CONDITIONS
- particle** in Welsh, one of a small number of short words that often have no direct translation in English, but perform a grammatical function, e.g. the affirmative markers **fe°** and **mi°**
- passive** in passive sentences, the subject of the verb experiences the action rather than performs it; in English the passive is expressed by the verb 'to be' + past participle; in Welsh it is expressed by the verb **cael** + verbnoun, e.g. the bridge was built last year = **cafodd y °bont ei °chodi llynedd**

perfect in Welsh, the traditional name for the TENSE of the verb formed by the present tense of the verb **bod** 'to be' + **wedi** + VERBNOUN, and corresponding to English 'have/has (done)', e.g. **mae'r plant wedi gorffen** = the children have finished

periphrastic used to describe a TENSE of the verb in Welsh which uses an AUXILIARY VERB rather than ENDINGS. Most tenses in Welsh are formed periphrastically

person each of three categories used for pronouns and verbs; the first person = I (*singular*), we (*plural*), the second person = you (*singular and plural*), the third person = he/she/it (*singular*), they (*plural*)

pluperfect in Welsh, the traditional name for the TENSE of the verb formed by the imperfect tense of the verb **bod** 'to be' + **wedi** + VERBNOUN, and corresponding to English 'had (done)', e.g. **roedd y plant wedi gorffen** = the children had finished

possessive adjective the words used with NOUNS to express possession or ownership, e.g. what is *your name*? = **beth ydy'ch enw chi?**

possessive pronoun the word used to express possession or ownership when the NOUN itself is not stated, e.g. is this *yours*? = **'ch un chi ydy hwn?** these are *mine* = **'n rhai i yw'r rhain**

prefix a syllable or word added to the beginning of another word, e.g. *successful*—*unsuccessful*, **llwyddiannus**—**afllwyddiannus**

preposition a word used in front of a noun or pronoun and relating it to another word or phrase. It often describes position or direction of movement of something (e.g. *on*, *in*, *into*, *towards*, *under*) or the time at

which something happens (e.g. *at*, *during*, *after*)

present the TENSE of the verb used to express something that is happening now, or that is habitual, or that will happen in the immediate future, e.g. I am reading = **dw i'n darllen**, I work in London = **dw i'n gweithio yn Llundain**, I'm going to Wales next week = **dw i'n mynd i °Gymru wythnos nesa**

preterite the past tense in Welsh formed by adding ENDINGS to the stem of the verb, or by the AUXILIARY VERBS **ddaru** or **gwneud**, e.g. they phoned yesterday = **ffonion nhw ddoe** or **ddaru nhw ffonio ddoe** or **naethon nhw ffonio ddoe**—it denotes completed action in the past, and cannot be used with STATIVE verbs

pronoun a word that is used instead of a NOUN already mentioned or known, e.g. English *I*, *me*, *you*, *he*, *him*, *we*, *us*, Welsh **ti**, **chi**, **nhw**, **ni**

pronunciation the way in which words are pronounced or spoken

radical the basic form of a Welsh word, as opposed to any of its possible variants under MUTATION; **cath** 'cat' is the radical, °**gath**, °**chath** and °**ngath** are not

sentence a sequence of words, with a SUBJECT and a VERB, that can stand alone to make a statement, ask a question, or give a command

short future another term for the INFLECTED FUTURE

soft mutation one of the three MUTATIONS in Welsh

stative used to describe a verb that expresses a continuing state of mind or situation, rather than an action, e.g. *hope*, *think*, *belong*, *know*; stative verbs in English cannot generally be used in the present continuous, and

- in Welsh cannot generally form a PRETERITE; compare DYNAMIC
- stem** the form of the verb in Welsh to which ENDINGS are added; it can be identical to the VERBNOUN, but more often differs in some way. If the verbnoun ends in a vowel, then the stem is nearly always found by removing this vowel (e.g. verbnoun **tal**, stem **tal-**); otherwise, the stem usually has to be learnt
- subject** the subject of a sentence or clause is the noun or pronoun that carries out the action of the verb. In 'the man saw the cat' *the man* is the SUBJECT, while *the cat* is the OBJECT. In passive constructions, the subject is the person or thing to which the action is done, e.g. *the man was arrested by the police* = **cafodd y dyn ei arestio gan yr heddlu**
- subjunctive** in Welsh and English, a special form of the verb that is used to express actions or situations that are not real, or are wished for, and which is confined mostly to set phrases
- superlative** the form of an ADJECTIVE that makes it 'most' or 'least', e.g. most interesting = **mwya diddorol**, heaviest = **tryma**; compare COMPARATIVE
- syllable** part of a word that forms a spoken unit, usually a vowel sound with consonants before or after
- tag** a short word or phrase added to the end of a statement or question to elicit an answer, e.g. it's cold, *isn't it?* = **mae'n oer, on'd ydy?**, they left, *didn't they?* = **naethon nhw 'adael, on'do?**
- tense** the form of a VERB that tells when the action takes place in relation to the speaker, e.g. present, past, future
- that-clause** a type of clause introduced by 'that...' in English, and by various equivalents in Welsh. In English that-clauses are mostly used for reported speech, while in Welsh they are also very common after CONJUNCTIONS
- unreality** used to describe a special set of ENDINGS attached to certain verbs in Welsh when the action referred to is regarded as unreal or hypothetical, e.g. **dylwn i** = I ought to, **gallai hi** = she *could*
- verb** a word that expresses an action or state of affairs, e.g. John *ran* home, John *knows* a lot, John *is* tall
- verbnoun** the basic, or dictionary, form of the verb in Welsh; it names the action or state without reference to who does it or when—these two pieces of information are supplied by AUXILIARY VERBS OF ENDINGS when it is used in a sentence. Grammatically the verbnoun is a noun, and can be used as such.
- vowel** a letter representing a sound that can be spoken by itself. The English vowels are a, e, i, o, u; the Welsh vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, w, y**

a^h (before vowels **ac**) conjunction
= and

cathod a^hchwîn = cats and dogs

bydd angen meddwl am^ogwestiynau
a sefyllfaoedd chwarae rôl = you will
need to think about questions and
role-playing situations

! Although the aspirate mutation is specified after this word in prescriptive grammars, it is only with words beginning **c-** that this is applied with anything approaching consistency in the modern natural language. So, for example, while **bws a char** sounds natural enough, **bws a thacsi** certainly does not. But it is normal in certain set phrases, like **halen a phupur** salt and pepper although even here **halen a pupur** is nothing out of the ordinary.

⇒ **ac**

(a)^o particle

= who; which; that

dyna'r^oddynes (a) oedd yn chwilio
amdanat ti = there's the woman who
was looking for you

dw i eisiau siarad â'r dyn (a)^oddaeth â
hwn i mewn = I want to speak to the
man who brought this in
rhaidd nodi pa^olyfr a^odddefnyddiwyd =
you must note which book was used

! An important use of this particle is to mark the subject before a following verb. This occurs in focus sentences where a non-verbal element is highlighted as new information by placing it in the 'first idea' slot normally reserved in a Welsh sentence for the verb. But even here it is normal for only the mutation to be heard, and this accounts for many instances of the the most wide-reaching grammatical use of the soft mutation—namely that the subject or notional subject of the Welsh sentence is followed by soft mutation
torrodd Iwan y ffenest (neutral sentence) = Iwan broke the window

Iwan (a)^odorrodd y ffenest (focused sentence) = it was Iwan that broke the window

The same double use is found with the special verb form **sy** or **sydd**, which really stands for **[a^o + mae]** — **mae** alone of all verb forms in Welsh cannot be preceded by the usual particles that can appear before verbs.

dyna'r^oddynes sy'n chwilio

amdanat ti = there's the woman who
is looking for you

mae Iwan yn torri'r ffenest = Iwan is
breaking the window

Iwan sy'n torri'r ffenest = it is Iwan
that is breaking the window

(a)^o interrogative particle

(a)^o oedd pawb yn^obresennol? = was
everybody present?

(a)^oallwch chi^oddod â'r plant i'r ysgol
erbyn hanner awr wedi tri? = can you
bring the children to the school by
half past three?

(a)^ofyddai'n^obosib inni^odrafod hyn
nes ymlaen? = would it be possible for
us to discuss this later?

oedd y syniad yn un da, neu a^ofedwrch
chi^ofeddwl am un gwell? =
was the idea a good one, or can you
think of a better one?

! This particle indicates that the following verb is asking a question. In normal speech it is usually not heard, but the following mutation is.

(a)^o conjunction

= whether; if (where this = whether)

cer i^oofyn (a) ydyn nhw'n^obarod = go
and ask if or whether they're ready

tybed (a)^ofydden nhw'n^ofodlon
helpu? = I wonder if or whether they
would be willing to help?

! The brackets indicate that this conjunction is not normally heard in speech except in rather formal registers or deliberately careful enunciation, but the following

mutation is, as in the second example.

This conjunction usually translates as if in informal English. There are two other words in Welsh corresponding to if: ⇒**os** and ⇒**pe**. But if English if can be replaced by whether with no change in meaning, then the conjunction (**a**)^o is required.

â^h preposition (before vowels **ag**)

• = with; by means of

nes i agor 'y 'mys â 'chyllell fara = I cut my finger with a breadknife

• (with comparatives) = as

mor 'ddu â'r 'frân = as black as a crow

ewch mor 'bell ag y medwrch chi ar y ffordd 'ma = go as far as you can on this road

cyn 'gynted ag y bo modd, cyn gynted â 'phosib = as soon as possible

! In 'as...as...' expressions, only the second 'as' is translated by **â^h** in Welsh, while the first one is either ⇒**mor^o** or ⇒**cyn^o**.

Note that **â**, and not **ag**, is used before **ei**, **ein**, **eich** and **eu**, giving **â'i**, **â'n**, **â'ch** and **â'u**.

absennol adjective

= absent

pwyl sy'n absennol heddiw? = who is absent today?

absenoldeb noun, masculine

= absence

ac conjunction

= and

Sbaeneg ac Eidaleg = Spanish and Italian

mae disgybl newydd yn cyrraedd y dosbarth ac eraill yn ei holi = a new pupil arrives in class and others ask him/her questions

! **ac** is used instead of **a** not only before vowels, but also with the following common words: the affirmative markers ⇒**fe^o**, ⇒**mi^o**, parts of the verb **bod** 'to be' ⇒**mae**, ⇒**sy(dd)**, ⇒**roedd** etc.; and miscellaneous words ⇒**fel**, ⇒**felly**, ⇒**mai** and ⇒**mewn**.

ac eithrio preposition

= except, apart from

dim cŵn ac eithrio cŵn y deillion = no dogs except guide dogs

⇒**ar wahân i^o**, ⇒**heblaw**

acw adverb

• = there (distant from the speaker, but still in sight—corresponds to archaic English *yon, yonder*)

pwyl sy'n byw acw, 'te? = who lives (over) there, then?

• (with definite article) = that..., those...

mae 'na aur yn y mynyddoedd acw = there is gold in those hills

• (North) = at our home, at our place

galwch acw! = call round!

⇒**dacw^o**, ⇒**fan 'cw**

achlysur (plural -on) noun, masculine

= occasion

anrhegion a 'hchardiau at 'bob

achlysur = presents and cards for every occasion

achlysurol adjective

= occasional

yn achlysurol = occasionally

achos (plural -ion)

1 noun, masculine

• = case

ond, yn achos y glowyr, gwahanol

iawn oedd y canlyniad = but, in the case of the miners, the outcome was very different

fe 'welwyd cynnydd yn y nifer o

achosion o'r 'frech 'goch llynedd = a rise in the number of cases of measles was seen last year

• = cause

yr arian i gyd i 'fynd at achosion da = all the money to go to good causes

2 conjunction

= because

'fydd Dewi 'ddim yma heddiw achos 'fod e'n sâl = Dewi won't be here today because he's ill

aethon ni 'ddim yn y diwedd achos

nad oedd digon o amser 'da ni = we didn't go in the end because we didn't have enough time

! **achos** is generally followed by a 'that' clause in most native varieties of Welsh

achosi *verb/noun*
= cause

achub *verb/noun*
= save, rescue

mae hofrennydd wedi achub tri dyn o'r môr ger y Borth prynhawn 'ma = a helicopter has rescued three men from the sea near Borth this afternoon
yr hen °orsaf bad achub = the old lifeboat station

⇒ **arbed**

achwyn *verb/noun*
= complain

mae gormod o achwyn wedi bod fan hyn yn °ddiwedd = there's been too much complaining round here lately

⇒ **cwyno**

adar *plural noun*
⇒ **aderyn**

adeg (*plural -au*)
1 *noun, feminine*
= time

fe °geisiwn ni °ddod yn ôl yr un adeg wythnos i heddiw = we'll try and come back the same time a week today
doedd neb yn gwybod am y troseddau 'ma adeg (hyn)ny = no-one knew about these crimes at that time
dw i'n teimlo'n °wan ar adegau = I feel weak at times

2 *adverb*

= at the time of
roedd y °fath agwedd yn °gyffredin iawn adeg y Streic °Gyffredinol = such an attitude was very common at the time of the General Strike

! There are a number of words for time in Welsh—**adeg** can indicate either a point in time, or have a more general use, and indeed the most general word for time, ⇒ **amser**, can often be substituted, as in the first three examples above.

adeilad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= building
dw i'n credu °fod yr adeilad 'ma'n °warth = I think this building is a disgrace

adeiladu *verb/noun*
= build, construct

rhaid adeiladu ar ein llwyddiannau diwedd = we must build on our recent successes

bydd cwmnïau adeiladu o °Loegr hefyd yn cystadlu am y gwaith = construction companies from England will also be competing for the work

⇒ **codi**

aderyn (*plural adar*) *noun, masculine*
= bird

adlewyrchu *verb/noun*
= reflect

dydy hyn °ddim yn adlewyrchu'r °duedd °genedlaethol = this does not reflect the national trend

adloniant *noun, masculine*
= entertainment

bwyd ac adloniant am °ddim = food and entertainment free

adnabod (*stem adnabydd-*) *verb/noun*
= recognise

ydych chi'n adnabod y dyn yn y llun 'ma? = do you recognise the man in this picture?

doedd ei °deulu hyd yn oed °ddim yn adnabod e pan °ddaeth e yn ôl = even his family didn't recognise him when he came back

! In the literary language this verb tends to mean know (a person), for which the living language uses
⇒ **nabod**

adnabyddus *adjective*
= famous, well-known

adnewyddu *verb/noun*
= renew

°ga i adnewyddu'r llyfrau 'ma os gwelwch yn °dda? = can I renew these books please?

⇒ **newydd**

adnoddau *plural noun*
= resources

bydd angen mwy o adnoddau dwyieithog at y °ganrif nesa = more bilingual resources will be needed for the next century

adran (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*
= department

sawl adran sy yn y °brifysgol 'ma? = how many departments are there in this university?

adre(f) *adverb*
= home (*motion*)

dw i eisiau mynd adre = I want to go home

! Officially, **adre(f)** means 'towards home' while ⇒ **gartre(f)** means 'at home', but in practice this distinction is not made, with many speakers using either word for both meanings. So usages like **°fydda i adre yfory** 'I'll be (at) home tomorrow' and **mae pawb wedi mynd gartre** 'everyone's gone home' are normal.

adrodd *verbnoun*
= report

adroddiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= report

dyma adroddiad nawr gan Dafydd

Rhys = here is a report now from Dafydd Rhys

mae disgwyl mai siomedig iawn °fydd adroddiad blynyddol y cwmni eleni = the company's annual report is expected to be a very disappointing one this year

addas *adjective*
= suitable

dyw'r ffordd 'ma °ddim yn addas i °gerbydau nwyddau trwm = this road is not suitable for heavy goods vehicles

addasiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= adaptation

addasu *verbnoun*
= adapt

drama wedi'i haddasu ar °gyfer y radio = a play adapted for radio

addawol *adjective*
= promising

addewid (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= promise

addo (*stem addaw-*) *verbnoun*
= promise

maen nhw wedi addo dod = they have promised to come

addysg *noun, feminine*
= education

ein bwriad yw sicrhau addysg

°ddwyieithog i °bob plentyn yng

°Nghymru = our intention is to ensure a bilingual education for every child in Wales

aelod (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= member

dw i'n cael bwyta fan hyn er nad ydw i'n aelod = I'm allowed to eat here even though I'm not a member

aelodau'r clwb sboncen yn unig = squash club members only

Aelod Cynulliad (AC) = Assembly Member (AM)

Aelod Seneddol (AS) (*plural Aelodau Seneddol*) = Member of Parliament (MP)

aelodaeth *noun, feminine*
= membership

aelodaeth o'r clwb = membership of the club

mae'ch tâl aelodaeth yn °ddyledus = your membership fee is due

amgaeaf eich cerdyn aelodaeth a

°chopi o °gyfansoddiad y

°gymdeithas = I enclose your membership card and a copy of the society's constitution

aelwyd (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*
= hearth; home (*emphasis on the home environment*)

eistedd wrth yr aelwyd = to sit by the hearth

plant o aelwydydd di-°Gymraeg = children from non-Welsh-speaking homes

⇒ **cartre(f)**

af-^o *prefix*
= un-

! This prefix, which reverses the sense of both nouns and adjectives, is used instead of ⇒ **an-** with words beginning with (consonantal) **i-, gl-, ll-** and **rh-**. So **llwyddiannus** 'successful', **afllwyddiannus** 'unsuccessful'; **iach** 'healthy', **afiach** 'unhealthy'.

afal (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= apple

afionyddu *verb-noun*
= disturb

peidiwch ag afionyddu = do not disturb

ffilm yw hon a °fydd yn afionyddu'r gwyliwr = this is a disturbing film

aflyddiannus *adjective*
= unsuccessful

yn anffodus, roedd eich cais yn

aflyddiannus y tro yma =
unfortunately your application was
unsuccessful this time

afon (plural **-ydd**) *noun, feminine*
= river

afonydd a mynyddoedd Cymru = the
rivers and mountains of Wales

ag

⇒ **â^h**

agor *verb-noun*

• = open

newch chi agor y drws i mi? = will you
open the door for me?

pw y agorodd y bocs 'ma? = who
opened this box?

• = cut (*injure*)

nes i agor 'y °mys â °chyllell °fara = I
cut my finger with a bread-knife

agored *adjective*
= open

! This word often, but not necessarily,
indicates a *inherent quality* rather
than a *temporary state*, cf ⇒ **ar agor**.
And the adverb 'openly' can only be
translated with **agored**.

mae'n gwneud lles i'r plant °fod yn yr awyr agored am awr neu °ddwy = it
does the children good to be in the

open air for an hour or two

man a man inni siarad yn agored = we
might as well speak openly

⇒ **ar agor**

agoriad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= key

°fedra i °ddim ffeindio'r agoriad = I
can't find the key

! This Northern word for 'key' is often
heard as **goriad**, with this being

regarded as the base form. From this
then is formed **°oriad** etc: **gormod o °oriadau** too many keys. The
standard language, however, insists
on **agoriad**.

⇒ **allwedd**

agos *adjective (comparative agosach or nes, superlative agosa(f) or nesa(f))*

= near, close (**at°** or **i°** to)

= nearby

ydy'r banc yn agos? = is the bank
nearby?

oedden ni am °fyw'n agosach i'r °dre =

we wanted to live closer to town

wedi'r rhyfel cartre roedd ysbytai'r

°wlad yn agos at °fynd i'r wal =

after the civil war the country's
hospitals were close to going to the
wall

dewch yn nes er mwyn i mi °glywed yn

iawn = come closer so I can hear
properly

! The choice of whether to use **at°** or **i°** when saying 'close to' something is sometimes a difficult one—there are many instances where both sound acceptable to native speakers. One criterion is that **at°** is more definitely associated with movement, so many speakers say **eisteddych yn agosach i'r bwrdd** sit closer to the table, but **dewch yn agosach at y bwrdd** come closer to the table. Even so, proper names often seem to prefer **i°**: **dewch yn agosach ato fe** come closer to him, but **dewch yn agosach i Dylan** come closer to Dylan. On another level, **i°** tends to be used when a particular person or place is in mind (see, for example, the second example), while **at°** is preferred with non-concrete ideas or concepts (as in the third example).

agosáu *verb-noun*

= approach; get nearer

agwedd (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

• = aspect

agwedd arall o °waith y Fforwm yw

diogelu'r °dafodiath °leol = another
aspect of the Forum's work is
safeguarding the local dialect

• = attitude

beth yw eu hagwedd nhwthau tuag at yr ymgyrch? = what is *their* attitude towards the campaign?

angen (*plural anghenion*)

1 *noun, masculine*

= need; want

beth am anghenion y plant? = what about the children's needs?

oes angen paratoi'r bwyd ymlaen

llaw? = do we need to prepare the food in advance?

bydd angen cywiro'r camgymeriadau

= the mistakes will have to be corrected

2 *functioning as verbnoun*

= need

dych chi angen help? = do you need help?

pwy oedd angen y geiriadur? = who needed the dictionary?

! *Although a noun, this word behaves very much like a verb in the modern language, in that it can be used in conjunction with the verb bod (though without the 'linking' particle yn) to express the English verb need. An alternative construction treats it as the noun it is, using ar—compare:*

wyt ti angen arian?

or: **oes angen arian arnat ti?** = ('Is there a need of money on you?') = do you need money?

oes is heard in many parts of Wales as the answer 'yes' to 'Do you need...?' questions even when they are phrased verbally—so:

Dych chi angen hwn?—**Oes** = Do you need this?—Yes

⇒ **eisiau**, ⇒ **rhaid**

anghofio *verbnoun*

= forget

anghofiwyd am y gwaith papur am nawr! = forget about the paperwork for now!

oedd bron iawn i mi anghofio = I almost forgot

anghwrtais *adjective*

= impolite; rude

oedd ei °lythyr yn un anghwrtais braidd = his letter was rather rude

anghyfarwydd *adjective*

= unfamiliar

mae 'na nifer o °eiriau anghyfarwydd

yn y darn 'ma = there are a number of unfamiliar words in this piece

⇒ **cyfarwydd**

anghyfeillgar *adjective*

= unfriendly

⇒ **cyfeillgar**

anghyffredin *adjective*

= uncommon, unusual

profiad go anghyffredin oedd e = it was a pretty unusual experience

⇒ **cyffredin**

anghyfreithlon *adjective*

= illegal, unlawful

defnydd anghyfreithlon o adnoddau = illegal use of resources

dw i °ddim eisiau parcio 'n

anghyfreithlon yn y °dre 'ma = I don't want to park illegally in this town

⇒ **cyfraith**

anghyfrifol *adjective*

= irresponsible

⇒ **cyfrifol**

anghytuno *verbnoun*

= disagree (â^h with)

rhaid i mi anghytuno â chi fan'na = I have to disagree with you there

⇒ **cytuno**

anghywir *adjective*

= wrong; incorrect

oedd ei atebion i gyd yn hollol

anghywir = all his answers were completely wrong

dyw hi °ddim yn ffasiynol i °wneud

jôcs gwleidyddol anghywir = it's not fashionable to make politically incorrect jokes

⇒ **cywir**

ai *interrogative particle*

ai Iwan °dorodd y ffenest 'ma? = did Iwan break this window? (was it Iwan that broke this window?)

ai chi sy'n °gyfrifol am hyn? = are you responsible for this? (is it you that is responsible for this?)

ai yfory maen nhw'n bwriadu dod? = are they planning to come tomorrow? (is it tomorrow that they're planning to come?)

o'n i °ddim yn gwybod ai y fo oedd o = I didn't know whether it was *him*

ai dyma'r diwedd? = is this the end?

! This particle corresponds to the verbal interrogative particle ⇨(a)^o, and is used to query a non-verbal element, usually in a focused question or clause. Compare the following pairs:

(a) **°dorrodd Iwan y ffenest 'ma?** = did Iwan break this window? (or didn't he?) (neutral question)

ai Iwan °dorrodd y ffenest 'ma? = did Iwan break this window? (or was it someone else?) (focused question)

o'n i °ddim yn gwybod (a) oedd e'n °gyfrifol = I didn't know whether he was responsible (or not) (neutral question)

o'n i °ddim yn gwybod ai y fe oedd yn °gyfrifol = I didn't know whether he was responsible (or someone else) (focused question)

⇨ifê

ail^o adjective

= second (*precedes noun*)

dyma'r ail °dro i mi °glywed hynny heddiw = this is the second time I've heard that today

yn °gynta, dw i °ddim yn nabod e, ac yn ail, dw i °ddim eisiau nabod e = in the first place, I don't know him, and in the second place, I don't wish to know him

dyma °bortread heb ei ail o °fywyd y glowyr yn y tridegau = this is a first-class portrait of miners' lives in the thirties

ail^o- prefix

= re-

aildoi reroof, **ailgloriannu** reappraise, reassess, **ailsefyll** resit (*exam*), **ailwifro** rewire, **ailwneud** redo, **ailysgrifennu** rewrite

See others listed separately

ailadrodd verbnoun

= repeat (*words*)

newch chi ailadrodd os gwelwch yn °dda? = will you repeat (that) please?

⇨adrodd

ailagor verbnoun

= reopen

fe °gafodd y ffordd rhwng Lledrod a Llanilar ei hailagor prynhawn 'ma = the road between Lledrod and Llanilar was reopened this afternoon

⇨agor

ailddarlledu verbnoun

= rebroadcast, repeat (*programme*)

fe °fydd y rhaglen 'na'n cael ei hailddarlledu Nos °Wener am wyth = that programme will be repeated on Friday night at eight

⇨darlledu

ailddechrau (*stem ailddechreu-*) verbnoun

= recommence, resume, restart

bydd y °wers 'ma'n ailddechrau ar ôl cinio = this lesson will recommence after lunch

ailddechreuir ar y gwaith y mis nesa = work will resume next month

⇨dechrau

ailfeddwl verbnoun

= have second thoughts; change one's mind; think again

wedi ailfeddwl dw i ers hynny = I've changed my mind since then

bydd rhaid iddyn nhw ailfeddwl, on'd bydd? = they'll have to think again, won't they?

⇨meddwl

ail-law adjective

= second-hand

oes 'na siop °lyfrau ail-law yn y °dre 'ma? = is there a second-hand bookshop in this town?

⇨ail^o, ⇨llaw

yr Alban noun, feminine

= Scotland

! This noun is always used with the definite article in Welsh.

mae Cymru'n chwarae yn erbyn yr Alban yng °Nghaerdydd heddiw = Wales are playing Scotland in Cardiff today

Albanes (*plural -au*) noun, feminine

= Scotswoman

Albanwr (*plural Albanwyr*) noun,

masculine

= Scotsman

yr Almaen noun, feminine

= Germany

! This noun is always used with the definite article in Welsh.

buon ni yn yr Almaen am °bythefnos = we were in Germany for a fortnight
°fuoach chi erioed yn yr Almaen? = have you ever been to Germany?

Almaeneg *noun, feminine*
 = German (language)

Almaenes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = German (woman)

Almaenwr (*plural Almaenwyr*) *noun, masculine*
 = German (man)

allan *adverb*
 = out

dewch allan! = come out!
mae pedwar allan o °bob deg bellach yn °ddiwaith = four out of every ten are now unemployed
beth am °fynd allan heno? = how about going out tonight?

⇒ **mas**, ⇒ **tu allan**

allanfa (*plural allanfeydd*) *noun, feminine*
 = exit, way out

faint o allanfeydd sy yn yr adeilad °ma? = how many exits has this building got?

⇒ **mynedfa**

allanfa °dân
 = fire exit

allanol *adjective*
 = external

allwedd (*plural -i, -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = key

lle °roddest ti'r allwedi? = where did you put the keys?
bydd allwedd y °broblem yn anoddach i'w ffeindio = the key to the problem will be harder to find

⇒ **agoriad**

allweddol *adjective*
 = key, crucial

mae hyn yn °bwynt allweddol, cofiwch = this is a crucial point, remember
chwilwch am y geiriau allweddol gan anwybyddu'r lleill i gyd am y tro = look for the key words and ignore all the others for now

am^o *preposition*

personal forms: amdana i, amdanat ti, amdano fe, amdani hi, amdanon ni, amdanoch chi, amdanyn nhw

• (*in exchange*) = for

faint °dalest ti am y sgidiau °na? = how much did you pay for those shoes?

diolch yn °fawr am eich cymorth = thanks very much for your help

• (*referring to length—time or space*) = for
bydd y ffenestri °na'n para am °flynyddoedd = those windows will last for years

mae'r ffordd yn mynd yn syth am °ddwy °filltir = the road runs straight for two miles

am faint mae'r °wyl yn para? = how long does the festival go on?

carchar am oes = life imprisonment

• (*time of the day*) = at

fe °ddown ni yn ôl am °dri o'r °gloch = we'll come back at three o'clock

• (*concerning*) = about

beth yw eich barn chi am hyn? = what is your opinion about this?

⇒ **ynghlŷn â^h, ynghylch**

• (*enclosing*) = (a)round

rhowch °rwymyn am ei ben o = put a bandage round his head

⇒ **o amgylch**, ⇒ **o °gwmpas**

• (*expressing a desire*)

ydych chi am °roi gwybod i'r awdurdodau? = do you want to inform the authorities?

o'n i am °gael gair bach â chi = I wanted to have a quick word with you

os ydych am °ddisgrifiad manylach o'r dyletswyddau, cysylltwch â ni = if you want a more detailed description of the duties, contact us

⇒ **eisiau**, ⇒ **moyn**

• (*in exclamations*) = What (a)...!

am °ddiwrnod! = what a day!

am sbort! = what fun!

• (*idiomatic expressions*)

ewch amdani! = go for it!

does dim dwywaith amdani... = there's no two ways about it...

y gwir amdani yw... = the truth of it is...

! *Common verbs governing am^o are:*

anhofio am^o = forget about

aros am^o = wait for

breuddwydio am^o = dream about

cofio am^o = remember about

chwilio am^o = look for

disgwyl am^o = wait for, expect

galw am^o = call for

gobeithio am^o = hope for

gofalu am° = look after, care for
gofyn am° = ask for/about
meddwl am° = think of/about
poeni am° = worry about
pryderu am° = worry about
siarad am° = talk about
sôn am° = talk about
ysu am° = yearn to...

am (°fod) *conjunction*

= since, because

am °fod y bwyd mor hallt, byddan nhw**°bob amser yn sychedig iawn** = since the food is so salty, they are always very thirsty**fe °ohiriwyd y cyfarfod am °fod****cynlleied o °bobol wedi dod** = the meeting was postponed because so few people had come**amau** (*stem amheu-*) *verb-noun*

• = suspect

mae'r heddlu'n amau °fod y tri wedi'u**llofruddio** = the police suspect that the three have been murdered

• = doubt

dw i °ddim yn amau = I don't doubt (it)**ambell°** *adjective (precedes the noun)*

= occasional

mae'n °fater o °bobol eisiau ennill**ambell °bunt yn ychwanegol** = it's a question of people wanting to win an occasional extra pound**amcan** (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

• = aim, purpose

beth ydy prif amcan y cynllun 'ma? =

what is the main aim of this scheme?

• = guess; idea

oes gynnoch chi °ryw amcan lle**gallen nhw °fod?** = have you any idea where they could be?**amcangyfri(f)****1** *noun, masculine (plural***amcangyfrifon)**

= estimate

2 *verb-noun*

= estimate

amddifadu *verb-noun*

= deprive

y peryg yw y bydd y °bobol 'ma'n cael**eu hamddifadu o'u hawliau dynol** =

the danger is that these people will be deprived of their human rights

amddiffyn *verb-noun*

= defend

mae'r llywodraeth wedi amddiffyn y**penderyniad** = the government has defended the decision**Americanaidd** *adjective*

= American

Americanes (*plural -au*) *noun,**feminine*

= American (woman)

Americanes yw'ch gwraig, 'te? = so

your wife is an American?

Americanwr (*plural Americanwyr*)*noun, masculine*

= American

mae'r Americanwyr yn hoff o siarad**â'u therapyddion** = the Americans like talking to their therapists**amgaeedig** *adjective*

= enclosed

gweler y ffurflen amgaeedig = see the

enclosed form

amgau (*stem amgae-*) *verb-noun*

= enclose

amgaeaf °fanylion y swydd y buoch**yn holi amdani** = I enclose the details of the job you enquired about**amgueddffa** (*plural amgueddfeydd*)*noun, feminine*

= museum

beth am °daith i'r Amgueddffa °Werin**yfory?** = what about a trip to the Folk Museum tomorrow?**amgylch** *in o amgylch preposition*

= (a)round

wedyn aeth y °ddwy am °dro o**amgylch y pentre** = then the two of

them went for a walk round the village

⇨ **o amgylch**, ⇨ **o °gwmpas**, ⇨ **am°****amgylchedd** *noun, masculine*

= environment

sut mae llygru'r amgylchedd yn**effeithio arnon ni?** = how does

pollution of the environment affect us?

amhosib *adjective*

= impossible

mae'n amhosib rhoi ateb pendant ar**hyn o °bryd** = it's impossible to give a definite answer at the moment⇨ **posib**

aml *adjective (comparative amlach, superlative amla(f))*

= often, frequent

pa mor aml dych chi'n mynd am °dro gyda'r plant? = how often do you go for a walk with the children?

'na beth dw i'n °glywed amla = that's what I hear most often

dyn ni'n mynd i'r sinema rhan amla = mostly we go to the cinema

yn amlach na heb = more often than not

⇒ **mynych**, ⇒ **anaml**

amlen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*
= envelope

amlwg *adjective (comparative amlycach, superlative amlyca(f))*

• = obvious

mae'n °gwbwl amlwg °fod rhywbeth o'i °le fan hyn = it's quite obvious that something is wrong here

• = clear

mi °ddaw'n amlycach cyn bo hir = it will soon become clearer

amlygu *verb-noun*
= make clear

amod (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= condition (*not physical*)

mi °gewch chi'r rhain ar yr amod bod chi'n rhannu nhw gyda'r lleill = you can have these on condition that you share them with the others

⇒ **cyflwr**

amryw (**o°** + *plural*) *adverb*
= several; some

mae amryw o °bobol y pentre yn erbyn y syniad = some of the people of the village are against the idea

amrywio *verb-noun*
= vary

bydd y trefniadau'n amrywio yn ôl yr ardal = the arrangements will vary according to region

amrywiol *adjective*
= various

amser (*plural -au, -oedd*) *noun, masculine*
= time

°fydd digon o amser 'da nhw, ti'n meddwl? = will they have enough time, do you think?

mae'n amser inni °fynd = it's time for us to go

mae'r amseroedd wedi newid, ac mae diwydiant trwm wedi diflannu °fwy na °lai = times have changed, and heavy industry has more or less disappeared

! *The most general term for time, used to express the concept or resource. It can often be substituted for other, more specialised terms.*

amserlen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*
= timetable

mae'r cwmni bellach yn gweithredu amserlen °ddiwygiedig = the company is now operating a revised timetable

amynedd *noun, masculine*
= patience

amynedd yw mam pob doethineb (*proverb*) = patience is the mother of all wisdom

amyneddgar *adjective*
= patient

an- (an^o-, anⁿ-) *prefix*
= un-; in-; dis-

! *This prefix reverses the meaning of nouns and adjectives. It causes soft mutation of **b-**, **g-** and **m-**. So **bwriadol** intentional, **anfriadol** unintentional; **gwybodaeth** knowledge, **anwybodaeth** ignorance; **mantais** advantage, **anfantais** disadvantage. It causes nasal mutation of **c-**, **d-**, **p-** and **t-**, with the following complications: **an + c-** gives **angh-**, so **cyson** consistent, **anghyson** inconsistent; **an + d-** gives **ann-**, so **digonol** sufficient, **annigonol** insufficient, **an + p-** gives **amh-**, so **personol** personal, **amheronol** impersonal; **an + t-** gives **annh-**, but **an + tr-** gives **anhr-**, so **teg** fair, **annheg** unfair, but **trefnus** organised, tidy, **anhrefnus** disorganised, untidy. Words beginning with consonantal **i**, **gl-**, **ll-** and (with a very few exceptions) **rh-** take the prefix ⇒ **af°-**.*

anabl *adjective*

= disabled

llefydd parcio i'r anabl yn unig = parking spaces for the disabled only**anabledd** *noun, masculine*

= disability

anad• **yn anad dim** = more than anything; above all**ond yn anad dim dw i eisiau i chi °fod yn hapus fan hyn** = but above all I want you to be happy here• **yn anad neb** = more than anyone**Siwan, yn anad neb, °ddylai °wybod am hynny** = Siwan, more than anyone, should know about that**anadlu** *verbnoun*

= breathe

°**alla i °ddim anadlu'n iawn** = I can't breathe properly**anafiad** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= injury

mae'r dyn arall yn dioddef o**anafiadau difrifol i'w °goesau** = the other man is suffering from serious injuries to his legs**anafu** *verbnoun*

= injure

dyn ni °ddim eisiau i neb °gael ei anafu wrth °wneud y gwaith 'ma = we don't want anyone to get injured doing this work**anaml** *adjective*

= infrequent; rare; seldom

yn anaml iawn dyn ni'n gweld nhw dyddiau 'ma = we very seldom see them these days⇒**aml****andros** (o° + *adjective or noun*) *noun, masculine, functioning as intensifier* (*North*)

= awfully ..., incredibly ...; hell of a...

mae'n andros o °drwm, °wyddost ti = it's awfully heavy, you know**mi oedd o'n andros o °beth** = it was a hell of a thing⇒**hynod o°** *adverb***anelu** *verbnoun*

= aim (at° at)

mae'r cynllun 'ma wedi'i anelu'n °bennaf at °ddysgwyr rhugl = this

scheme is aimed mainly at fluent learners

anelir at °ddarparu profiad o**°ddefnnyddio cyfrifiaduron i °bob plentyn yn yr ysgol** = the aim is to provide every child in the school with computer experience**anfantais** (*plural anfanteision*) *noun, feminine*

= disadvantage

tybed a oes anfanteision yn y ffordd**'ma o °weithredu?** = I wonder if there are disadvantages in doing things this way?**mae nifer o °blant 'da ni yma o****°deuluoedd dan anfantais** = we have a number of children here from disadvantaged families**anferth** *adjective*

= enormous, huge

pentwr anferth o hen °ddillad = a huge pile of old clothes**anfodlon** *adjective*

= unwilling

os bydd hi'n anfodlon siarad am y peth, nawn ni °ofyn i Sara = if she's unwilling to talk about it, we'll ask Sara⇒**bodlon****anfodddhaol** *adjective*

= unsatisfactory

anfon *verbnoun*

= send

a °fyddech chi °gystal ag anfon y manylion ata i? = would you be so good as to send me the details?⇒**danfon**, ⇒**hala****anfwriadol** *adjective*

= unintentional; not on purpose

mi nes i hynny'n anfwriadol = I did that unintentionally⇒**bwriad**, ⇒**bwriadol****anffawd** (*plural anffodion*) *noun, feminine*

= mishap, misfortune; accident

fe °gaeth hi anffawd yn ei °char ar y ffordd i'r °dre = she had an accident in her car on the way to town**anffodus** *adjective*

= unfortunate

mi oedd hi'n °gyd-ddigwyddiad anffodus, 'na i gyd = it was an unfortunate coincidence, that's all
yn anffodus, roedd eich cais yn aflwyddiannus y tro yma = unfortunately your application was unsuccessful this time

ang-

words beginning **ang-** are listed according to Welsh alphabetical order immediately following **ag-**

anhawster (plural **anawsterau**) *noun, masculine*

= difficulty, problem

os °gei di anawsterau, ffonia fi'n syth = if you have any problems, phone me straight away

⇒ **anodd**

anhrefnus *adjective*

= disorganised; untidy

anhygoel *adjective*

= incredible

mae hynny'n anhygoel! = that's incredible!

⇒ **coel, coelio**

anifail (plural **anifeiliaid**) *noun, masculine*

= animal

anifail anwes (plural **anifeiliaid anwes**)

= pet

anlwc *noun, masculine*

= bad luck, misfortune

anlwc oedd e = it was (a piece of) bad luck

⇒ **lwc**

anlwcus *adjective*

= unlucky

oeddet ti'n anlwcus fan'na = you were unlucky there

⇒ **lwcus**

annhebyg *adjective*

= unlikely

annhebyg iawn y byddai'ch

cymdogion yn cytuno = (it's) very unlikely that your neighbours would agree

⇒ **tebyg**

annheg *adjective*

= unfair

dyn ni °ddim eisiau bod yn annheg â neb = we don't want to be unfair to anyone

⇒ **teg**

annibyniaeth *noun, feminine*

= independence

⇒ **dibynnu**

annibynol *adjective*

= independent

mae Estonia bellach yn °wlad

annibynol = Estonia is now an independent country

ymholiad annibynol sy eisiau, a hynny ar °fyrdur = what is needed, and urgently, is an independent enquiry

annifyr *adjective*

• = miserable

• = embarrassed

o'n i'n teimlo tipyn bach yn annifyr = I felt a bit embarrassed

⇒ **difyr**

annigonol *adjective*

= insufficient; not enough

mae'r arian a neilltuwyd yn annigonol = the money set aside is insufficient

⇒ **digon, ⇒ digonol**

annioddefol *adjective*

= insufferable, unbearable

mae'r dyn 'na'n annioddefol! = that man is insufferable!

⇒ **diodde(f)**

annwyd *noun, masculine*

= cold (*illness*)

! This term indicating a temporary state of health is used with **⇒ ar°** when a person is stated

mae annwyd trwm arna i ar hyn o

°bryd = I've got a heavy cold at the moment

oes annwyd arnat ti? = have you got a cold?

annwyl *adjective*

• = dear; endearing

maen nhw'n °greaduriaid bach

annwyl, on'd ydyn nhw? = they're sweet/dear little things, aren't they?

• = nice (*personality*)

dw i'n cofio'ch mab fel bachgen

annwyl = I remember your son as a nice boy

! Used as a formal mode of address in letters, **annwyl^o** precedes the noun, but mutates only titles, not names, which are generally not susceptible to mutation.

Annwyl^oOlygydd, ... = Dear Editor, ...

Annwyl^oBrifathro, ... = Dear Headmaster, ...

but: **Annwyl Dafydd**, ... = Dear Dafydd, ...

• idiomatic phrases:

°Bobol annwyl, Tad annwyl, Esgob annwyl = Goodness gracious!

annymunol *adjective*

= unpleasant, disagreeable

mi oedd hynny'n °brofiad annymunol iawn = that was a very unpleasant experience

⇒ **dymunol**

anobeithiol *adjective*

= hopeless

mae hyn yn anobeithiol! = this is hopeless!

⇒ **gobaith**

anodd *adjective (comparative*

anoddach or **mwy anodd** or (rarer)

anos, superlative **anodda(f)** or **mwy a anodd**)

= difficult, hard

mae'n anodd dweud = it's hard to say

ydy'r iaith °Gymraeg yn anoddach na Llydaweg? = is the Welsh language more difficult than Breton?

⇒ **caled**, ⇒ **hawdd**, ⇒ **anhawster**

anrheg (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*

= present; gift

dych chi wedi prynu'ch anrhegion

Nadolig? = have you bought your Christmas presents?

ansawdd *noun, masculine or feminine*

= quality

mi °fydd ansawdd eu bywyd yn sicr yn parhau'n °bwnc llosg = the quality of their life is certain to remain a burning issue

ansicr *adjective*

= uncertain

mae dyfodol y °ganolfan yn edrych yn °fwy ansicr fyth ar ôl y penderfyniad

heddiw = the centre's future looks even more uncertain after today's decision

⇒ **sicr**

anterth *noun, masculine*

= zenith, peak

yn ei anterth (*masculine*), **yn ei**

hanterth (*feminine*) = at its peak, at its height:

pan oedd y gwaith 'ma yn ei anterth = when this work was at its height

anwybyddu *verb/noun*

= ignore

anwybyddwch nhw! = ignore them!

rheid inni °beidio ag anwybyddu

teuluoedd y dynion 'ma = we mustn't ignore these men's families

apwyntiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= appointment

awgrymir i chi °wneud apwyntiad ar

adeg arall = you are advised to make an appointment at another time

ar^o *preposition*

personal forms: **arna i, arnat ti, arno fe,**

arni hi, arnon ni, arnoch chi, arnyn nhw

• = on

dw i wedi gadael popeth ar y bwrdd i

chi = I've left everything on the table for you

dyn ni eisiau i chi °ganolbwyntio ar

eich gwaith am y tro = we want you to concentrate on your work for now

llong °ryfel nerthol ac arni naw hwyl = a powerful warship with nine sails

• (*with verb/noun*) = about to...

brysiwch, mae'r trêrn ar °fynd! = hurry up, the train's about to go!

⇒ **ar °fin**

• (*with temporary physical and mental states*)

mae annwyd arna i = I've got a cold

oes ofn arnat ti? = are you afraid?

mae hiraeth ar Gwilym am °Gymru = Gwilym misses Wales

! Similarly with (y) °**ddannoedd** toothache, y °**frech °goch** measles, y **ffliw** 'flu, **hiraeth** longing/yearning, **peswch** cough, and diseases generally. But ailments involving **tost**,

e.g. **pen tost** headache, **stumog °dost** stomach ache, *usually take gyda rather than ar°.*

• *expressions of state using ar:*

- ⇒ **ar agor** = open
- ⇒ **ar °ben** = finished, done with
- ⇒ **ar °ddihun** = awake
- ⇒ **ar °dân** = on fire, ablaze
- ⇒ **ar °fai** = at fault, to blame
- ⇒ **ar °frys** = in a hurry
- ⇒ **ar °gadw** = away (*in proper place*)
- ⇒ **ar °gael** = available
- ⇒ **ar °gau** = closed
- ⇒ **ar °glo** = locked
- ⇒ **ar °goll** = lost
- ⇒ **ar ôl** = left, remaining
- ⇒ **ar °wahân** = apart, separate
- ⇒ **ar °werth** = for sale

• (*expressing possession of a quality or characteristic*)

mae arogl arbennig ar y bwyd 'ma, on'd oes? = this food has a distinctive smell, doesn't it?
blas ar °Gymru = a taste of Wales

! *common verbs governing ar°*

- blino ar°** = get tired of
- cael gwared ar°** = get rid of
- diffasu ar°** = get bored with
- edrych ar°** = look at
- gweiddi ar°** = shout at
- gwenu ar°** = smile at
- gwrando ar°** = listen to
- manteisio ar°** = take advantage of
- syllwi ar°** = notice, take notice of
- syllu ar°** = stare at
- ymosod ar°** = attack

• (*other common idiomatic usages*)

faint sy arna i i chi? = how much do I owe you?

ar y cyfan, mae'r sefyllfa °gyffredinol yn °well heddiw na ddoe = on the whole, the general situation is better today than yesterday

tydy o °ddim yn gweithio ar hyn o °bryd = he's not working at the moment

dw i eisau bod ar 'y °mhen 'n hun = I want to be on my own

ar°

look up phrases consisting of ar° + noun/verbnoun alphabetically

ara(f) *adjective*

= slow

mae ei °long yn rhy araf = his ship is too slow

bydd y tywydd diflas a niwlog yn symud yn ara °deg tua'r dwyrain = the dull and misty weather will move gradually eastwards

siaradwch yn arafach os gwelwch yn °dda = speak more slowly please

arafu *verbnoun*

= slow down

arafwch nawr! = reduce speed now!

⇒ **ara(f)**

ar agor

= open (*adjective*)

tan pryd mae'r llyfrgell ar agor

heddiw? = till when is the library open today?

⇒ **agor, ⇒ agored**

arall (*plural erail*) *adjective*

• = another; other

°gymera i'r crys arall hefyd = I'll take the other shirt as well

mae'r ceir erail i gyd yn rhy °ddrud = all the other cars are too expensive

• = ...else

dych chi eisiau unrhywbeth arall? = do you want anything else?

pw y arall sy'n dod heno? = who else is coming tonight?

! *This is one of the few adjectives in modern Welsh that has a plural form which must be used with plural nouns. This form is pronounced as if spelt erill. Arall/erail is a true adjective, and needs a noun to be attached to. A different pronominal form is used for another one, the other one, the others.*

⇒ **(y) llall, ⇒ (y) lleill**

arbed *verbnoun*

= save (*time, money, etc*)

er mwyn arbed arian = in order to save money

bydd hyn yn arbed ychydig o amser, on' bydd? = this will save a bit of time, won't it?

⇒ **achub, ⇒ cynilo**

ar °ben *adverb*

= finished; done with; at an end

mae hi ar °ben 'da ni nawr! = now we're done for!

⇒ **pen**

arbennig *adjective*

• = special

mae heddiw yn °ddiwrnod arbennig iawn inni i gyd = today is a very special day for us all

• = particular

oes gynnoch chi °rywbeth arbennig mewn golwg? = have you got something particular in mind?

• (**arbennig o° + adjective**) = especially..., particularly...

rhaidd cyfadde °fod y °gân 'ma'n arbennig o °dda = it must be admitted that this song is particularly good

ar °bwys *preposition (South)*

= near

personal forms: **ar °mhwys (i), ar dy °bwys (di), ar ei °bwys (e), ar ei °phwys (hi), ar ein pwys (ni), ar eich pwys (chi), ar eu pwys (nhw):**

wi'n byw ar °bwys y parc bellach = I live near the park now

der i eistedd ar °mhwys il = come and sit by me!

archeb (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*

= order

diolch am eich archeb = thank you for your order

archebu *verb noun*

= order

archebwch nawr cyn i'n stoc i gyd °ddifiannu! = order now before all our stock disappears!

archfarchnad (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= supermarket

fe agorir archfarchnad newydd ar ymylon y °dre °fis Tachwedd = a new supermarket will be opened on the outskirts of town in November

ardal (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= area, region

chwiliwch am °ddosbarthiadau yn eich ardal chi = look for classes in your area

mae'n amlwg mai'r ardaloedd gwledig, fel arfer, sy'n diodde = it's clear that it is the rural areas, as usual, that are suffering

⇒bro

ar °dân

= on fire

roedd yr adeiladau i gyd ar °dân erbyn i'r °frigâd °dân °gyrraedd = all the buildings were on fire by the time the fire brigade arrived

⇒tân

ar °draws *preposition*

= across

personal forms: **ar °nhraws (i), ar dy °draws (di), ar ei °draws (e), ar ei °thraws (hi), ar ein traws (ni), ar eich traws (chi), ar eu traws (nhw)**
bydd effeithiau'r newid 'ma i'w gweld ar °draws y cwriciwlwm = the effects of this change will be visible across the curriculum

peidiwch torri ar °nhraws il = don't interrupt me!

arddegau *plural noun*

= teens

llyfr a °fydd yn apelio'n °bennaf at °bobol yn eu harddegau = a book that will appeal mainly to teenagers

ardderchog *adjective*

= excellent

diolch am eich gwaith ardderchog yn ystod yr °wyl = thanks for your excellent work during the festival

ar °ddihun

= awake

wyt ti ar °ddihun? = are you awake?

⇒dihuno, ⇒effro

arddwrn (*plural arddyrnau*) *noun, masculine (sometimes also***garddwrn** (*plural garddyrnau*)*noun, masculine*

= wrist

arestio *verb noun*

= arrest

fe °gafodd dyn ei arestio yn y °dre neithiwr = a man was arrested in town last night

arestiwyd tri o °bobol tu allan i'r Llew Du Nos °Wener °ddiwetha = three people were arrested outside the Black Lion last Friday night

arf (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= weapon

cedwir yr holl arfau yn °barod i'w defnyddio = all the weapons are kept ready for use

ar °fai

= at fault, to blame

ti sy ar °fai am hyn oll! = this is all your fault!⇒ **bai****arfer****1** (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*

= custom; habit

o'n i am °gael gair â rhywun am hen arferion yr ardal 'ma = I wanted to have a chat with someone about the old customs of this area**2** (*with verbnoun*)

= usually..., used to...

maen nhw'n arfer gadael y bin sbwriel tu allan = they usually leave the dustbin outside**o'n i'n arfer dod adre ar y bws** = I used to come home on the bus**ar °fin**

= about to

roedd hi ar °fin llyncu'r caws pan °glywodd hi sŵn = she was about to swallow the cheese when she heard a noise**oedd y rhaglen ar °fin dechrau pan °gaethon ni °doriad trydan** = the programme was just about to start when we had a power cut**arfog** *adjective*

= armed

arfordir *noun, masculine*

= coast

mae'r pentre wedi'i °leoli ar arfordir deheuol Llydaw = the village is situated on the south coast of Brittany**ar °frys**

= in a hurry; quickly

°alla i °ddim aros—dw i ar °frys = I can't hang around—I'm in a hurry⇒ **brysio****ar °fyrder**

• = at short notice

• = urgently

ymholiad annibynnol sy eisiau, a hynny ar °fyrder = what is needed, and urgently, is an independent enquiry⇒ **byr****ar °gadw**

= (tidied) away

teganau ar °gadw, °blantos! = toys away, children!⇒ **cadw****ar °gael**

= available

brechdanau ffres ar °gael fan hyn °bob bore = fresh sandwiches available here every morning⇒ **cael****ar °gau**

= closed, shut

bydd yr amgueddfa ar °gau °Ddydd Llun nesa = the museum will be closed next Monday⇒ **cau****ar °glo**

= locked

mae'r drws 'ma ar °glo = this door is locked⇒ **clo****ar °goll**

= lost

dw i'n meddwl bod ni ar °goll = I think we're lost**dw i °ddim eisiau i'r nodiadau 'ma °fynd ar °goll** = I don't want these notes lost⇒ **colli****ar °gyfartaledd**

= on average

faint o °weithiau dych chi'n mynd i'r °dre °bob wythnos ar °gyfartal? = how many times do you go to town each week on average?⇒ **cyfartal****ar °gyfer** *preposition*= for (*all general senses*); for the benefit of*personal forms: ar °nghyfer (i), ar dy °gyfer (di), ar ei °gyfer (e), ar ei °chyfer (hi), ar ein cyfer (ni), ar eich cyfer (chi), ar eu cyfer (nhw):***yn addas ar °gyfer grwpiau a gwyliau teulu** = suitable for groups and family holidays**darparwyd amrywiaeth o****°weithgareddau ar eu cyfer** = a variety of activities was provided for them

! **ar °gyfer** is the usual expression corresponding to 'for' in its most general senses; ⇒ **i °** is an alternative when there is a definite sense of something received: **Mae 'na °lythyr i ti ar y bwrdd** There's a letter for you on the table; ⇒ **dros °** means 'for' where the sense is 'on behalf of'; and

⇒**am** means 'for' in the sense of 'in exchange for' and 'for a period of time'. Although, being a two-word expression, **ar** °**gyfer** looks as though it might be the most specialised of the four, in fact it is really the most neutral, and is rarely inappropriate in cases of doubt.

argyfwng (plural **argyfyngau**) noun, masculine

= crisis, emergency

wrth i'r argyfwng yn Bosnia

°ddynhau, beth °fydd ymateb y

Cenhedloedd Unedig? = as the crisis in Bosnia deepens, what will be the United Nations' response?

argyhoeddi verb noun

= convince

bydd eisiau eu hargyhoeddi nhw rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd, on' bydd? =

they'll have to be convinced one way or another, won't they?

arhosfa noun, feminine

= waiting room

ar hyd preposition

• = along

maen nhw'n rhedeg ar hyd pen y wal = they're running along the top of the wall

• = all through (in expressions of time)

ar hyd y nos = all through the night

• **ar hyd a lled** = the length and breadth of:

mae'r prif °bleidiau wrthi'n canfasio

ar hyd a lled Cymru = the main parties are hard at work canvassing the length and breadth of Wales

⇒**hyd**, ⇒**o hyd**

ar hyn o °bryd

= at the moment

does neb ar °gaei i'ch helpu chi ar hyn

o °bryd = there is no-one available to help you at the moment

⇒**pryd**

arian noun, masculine

• = money

mae'r llywodraeth wedi neilltuo arian

= the government has set money aside

• = silver

⇒**pres**

ariannol adjective

= financial

ariannu verb noun

= finance

arilwys verb noun (South)

= pour

⇒**tywallt**

(ar)ogla (plural **arogleuon**) noun, masculine

= smell

'na'r oglau °glywon ni ddoe! = there's that smell we smelt yesterday!

! Despite appearances, **arogla** (**ogla** in many parts of Wales) is a singular. Nevertheless, a new singular **arogl** has been formed by wrongly analysing the **-au** as a plural ending (like English 'pea' from original singular 'pease'), and **arogl** and **ogla** now co-exist happily enough. Notice in the example that ⇒**clywed** (usually 'hear') is used in native speech for 'smell', and also, for that matter, sometimes for 'taste' and 'feel', depending on context.

ar ôl

1 preposition

= after

personal forms: **ar 'yn ôl (i)** or **ar f' ôl (i)**,

ar dy ôl (di), **ar ei ôl (e)**, **ar ei hôl (hi)**,

ar ein hôl (ni), **ar eich ôl (chi)**, **ar eu**

hól (nhw):

mi °ddaeth Wiliam yn ôl i °Gymru ar ôl

y rhyfel = Wiliam came back to Wales after the war

pam na °ddoi di draw ar ôl saith? =

why don't you come round after seven?

! In more formal language ⇒**wedi** is frequently used as a synonym for the preposition **ar ôl**, but in normal registers the two words have distinct usages, with **wedi** largely confined to use with verb nouns.

2 conjunction

= after

mi °ganodd y ffôn °ddwy °funud ar ôl i

chi °fynd = the phone rang two minutes after you'd gone

°ga i °air â Bethan ar ôl i chi °fynd = I'll have a word with Bethan after you go

! This is one of a number of time conjunctions in Welsh that are used

with the construction **i + [person] + °verbnoun**. The tense of the corresponding verb in English is clear from the main verb in the Welsh—note the differing translations for **ar ôl i chi °fynd** in the two examples above.

arollwg barn (plural **arolygon barn**)
noun, masculine
= opinion poll

aros (stem **arhos-**) *verb*noun

• = wait

na i aros amdanoch chi fan hyn = I'll wait for you here

• = stay, remain

aros lle wyt ti eiliad!, arhoswch lle dych chi eiliad! = stay where you are a moment!

ar °ran

= on behalf of

personal forms: **ar °yn rhan (i), ar dy °ran (di), ar ei °ran (e), ar ei rhan (hi), ar ein rhan (ni), ar eich rhan (chi), ar eu rhan (nhw)**

mae'n °bleser gen i °gael diolch i chi ar °ran rhieni ac athrawon Ysgol Llaneglwys = it's a pleasure for me to be able to thank you on behalf of the parents and teachers of Llaneglwys School

fe °fu Ieuan Williams yno ar ein rhan ni = Ieuan Williams has been there on our behalf

⇒ **rhan**, ⇒ **o °ran**

ar unwaith

= at once, immediately

dere 'ma ar unwaith! = come here at once!

⇒ **unwaith**

aruthrol *adjective*

= huge, immense

fe °gafodd Cymru ei °hchydabod gan °gwango aruthrol o °bwerus = Wales was recognised by an immensely powerful quango

ar °wahân

= apart (i° from);

cadwch y °ddau 'na ar °wahân nes i mi °ddod yn ôl = keep those two apart till I get back

⇒ **gwahanol**, ⇒ **ac eithrio**, ⇒ **heblaw**

arwain (stem **arweini-**) *verb*noun

= lead

mae'n °debyg y byddai'r °fath °weithred yn arwain at sefyllfa °fwy cymhleth fyth = such a course of action would probably lead to an even more complicated situation

arweinydd (plural **arweinwyr**) *noun*, masculine
= leader

ar °werth

= for sale

mae nifer o °dai ar °werth yn yr ardal 'ma = there are a number of houses for sale in this area

⇒ **gwerthu**

arwerthiant *noun*, masculine

= sale

bydd arwerthiant fan hyn yn syth ar ôl Nadolig = there'll be a sale here straight after Christmas

arwydd (plural **-ion**) *noun*, masculine

= sign

mae'r ffigurau'n arwydd o ansefydlogrwydd yn yr economi = the figures are a sign of instability in the economy

°welwch chi'r arwydd 'na uwchben y siop? = do you see that sign over the shop?

arwyddo *verb*noun

= sign

arwyddwch fan hyn os gwelwch yn °dda = sign here please

⇒ **llofnodi**

arwyddocaol *adjective*

= significant

ar y gweill

⇒ **gweill**

asgell (plural **esgyll**) *noun*, feminine

= wing (*figurative senses*)

mae asgell °dde'r °blaid yn dal i achosi problemau i'r arweinydd = the right wing of the party is still causing the leader problems

mae asgell °wleidyddol y mudiad yn cadw'n °dawel iawn ar y pwnc = the political wing of the movement is keeping very quiet on the subject

asgellwr (plural **asgellwyr**) *noun*, masculine

= wing, winger (*in rugby etc*)

asgwrn (plural **esgyrn**) *noun*,
masculine

= bone

oedd e wedi torri asgwrn yn ei 'fraich
= he had broken a bone in his arm

astud

yn astud = attentively

gwrandewch yn astud! = listen
attentively!

astudio

verb/noun

= study

beth wyt ti'n astudio yn y 'brifysgol,
'te? = what are you studying at
university, then?

at°

preposition

personal forms: ata i, atat ti, ato fe, ati
hi, aton ni, atoch chi, atyn nhw

• = to (*motion towards*)

dewch ata i = come to me

• = up to, as far as (*motion towards but*
stopping short of going in)

ewch at (or hyd at) y goleuadau, yna
trowch i'r 'dde = go up to the lights,
then turn right

! The two senses above show the primary meaning of **at°**, namely *motion towards or up to a person or object, but not into*. For this reason we must use **at°** when talking of writing 'to' people or sending things 'to' people, but ⇒ **i°** when writing or sending things to places (where obviously there is a sense of 'entering' a place): so **ysgrifennu at y Prif 'Weinidog** (to) write to the Prime Minister, but **ysgrifennu i 'Lundain** (to) write to London. Similarly **mynd i'r 'feddygfa** (to) go to the surgery, but **mynd at y meddyg** (to) go to the doctor('s)

• = towards—often **tuag at°** in this sense

does gynno fo 'ddim drwg 'deimlad
tuag ati = he bears her no ill will

['...has no bad feeling towards her']

mae'n 'bwysig bod ninnau'n cyfrannu

'rwsut tuag at 'ddatrys y 'brollem

'ma = it's important that we also
contribute in some way towards
solving this problem

! In older and more formal styles of the language, towards is usually ⇒ **tua(g)** on its own, but this is used now for about (approximation).

• (expressing purpose) = for

at beth mae'r peth 'ma? = what is this
thing for?

! *ommon verbs governing at°:*

anelu at° = aim at/towards

anfon at° = send to (*person*)

cofio at° = remember (*someone*) to
(*someone*)

cyfeirio at° = refer to

cyfrannu at° = contribute to/towards

danfôn at° = send to (*person*)

edrych ymlaen at° = look forward to

hala at° = send to (*person*)

nesáu at° = approach

paratoi at° = prepare for

synnu at° = be surprised at

tynnu at° = draw closer to (*a time*)

ychwanegu at° = add to

ysgrifennu at° = write to (*person*)

• (other common idiomatic usages):

mynd ati i° + verb/noun = go about ...ing

sut dyn ni'n mynd ati i 'roi gwybod i

'bawb? = how do we go about letting
everyone know?

ewch ati! = get on with it!

ac ati = and so on

te, coffi, brechdanau, rholion ac ati =
tea, coffee, sandwiches, rolls and so on

atal

verb/noun

= stop; prevent (**rhag** from)

bydd yr heddlu yn ceisio atal y
protestwyr rhag dod i mewn = the
police will be trying to stop the
protesters getting in

⇒ **rhwystro**, ⇒ **stopio**

atalfa cyflymder

 (*plural atalfeydd*)

cyflymder) *noun*, feminine

= speed-check

= sleeping policeman

atal-genhedlu

verb/noun

• = contraception.

• = contraceptive

ateb 1

 (*plural -ion*) *noun*, masculine

= answer, reply

oeddech chi'n disgwyl ateb? = were
you expecting a reply?

mi 'ddywedwyd nad nifer yr atebion
cywir oedd yn 'bwysig = it was said
that it wasn't the number of correct
answers that was important

2

verb/noun

= answer, reply

na i °drio ateb eich cwestiwn = I'll try and answer your question
os na atebith e, triwch eto ar ôl cinio = if he doesn't answer, try again after lunch

atgoffa *verb* noun= remind (**am°** about)

°ga i'ch atgoffa chi i gyd °fod y tâl cofrestru bellach yn °ddyledus? = can I remind you all that the registration fee is now due?

atgyweirio *verb* noun

= repair

mae eisiau i ti °gael atgyweirio'r oriau'r na, on'd oes? = you need to get that watch repaired, don't you?

⇒ **trwsio****athrawes** (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= (female) teacher

a gadewch inni °ddiolch i'r tair athrawes hefyd = and let's thank the three teachers as well

athrawon *plural of*⇒ **athro****athro** (*plural athrawon*) *noun,**masculine*

= (male) teacher

! *The plural is used also of mixed male and female teachers.*

athro mewn ysgol uwchradd o'n i °bryd hynny = I was a teacher in secondary school at that time
faint o athrawon rhan-amser sy'n gweithio fan hyn? = how many part-time teachers work here?

aur *noun, masculine*

= gold

nid aur popeth melyn (*proverb*) = all that glisters is not gold

awdurdod (*plural -au*) *noun,**masculine*

= authority

cynyddu mae pwysau ar yr awdurdod lleol i °wella'r sefyllfa = pressure is increasing on the local authority to improve the situation

awgrymu *verb* noun

= suggest

°fyddai neb yn awgrymu mynd yn ôl i'r hen °ddyddiau, na °fydden nhw? = no-

one would suggest going back to the old days, would they?

awgrymir i chi °wneud apwyntiad ar adeg arall = you are advised to make an appointment at another time

awr (*plural oriau*) *noun, feminine*

= hour

o'n i 'na am awr a hanner = I was there for an hour and a half

dyw e °ddim yn dweud dim byd yn yr hysbyseb am oriau gwaith = it doesn't say anything in the advert about working hours

Awst *noun, masculine*= August (*also mis Awst*)

dw i'n cael °mhenblwydd ar °ddiwedd mis Awst = I have my birthday at the end of August

mi °fyddwn ni yn ôl erbyn yr ugeinfed

o °fis Awst = we'll be back by the twentieth of August

⇒ **lonawr****awyddus** *adjective*

= keen; eager

dyn ni i gyd yn awyddus i °ddechrau = we're all keen to get started

⇒ **brwd****awyr** *noun, feminine*

• = air

mae'r awyr yn °denau fan'ma = the air is thin here

• = sky

mae awyr °las uwchben y mynyddoedd o'n blaen ni = there is blue sky over the mountains ahead

awyren (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

= aeroplane

awrygylch *noun, masculine or**feminine*

= atmosphere

rhaid sicrhau awrygylch dymunol os ydy unrhyw °ddosbarth i °lwyddo = a pleasant atmosphere must be ensured if any class is to succeed

Bb

baban (plural **-od**) *noun, masculine*

= baby

ewch i °weld ydy'r baban yn dal i

°gysgu = go and see if the baby is still asleep

bach *adjective, comparative* ⇒ **llai**, *superlative* ⇒ **lleia(f)**

• = little; small

mae'r bocs yn rhy °fach = the box is too small

⇒ **bychan**

• (as adjective modifier) = a bit

oedd e bach yn siomedig, dw i'n

credu = he was a bit disappointed, I think

• (as term of endearment) = dear

paid poeni, bach = don't worry, dear

bachgen (plural **bechgyn**) *noun, masculine*

= boy

dau °fachgen sy gynnyn nhw = they've got two boys

tybed lle bydd y bechgyn yn cysgu? =

I wonder where the boys will be sleeping?

bai *noun, masculine*

• = blame; fault

ti sy ar °fail = you are to blame!

• = trouble

y bai yw °fod neb eisiau cymryd y

cyfrifoldeb = the trouble is that no-one wants to take the responsibility

baich (plural **beichiau**) *noun, masculine*

= burden; load

ar ysgwyddau rhywun arall bydd y

baich o hyn ymlaen = someone else will be shouldering the burden from now on

balch *adjective*

= pleased, happy, glad (°o to)

dyn ni'n °falch iawn o °gael eich

cwmni heno = we are very glad to have your company tonight

banc (plural **-iau**) *noun, masculine*

= bank

galwa i yn y banc ar y ffordd yn ôl = I'll call at the bank on the way back

bant *adverb (South)*

= off; away

bant â ni! = off we go!

bydd y teulu bant dros y Sul = the

family will be away over the weekend

⇒ **i fwrdd**

bara *noun, masculine*

= bread

torth o °fara = a loaf of bread

tafell o °fara = a slice of bread

bara menyh = bread and butter

bardd (plural **beirdd**) *noun, masculine*

= poet, bard

gwlad beirdd a °hchantorion = a land of poets and singers

barn (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= opinion

beth yw'ch barn am y cynllun gwaith

newydd? = what do you think about the new work plan?

bath *noun, masculine*

• = bath

• ⇒ **math**

bathodyn *noun, masculine*

= badge

mi °gewch chi °fathodyn a °hcherydn

aelodaeth am °ddim = you'll get a badge and membership card free

baw *noun, masculine*

= muck; mud

Jac-codi-baw = JCB (mechanical excavator)

bawd (plural **bodiau**) *noun, feminine*

= thumb

dw i wedi agor 'y °mawd = I've cut my thumb

be' *pronoun*

⇒ **beth**

becso *verbnoun*

= worry; care

paid â becsol = don't worry!

does neb yn becsu dim am °bethau

felly dyddiau 'ma = nobody cares a damn about such things these days

⇒ **poeni**

bechan

⇒ **bychan**

bechgyn *plural of*

⇒bachgen

bedd (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= grave

mae bedd un o'n gwleidyddion enwoca i'w weld rhywle yn y

fyfwenent 'ma = somewhere in this cemetery you can see the grave of one of our most famous politicians

beic (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= bicycle, bike

beic mynydd = mountain bike

beicio *verb/noun*

= ride a bike, cycle

beichiog *adjective*

= pregnant

°glywes i °fod dy chwaer yn °feichiog

eto = I heard that your sister was pregnant again

beichiogrwydd *noun, masculine*

= pregnancy

beio *verb/noun*

= blame

beirdd *plural of*

⇒bardd

beirniadaeth *noun, feminine*

• = criticism

beirniadaeth °ddigon hallt a °ddaeth o

°du'r bwrdd llywodraethol = quite harsh criticism came from the board of governors

• = adjudication

fe °gafwyd beirniadaeth °deg a

°hthrylwyr = we had a fair and thorough adjudication

beirniadu *verb/noun*

• = criticise

fe °gawson ni'n beirniadu am °fethu

marchnata'r digwyddiadau'n

°ddigonol = we were criticised for failing to market the events sufficiently

• = judge (*competition*)

bellach *adverb*

= now

bellach mae'n gweithio fel

cynhyrhydd gyda °chwmmi teledu

annibynnol = now he works as a producer with an independent television company

gyrrwr lori o'n i am °bymtheng

°mlynedd, ond myfyriwr hŷn dw i

bellach = I was a lorry driver for fifteen

years, but now I'm a mature student

dw i °ddim yn byw yno bellach = I

don't live there any more

! This word is used for 'now' when there is some idea of a change in circumstances from what was previously the case—the first two examples above show this clearly, and while ⇒**nawr**/⇒**rwan** is not exactly wrong in these cases, the natural choice with native speakers is **bellach**. With negatives it means '(not) any more', as in the third example.

bennu *verb/noun (South)*

= finish

wyt ti wedi bennu 'to? = have you

finished yet?

! This word is the general term for 'finish' in many Southern areas, while the standard language usually insists on ⇒**gorffen**.

⇒**gorffen**, ⇒**cwpla**

benthyca *verb/noun*

= borrow; lend

benthyg *noun, masculine*

= loan

°ga i °fenthyg...? = can I borrow...?:

°ga i °fenthyg dy °feic am awr neu

°ddwy? = can I borrow your bike for an hour or two?

ber

⇒**byr**

berwi *verb/noun*

• = boil

mae'r tegell yn berwi = the kettle is

boiling

• (*figuratively*) = heave (*with people*)

oedd y lle 'ma'n berwi neithiwr = this

place was heaving (*with people*) last night

beth? (*often be'?* in normal speech)

proun

= what?

beth °ddigwyddodd? = what

happened?

be' sy 'da ti fan'na? = what have you got there?

beth sy'n bod? = what's the matter?,
what's up?

hidiwch be' fol! = never mind!

! This question word is followed in the present tense (and **wedi-** perfect tense) by **yd** in identification sentences, and otherwise **sy** when it is the subject and **mae** when the object of the sentence. Compare the following:

beth yd hwn? = what is this?
(identification sentence)

beth sy'n digwydd? = what is happening? (**beth** is subject)

beth mae'ch brawd yn 'wneud dyddiau 'ma? = what is your brother doing these days? (**beth** is the object, 'ch brawd the subject)

⇒ **yr hyn**

beth bynnag *pronoun*

• = whatever

beth bynnag dych chi eisiau, ewch ag e nawr = whatever you want, take it now

• = in any case, anyway

bydd hi'n rhy hwyr erbyn hyn, beth bynnag = it'll be too late by now, anyway

⇒ **bynnag**

beunyddiol *adjective*

= daily; everyday, day-to-day

rhaglen am 'fywyd beunyddiol yn

Sarajevo = a programme about day-to-day life in Sarajevo

byth a beunydd = forever and a day; all the time

biau *defective verb*

= own

pw (**sy**) **biau'r car coch 'na?** = whose is that red car?

n (**sy**) **biau fe** = it's theirs ['They own it']

'**n**had **oedd biau'r siop 'ma adeg**

hynny = my father owned this shop at that time

pw '**fydd biau'r hawliau cyhoeddi?** = who will own the publishing rights?

! This defective verb is used only in conjunction with the verb **bod**, and does not use the particle **yn** to link it to **bod** as would be the case with normal verb-nouns. See examples above. It is also unusual in that its

*subject always precedes it—because its function is to identify the possessor of something, it requires identification sentence structure instead of neutral verb-first order. The verb **sy** in the above examples is optional, since **biau** these days has acquired its own verbal force. So, for example, both **Pwy biau...?** and **Pwy sy biau...?** are heard, with no difference in meaning. In the other tenses (last two examples) the **oedd** and '**fydd** must be retained.*

bil (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= bill

mae'ch bil trydan yn dal heb ei 'dal = your electricity bill is still unpaid

blaen (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

• = front; fore

ar y blaen o hyd! = still at the forefront!

• (as adjective) = front

eistedd (**wch i gyd yn y rhes 'flaen** = all of you sit in the front row

⇒ **'flaen**, ⇒ **o'r blaen**, ⇒ **ymlaen**

blaendal (*plural -iadau*) *noun, masculine*

= (monetary) deposit

blaenoriaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= priority

rhaid inni 'gael ein blaenoriaethau'n

iawn = we must get our priorities right

blaenorol *adjective*

= previous; former

mae'r adroddiad ma'n 'fwy beirniadol

o 'lauer na'r un blaenorol = this report is far more critical than the previous one

⇒ **o'r blaen**, ⇒ **cyn-°**

blaenwr (*plural blaenwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= forward (in football, rugby)

blaidd (*plural bleiddiau or bleiddiad*) *noun, masculine*

= wolf

blas (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= taste, flavour (**ar°** of)

dim ond rhyw 'flas 'ges i arno = I only got a little taste of it

blas ar °Gymru = a taste of Wales

blasus *adjective*

= tasty

ble? *adverb*

= where?

ble buoch chi trwy'r prynhawn? = where have you been all afternoon?**dyn ni eisiau gwybod ble a h'phryd °gaethoch chi'ch geni** = we want to know where and when you were born

! This question word varies from region to region—**lle?** and **°le?** are widely used alternatives in many areas. **Ble** is regarded as standard, and is the norm in writing. **Pa °le?** is confined to formal writing.

⇒ **lle?****bleiddiaid, bleiddiau** *plural of*⇒ **blaidd****blin** *adjective*

= tiresome

mae'n °flin 'da fi (South) = I'm sorry**blinedig** *adjective*

= tired

dw i'n teimlo braidd yn °flinedig = I'm feeling rather tired**mae golwg blinedig iawn arnat ti** = you look very tired⇒ **blino****blino** *verbnoun*

= tire

wedi blino = tired**°alla i °ddim dod nawr, dw i wedi blino** = I can't come now, I'm tired

! Being a verbal phrase (particle **wedi** + verbnoun) rather than a true adjective, **wedi blino** cannot be used when an adjective modifier (e.g. 'very', 'rather', 'too') is used with 'tired'—in these cases, the true adjective ⇒ **blinedig** must be used instead.

blodeuo *verbnoun*

= bloom, flower

blodyn (*plural blodau*) *noun, masculine*

= flower

on'd ydy'r blodau 'na'n °bert? = aren't those flowers pretty?**blwch** (*plural blychau*) *noun, masculine*

= box

gofynnir i chi °roi tic yn y blwch**priodol** = you are requested to put a tick in the appropriate box**mae blwch pleidleisio ar y ffordd i****fyny i chi** = there's a ballot box on the way up to you**blwydd**⇒ **blwyddyn****blwyddyn** (*plural blynyddoedd, blynyddau; blynedd, blwydd*)*noun, feminine*

= year

⇒ **blynyddol**, ⇒ **eleni**, ⇒ **llynedd**

See English-Welsh entry for examples

blynedd⇒ **blwyddyn****blynyddol** *adjective*

= annual

mae disgwyl mai siomedig iawn °fydd**adroddiad blynyddol y cwmni eleni** =

the company's annual report is

expected to be a very disappointing one this year

°bob...⇒ **pob****bod 1** *verbnoun*

= be

! ⇒ **Bod** box**2** (*verbnoun functioning as conjunction*)

= that ... (is/are) etc.

! This special use of the verbnoun **bod** is required when the original sentence from which the subordinate clause has been derived begins, or began, with the present tense of **bod**—a common occurrence in Welsh. Note that, unlike a true conjunction, the **bod** forms combine the conjunction 'that' and the verb 'to be' in the one word. The personal pronoun variants are: **°mod i**, **°fod ti**, **°fod e**, **bod hi**, **bod ni**, **bod chi**, **bod nhw**; a noun instead of a pronoun can take either **bod** or **°fod**:

mae'n amlwg °fod rhywbeth o'i °le =it's clear that something is wrong
cofia °mod i'n dod yfory = remember that I am coming tomorrow**wyt ti'n meddwl bod hi'n iawn?** = do you think that she is right?**mae leuan yn honni °fod y cyfrifiadur °ddim yn gweithio'n iawn** = leuan claims that the computer is not working properly

Bod—'To Be'

Present and imperfect are anomalous and do not follow mutation principles for differentiation of affirmative, interrogative and negative:

PRESENT

present affirmative **dw i** (or **rwy**, or **wi**), **(r)wyt ti**, **mae e/hi**, **dyn ni** (South also **yn ni**, North **dan ni**), **dych chi** (North **dach chi**), **maen nhw**; present interrogative **ydw i?**, **wyt ti?**, **ydy e/hi?** (South also **yw e/hi?**), **ydyn ni?** (North **ydan ni?**), **(y)dych chi?** (North **(y)dach chi?**), **ydyn nhw?** (North **ydan nhw?**); negative **dw i ddim**, **(d)wyt ti ddim**, **dydy e/hi ddim** (South also **dyw e/hi ddim**, North also **tydy o/hi ddim**), **(dy)dyn ni ddim** (South also **yn ni ddim**, North also **(dy)dan ni ddim**, **(ty)dan ni ddim**), **dych chi ddim** (North also **dach chi ddim**), **(dy)dyn nhw ddim** (North also **(dy)dan nhw ddim**, **(ty)dan nhw ddim**).

ydw i'n hwyr? = *am I late?*

dydyn nhw °ddim fan hyn = *they are not here*

wyt ti o °ddifri? = *are you serious?*

mae e'n mynd = *he is going/she goes*

ydych chi'n dod neu °beidio? = *are you coming or not?*

(Literary Welsh forms of the present tense, sometimes encountered in more formal writing:

yr wyf, **yr wyt**, **y mae**, **yr ydym**, **yr ydych**, **y maent**)

present existential—three forms only (note no difference between singular and plural): affirmative **mae**, interrogative **oes**, negative **does dim**.

mae caws yn yr oergell = *there is cheese in the fridge*

mae anifeiliaid gwyllt fan hyn = *there are wild animals here*

oes caws yn yr oergell? = *is there cheese in the fridge?*

oes anifeiliaid gwyllt fan hyn? = *are there any wild animals here?*

does dim caws yn yr oergell = *there isn't any cheese in the fridge*

does dim anifeiliaid gwyllt fan hyn = *there are no wild animals here*

Some Southern areas have a special set of forms for the present negative of **bod**: **sa i**, **so ti**, **so fe**, **so hi**, **so ni**, **so chi**, **so nhw**

or: **smo fi**, **smo ti**, **smo fe**, **smo hi**, **smo ni**, **smo chi**, **smo nhw**:

sa i'n gwybod = *I don't know* (= **dw i °ddim yn gwybod**)

smo fe'n siarad Cymraeg = *he doesn't speak Welsh* (= **dydy e °ddim yn siarad Cymraeg**)

Present + **wedi** (instead of **yn**):

mae e wedi mynd = *he has gone*

ydy e wedi mynd? = *has he gone?*

dydy e °ddim wedi mynd = *he hasn't gone*

In identification sentences, 3 singular present **mae** is replaced by **ydy/yw**, and 3 plural **maen** by **ydyn**:

cyfreithwyr yw'r °ddau = *they are both lawyers*

pw ydyn nhw? = *who are they?*

In sentences where **mae** would be preceded by its own subject, a special form **sy** (or **sydd**) is used instead:

fe sy'n °gyfrifol am hyn = *he is responsible for this*

This form also serves as a relative, meaning 'who is/are...':

dyma'r °bobol sy'n helpu ni = *these are the people who are helping us*

IMPERFECT

(standard and written):

affirmative **roeddwn i**, **roeddet ti**, **roedd e/hi**, **roedden ni**, **roeddech chi**,

roedden nhw; interrogative **oeddwn i?**, **oeddet ti?**, **oedd e/hi?**, **oedden ni?**,

oeddech chi?, **oedden nhw?**; negative **doeddwn i ddim**, **doeddet ti ddim**,

continued overleaf

Bod—'To be' continued

doedd e/hi ddim, doedden ni ddim, doeddech chi ddim, doedden nhw ddim

(colloquial):

affirmative and interrogative **o'n i, o't ti,**

oedd e/hi, o'n ni, o'ch chi, o'n nhw;

negative **o'n i ddim, o't ti ddim** etc, or

do'n i ddim, do't ti ddim etc

o'n nhw gartre? = *were they at home?*

o'n i ddim gartre ar y pryd = *I wasn't at home at the time*

Imperfect + **wedi** gives pluperfect:

o'n nhw wedi cytuno'n °barod = *they had already agreed*

o'n nhw wedi cytuno? = *had they agreed?*

do'n nhw °ddim wedi cytuno = *they hadn't agreed*

PRETERITE

The preterite is slightly anomalous:

preterite **bues i, buest ti** or **buost ti,**

buodd e/hi or **bu e/hi, buon ni, buoch chi, buon nhw**

ble buoch chi trwy'r prynhawn? =

where have you been all afternoon?

°fuest ti yng °Nghanada erioed? = *have you ever been to Canada?*

°fuest ti yng °Nghanada erioed? = *have you ever been to Canada?*

Other tenses behave as ordinary inflected verbs:

FUTURE AND PRESENT HABITUAL

bydda i, byddi di, bydd e/hi, byddwn ni,

byddwch chi, byddan nhw

bydda i yn ôl ymhen awr = *I'll be back in an hour*

°fyddi di yno? = *will you be there?*

°fydda i byth yn sâl = *I'm never ill*

weithiau bydda i'n mynd am °dro cyn swper = *sometimes I go for a walk before supper*

swper = *sometimes I go for a walk before supper*

CONDITIONAL

byddwn i, byddet ti, byddai fe/hi,

bydden ni, byddech chi, bydden nhw

or: **(ba)swn i, (ba)set ti, (ba)sai fe/hi,**

(ba)sen ni, (ba)sech chi, (ba)sen nhw

ni °fyddai dealltwriaeth o'r iaith

°Gymraeg yn °fanteisiol = *an understanding of the Welsh language would be advantageous*

sai lot mwy o °bobol wedi cael eu lladd tasen ni °ddim wedi bod yma = *a lot more people would have been killed if we had not been here*

bydd safon ei gwaith °bob tro yn uchel iawn = *the standard of her work is always very high*

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bydd safon ei gwaith °bob tro yn uchel iawn = *the standard of her work is always very high*

sai hynny'n neis iawn, on' basai? = *that would be very nice, wouldn't it?*

sai hynny'n neis iawn, on' basai? = *that would be very nice, wouldn't it?*

mae'n ymddangos bod nhw °ddim yn °barod = *it appears that they are not ready*

°glywes i fod Eleri'n sâl = *I heard that Eleri was ill*

In the last example above, the sequence of tenses in English obscures the fact that what the speaker actually heard at the time was: mae Eleri'n sâl 'Eleri is ill'.

⇒y conjunction, mai, taw, na^{no}

dych chi'n °fodlon dod yn ôl nes ymlaen? = *are you willing to come back later on?*

dych chi'n °fodlon dod yn ôl nes ymlaen? = *are you willing to come back later on?*

o'n nhw ddim yn °fodlon â'r trefniadau am °ryw °reswm = *they weren't happy with the arrangements for some reason*

o'n nhw ddim yn °fodlon â'r trefniadau am °ryw °reswm = *they weren't happy with the arrangements for some reason*

bodloni *verb* noun

= *make do (ar° with)*

bodd *noun*

wrth 'y °modd = *in my element*

wrth ei °fodd = *in his element*

wrth ei bodd = *in her element*

dw i wrth 'y °modd fan hyn = *I'm in my element here*

bodio *verb* noun

= *hitchhike*

bodlon *adjective*

= *willing; satisfied, happy (â^h with)*

mae hi wrth ei bodd yn trefnu popeth
= she's in her element [when she's]
organizing everything

boddhaol *adjective*

= satisfactory

dyw'r adroddiad 'ma °ddim yn °foddhaol o °bell ffordd = this report is by no means satisfactory

boddi *verbnoun*

= drown; immerse

mae eisiau boddi'ch hunan yn yr iaith a'i diwylliant = you need to immerse yourself in the language and its culture

bol (*plural -iau*), **bola** (*plural boliau*)
noun, masculine

= belly, stomach, tummy

ydy dy °fola'n rhoi dolur o °gwbwl? = does your tummy hurt at all?

dw i wedi cael llond bol(a) o'r dadlau dibaid 'ma = I've had it up to here with this constant arguing

bôn *noun, masculine*

= base

yn y bôn = basically

yn y bôn mae hyn yn °problem meddalwedd = basically this is a software problem

bord *noun, feminine (South)*

= table

⇒ **bwrdd**

bore (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= morning

bore da! = good morning!

bore fory = tomorrow morning

braf *adjective, comparative often*

brafiach

= fine, nice (*weather*)

mae'n braf bore 'ma, on'd ydy? = it's fine this morning, isn't it?

mae'n brafiach heddiw nag y bu hi trwy'r wythnos = it's nicer today than it's been all week

! Usually this word is not susceptible to soft mutation—so **mae'n braf** rather than **mae'n °frac**, although the latter is heard in some regions.

braich (*plural breichiau*) *noun, feminine*

= arm

mi °dorodd ei braich = she broke her arm

mi aeth y °ddwy °fracih ym °mraich i lawr y stryd = the two of them went arm in arm down the street

⇒ **cesail**

braidd *adverb*

= rather

ti'n edrych braidd yn °finedig = you're looking rather tired

a dweud y gwir, oedd y prisiau'n uchel braidd = actually, the prices were rather high

! This qualifier can come either before or after the adjective; if before, it must also precede a predicative **yn°**—compare for example ⇒ **tra**, ⇒ **mor°**, ⇒ **rhy°**

brain *plural of*

⇒ **brân**

brân (*plural brain*) *noun, feminine*

= crow

mor ddu â'r °frân = as black as a crow
gwyn y gwêl y °frân ei °chyw (*proverb*) = all mothers see the best in their children (*literally*: the crow sees her chicks as white)

bras *adjective*

• = rough, approximate

°ellwch chi °ddweud yn °fras faint °fydd angen? = can you say roughly how much will be needed?

llythyren bras = capital letter

cofiwch °ddefnyddio llythrennau bras

wrth °gwblhau'r ffurflen hon = remember to use capital letters in completing this form

braslun (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= outline; sketch

brathu *verbnoun (North)*

= bite (*usually of animals*)

ydy'r ci 'na'n brathu? = does that dog bite?

⇒ **cnoi**

brawd (*plural brodyr*) *noun, masculine*

= brother

dych chi'n nabod °mrawd i? = do you know my brother?

faint o °frodyr a chwiorydd sy gynno fo? = how many brothers and sisters has he got?

brawddeg (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
= sentence
ailysgrifennwch y brawddegau
anghywir = rewrite the incorrect sentences

brechwast *noun, masculine*
= breakfast
be' °gaethoch chi i °frecwast bore
'ma? = what did you have for breakfast this morning?

brech *noun, feminine*
= pox
y °frech °goch = measles
brech yr ieir or **y °frech ieir** = chickenpox
y °frech Almaenig or **y °frech °goch °fach** = German measles
y °frech °wen = smallpox
mae'r °frech °goch arni ers dydd Llun = she's had measles since Monday

! These terms, since they denote temporary physical states, use **ar°** 'on' with the person affected; ⇨ **ar°**

brechdan (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
= sandwich
brechdanau ffres ar °gael fan hyn
°bob bore = fresh sandwiches available here every morning

brechiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= inoculation, vaccination

brechu *verb*
= inoculate, vaccinate

brehines (plural **brehinesau**) *noun, feminine*
= queen
brehinoedd a brehinesau Lloegr = the kings and queens of England

brehinoedd *plural of*
⇨ **brehin**

brehinol *adjective*
= royal

brehin (plural **brehinoedd**) *noun, masculine*
= king
etholwyd Harold yn °frenin Lloegr = Harold was elected king of England

brehinesau *plural of*
⇨ **brehines**

brest *noun, feminine*
= chest
fe °gafodd y trydydd dyn anafiadau i'w °frest = the third man received injuries to his chest

breuddwyd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= dream
fe °fu'n °freuddwyd ganddi ers tair blynedd = it has been a dream of hers for three years

breuddwydio *verb*
= dream
mae'n °debyg mai breuddwydio o'n i = I must have been dreaming

brifo *verb*
= hurt; wound
lle mae'n brifo? = where does it hurt?
mae ei °theimladau wedi'u brifo = her feelings have been hurt

⇨ **dolur**

bro (plural **-ydd**) *noun, feminine*
= region

! The phrase **y °Fro °Gymraeg**, or often simply **y °Fro**, is used to mean 'Welsh-speaking Wales', ie the heartlands of the country where the language maintains a strong presence as the main medium of communication in everyday life.

⇨ **ardal**

brodor (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= native (o° of)
brodor o °Lanelli yw awdur y llyfr hwn = the author of this book is a native of Llanelli

brodyr *plural of*
⇨ **brawd**

broga (plural **-od**) *noun, masculine*
= frog
⇨ **llyffant**

bron

1 *adverb*
= almost; nearly
mae hi bron yn wyth o'r °gloch = it's almost eight o'clock
nawr bod ein taith gyda'n gilydd bron ar °ben, mae'n amser ffarwelio = now that our journey together is almost over, it's time to say goodbye

oedd bron iawn inni °dynnu'r cynnig yn ôl = we very nearly withdrew the offer
roedd e bron â °chrio = he was almost crying

! Like ⇒ **braidd**, the qualifier **bron** precedes predicative **yn°**. Notice in the last but one example that, when used of a past action, **bron** requires i + [person] + °**verb**noun.

2 (plural **-nau**) *noun, feminine*
 = breast

brwd *adjective*
 = keen; enthusiastic
mae'r gwaith dysgu'n °galed, ond o °leia mae'r myfyrwyr yn °frwd = the learning is hard, but at least the students are keen

⇒ **awyddus**

brwdfrydedd *noun, masculine*
 = enthusiasm

brwdfrydig *adjective*
 = enthusiastic

brwnt *adjective (South)*
 = dirty

⇒ **bud(u)r**

brwydr (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
 = battle

trechwyd y Sacsoniaid mewn brwydr °waedlyd yn Hastings = the Saxons were defeated in a bloody battle at Hastings

brwydro *verb*noun
 = fight; struggle

bryn (plural **-iau**) *noun, masculine*
 = hill

mae'r adran wedi symud lan y bryn yn °ddiwedd = the department has recently moved up the hill

⇒ **mynydd, rhiw**

brys
gwasanaethau brys *plural noun* = emergency services

⇒ **ar °frys**

brysio *verb*noun
 = hurry

brysiwch, neu mi °fyddwn ni'n colli'r trêni! = hurry, or we'll miss the train!
bydd rhaid iddyn nhw °frysio, on' bydd? = they'll have to hurry, won't they?

buan *adjective*

gwella'n °fuan! = get well soon!
tair drama arbennig yn dod yn °fuan i °Ddyfed a °Phowys = three special plays coming soon to Dyfed and Powys

buchod *plural of*
 ⇒ **buwch**

bud(u)r *adjective (North)*
 = dirty
 ⇒ **brwnt**

budd *noun, masculine*
 = benefit; profit

tybed a °fydd y trefniadau newydd o °fudd inni yng °Nghymru? = I wonder if the new arrangements will be of benefit to us in Wales?

budd-dâl diweithdra = unemployment benefit

⇒ **lles**

buddsoddi *verb*noun
 = invest

mae eisiau i'r llywodraeth °fuddsoddi yn ein rheilffyrdd = the government needs to invest in our railways

buddsoddiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
 = investment

buddugol *adjective*
 = victorious

buddugoliaeth (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
 = victory

mae'r holl °gonsesiynau yn dilyn buddugoliaethau ym maes darlledu = all the concessions follow on from victories in the field of broadcasting

busnes (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
 = business

busnesau lleol °fydd yn diodde °gynta = it is local businesses that will suffer first

busnesa *verb*noun

= interfere; stick one's nose in
paid busnesa! = mind your own business!

buwch (plural **buchod**) *noun, feminine*
 = cow

faint o °fuchod sy gynnoch chi erbyn hyn? = how many cows have you got now?

⇒ **gwartheg**

bwlch (plural **bylchau**) *noun, masculine*
 = gap
chwilio am °fwlch yn y °farchnad dw i
 = I'm looking for a gap in the market
llenwch y bylchau yn y brawddegau
canlynol = fill in the gaps in the
 following sentences

bwrdd (plural **byrddau**) *noun, masculine*
 = table
rhowch y papurau ar y bwrdd = put
 the papers on the table

⇒ **bord**

bwriad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
 = intention; purpose; aim
beth yn union oedd ei bwriad wrth
°fynd yn °gyhoeddus fel hyn? = what
 exactly was her intention in going
 public like this?
o °fwriad = on purpose, intentionally
fe °lunies i'r cwestiwn felly o °fwriad =
 I intentionally phrased the question
 so

⇒ **nod**

bwriadol *adjective*
 = deliberate; purposeful
nest ti hynny'n °fwriadol! = you did
 that on purpose!

⇒ **pwrpasol**, ⇒ **anfwiadol**

bwriadu *verb noun*
 = intend
beth dych chi'n bwriadu °wneud
nawr? = what do you intend to do
 now?

bwrw *verb noun*
 • = strike; beat
lloches i °fenywod sy'n cael eu bwrw =
 a shelter for battered women
 • (precipitation)
mae'n bwrw eira = it's snowing
mae'n bwrw glaw = it's raining

bws (plural **bysiau**) *noun, masculine*
 = bus
pryd mae'r bws nesa'n dod? = when
 does the next bus come?
safle bysiau = bus stop

bwthyn (plural **bythynnod**) *noun, masculine*
 = cottage
mae gynny'n nhw °fwthyn bach yng
°Ngorllewin Iwerddon = they've got a
 little cottage in the West of Ireland

bwyd (plural **-ydd**) *noun, masculine*
 = food
heb °olau a gwres byddai'r °gadwyn
°fwyd yn torri = without light and heat
 the food chain would break
bwyydydd wedi'u rhewi = frozen foods

! The phrase **eisiau bwyd** ('need of food') is used for hunger; being a temporary physical state, it requires **ar°** with the person (⇒ **ar°**):
oes eisiau bwyd arnoch chi? = are you hungry?

bwydlen (plural **-ni**) *noun, feminine*
 = menu
°gawn ni °weld y °fwydlen? = can we
 see the menu?

bwydo *verb noun*
 = feed
dw i heb °fwydo'r anifeiliaid = I haven't
 fed the animals

bwyta *verb noun*
 = eat
mi °fwytodd e °bopeth = he ate
 everything
mae e heb °fwyta dim ers bore ddoe =
 he hasn't eaten anything since
 yesterday morning

! This verb is usually pronounced **bita** (etc) in normal speech (so, for example, **°fitodd**, **°fita** above).

bwyty (plural **bwytai**) *noun, masculine*
 = restaurant; café

bychan *adjective (feminine bechan, plural bychain)*
 = small, little; slight
datblygiad ar °raddfa °fechan = a
 small-scale development
bu cynnydd bychan dros yr Haf =
 there has been a slight increase over
 the summer

! This word is preferred in certain instances where its more common part-synonym **bach** has an idiomatic use, notably **tŷ bychan** small house vs **tŷ bach** (euphemism for) toilet.

⇒ **bach**, ⇒ **mân**

bychanu *verb noun*
 = belittle

byd *noun, masculine*

= world; earth

y byd o'n cwmpas = the world about us**mae nifer o asiantaethau dros y byd****yn chwilio am °beryglon tebyg o'r****gofod** = a number of agencies across

the world are looking for similar

dangers from space

beth yn y byd sy'n digwydd fan hyn? =
what on earth is going on here?⇨ **daear**, ⇨ **dim byd****byd-enwog** *adjective*

= world-famous

bydd, bydd-⇨ **bod****byddar** *adjective*

• = deaf

roedd ei °thad wedi bod yn °fyddar**iawn ers blynyddoedd** = her father

had been very deaf for years

• (as plural noun **byddariaid**) = deaf
people**byddin** (plural -oedd) *noun, feminine*

= army

eu rhoi nhw yn y °fyddin sy eisiau =

they need putting in the army

bygwrth (stem **bygyth-**) *verb-noun*

= threaten, menace

mae'r awdurdod lleol yn bygwrth mynd**â'r mater ymhellach** = the local

authority is threatening to take the

matter further

bygythiad (plural -au) *noun,**masculine*

= threat

bygythiol *adjective*

= threatening, menacing

bynngag *particle*

= -ever

! This word exists as a particle in the modern language, and is attached to question words—it alters their meaning from interrogative to indefinite, characterised in English by the addition of '-ever'. So, for example, **pwyl?** who?, **pwyl bynngag** whoever.

beth bynngag dych chi eisiau, ewch ag e nawr = whatever you want, take it now

pwyl bynngag ydyn nhw, dw i ddim**eisiau gweld nhw** = whoever they

are, I don't want to see them

faint bynngag sy'n dod, rhaid edrych**yn °ofalus ar °bob tocyn** = however

many are coming, every ticket must

be carefully checked

byddwn ni'n ffeindio chi, lle bynngag**byddwch chi wedi'ch cuddio** = we'll

find you, wherever you're hidden.

na i °drio ateb pa °gwestiynau**bynngag sy gyda chi** = I'll try and

answer whatever questions you have

⇨ **beth bynngag**, ⇨ **pwyl bynngag**⇨ **beth?**, ⇨ **faint?**, ⇨ **lle?**, ⇨ **pa?**,⇨ **pwyl?****byr** *adjective*(feminine **ber**, plural (rare) **byrion**)

= short

gwobr am stori °fer yn y °Gymraeg

= a prize for a short story in Welsh

rhaid edrych yn °fanwl ar yr**effeithiau cyfnod byr hefyd** = the

short-term effects must also be closely

looked at

byrder⇨ **ar °fyrder****byrhau** *verb-noun*

= shorten

bys (plural -edd) *noun, masculine*

= finger

dw i wedi agor 'y °mys = I've cut my

finger

dangos dy °fysedd! = show (me) your

fingers!

bys troed (plural **bysedd traed**) = toe**bysiau** *plural of*⇨ **bws****byth** *adverb*

• = never

dw i byth yn gweld nhw dyddiau 'ma =

I never see them these days

o'n i byth yn gweld nhw °bryd hynny =

I never used to see them then

anhofia i byth! = I'll never forget!

• = ever

Cymru am byth! = Wales forever!

! This word means 'never' or 'ever' according to context. However, it is restricted in use to **yn** tenses and the future.

⇨ **erioed**, ⇨ **fyth**

bythynnod *plural of*⇒ **bwthyn****byw*****1** *verb noun*

= live

pw y oedd yn byw drws nesa ar y pryd,**'te?** = who lived next door at the time, then?**mae'r tai yn dal i'w gweld, ond does****neb yn byw ynddyn nhw ers****blynyddau** = the houses are still to be seen, but no-one has lived in them for years**2** *adjective*= live (*broadcast etc*)**yn °fyw o °Faes yr Eisteddfod** = live from the Eisteddfod field**bywiog** *adjective*

= lively

bywiogi *verb noun*

= enliven, liven up

bywoliaeth *noun, feminine*

= living, livelihood

sut mae e'n ennill ei °fywoliaeth? = how does he earn his living?**cacen** (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

= cake

siop °gacennau = cake shop⇒ **teisen****cadair** (*plural cadeiriau*) *noun,**feminine*

= chair

mae eisiau symud y cadeiriau 'ma i**gyd** = all these chairs need moving**cadarn** *adjective*

= firm, fast

mae'n °bryd inni sefyll yn °gadarn = it is time for us to stand firm**cadarnhau** (*stem cadarnha-*)*verb noun*

= make firm; confirm

fe °gadarnhaodd y cwmni nad oedden**nhw wedi meddwl am syniad o'r****°fath** = the company confirmed that they had not thought about such an idea**cadeirydd** (*plural -ion*) *noun,**masculine*

= chairman/chairwoman

cadno (*plural -id*) *noun, masculine**(South)*

= fox

⇒ **llwynog****cadoediad** (*plural -au*) *noun,**masculine*

= ceasefire

mae ofn na °all y cadoediad °bara'n hir

= there is a fear that the ceasefire cannot last long

cadw (*stem cadw-*) *verb noun*

• = keep

°gadwn ni'r rhain i ti, 'te = we'll keep these for you, then**neith mêl °ddim cadw** = honey will not keep**dw i °ddim eisiau'ch cadw chi** = I don't want to keep you**cadwch draw!** = keep away!

• = preserve

byddai system fel hyn yn cadw'r elfen**°ddemocrataidd** = a system like this

would preserve the democratic element

⇒ **ar °gadw**

cadwyn (*plural -i, -au*) *noun, feminine*

= chain (*also figurative*)

heb °olau a gwres byddai'r °gadwyn

°fwyd yn torri = without light and heat the food chain would break

cae (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= field

fe °werthon ni'r cae 'na °flwyddyn yn ôl = we sold that field a year ago

cael *verb* *noun (irregular)*

preterite ces i, cest ti, cafodd e/hi, cawson ni, cawsoch chi, cawson nhw
common variants: 3singular caeth, cas, 1plural caethon, cafon, 2plural caethoch, cafoch, 3plural caethon, cafon

future ca i, cei di, ceith e/hi, cawn ni, cewch chi, cân nhw
common variants: 3singular caiff, 1plural cewn

conditional (of restricted use in the modern language) celwn i, celet ti, celai fe/hi, celen ni, celech chi, celen nhw

or cawn i, caet ti, câi fe/hi, caen ni, caech chi, caen nhw

autonomously/impersonal forms: present/future ceir, past cawfyd

• = get, receive; have (*where this means 'get', 'receive'*)

dw i'n cael grawnffrwyth i °frecwast

°bob bore = I have grapefruit for breakfast every morning

be' °gest ti i Nadolig? = what did you get for Christmas?

°ga i °bwys o °gaws? = can I have a pound of cheese?

cafodd y plant °ganiatâd i °fynd = the children got permission to go

ceir sesiwn hyfforddi tiwtoriaid prynhawn dydd Sadwrn = there will be a tutor training session on Saturday afternoon

cafwyd ymateb da = a good response was had

• = be allowed to

ond °ga i °ddeud un peth? = but can I say one thing?

cafodd y plant °fynd = the children were allowed to go

ydyn ni'n cael gweld y ffilm heno? = are we allowed to see the film tonight?

arhoswch i mi °gael meddwl = let me think

dere i mi °gael gweld = come here so I can see

°gawn ni °weld = we'll see

• = get (someone to do something)

mae'n anodd cael iddi °ddeall = it's difficult to get her to understand

• = have/get (something done)

mae Dafydd wedi cael torri ei °wallt = Dafydd has had his hair cut

mae eisiau i ti °gael atgyweirio'r oriawr 'na, on'd oes? = you need to get that watch repaired, don't you?

• (*forming the passive—in this use it is followed by a possessive adjective + verb* *noun of the action involved*)
= be

°gest ti dy °dalw? = were you paid?

cafodd tri o °bobol eu hanafu = three people were injured

lle a °phryd °gawsoch chi'ch geni? = where and when were you born?

basai fo wedi cael ei °ddiswyddo = he would have been sacked

oedd y tŷ 'ma'n cael ei °godi ar y pryd = this house was being built at the time

mi °geith y siop ei °chau am y tro ola yfory = the shop will be closed for the last time tomorrow

cael hyd i°

= find

nes i °fethu cael hyd iddo = I couldn't find it

⇒ **dod o hyd i°, ffeindio**

cangen (*plural canghennau*) *noun, feminine*

= branch (*also figurative*)

mae peiriannau hefyd ar °gael yn y canghennau canlynol = machines are also available at the following branches

cais (*plural ceisiadau*) *noun, masculine*

• = attempt; = try

tri °chais i °Gymro = three tries for a Welshman

• = application

anfonwch am ffurflen °gais nawr! = send for an application form now!

roedden nhw wedi gwneud cais am °gymorth ariannol = they had made an application for financial help

⇒ **ymgais**

caled *adjective*

comparative caletach superlative caleta(f)

= hard (*also figurative*)

mae'r gwaith yn rhy °galed i °rywun o dy oedran di = the work is too hard for someone of your age

calon (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

= heart

mi °gafodd e °drawiad ar y °galon = he had a heart attack

diolch o °galon! = heartfelt thanks!

call *adjective*

= wise (*usually in the sense of possessing knowledge*)

dyn ni °fawr callach = we're none the wiser

cam (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= step

ymuno â dosbarth yw'r cam cynta = joining a class is the first step

cam- *verb prefix*

= mis-; wrongly

camarwain (*stem camarweini-*)

verbnoun

= mislead

⇒ **arwain**

camarweiniol *adjective*

= misleading

mae'r adroddiad 'na'n °gamarweiniol

braidd = that report is rather misleading

camdreiglo *verbnoun*

= wrongly apply (grammatical) mutation, apply wrong mutation.

⇒ **treiglo**

camdrin (*stem camdrini-*) *verbnoun*

= mistreat

mae ffermwr o °Bonteglwys wedi'i °gyhuddo o °gamdrin anifeiliaid = a farmer from Ponteglwys has been accused of mistreating animals

⇒ **trin**

camddeall *verbnoun*

= misunderstand

dych chi wedi °nghamddeall, dw i'n

meddwl = you have misunderstood me, I think

⇒ **deall**

camera (*plural camerâu*) *noun,*

masculine

= camera

rho ffilm newydd yn 'y °nghamera i mi, nei di? = put a new film in my camera for me, will you?

camgymeriad (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= mistake

rheid inni °gyfadde °fod

camgymeriadau wedi'u gwneud = we have to admit that mistakes have been made

⇒ **gwall**

camp (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= feat, achievement

oedd hynny'n °dipyn o °gamp! = that was quite an achievement!

campus *adjective*

= excellent, splendid (*also as interjection*)

camymddwyn *verbnoun*

= misbehave; (*as noun*) misbehaviour

mae gormod o °gamymddwyn wedi bod yn °ddiweddar = there's been too much misbehaviour lately

⇒ **ymddwyn**

can *numeral*

⇒ **can(t)**

cân (*plural caneuon*) *noun, feminine*

= song

roedd hi'n canu caneuon pop pan oedd hi'n °fis oed = she was singing pop songs when she was a month old
maen nhw wedi newid eu cân = they've changed their tune

caniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= phone call, ring

rho °ganiad inni wythnos nesa = give us a ring next week

caniatâd *noun, masculine*

= permission

mae modd apelio yn erbyn caniatâd

cynllunio = one can appeal against planning permission

caniataol *adjective*

cymryd yn °ganiataol = take for granted, assume

bydda i'n cymryd yn °ganiataol na °fydd y dosbarth yn parhau am °dymor arall = I will assume that the class will not be continuing for another term

caniatáu *verb-noun*

= permit, allow

°allwn ni °ddim caniatáu i hyn

°ddigwydd eto = we cannot allow this to happen again

canlyniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= result

oes unrhywun fan hyn yn gwybod y canlyniad? = does anyone here know the result?

o °ganlyniad = as a result, consequently

canlynol *adjective*

= following; ...which follows/follow

cyfieithwch y brawddegau canlynol = translate the following sentences

canllaw (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= handrail; (*figurative*) guideline

dyma'r canllawiau y dylid eu dilyn

wrth °baratoi erthygl = these are the guidelines that should be followed in preparing an article

canmlwyddiant *noun, masculine*

= centenary

mae'n braf cael eich croesawu fan hyn i °ddathlu canmlwyddiant ein

mudiad = it's nice to be able to welcome you here to celebrate our movement's centenary

canmol *verb-noun*

= praise

rhad canmol y plant am eu gwaith

eleni = the children are to be praised for their work this year

cannoedd *plural of*

⇒ **cant**

canol (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

• = centre

maen nhw'n byw mewn fflat yng

°nghanol y °dre = they live in a flat in the town centre

• = middle

rhowch y lleill yn y canol = put the others in the middle

canolbarth *noun, masculine*

= central region

o °ganolbarth Lloegr mae °nheulu'n dod yn °wreiddiol = my family come from the Midlands (of England) originally

canolbwyntio *verb-noun*

= concentrate (*attention, etc*) (**ar°** on)

dw i eisiau i chi °ganolbwyntio ar y

°broblem = I want you to concentrate on the problem

roedd y rhaglen °deledu wedi

canolbwyntio ar achos gwraig o'i etholaeth = the television programme had concentrated on the case of a woman from his constituency

canolfan (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

= centre (*building*)

cofiwch °alw yn ein canolfannau

croeso = remember to call at our reception centres

canolig *adjective*

= medium, middling

maint oedolion: Canolig/Mawr/Mawr

lawn = adult sizes:

Medium/Large/Extra Large

canolog *adjective*

= central

dyw'r gwres canolog °ddim yn

gweithio'n iawn = the central heating isn't working properly

canolwr (*plural canolwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= referee; arbitrator

dw i wedi rhoi'ch enw i lawr fel

canolwr = I've put your name down as a referee or for a reference

canrif (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= century

°dair canrif yn °ddiweddarach, mae

dramâu Molière yn dal i °lwyddo = three centuries on, Molière's plays are still a success

gwahanol iawn oedd y sefyllfa yn y

°ganrif °ddiwetha = the situation was very different in the last century

can(t) (*plural cannoedd*) *numeral*

(*masculine*)

= a hundred

! The shorter form **can** is used with a directly following singular noun, cf ⇒ **chwe(ch)**, ⇒ **pum(p)**. However, this usage is confined these days to set

phrases, while the usual construction with this numeral is **cant o°** + plural noun. ...**y cant** corresponds to '...percent'. **Hanner can(t)** is the normal term for 'fifty'.

mae can punt/cant o° bunnoedd ar ôl

= there's a hundred pounds left

mae'n amlwg °fod cannoedd o

°fioedd o° bunnoedd wedi mynd ar °goll = it is obvious that hundreds of thousands of pounds have gone missing

roedd diweithdra wedi cyrraedd

pedwardeg y cant mewn ardaloedd

gwledig = unemployment had reached forty percent in rural areas

bydd e'n dathlu ei hanner cant

wythnos nesa = he'll be celebrating his fiftieth next week

...mewn wythnos lle gwelwyd dros

°gant a hanner o enillwyr = ...in a week which saw over a hundred and fifty winners

canu *verb*noun

• = sing

noson o hwyl a °chanu = an evening of fun and singing

• (of bell, phone) = ring

dw i'n moyn gorffen y gwaith copïo

'ma cyn i'r °gloch °ganu = I want to finish this copying before the bell goes/rings

car (plural **ceir**) *noun*, masculine

= car

Dwyn Ceir yn Arafu = Car Thefts Drop

⇒ **modur**

carchar *noun*, masculine

= prison

carchar i'r °wraig °gipiodd °faban o

ysbyty = prison for the woman who snatched a baby from a hospital

carcharu *verb*noun

= imprison

caedig *adjective*

= kind

'na °garedig! = how kind!

a °fyddai'n cwsmeriaid mor °garedig â dod â'u platiau'n ôl = would our customers be so kind as to bring their plates back?

cariad *noun*, masculine

• = love

dw i'n teimlo cymysgedd o °gariad ac atgasedd tuag ato = I feel a mixture of love and hate towards it

• (plural **-on**) = boyfriend/girlfriend

ydy Medi'n dod â'i °hchariad newydd heno? = is Medi bringing her new boyfriend tonight?

• (term of endearment) = dear

beth sy'n bod, cariad? = what's the matter, dear?

cario *verb*noun

= carry

mi °garia i'r rhain i ti = I'll carry these for you

carreg (plural **cerrig**) *noun*, feminine

= stone; rock

mae agor y °ganolfan newydd 'ma'n

°garreg °filltir yn hanes ein cymuned = the opening of this new centre is a milestone in the history of our community

⇒ **maen**

cartre(f) (plural **cartrefi**) *noun*,

masculine

= home

mae'r adran wedi symud i'w °chartref

newydd gyferbyn Neuadd y °Dre = the department has moved to its new home opposite the Town Hall

⇒ **gartre(f)**, ⇒ **ymsgartrefu**, ⇒ **aelwyd**

caru *verb*noun

= love

wi'n dy °garu di = I love you

! This verb is also used in Southern areas with unreality endings to mean would like, and in this sense only is a synonym for **hoffwn i** and **leiciwn i**: **be' °garet tithau °weud ar y pwnc 'ma, 'te?** = what would you like to say on this subject, then?

cas *adjective*

• = nasty (**wrth°** to)

oedd e'n °gas wrthat ti, 'te? = was he nasty to you, then?

• = °gas gen i... I hate... (etc)

°gas gen i °fresych = I hate cabbage

casáu *verb*noun

= hate

mae'r °ddau'n casáu ei gilydd = they hate each other

casgliad (plural **-au**) *noun*, masculine

• = collection

mae gynno fo °gasgliad enfawr o stampiau = he's got a huge stamp collection

• = conclusion

dw i wedi dod i'r casgliad °fod... = I've come to the conclusion that...

casglu *verb* noun

• = collect; gather

o'n nhw'n casglu newyddion o °bob cwr o'r byd = they collected/were collecting news from all over the world

• (*figurative*) = gather, conclude

dw i'n casglu o hyn, felly, bod chi'n bwriadu ymddiswyddo wedi'r cwblw = I gather from this, then, that you intend to resign after all

castell (*plural cestyll*) *noun, masculine*

• = castle

• (*chess*) = rook

cath (*plural -od*) *noun, feminine*

= cat

cau (*stem cae-*) *verb* noun

= close, shut

bydd y llyfrgell yn cau am °bump heno = the library will close at five this evening

fe °gaewyd y ffatri °ddechrau'r

°fiwyddyn = the factory was closed at the beginning of the year

⇒ **ar °gau**

cawl *noun, masculine*

= soup

(*figurative*) = a mess

maen nhw wedi gwneud cawl o'r peth 'ma = they've made a mess of this

cawod (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*

= shower

...gydag ysbeidiau heulog a

°chawodydd yma ac acw = ...with sunny periods and scattered showers

dw i eisiau cael cawod °gynta = I want to have a shower first

°elli di °drwsio'r °gawod inni? = can you fix the shower for us?

caws *noun, masculine*

= cheese

mae peth caws ar ôl yn yr oergell = there's a bit of cheese left in the fridge

cefn *noun, masculine*

= back

mae °nghefn i'n rhoi dolur = my back is hurting

rhowch eich bagiau yn y cefn = put your bags in the back

cefnder (*plural cefndyr*) *noun, masculine*

= (male) cousin

mae'r dyn 'na'n °gefnder i mi = that man is my cousin

⇒ **cyfnither**

cefnidir (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= background

i °ddechrau, °allwch chi °ddweud rhywbeth wrthon ni am eich cefndir? = to begin with, can you tell us something about your background?

cefn gwlad *noun, masculine*

= countryside, country (*as opposed to town*)

theatr a °allai °deithio ar hyd

ardaloedd diarffordd cefn gwlad

Cymru = a theatre that could travel all over the inaccessible areas of the Welsh countryside

cefnogaeth *noun, feminine*

= support

cefnogi *verb* noun

= support

dewch i'n cefnogi ni! = come and support us!

cefnogol *adjective*

= supportive

cefnu *verb* noun

= turn one's back (**ar** on)

ceffyl (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= horse

beiciau mynydd a °cheffylau i'w llogi

yn yr ardal = mountain bikes and horses (available) to be hired in the area

ceg (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= mouth

ac fe agorodd y llew mwya ei °geg =

and the biggest lion opened his mouth

cau dy °geg! = shut your mouth!, shut up!

cegin (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= kitchen

cer i eistedd yn y °gegin eiliad, nei di?
= go and sit in the kitchen for a moment, will you?

ceidwadol *adjective*

= conservative

y °Blaid °Geidwadol = the Conservative Party

Ceidwadwr (*plural Ceidwadwyr*)

noun, masculine

= Conservative

noson erchyll arall i'r Ceidwadwyr = another horrible night for the Conservatives

ceiniog (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= penny; pence

dwy °bunt a hanner can ceiniog = two pounds and fifty pence

ceir *plural of*

⇒ **car**

ceisio *verb/noun*

= try

fe °geisiwn ni °ddod yn ôl yr un adeg wythnos i heddiw = we'll try and come back the same time a week today
rhaidd ceisio derbyn person fel ag y mae = one must try and accept a person as they are

celf (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= art; craft

gweithdy celf a °hchreffft = arts and crafts workshop

celfi *plural noun (South)*

= furniture

⇒ **dodrefn**

celfyddydd (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= art

Canolfan y Celfyddydau = the Arts Centre

Celt (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*

= Celt

does neb yn sicr pryd daeth y Celtiaid i °Brydain = nobody is certain when the Celts came to Britain

Celtaidd *adjective*

= Celtic

celwydd (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

(*plural often clwyddau in North*)

= lie

dweud clwyddau mae o = he's telling lies

celwyddgi (*plural celwyddgwn*)

noun, masculine

= liar

cenedl (*plural cenedloedd*) *noun,*

feminine

= nation

a gobeithio nad ydyn nhw °ddim yn ystyried ein bod yn °ddwy °genedl = and I hope they don't consider that we are two nations

y Cenedloedd Unedig = The United Nations

cednaethol *adjective*

= national

Llyfrgell °Genedlaethol Cymru = the National Library of Wales

cednaetholdeb *noun, masculine*

= nationalism

cednaetholwr (*plural*

cednaetholwyr) *noun, masculine*

= nationalist

cenhedlaeth (*plural cenedlaethau*)

noun, feminine

= generation

cenhedloedd *plural of*

⇒ **cenedl**

cenhinen (*plural cennin*) *noun,*

feminine

= leek

cenllysg *plural noun (North)*

= hail

mae'n bwrw cenllysg = it's hailing

⇒ **cesair**

cer

⇒ **mynd**

cerbyd (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= vehicle

anaddas i °gerbydau nwyddau trwm = unsuitable for heavy goods vehicles

cerdyn (*plural cardiau*) *noun, masculine*

= card

yn ni °ddim yn danfon cardiau Nadolig eleni = we're not sending Christmas cards this year

ydy'ch cerdyn siec gyda chi? = have you got your cheque card?

cerdyn aelodaeth = membership card

cerdyn datgelu = scratchcard

cerdyn post = postcard

cerdd (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*

= poem

cyfrol o ˚gerddi = a volume of poems

cerdded (*stem cerdd-*) *verb*/*noun*

= walk

faint o ˚filltiroedd naethon nhw

˚gerdded? = how many miles did they walk?

dyw'r banc ˚ddim yn ˚bell-pum

munud o ˚waith cerdded = the bank isn't far—five minutes' walk

Cernyweg *noun, feminine*

= Cornish language

cerrig *plural of*

⇒ **carreg**

cesail *noun, feminine*

dan 'y ˚nghesail = under my arm

dan ei ˚gesail = under his arm

dan ei ˚hesail = under her arm

a bant ag e, a'r mochyn dan ei ˚gesail
= and off he went with the pig under his arm

⇒ **braich**

cesair *plural noun (South)*

= hail

mae'n bwrw cesair = it's hailing

⇒ **cenillysg**

cestyll *plural of*

⇒ **castell**

cewyn (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine*

(*South*)

= nappy, diaper

nei di nôl cewyn i mi o'r stafell molchi,

cariad? = will you fetch me a nappy from the bathroom, dear?

ci (*plural cŵn*) *noun, masculine*

= dog

cicio *verb*/*noun*

= kick

cafodd y ˚bêl ei ˚hchicio dros yr ystlys

= the ball was kicked into touch

ci defaid *noun, masculine (plural cŵn*

defaid)

= sheepdog

cig *noun, masculine*

= meat

dan ni ˚ddim yn bwyta cig = we don't eat meat

cig eidion = beef

cig moch = bacon

cigydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= butcher

cinio *noun, masculine*

= lunch, dinner

mae cinio'n ˚barod = lunch is ready

ffoniwch fi eto amser cinio = phone me again at lunchtime

⇒ **swper**

cipio *verb*/*noun*

• = seize, snatch

carchar i'r wraig ˚gpiodd faban o

ysbyty = prison for the woman who snatched a baby from a hospital

• = capture

cipiwyd Lloegr gan y Normaniaid =

England was captured by the Normans

cipolwg *noun, masculine*

= (quick) look; glance

˚ga i ˚gipolwg? = can I have a look?

claddu *verb*/*noun*

= bury

mae'r hen ˚gi wedi'i ˚gladdu yn yr

˚ardd = the old dog's buried in the garden

⇒ **palu**

claf (*plural cleifion*) *noun, masculine*

= patient

roedd rhaid i'r cleifion i gyd ˚gael eu

symud = all the patients had to be moved

clasurol *adjective*

= classical

mi ˚dderbyniodd ei ˚dad addysg

˚glasurol = his father (had) received a classical education

clawr (*plural cloriau*) *noun, masculine*

= (book) cover

gweler hefyd llun y clawr blaen = see also front cover picture

mae'r llyfr hefyd ar ˚gael mewn cloriau

meddal = the book is also available in paperback

clawr/cloriau caled = hardback

clawr/cloriau meddal = paperback

clefyd (*plural -au, -on*) *noun, masculine*

= disease

y Pla Du oedd y clefyd cyffwrdd

gwaetha yn Ewrop erioed = the Black Death was the worst contagious disease ever in Europe

cleifion *plural of*

⇒ **claf**

clem *noun, feminine*

= notion

does dim clem 'da fi = I've no idea, I haven't got a clue

clirio *verb-noun*

= clear

cliriwch y stafell 'ma cyn i chi °fynd! = clear this room before you go!

clo *noun, masculine*

= lock

mostly in phrases involving

rhoi (stem rhoi-, rhodd-) ... dan °glo = put ... under lock

or **rhoi clo ar° ...** = put a lock on...

°ddylen ni °roi'r cwpwrdd dan °glo? =

should we lock the cupboard?

cofiwch ei °chadw hi dan °glo °bob

amser = remember to keep it locked at all times

⇒ **ar °glo**, ⇒ **cloi**

cloc (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= clock

mae'r cloc newydd °daro deuddeg = the clock has just struck twelve

mae'r cloc wedi sefyll = the clock has stopped

mae'r cloc ar ei hôl hi = the clock is slow

mae'r cloc yn ennill / mae'r cloc yn

°fuan = the clock is fast

cloc larwm = alarm clock

cloch (*plural clychau*) *noun, feminine*

= bell

canwch y clychau! = ring the bells!

⇒ **o'r °gloch**

cloi *verb-noun*

= lock

dach chi wedi cloi? = have you locked (up)?

⇒ **ar °glo**, ⇒ **clo**

clorian *noun, feminine*

= balance; scales

cloriannu *verb-noun*

= appraise; assess

ydy hi'n iawn inni °gloriannu'r gwaith

'ma cyn i'r ail °gyfrol ymddangos? =

is it right for us to assess this work

before the second volume has

appeared?

clou *adjective (South)*

= quick

o'n i'n moyn gair bach clou 'da chi = I

wanted a quick word with you

dewch yma, °glou! = come here, quick!

cludiant *noun, masculine*

• = transport

cludiant am °ddim = free transport

• = delivery

gan °gynnwys cludiant

= including delivery

cludo *verb-noun*

= carry; transport

mae'r darnau'n llai, ac felly'n rhatach

ac yn haws eu cludo = the pieces are

smaller, and so cheaper and easier to

transport

clust (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine or*

masculine

= ear

oedd clust °dost 'da fi trwy'r dydd

ddoe = I had earache all day yesterday

dw i at 'y °nghlustiau mewn papur =

I'm up to my ears in paper

clustnodi *verb-noun*

= earmark

mae arian wedi'i °glustnodi'n °barod

ar °gyfer y cynllun = money has

already been earmarked for the

scheme

clwt *noun, masculine*

ar y clwt = on the dole

ers pryd mae e ar y clwt bellach? =

how long has he been on the dole

now?

clwyddau *plural noun*

⇒ **celwydd**

clymblaid (*plural clymbleidiau*) *noun,*

feminine

= (political) coalition

clymu *verb-noun*

= tie, attach (**wrth°** to)

mae rhyw elfen °gyfrin sy'n °gryfach

nag iaith yn eich clymu wrth °wlad =

some mystic element which is

stronger than language ties you to a

country

⇒ **ynghlwm**

clywed (*stem clyw-*) *verb-noun*

• = hear

°glywest ti'r newyddion? = did you

hear/have you heard the news?

braf oedd clywed am eich llwyddiant!

= it was good to hear about your success!

- = smell

'na'r oglau °glywon ni ddoe! = there's that smell we smelt yesterday!

- = listen (*generally imperative only*)

clywch!-mae rhywun yn dod!

= listen!—someone's coming!

trwm ei °glyw = hard of hearing
(*masculine*)

trwm ei °chlyw = hard of hearing
(*feminine*)

cnoi *verb* noun

= bite; chew

paid cnoi yn y dosbarth! = don't chew in class!

⇒ **brathu**

'co *adverb* (*South*)

= there; over there

'co fel = there it is!

! This is the standard ⇒ **dacw°**, and is widely used in Southern areas both for this and for ⇒ **dyna°** (itself often shortened to ⇒ **'na°**)

coblyn *intensifier*

mae'n °goblyn o °beth = it's a hell of a thing

mae o'n °goblyn o hen = he's awfully old

coch *adjective* (*plural (rare, now mostly in set phrases) cochion*)

= red

arhoswch fan hyn tra bod golau coch

= wait here when light is red

cyn °goched â gwaed = as red as blood

codi *verb* noun

- = rise

mae prisiau tai wedi codi'n sylweddol yn °ddiwedd = house prices have risen appreciably/substantially of late

- = raise

maen nhw wedi codi'u prisiau = they have raised their prices

- = arise

mae dau °fater yn codi o hyn oll = two matters arise from all this

- = get up

pryd nest ti °godi bore 'ma? = when did you get up this morning?

- = charge

faint maen nhw'n °godi fan hyn? = how much do they charge here?

- = build

wrth °gwrs °fod codi tai a °phontydd °gryn °dipyn yn haws na °chodi pontydd gwleidyddol = of course, building houses and bridges is quite a bit easier than building political bridges

⇒ **adeiladu**

coed *plural noun*

- = trees

°welwch chi'r coed fan acw? = do you see the trees over there?

er bod coed yn hanfodol i iechyd y

°Ddaear = although trees are essential to the well-being of the Earth

- (*group of trees*) = wood

- (*material*) = wood

... **wedi'i °wneud o °goed** = ... made of wood

⇒ **pren**

coeden (*plural coed*) *noun, feminine*
= tree

coel *noun, feminine*

- = belief

mae 'na hen °goel y byddai'r mwg yn

eich gwneud yn °ddall = there is an old belief that the smoke would make you blind

- = credence

does neb yn rhoi °fawr o °goel ar

hynny = no-one gives that much credence

coelio *verb* noun

= believe

coeliwch neu °beidio = believe it or not

⇒ **credu**

coes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= leg

mae'r °goes 'ma'n °wanach ers y °ddamwain = this leg is weaker since the accident

dim ond tynnu dy °goes o'n i = I was just pulling your leg

co(f) (*plural cofion*) *noun, masculine*

- = memory

mae gynni hi °go da = she's got a good memory

- = mind

enwau sy'n dwyn Cymru a'i

mynyddoedd i °gof = names which

bring to mind Wales and its mountains

mi °fasai fo'n mynd o'i °go! = he'd go crazy!

• (*plural only*) = wishes (*in greetings*)

cofion cynnes oddiwrth °bawb yn y swyddfa = best wishes from everyone in the office

cofio *verb* noun

= remember

wi'n cofio dy °dad = I remember your father

wyt ti'n cofio dod fan hyn pan oedden ni'n °fyfyrwyr? = do you remember coming here when we were students?

cofiwch ni at °weddill y teulu, °te = remember us to the rest of the family, then

! *The imperatives cofia, cofiwrch are used as tags in the spoken language, corresponding to '..., mind (you)'*
dim byd yn ei herbyn, cofiwrch = *nothing against her, mind*

cofrestr (*plural -au, -i*) *noun, feminine*
= register

cofrestru *verb* noun

= register

rhaid i °bob defnyddiwr °gofrestru ar y peiriant hwnnw = every user must register on that machine

coginio *verb* noun

= cook; do the cooking

ti sy'n coginio heno = you're doing the cooking this evening

bydda i'n edrych ar °bob agwedd o °goginio ar °gyfer y Nadolig = I'll be looking at every aspect of cooking for Christmas

cogydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= cook

cogyddes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= cook

colled (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*
= loss

colli *verb* noun

• = lose

paid colli dy °fenig tro °ma = don't lose your gloves this time

• = miss

fe °gollon ni'r bws = we missed the bus
bydd un °fargen na °ellir mo'i °choll
°bob wythnos = there will be one unmissable bargain every week
wi'n dy °goll = I miss you

⇒ **ar °goll**

copa (*plural -on, copâu*) *noun, masculine*

= summit (*also figurative*); top

er bod y copaon yn codi rhwng 4000'

a 6000' uwchlaw'r môr... = although the summits rise between 4000' and 6000' above the sea ...

... **gan edrych ar draws y dyffryn tuag**

at °gopa Mynydd Washington = ...

looking across the valley towards the summit of Mount Washington

copio *verb* noun

= copy

corff (*plural cyrff*) *noun, masculine*

= body

daethpwyd o hyd i °gorff ar y traeth

bore °ma = a body has been found on the beach this morning

bydd nifer o °gyrff swyddogol yn

ystyried y °broblem yn °fanwl = a

number of official bodies will be

giving the problem close

consideration

cornel (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine or masculine*

= corner

cer i eistedd yn y °gornel = go and sit in the corner

cosb *noun, feminine*

• = punishment

• = penalty

cosbi *verb* noun

= punish; penalize

roedd y llys wedi methu â rhoi

ystyriaeth °lawn i °ddulliau eraill o'i

°gosbi = the court had failed to give

full consideration to other methods of

punishing him

fe °allen nhw °gael eu cosbi'n ariannol

am yr oedi = they could be penalized

financially for the delay

cosi *verb* noun

= itch

costus *adjective*

= expensive, dear

mae disgwyl y bydd gwyliau tramor yn llai costus fyth eleni = holidays abroad are expected to be even less expensive this year

⇒ **drud**

côt (*plural cotiau*) *noun, feminine*
= coat

gostyngiadau anhygoel ar siwmperi a h'chotiau! = amazing reductions on jumpers and coats!

côt o'law (*plural cotiau glaw*)
= raincoat

crac *adjective*
= angry, cross

paid mynd yn o'grac = don't get cross

credu *verb/noun*

• = think

sa i'n credu o'fod hynny'n iawn
= I don't think that's right

• = believe (**yn**ⁿ, **mewn** in)

maen nhw'n credu yng nghyfiawnder ein hachos = they believe in the justice of our cause

dw i o'ddim yn credu mewn pethau felly = I don't believe in things like that

⇒ **meddwl**, ⇒ **coelio**

cref

⇒ **cryf**

creision *plural noun*
= crisps

o'ga i o'becyn o o'greision hefyd? = can I have a packet of crisps as well?

creision yd = cornflakes

creu *verb/noun*

= create; make

fe o'fu ymddygiad od Menna'n creu cryn o'benbleth i Derek = Menna's odd behaviour has been creating quite a bit of confusion for Derek

gobeithio bod nhw o'ddim yn bwriadu creu helynt heno = I hope they're not out to make trouble tonight

creulon *adjective*
= cruel

creulondeb *noun, masculine*
= cruelty

crio *verb/noun*
= cry, weep

paid â h'chrio, cariad = don't cry, dear

⇒ **llefain**, ⇒ **wylo**

croen *noun, masculine*

• = skin

yn aml iawn bydd effeithiau'r

cyffuriau 'ma i'w gweld ar y croen hefyd = very often the effects of these drugs are seen on the skin as well

• (*of fruit*) = peel

wedyn mae rhaid tynnu croen yr afal = then (you) have to peel the apple

croes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= cross

yn o'groes i' = contrary to; (go) against

mae'n amlwg y bydd unrhyw

o'benderfyniad o'r o'fath yn o'groes i

o'ddymuniadau'r o'gymuned = it's clear that any such decision will be contrary to the wishes of the community

mae'r dull ymarferol yma o o'ddysgu'n

o'groes i'r ffaswn o'bresennol = this practical method of teaching goes against the present fashion

croesawu *verb/noun*

= welcome

dyma o'ddatblygiad i'w o'groesawu gan

o'bawb = this is a development to be welcomed by everyone

croesawydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= receptionist (*male or female*)

croesffordd *noun, feminine*

= crossroads

ewch hyd at y o'groesffordd, yna

trowch i'r o'dde = go as far as the crossroads, then turn right

croesi *verb/noun*

= cross

edrychwch yn o'ofalus cyn croesi'r

stryd = look carefully before crossing the street

mae yna ffin na h'chaiff milwyr y

Cenhedloedd Unedig ei h'chroesi =

there is a boundary that the United Nations soldiers cannot cross

croeso *noun, masculine*

= welcome

croeso i o'Gymru = welcome to Wales

croeso i o'bawb = all welcome

estynnwyd croeso cynnes i aelodau

newydd = a warm welcome was

extended to new members

dw i'n amau o'dawel o'fach o'fod yna

o'groeso iddyn nhw = I suspect deep down that they are welcome

cron⇒ **crwn****crwn** *adjective (feminine cron)*

= round

chwiliwch am arwydd crwn = look for a round sign**rhodd gan °Ford °Gron Llaneglwys** = a gift from Llaneglwys Round Table**crwydro** *verb/noun*

= wander

mae'n treulio ei amser yn crwydro strydoedd Aberystwyth = he spends his time wandering the streets of Aberystwyth**cryf** *adjective (feminine cref, plural (rare) cryfion)*

= strong

mae gwrthwynebiad cryf wedi bod yn °ddiwedd = there has been strong opposition lately**bydd gwyntoedd cryfion ledled y °wlad trwy'r dydd yfory** = there will be strong winds all over the country all day tomorrow**cryn°****cryn °dipyn** = quite a bit**cryn nifer** = quite a few, quite a number:**mae cryn °dipyn o °dra fod wedi bod yn °barod** = there has already been quite a bit of discussion**mi oedd 'na °gryn nifer hefyd yn siarad yn ei herbyn** = there were also quite a number speaking against her**crynoddisg** (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= compact disc, CD

detholiad eang o °dapiau a °chrynoddisgiau i fyfyr'r grisiau = a wide selection of tapes and CDs upstairs**crynu** *verb/noun*

= tremble, shake

o'n i'n clywed y llawr yn crynu = I felt the floor tremble**crys** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= shirt

cudd *adjective*

• = hidden

gofal—mynedfa °gudd = caution—hidden entrance

• = secret

proffion cudd ar esgyrn = secret tests on bones**cuddio** *verb/noun*

= hide

mae'r anrhegion i gyd wedi'u cuddio dan y °goeden Nadolig = all the presents are hidden under the Christmas tree**cul** *adjective*

= narrow

mae'r ffordd yn rhy °gul fan hyn = the road is too narrow here**mi °ddylai fo °geisio bod yn llai cul ei °feddwl, wedwn i** = he ought to try and be less narrow-minded, I would say**curo** *verb/noun*

• = strike; hit; beat

curwch yr wyau a'r hufen gyda'i gilydd = beat the eggs and cream together• (*defeat*) = beat**fe °gurodd Llanilar °glwb Llanrhystud** = Llanilar beat Llanrhystud club⇒ **taro**, ⇒ **trechu****cusan** *noun, masculine or feminine*

= kiss

naeth hi chwythu cusan ata i = she blew me a kiss⇒ **sws****cusanu** *verb/noun*

= kiss

cwbl, cwblwl *noun, masculine*

= (the) lot, all

°gymera i'r cwblwl = I'll take the lot
dyna'r cwblwl am heno = that's all for this evening**y cwblwl sy eisiau nawr ydy llofnod ar y gwaelod** = all that's needed now is a signature at the bottom**nhw sy'n °gyfrifol, wedi'r cwblwl** = it is they who are responsible, after all⇒ **cyfan****cwbl°, cwblwl°** *adverb*

= quite, completely

mae hynny'n °gwblwl °ddiangen = that is completely unnecessary**mae newid yn rhywbeth °gwbl naturiol ym °myd natur** = change is something quite natural in the world of nature⇒ **hollol°****cwblhau** *verb/noun*

= complete

mae gofyn i chi °gwblhau'r °dasg 'ma erbyn hanner dydd = you are required to complete this task by midday

cwch (plural **cychod**) *noun, masculine*
= boat

yn ni i gyd yn yr un cwch bellach = we're all in the same boat now

⇒ **llong**

cwestiwn (plural **cwestiynau**) *noun, masculine*
= question

cwm (plural **cymoedd**) *noun, masculine*
= valley

...tra bod diweithdra yng 'Nghymoedd y De'n dal i °gynyddu = ...while unemployment in the Valleys (of the South) is still rising

⇒ **dyffryn**, ⇒ **glyn**

cwmni (plural **cwmnïau**) *noun, masculine*

= company (*all senses*)

...er na °fyddai'r cwmnïau

awyrennau'n cyfadde hynny =

...although the aeroplane companies would not admit that

o °ddelio â °chwmi teuluol dych chi'n sicr o °dderbyn gwasanaeth da = dealing with a family company ensures you good service

taith °gerdded yng 'nghwmni Dafydd Parry = a walk in the company of Dafydd Parry

cwmpas

⇒ **o °gwmpas**

cwmwl (plural **cmylau**) *noun, masculine*

= cloud

cŵn *plural of*

⇒ **ci**

cwpan (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= cup

Gêm °Derfynol Cwpan y Byd = the World Cup Final

! This word denotes the object itself, while an extension **cwpanaid** (nearly always ⇒ **panaid** in normal speech) is used for 'cupful', and is therefore required in expressions like 'a cup of tea'.

cwpla *verb-noun (South)*
= finish

ti wedi cwpla dy °waith cartre? = have you finished your homework?

⇒ **gorffen**, ⇒ **bennu**

cwprdd (plural **cypyrddau**) *noun, masculine*
= cupboard

cwr (plural **cyrion**) *noun, masculine*
= edge; corner

byddwn ni'n cyhoeddi erthyglau gan arbenigwyr o °bob cwr o °Gymru = we will be publishing articles by experts from every corner of Wales

lleolir y coleg ar °gyrion Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri = the college is situated on the edges of Snowdonia National Park

cwrdd (âh) *verb-noun*
= meet

mae'n °dda gen i °gwrdd â chi! = I'm pleased to meet you!

nawn ni °gwrdd fan hyn yfory, 'te = we'll meet here tomorrow, then

cwrs (plural **cyrsiau**) *noun, masculine*
= course

treuliodd hi °fiwyddyn yn Ffrainc fel rhan o'i °hchwrs Ffrangeg = she spent a year in France as part of her French course

cwrtais *adjective*
= polite

cofia bod yn °gwrtais heno = remember to be polite this evening

cwrw *noun, masculine*
= beer

cwympo *verb-noun (South)*
• = fall

°fyddi di'n cwympo a °hchael dolur = you will fall and hurt yourself

• = drop

ti wedi cwympo dy °fenig = you've dropped your gloves

⇒ **syrthio**

cwyn (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= complaint

yn sgil cwynion °fod y bws ysgol wedi gadael chwe munud yn °gynnar... = following complaints that the school bus left six minutes early...

cwyno *verb-noun*
= complain (**ar°**, **am°** about)

maen nhw'n cwyno o hyd = they're always complaining

⇒ **achwyn**

cychwyn (*stem cychwynn-*)

verb/noun

= start; start out (*on journey, etc*)

neith y car °ddim cychwyn = the car won't start

mi °ddylen ni °gychwyn cyn iddi nosi = we ought to start out before nightfall

cychwyn ar °daith = to start out on a journey

y mateb siomedig a °gafwyd o'r

cychwyn cynta = the response right from the start has been disappointing

⇒ **dechrau**

cyd

ar y cyd = jointly

fe °fydd y °ddau °gwmni'n gweithio ar y cyd o hyn ymlaen = the two companies will be working jointly from now on

⇒ **ynghyd**

cyd°- *verb prefix*

= with; co-

cyd-ddigwydd = coincide

cydweithio â^h rhywun = work with someone, collaborate with someone

cydweithredu = co-operate

cydfynd *verb/noun*

• = go along (â^h with)

°alla i °ddim cydfynd â'r penderfyniad 'ma = I can't go along with this decision

• = agree

mae'n amlwg °fod y °ddau adroddiad 'ma'n cydfynd = these two reports clearly agree

cydnabod (*stem cydnabydd-*)

verb/noun

= acknowledge, recognise (*fact*)

mae eisiau cydnabod yr angen i

°fynegi teimladau negyddol = the need to express negative feelings must be acknowledged

cydnabyddiaeth *noun, feminine*

= acknowledgement, recognition

cydweithio *verb/noun*

• = collaborate

• (*as noun*) = collaboration

mae llwyddiant y °fenter 'ma'n

dibynnu ar °gydweithio = the success

of this venture depends on collaboration

cydwladol *adjective*

= international

less common alternative for

⇒ **rhyngwladol**

cydymdeimlad *noun, masculine*

= sympathy (â^h with)

mae'n amlwg °fod gan yr awdur °gryn

°gydymdeimlad â'i °brif °gymeriad = the author obviously has quite a bit of sympathy with his main character

cydymdeimlo *verb/noun*

= sympathize, have sympathy (â^h with)

cyfaddawdu *verb/noun*

= compromise

fe °ddwedwyd wedyn °fod 'na °le i

°gyfaddawdu wedi'r cwbul = it was later said that there was room for compromise after all

cyfadde(f) *verb/noun*

= admit

rheid i mi a °phawb arall °gyfadde fod

camgymeriadau wedi'u gwneud = I and everyone else must admit that mistakes have been made

cyfaill (*plural cyfeillion*) *noun,*

masculine

= friend

Annwyl °gyfeillion = Dear friends

Cyfeillion y °Ddaear = Friends of the Earth

⇒ **ffrind**

cyfalafiaeth *noun, feminine*

= capitalism

cyfamser *noun, masculine*

= meantime

yn y cyfamser = in the meantime, meanwhile

yn y cyfamser, dylid sgrifennu at

Aelodau Seneddol = in the meantime, one should write to MPs

cyfan

1 *noun, masculine*

= (the) lot, (the) whole, all; the whole thing

yn achos Lloegr mi °gymerodd y

cyfan °fwy o amser = in the case of England the whole thing took more time

ar y cyfan, maen nhw'n hollol °gywir = on the whole, they are quite correct
ydy Theatr Genedlaethol Lloegr yn cynrychioli'r °genedl honno yn °gyfan? = does the English National Theatre represent that nation in its entirety?

mae'r cyfan i gyd wedi'i °ddifetha! = the whole thing is spoilt!

ti sy biau'r car, wedi'r cyfan = it's your car, after all

2 as adjective
 = whole

drwy °Gymru °gyfan = through the whole of Wales

⇒ **cwbl**

cyfarchiad (plural -au, cyfarchion)
 noun, masculine
 = greeting

Cyfarchion y Tymor = Season's Greetings

⇒ **llongyfarch**

cyfarfod (plural -ydd) noun, masculine
 = meeting

cynhaliwyd Cyfarfod Blynyddol Agored y Cyngor ar y 6ed o °Fehefin
 = the Open Annual Meeting of the Council was held on June 6th

cyfartal adjective
 = equal

mae'r cwmni'n rhwym i °gyfleoedd cyfartal = the company is committed to equal opportunities

⇒ **ar °gyfartaledd**

cyfarwydd adjective
 = familiar

o'n i'n meddwl ar y pryd °fod yr enw 'na'n swnio'n °gyfarwydd °rywsut = I thought at the time that that name sounded somehow familiar

⇒ **anghyfarwydd**

cyfarwyddiadau plural noun
 = directions, instructions

mae'r pecyn yn cynnwys cyfarwyddiadau llawn = the pack includes full instructions

cyfarwyddwr (plural cyfarwyddwyr)
 noun, masculine

= director
unwaith eto mae'r cwmni dawns yn chwilio am °gyfarwyddwr newydd = once again the dance company is looking for a new director

cyfateb *verb*noun

• = match

byddwch hefyd yn ennill gwobr os bydd pump allan o'r chwech yn cyfateb = you will also win a prize if five out of the six match

• = correspond

i beth mae hwn yn cyfateb yn Saesneg? = what does this correspond to in English?

cyfatebol adjective
 = corresponding, matching

cyfathrebol adjective
 = communicative

cyfathrebu *verb*noun
 = communicate

gall y fforwm °ddatblygu i °fod yn °gyfrwng cyfathrebu effeithiol = the forum may develop into an effective medium of communication

cyfeillgar adjective
 = friendly

cyfeillgarwch noun, masculine
 = friendship

cyfeiriad (plural -au) noun, masculine

• = address

beth yw'ch cyfeiriad? = what is your address?

• = direction

y deng awr o °deledu sy'n dod o °gyfeiriad BBC Cymru = the ten hours of television that comes from BBC Cymru

• = reference

naeth e °gyfeiriad at y rhyfel o °gwbl? = did he make any reference to the war at all?

cyfeirio *verb*noun
 = refer (at° to)

Cyfeiriaf at eich llythyr dyddiedig y pumed o °Fai (formal) = I refer to your letter of the 5th May

cyfenw (plural -au) noun, masculine
 = surname

beth yw'ch cyfenw? = what is your surname?

⇒ **enw**

cyff-

words beginning **cyff-** are listed according to Welsh alphabetical order following **cyfy-**

cyfieithiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= translation

ydy'r cyfieithiad yn °barod? = is the translation ready?

cyfieithu *verb**noun*

= translate; interpret

mae'r °ddogfen 'ma heb ei °hchyfieithu = this document hasn't been translated

bydd y gallu i °gyfieithu ar y pryd yn °fantais = the ability to interpret will be an advantage

⇒ **dehongli**

cyfieithydd (*plural cyfieithwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= translator (*male or female*)

cyflawni *verb**noun*

• = fulfil

rhaid cyflawni'n dyletswyddau = we must fulfil our responsibilities

• = accomplish

llongyfarchiadau iddo ar °gyflawni'r °gamp yma = congratulations to him on accomplishing this feat

cyfle (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= chance; opportunity

°gawn ni °gyfle i ffonio adre? = will we have a chance to phone home?

mae'r llyfr yn °gyfle i °gofio am °ddyn na °hafodd ei haeddiant cyn hyn = the book is an opportunity to remember a man who has not so far had his due

⇒ **siawns**

cyflenwad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= supply

mae cyflenwadau tanwydd yn isel iawn = fuel supplies are very low

cyflenwi *verb**noun*

= supply

fe °ddaw'r llong °gyflenwi'n ôl ymhen tri mis = the supply ship will come back in three months' time

cyfleus *adjective*

= convenient

gallwn ni °drafod y manylion ar adeg °gyfleus i chi = we can discuss the details at a time convenient to you
dewch yn ôl ata i pan °fo'n °gyfleus = get back to me when convenient

cyflog (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= salary; wages; pay

cyflogedig (*plural -ion*) *adjective*
functioning as noun, masculine

= employee (*male or female*)

cyflogi *verb**noun*

= employ

mae angen cyflogi rhywun i °dreulio blwyddyn yn Abergwaun = we need to employ someone to spend a year in Fishguard

cyflogwr (*plural cyflogwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= employer

cyflwr (*plural cyflyrau*) *noun, masculine*

= (physical) condition, state

fel y gwelwch, mae'r beic mewn cyflwr arbennig o °dda erbyn hyn = as you (can) see, the bike is now in a particularly good condition

⇒ **amod**

cyflwyno *verb**noun*

• = present

cyflwynwyd basgedaid o °flodau iddi gan °ddau o'r plant lleiaf = she was presented with a basket of flowers by two of the smallest children

• = introduce

°ga i °gyflwyno Mr Jones? = may I introduce Mr Jones?

cyflym *adjective*

= fast, quick

mae e'n hoff o °geir cyflym = he likes fast cars

mae gwerslyfrau yn ymddangos yn °weddol °gyflym yn Lloegr = textbooks appear fairly quickly in England

cyflymder *noun, masculine*

= speed

cyflymu *verb**noun*

= speed up

cyfnewid (*stem cyfnewidi-*) *verb**noun*

= exchange (**am°** for)

gadewch inni °gyfnewid rhifau ffôn, °te = let's exchange phone numbers, then

graddfa °gyfnewid = exchange rate

cyfnewidfa (*plural cyfnewidfeydd*) *noun, feminine*

= [telephone] exchange

cyfnither (*plural -oedd*) *noun*,
feminine
= (female) cousin
mae hi'n °gyfnither i mi = she's my
cousin
⇒ **cefnder**

cyfnod *noun, masculine*
• = time (*period*)
bydd e yno am °gyfnod = he'll be there
for a time
• = period
gwahoddir ceisiadau am y swydd
newydd hon am °gyfnod o °dair
blynedd = applications are invited for
this new job for a period of three years
Cyfnod y Dadeni = the Renaissance
period
• = era
mae'n °ddechrau cyfnod newydd yng
°ngwleidyddiaeth y °wlad = it's the
start of a new era in the politics of the
country
• (*in a few set phrases*) = term
cyfnod byr = short term
cyfnod hir = long term
rhaid edrych yn °fanwl ar yr effeithiau
cyfnod byr hefyd = the short-term
effects must also be closely looked at
⇒ **adeg**, ⇒ **oes** *noun*

cyfoes *adjective*
= modern, contemporary; current
drama °gyfoes a °fydd yn apelio'n
arbennig at °bobol ifanc = a modern
drama that will be of particular
appeal to young people
materion cyfoes = current affairs
⇒ **modern**

cyfoeth *noun, masculine*
= wealth, riches (*also figurative*)

cyfoethog *adjective*,
comparative cyfoethocach,
superlative cyfoethoca(f)
• = rich, wealthy
dyw'r °bobol 'ma °ddim yn °gyfoethog
o °bell ffordd = these people are not
rich by any means
yr Unol °Daleithiau yw'r °wlad
°gyfoethoca yn y byd = the United
States is the richest country in the
world
• *plural cyfoethogion used as noun* = the
rich
y cyfoethogion segur = the idle rich

cyfraith (*plural cyfreithiau*) *noun*,
feminine
= law
yng °ngolwg y °gyfraith mae'r
madarch hudol yn °beryglus iawn =
in the eyes of the law the magic
mushrooms are very dangerous
⇒ **deddf**, ⇒ **anghyfreithlon**

cyfraniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= contribution

cyfrannu *verb*
= contribute (**at°** to)
fe °allech chi °gyfrannu at °lu o
achosion da = you could contribute to
a host of good causes

cyfreithiwr (*plural cyfreithwyr*) *noun*,
masculine
= lawyer

cyfres (*plural -i, -au*) *noun, feminine*
= series
bydd cyfres o eitemau arbennig ar
°gyfer y Nadolig = there will be a
series of special items for Christmas

cyfri(f)
1 *verb*
= count
nei di °gyfri'r rheina i mi? = will you
count those for me?

⇒ **rhifo**
2 *noun, masculine*
= account
mae angen rhifau'ch cyfrif cadw a'ch
cyfrif cyfredol = we need the numbers
of your savings account and your
current account

cyfrifiadur (*plural -on*) *noun*,
masculine
= computer
mae cyfrifiaduron wedi newid ein
bywydau i gyd = computers have
changed all our lives

cyfrifiannell (*plural cyfrifiannellau*)
noun, feminine
= calculator
bydd rhaid gadael eich cyfrifiannellau
tu allan i'r stafell, mae arna i ofn =
you'll have to leave your calculators
outside the room, I'm afraid

cyfrifol *adjective*
= responsible

y cwestiwn sy'n codi yw pa °gorff

°ddylai °fod yn °gyfrifol? = the question that arises is which body should be responsible?

ti sy'n °gyfrifol! = you are responsible, this is your responsibility!

cyfrifoldeb (plural -au) *noun*, masculine

= responsibility

cyfrifoldeb y llywodraeth °fyddai ariannu'r system = it would be the government's responsibility to finance the system

cyfrinachol *adjective*

= secret; confidential; in confidence

adroddiad cyfrinachol = a secret report

pob ymholiad yn °gyfrinachol = every enquiry is in confidence

cyfrwng (plural **cyfryngau**) *noun*, masculine

= medium; (plural) media

dysgir yn °bennaf drwy °gyfrwng y °Gymraeg = teaching is mainly done through the medium of Welsh

y cyfryngau torfol = the mass media

cyfweld (stem **cyfwel-**) (â^h) *verb/noun*

= interview

bydd Elinor yn cyfweld ag un o'n hactorion enwoca ar ôl yr egwyl = Elinor will be interviewing one of our most famous actors after the break

cyfweliad (plural -au) *noun*, masculine

= interview

cyfyngedig *adjective*

= limited

ond brysiwch—dim ond nifer cyfyngedig sydd ar °gaell = but hurry—there are only a limited number available!

Cyfrifiaduron Cymru Cyf. = Wales Computers Ltd.

cyfystyr *adjective*

= synonymous (â^h with), tantamount (â^h to)

mi °fyddai'r °fath °gyfaddawdu'n °gyfystyr ag ildio = such a compromise would be tantamount to capitulation

⇒ **ystyr**

cyffredin *adjective*

• = common

camenw sydd mor °gyffredin erbyn hyn fel na °ellir ei osgoi = a misnomer which is so common now that it cannot be avoided

Tŷ'r Cyffredin = the House of Commons

• = ordinary

ysgol °gyffredin oedd hi = it was an ordinary school

⇒ **anghyffredin**

cyffredinol *adjective*

= general

fel sy'n digwydd gyda pob rheol °gyffredinol, mae 'na eithriadau = as with every general rule, there are exceptions

beth yn °gyffredinol yw'r ffordd °orau i °fynd ati? = what generally is the best way to go about it?

cyffrous *adjective*

= exciting

rhaglen °gyffrous i °bobol yn eu harddegau = an exciting programme for teenagers

on'd yw hyn yn °gyffrous? = isn't this exciting?

cyffur (plural -iau) *noun*, masculine

= drug

gall yr effaith hon hefyd °gael ei °thrin â °hychffuriau = this effect can also be treated with drugs

bu °farw 14 o °bobol ifainc ar ôl cymryd cyffuriau eleni = 14 young people died after taking drugs this year

⇒ **moddion**

cyffwrdd (stem **cyffyrdd-**) (â^h) *verb/noun*

= touch

gofynnir i chi °beidio â gadael i'ch plant °gyffwrdd â'r arddangosion = you are asked not to let your children touch the exhibits

cyngerdd (plural **cyngerddau**) *noun*, masculine

= concert

cyngkori *verb/noun*

= advise; give advice

bydd rhywun ar °gael i'ch cyngkori

chi = someone will be on hand to advise you

cyngor *noun, masculine*

- (plural **cyngorau**) = council
eisoes mae'r cyngor yn ymchwilio i'r sefyllfa = the council is already investigating the situation
- (plural **cyngorion**) = counsel, advice
mae angen rhoi gwybodaeth a hychyngor i o'rieni = we need to give information and advice to parents

cyhoeddi *verb/noun*

- = publish
perygilr y grant os na h'cyhoeddir yn o'byrdlon = delayed publication will jeopardize the grant [*lit: 'The grant will be jeopardized if publishing is not done on time'*]
- = as *noun* (act of) publication
aeth deugain mlynedd heibio ers cyhoeddi'r o'gyfrol o'gynta = forty years have gone by since the publication of the first volume

cyhoeddus *adjective*

= public

llwybr cyhoeddus = public footpath**cyhuddiad** (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*

= charge, accusation

cyhuddo *verb/noun*

= accuse (o° of); charge (o° with)

mae tri dyn bellach wedi'u cyhuddo o**o'lofruddiaeth** = three men are now charged with murder**cylch** (plural **-oedd**) *noun, masculine*

- = circle

tynnwch o'gylch â llinell drwy'i o'ganol = draw a circle with a line through the middle

- = (surrounding) district

Sioe Amaethyddol Llaneglwys a'r**cylch** = Llaneglwys and district Agricultural Show**cylchgrawn** (plural **cylchgronau**) *noun, masculine*

= magazine

'Sothach' yw'r unig cylchgrawn a anelir at o'bobl ifanc = 'Sothach' is the only magazine aimed at young people**cyllell** (plural **cyllyll**) *noun, feminine*

= knife

cyllell o'fara = breadknife**cyllid** *noun, masculine*

= finance

diffyg cyllid yw gwraidd y o'broblem = lack of finance is the root of the problem**cyllideb** *noun, masculine*

= budget

cymaint *adverb*

- = so much/many
mae cymaint ar eich meddwl chi, nes bod chi'n anghofio'r cyfan = there's so much on your mind that you forget the whole lot
- = as much/many (â^h as)
o'ges i o'ddwywaith o'gymaint â ddoe = I got twice as much/many as yesterday
- = such
pam yr oedd y digwyddiad yma o o'gymaint o o'ddiddordeb i seryddion? = why was this event of such interest to astronomers?

! As a quantity expression, **cymaint** requires a following **o°** when a noun is specified, as in the example above.

dyw'r busnes 'ma o'ddim yn 'y 'mhoeni**fi o'gymaint â hynny** = this business doesn't bother me all that much**rhyw o'gymaint** = a certain amount**mae rhyw o'gymaint ar ôl** = there is a certain amount left⇒ **cynifer****cymdeithas** (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= society

ffoniwch am o'ragor o o'fanylion am**o'weithgareddau eraill y o'gymdeithas**

= phone for more details about the society's other activities

cymdeithasol *adjective*

= social

cymdeithasu *verb/noun*

= socialize

cymdogion *plural of*⇒ **cymydog****cymeradwyo** *verb/noun*

= recommend

llyfr i'w o'gymeradwyo i o'bawb = a book to be recommended to everyone**cymharu** *verb/noun*= compare (â^h with)

bydd eisiau cymharu'r °ddwy stori = the two stories will have to be compared

sut mae'r sefyllfa fan'na'n cymharu â'r un fan hyn? = how does the situation there compare with the one here?

! 'compared with...' is phrased as 'from its comparing with...', with mutation difference depending on the subject: **o'i °gymharu â^h** (masculine), **o'i °chymharu â^h** (feminine), **o'u cymharu â^h** (plural)
mae'r °farchnad yn edrych yn °well o'i °chymharu â llynedd = the market is looking better compared with last year

cymhleth *adjective*
 = complicated, complex

mae'r sefyllfa'n un °gymhleth dros °ben = the situation is an extremely complicated one

cymhwyster (*plural cymwysterau*)
noun, masculine
 = qualification

pa °gymwysterau'n union sy gynnoch chi? = exactly what qualifications have you got?

cymorth *noun, masculine*
 = help, aid, assistance

bydd y dosbarth derbyn yn elwa'n °fawr o'i °chymorth °bob bore = the reception class will benefit greatly from her help every morning

Cymraeg *noun, feminine*
 • = Welsh language

siaradwch °Gymraeg os gwelwch yn °dda = speak Welsh please

mae'r °ddogfen hon hefyd ar °gael yn y °Gymraeg = this document is also available in Welsh

beth dych chi'n galw'r pethau 'ma yn °Gymraeg? = what do you call these things in Welsh?

ydyn nhw'n medru Cymraeg? = do they speak Welsh?

byddai'r gallu i °gyfathrebu drwy °gyfrwng y °Gymraeg yn °fantais = the ability to communicate through the medium of Welsh would be an advantage

• (as *adjective*) = Welsh-speaking
ond yn y °Gymru °Gymraeg mae'r

patrwm yn °bur °wahanol = but in Welsh-speaking Wales the pattern is quite different

y °Fro °Gymraeg = name for the Welsh-speaking heartlands of Wales

! Note that 'in Welsh' is not **ying Nghymraeg* as you might expect, but **yn °Gymraeg**, probably a contraction of **yn y °Gymraeg**, which is itself also used. And although **Cymraeg** is a feminine noun, it does not mutate following adjectives: **Cymraeg da** good Welsh, **Cymraeg gwael** bad/poor Welsh.

Cymraes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = Welshwoman

Cymraes yw ei °wraig, 'te? = is his wife Welsh, then?

Cymreig *adjective*
 = Welsh (*pertaining to Wales*)

roedd e'n °falch o'i °gysylltiadau

Cymreig = he was proud of his Welsh connections

fo oedd y Prif °Weinidog a sefydlodd y Swyddfa °Gymreig = he was the Prime Minister who established the Welsh Office

Cymro (*plural Cymry*) *noun, masculine*
 = Welshman

Cymro oedd dy °dad? = was your father Welsh or a Welshman?

mae'r Cymry ar y blaen o'r diwedd gyda pum munud o'r gêm ar ôl = the Welsh are in the lead at last with five minutes left of the game

Cymru *noun, feminine*
 = Wales

croeso i °Gymru = welcome to Wales
ar °gael ledled Cymru = available throughout Wales

°ga i °ofyn i chi ers pryd dych chi'n byw yng °Nghymru bellach? = can I ask how long you have lived in Wales now?

mae'r cysylltiadau rhwng Llydaw a °Chymru'n agosach fyth = the links between Brittany and Wales are even closer

Cymru am byth! = Wales forever!

Cymry
 ⇨ **Cymro**

cymryd (*stem cymer-*) *verb/noun*• = take (*most senses*)**mi °fyddwn ni'n cymryd ein hamser** = we will take our time**faint °gymerith y °daith?** = how long will the trip take?**mae hi heb °gymryd ei moddion** = she hasn't taken her medicine

• = have

°gymerwch chi °banaid o °de? = will you have a cup of tea?**°gymera i °ddwsin o'r rheina** = I'll have a dozen of those

! Where 'take' means 'accompany', ⇒ **mynd â** is the preferred translation, though many speakers use **cymryd** here as well.

cymuned (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= community**mae darn ohono o °fewn ffiniau'r °gymuned** = part of it is within the boundaries of the community**cymwysterau** *plural of*⇒ **cymhwyster****cymydog** (*plural cymdogion*) *noun, masculine*

= neighbour

...neu efallai bod eich cymdogion yn cadw sŵn dan °berfeddion = ...or perhaps your neighbours make a noise until all hours**cymylog** *adjective*

= cloudy

mi °fydd hi'n °gymylog iawn trwy'r dydd yfory = it will be very cloudy all day tomorrow**cymysg** *adjective*

= mixed

mae gen i °deimladau cymysg = I have mixed feelings**cymysgu** *verb/noun*

• = mix

fe °wyr pawb nad yw dŵr ac olew yn cymysgu = everyone knows that water and oil don't mix**peidiwch â'u cymysgu nhw °to** = don't mix them yet

• = mix up, confuse

dych chi wedi cymysgu'r °ddau °beth °na = you've got those two things mixed up**cyn****1** *preposition*

= before

ffonia i chi eto cyn Nadolig = I'll phone you again before Christmas**y gobaith yw y bydd y sefyllfa'n °fwy eglur cyn bo hir** = the hope is that the situation will be clearer before long
cyn pen dim roedd aroglau powdwr yn llenwi'r awyr = in no time at all the smell of powder filled the air

! **cyn** is used when *reference is made to time, but not where 'before' has the spatial meaning of 'in front of'*—'before your very eyes'—which requires ⇒ **o °flaen**. As a time word, **cyn** also has a function as a conjunction—see below.

⇒ **gerbron**, ⇒ **o'r blaen****2** *conjunction*= before (**i** + *subject* + *verb/noun*)**°well inni °glirio'r llanast °ma cyn i Elwyn °gyrraedd** = we'd better clear (up) this mess before Elwyn arrives
ond brysiwch cyn iddyn nhw °fynd i gyd! = but hurry before they all go!

! Notice that no **i** construction is necessary when the subject on either side of the 'before' is the same person or persons:

°ga i °air â hi cyn gadael = I'll have a word with her before I leave/before leaving

Notice also that the *verb/noun* after **cyn** is neutral as to tense, with the verb in the first part of the sentence setting the context and indicating the right sequence of tenses in English. This principle is true for all time conjunctions in Welsh.

°ga i °air â hi cyn iddi (hi) °adael = I'll have a word with her before she leaves**°ges i °air â hi cyn iddi (hi) °adael** = I had a word with her before she left

In the normal speech of many areas, a 'that...' construction using **bod** (etc) coexists happily enough with the **i** construction that the standard language insists on:

°dria i °orffen fan hyn cyn bod nhw'n dod = I'll try and finish here before they come (cf standard: **...cyn iddyn nhw °ddod**)

...ond cyn bo' chi'n dechrau, dewch i °gwrdd â rhai o'r staff = ...but before you start, come and meet some of the staff (cf standard: ...cyn i chi °ddechrau, ...)

And some regions even allow inflected verb forms after **cyn**:
cuddia fe cyn daw e = hide it before he comes

cyn°... (âh...) adverb

= as... (as...)

a h'chyn °belled â'ch bod chi'n parhau i °ddod yma... = and as long as you continue to come here...

cyn °gynted â h'phosib, cyn °gynted ag y bo modd = as soon as possible

! This alternative way of saying 'as...as...' is restricted in use these days largely to set phrases as in the examples given. Notice that, unlike the more common ⇒**mor**... (âh...), **cyn**° also adds the ending **-ed** to the adjective—so **mor °goch** but **cyn °goched** 'as red'. This word does not mutate words beginning **ll-** and **rh-**.

⇒**mor**°

cynddrwg adjective

= as bad

dyw hi °ddim cynddrwg â hynny = it's not as bad as (all) that

! This word, like all equative adjectives, does not use the linking particle **yn**° with a preceding verb **bod** 'to be'—so while we say, for example, **dyw hi °ddim yn °ddrwg** it's not bad, we don't say ***dyw hi °ddim yn °gynddrwg**.

cynhesu verbnoun

= warm up

cynhyrchu verbnoun

= produce

rodden ni am °gynhyrchu llyfryn deniadol = we wanted to produce an attractive booklet

cynifer adverb

• = so many

mae 'na °gynifer ar ôl! = there are so many left!

• = as many (âh as)

does dim cynifer o °bobol fan hyn â ddoe = there aren't as many people here as yesterday

tair damwain mewn cynifer o

°ddyddiau = three accidents in as many days

! As a quantity expression, **cynifer** requires a following **o**° when a noun is specified. Notice also that while ⇒**cymaint** can be used to mean either so much/as much or so many/as many, **cynifer** can only refer to plurals. So we can say **cymaint o °bobol** or **cynifer o °bobol** so many people, but only **cymaint o °fwyd** so much food.

⇒**nifer**

cynilo verbnoun

= save (money)

mae cynilo arian mor hawdd ag ABC = saving money is as easy as ABC

⇒**arbed**

cynlleied adverb

• = so few

mae cynlleied o °rieni fan hyn! = there are so few parents here!

• = so little

mae cynlleied o amser ar ôl! = there's so little time left!

• = as few (âh as)

mae rhaid gorffen y gêm gyda h'chynlleied o °gardiau ag sy'n °bosib = you have to finish the game with as few cards as possible

• = as little (âh as)

enilles i ugain punt—cynlleied â hynny? = I won twenty pounds—as little as that?

• = so small

fe °gafodd yr actorion eu siomi, cynlleied oedd y °gynulleidfa = the actors were disappointed, so small was the audience

! As a quantity expression, **cynlleied** requires a following **o**° when a noun is specified. It can refer to singulars and plurals, hence the various translations possible.

cynllun (plural **-iau**) noun, masculine

• = plan

dyma °nghynllun mewn un gair: 'swyddi' = here's my plan in one word: 'jobs'

• = scheme

cynllun cyffuriau yn helpu teuluoedd = drug scheme helps families

- = design

mae cynllun yr adeilad yn °drawiadol
= the design of the building is striking

cynllunio *verb-noun*

- = plan

mae angen cynllunio i °ddod â mwy o adnoddau hamdden i'r ardal = we need to plan to bring more leisure resources to the area

- = design

cynnal (*stem cynhali-*) *verb-noun*

- = hold (*function etc*)

bydd gwrandawiaidau'n cael eu cynnal ymhob cwr o °Gymru ym mis Chwefror = auditions will be held all over Wales in February
cynhelir disgo i °godi arian tuag at °Gymdeithas Rhieni Ysgol Llaneglwys = a disco will be held to raise money for Llaneglwys School Parents' Association

- = carry out (*test etc*)

roedd y profion wedi'u cynnal yn sgil y tân difrifol yn Sellafield llynedd = the tests had been carried out following the serious fire at Sellafield last year

- = support, maintain

cynnar *adjective*

comparative **cynharach**, *superlative*

cynhara(f)

= early

mae'n rhy °gynnar i °bobol °greadigol fel fi = it's too early for creative people like me

fe °fydda i'n mynd i'r gwely'n

°gynharach na Rowena fel arfer = I go to bed earlier than Rowena usually

cynnu *verb-noun*

= light; ignite

ydy rhywun yn mynd i °gynnu tân? = is someone going to light a fire?

cynnes *adjective*

comparative **cynhesach**, *superlative*

cynhesa(f)

= warm

cadwch yn °gynnes! = keep warm!

mae'n °gynhesach fan hyn nawr nag oedd hi bore 'ma = it's warmer (in) here now than it was this morning

⇒ **twym**

cynnig

1 (*plural* **cynigion**) *noun, masculine*

- = offer; proposal

de wiswch o amrywiaeth o °gynigion cyffrous i'r teulu = choose from a range of exciting family offers

- = motion (*in meeting, etc*)

siaradodd neb yn erbyn yn cynnig = nobody spoke against the motion

2 (*stem* **cynigi-**) *verb-noun*

= offer

mae'r bwrdd yn cynnig ystod o

°gymorth i °gwmniau newydd = the board offers a range of help to new companies

cynnwys (*stem* **cynhwys-**)

1 *verb-noun*

- = include

mae cost y °daith yn cynnwys

yswiriad personol = the cost of the trip includes personal insurance

- = contain

mae'r bocs 'ma'n cynnwys y dogfenni i gyd = this box contains all the documents

⇒ **gan °gynnwys**

2 *noun, masculine*

= contents (*of book etc*)

cynnydd *noun, masculine*

- = increase; growth

yn y degawdau diwethaf bu cynnydd

mawr yn y °farchnad = in the last decades there has been a great increase in the market

mae chwyddiant ar °gynnydd = inflation is on the increase

- = progress

mae'r dosbarth dechreuwyr yn

gwneud cynnydd = the beginners' class is making (good) progress

⇒ **twf**

cynnyrch (*plural* **cynhyrchion**) *noun, masculine*

- = produce

- = product

cynnyrch o °Gymru = produce of Wales

cynradd *adjective*

(*of school*) = primary

mae hyn oll yn rhan o °fywyd ysgol

°gynradd mewn ardal °wledig = all this is part of primary school life in a rural area

daeth 21 o °blant ysgolion cynradd

Cylch Ystywyth ynghyd = 21 children

from Ystwyth district primary schools came together

⇒ **uwchradd**

cynrychioli *verb-noun*

= represent

y °broblem yw bod nhw'n cynrychioli seddi o'r tu allan i °Gymru = the problem is that they represent seats outside Wales

cynrychiolydd (*plural*

cynrychiolwyr) *noun, masculine*

= representative

cynta(f) *adjective*

= first

dyma'r tro cynta i mi ymweld â'r °dre 'ma = this is the first time I've visited this town

cymerwch y stryd °gynta ar y chwith = take the first street on the left

! This ordinal numeral is the only one in Welsh to follow its noun—cf ⇒ **ail°**, ⇒ **trydydd**. In compound numerals (eleventh, twenty-first etc.) **unfed** is used instead: **yr unfed ar hugain** the twenty-first. There is a permanently mutated variant ⇒ **°gynta** which is used as an adverb.

cynulleidfa (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= audience

ydyn nhw'n ymwybodol o beth ydy angen eu cynulleidfa? = are they aware of what the needs of their audience are?

oedd y digwyddiad yn denu

cynulleidfaoedd pitw = the event attracted meagre audiences

cynulliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= assembly

y Cynulliad = the (Welsh) Assembly

cynyddol *adjective*

= increasing

cynyddu *verb-noun*

= increase

cynyddu mae'r galwadau am i'r

Gweinidog ymddiswyddo = calls for the Minister to resign are increasing

cyrff *plural of*

⇒ **corff**

cyrraedd (*stem cyrhaedd-*) *verb-noun*

• = arrive

pryd mae'r trê'n yn cyrraedd? = when does the train arrive?

• = reach

mae cyrraedd pobol yn elfen °bwysig = reaching people is an important element

mi na i °bopeth sy o °fewn 'y

°nghyrraedd = I'll do everything in my power

cysgod (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= shade; shadow

o'n nhw'n gorwedd dan °gysgod y

°goeden = they were lying in the shade of the tree

cysgu *verb-noun*

= sleep

cysga'n °dawel = sleep tight

cyson *adjective*

• = regular

eir yno'n °gyson = people go there regularly

• = consistent

mi °fyddai'n syniad da iddo °geisio

bod yn °gyson am unwaith = it would be a good idea for him to try and be consistent for once

⇒ **rheolaidd**

cystadleuaeth (*plural*

cystadlaethau) *noun, feminine*

= competition

cystadlu *verb-noun*

= compete; enter (*competition*)

pw y sy am °gystadlu? = who wants to compete?

does gan neb o'r staff na'u

perthnasau hawl i °gystadlu = no member of staff or their relations is allowed to enter the competition

cystal *adjective*

= so good; as good (â^h as)

mae e cystal â neb yn y dosbarth = he's as good as anyone in the class

! This word, like all equative adjectives, does not use the linking particle **yn°** with a preceding verb **bod** to be—so while we say, for example, **mae e'n °dda** he's good, and **mae e'n °well** he's better, we don't say ***mae e'n °gystal**.

cysylltiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= connection, link

cysylltu *verb*
= contact; get in touch (â^h with)
ffurflenni ar °gael drwy °gysylltu â'n swyddfa = forms available by contacting our office
cysylltwch â ni yn °ddi-oed! = get in touch with us at once!

cytsain (plural **cytseiniaid**) *noun, feminine*
= consonant

⇒ **llafariad**

cytundeb (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
• = agreement
bydd rhaid iddyn nhw °ddod i °gytundeb °ryw ffordd neu'i gilydd = they'll have to come to an agreement one way or another
• = contract
pryd °gawn ni arwyddo cytundeb? = when can we sign a contract?

cytuno *verb*
= agree (â^h with)
ydy pawb yn cytuno â fi? = does everyone agree with me?
cytuno'n llwyr! = I quite agree!
⇒ **anghytuno**

cythraul *noun, masculine*
• = devil
cer i °gythraul! = go to hell!
• (as intensifier)
be' °gythraul wyt ti'n °wneud? = what the hell are you doing?
⇒ **diawl**, ⇒ **uffern**

cyw (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= chick
peidiwch cyfri'r cywion cyn iddyn nhw °ddeor (*proverb*) = don't count your chickens before they're hatched

cyweirio *verb*
= repair
bydd rhaid cael ei °gyweirio, on' bydd? = it'll have to be repaired, won't it?

cyw iâr (plural **cywion ieir**) *noun, masculine*
= chicken
does dim cyw iâr ar y °fwydlen heno = there's no chicken on the menu tonight

cywilydd *noun, masculine*
= shame
cywilydd arnat til = shame on you!
'does dim eisiau bod â °chwylydd, nag oes? = there's no need to feel ashamed, is there?
mae cywilydd arna i = I am ashamed

! Like many nouns denoting temporary physical and emotional states, **cywilydd** is used with **ar°** + person where the sentence structure allows, as in the last example.

cywir *adjective*
• = correct
£2 o °wobr i'r ymgais cywir cyntaf allan o'r het = A prize of £2 for the first correct entry out of the hat
• (in letters) = sincere, true
Yr eiddoch yn °gywir = Yours truly
Yn °gywir iawn = Yours very truly
⇒ **anghywir**

cywirow *verb*
= correct
newch chi °gywirow °ngwallau iaith i mi? = will you correct my language errors for me?

CHch

ch-

Many words you may encounter beginning **ch-** will in fact be aspirate mutations of **c-**, and should therefore be looked up under this separate letter. A good indicator of **ch-** root words in Welsh is that they nearly all begin **chw-**.

'**ch** adjective
= your

! This is a contracted form, used after vowels, of the possessive adjective ⇒ **eich**.

lle mae'ch bagiau? = where are your bags?

ydych rhif ffôn yn y llyfr? = is your phone number in the book?

ewch â'ch sbwriel chi adre = take your rubbish home

dylai'ch gwaith cwrs °fod i mewn erbyn diwedd y mis = your course work should be in by the end of the month

chadal particle

= according to; so...say(s)

! This is a Northern colloquial contraction of ⇒ **chwedl** which has taken on its own particularized meaning. It is mainly used with names or extended pronouns.

fo oedd y gorau, chadal nhwthau = he was the best, so they say

chdi pronoun

= you

! This is a widespread colloquial Northern variant of ⇒ **ti**, but has certain restrictions on use, notably that it cannot be used as the subject with preterite verbs—so not ***welst chdi** 'you saw' but **°welst ti** as standard.

mi °ddo i hefo chdi rwan = I'll come with you now

mi °weles i chdi yn y °dre neithiwr = I saw you in town last night

chi pronoun

= you

sut dych chi? = how are you?

lle °fuoch chi trwy'r dydd? = where have you been all day?

mae pawb yn aros amdanoch chi = everyone's waiting for you

dim ond chi sy ar ôl = you are the only ones left

°welwch chi'r siop 'na gyferbyn y banc? = do you see that shop opposite the bank?

chi sy ar °fail = you are to blame!

bydda i eisiau gweld chi'ch dwy ar ôl cinio, iawn? = I'll want to see you two after lunch, OK?

mae'n gwneud i chi °feddwl, on'd ydy? = it makes you think, doesn't it?

! ⇒ **you** on the English-Welsh side

chimod contraction of dych chi'n gwybod

= you know, y'know

! This is very colloquial, but very common, and is used in Southern areas as a parenthetical expression in the same way as its English counterpart. It cannot start a sentence, and instead nearly always appears in the form of a 'tag' at the end, or as a pause-filler. The **ti** equivalent is ⇒ **timod**. Northern areas use inflected forms of ⇒ **gwybod** instead.

'sdim llawer i °gael erbyn hyn, chimod = there's not many around these days, you know

wel...chimod...dw i °ddim yn siwr = well...you know...I'm not sure

⇒ **gwybod**, ⇒ **timod**

chithau pronoun

= you

! **chithau** is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before. With the possessive ⇒ **eich**, **chithau** can replace following **chi** to give special emphasis or contrast.

Nadolig Llawnen i chi!—A chithau! = a Happy Christmas to you!—And (to) you too!

ewch chithau i ofyn = you go and ask
beth am eich car chithau? = what
 about your car?

⇒ **chi**

chwaer (plural **chwiorydd**) *noun*,
 feminine
 = sister

dyma 'n chwaer i = this is my sister
faint o chwiorydd sy 'da ti? = how
 many sisters have you got?

chwaith *adverb*.

= (not)...either

na finnau chwaith = me neither

**dw i 'ddim yn nabod e, ac dw i 'ddim
 eisiau nabod e chwaith** = I don't
 know him, and I don't want to know
 him either

**'fydd y Rhyddfrydwyr 'ddim yn hapus
 chwaith** = the Liberals won't be happy
 either

! *This adverb is used with negative
 verbs and other words with negative
 connotations. A different adverb
 ⇒ naill ai is needed for the positive
 sense either...(or...).*

chwalu *verb noun*

• = scatter

• = destroy

chwalwyd y tŷ gan °daflegryn = the
 house was destroyed by a missile

• = demolish

**chwalwyd dros °ddau °ddwsin o
 ffermdai** = over two dozen farmhouses
 were demolished

• = blow up

**fe °gafodd y tractor ei chwalu'n
 yfflon gan °fom mortar** = the tractor
 was blown to pieces by a mortar bomb

chwaneg, chwanag *adverb*

(North)

= more

⇒ **rhagor**

chwaræ (stem **chwaræ-**) *verb noun*

= play

pw y chwaraeodd ddoe? = who played
 yesterday?

**mae Cymru'n chwarae yn erbyn
 Lloegr yfory** = Wales are playing
 (against) England tomorrow

! *chwaræ is also used for playing
 musical instruments, except for*

canu'r °delyn play the harp, and
 other stringed instruments where both
canu and **chwaræ** are used. The
 phrase **chwaræ teg** (i°) fair play is
 widely used in a concessionary
 sense, rather like 'admittedly', or 'you
 have to admit', or 'you've got to hand it
 to him/her/them'.

**ond, chwarae teg, mae e wedi
 gwneud ei °orau** = but you've got to
 admit he's done his best

**oedd hynny'n °dipyn o °gamp,
 chwarae teg iddi** = you've got to
 hand it to her, that was quite an
 achievement

maes chwarae = playing field

chwaraeon *plural noun*

= sport(s), games

**o'n i °ddim yn rhy hoff o chwaraeon
 yn yr ysgol** = I wasn't too keen on
 games/sport at school

chwarddu *verb noun*

= laugh

chwarddodd pawb = everyone laughed

⇒ **chwerthin**

chwarter (plural **-i, -au**) *noun*,

masculine

= quarter

mae'n chwarter i wyth = it's a quarter
 to eight

mae'n tynnu at chwarter wedi pump =
 it's getting on for a quarter past five

chwe^h, chwech *numeral*

= six

! *As with ⇒ **pum(p)**, the shorter form
 of this numeral is used with a directly
 following singular noun (though some
 areas do not follow this rule), while the
 longer form is used in other instances,
 for example with a following **o°** +
 plural noun, or on its own. As is
 generally the case in the modern
 spoken language, the aspirate
 mutation after **chwe** is by no means
 rigidly adhered to, and certainly
 instances of aspiration of **p-** and **t-**
 are very much confined to set
 phrases like **chwe^hphunt** £6.*

mae chwech wedi mynd yn °barod =
 six have gone already

**dw y °bunt a chwe^hcheiniog, os
 gwelwch yn °dda** = two pounds and
 six pence, please.

chwe afal, chwech o afalau = six apples
faint sy ar ôl?—chwech = how many
 are left?—six

lle chwech (*Northern euphemism*) =
 toilet

dw i'n gorfod mynd i'r lle chwech = I've
 got to go to the loo

chweched *adjective*

= sixth

**bydd aelodau o'r chweched dosbarth
 ar °gael i'ch tywys o °gwmpas yr
 ysgol** = members of the sixth form
 will be on hand to take you round the
 school

! *Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but
 behave in a special way. All other than
 ⇒cynta precede the noun. With
 feminine singular nouns, the noun
 itself undergoes soft mutation, as
 does the ordinal after the article—so:
 y chweched dyn the sixth man, but y
 chweched °ferch the sixth girl; y
 trydydd car the third car, but y
 °drydedd °goeden the third tree.*

chwedl (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= fable, fairytale, tale

chwedlau'r hen °Lychlynwyr = tales of
 the old Norsemen

chwedlonol *adjective*

= fabulous (*also figurative*)

chwedyn *adverbial phrase*

(*contraction of ac wedyn*)

= and then

aethon ni allan, chwedyn °ddaethon

ni'n ôl = we went out, and then we
 came back

⇒**wedyn**

Chwefror *noun, masculine*

= February

does dim stafelloedd rhydd 'da ni tan

°ganol mis Chwefror = we haven't got
 any rooms free till the middle of
 February

⇒**lonawr**

ch'wel

contraction of dych chi'n gweld

= you see

rhaid gwneud e ffordd hyn, ch'wel =

you have to do it like this, you see

⇒**gweld, ⇒t'wel**

chwerthin (*stem chwerth-*)

verb *noun*

= laugh

mi chwerthes i nes o'n i'n °wan = I

laughed till I was weak

peidiwch â chwerthin am ei °ben o! =

stop laughing/don't laugh at him!

⇒**chwarddu**

chwerthinllyd *adjective*

= laughable, ludicrous

chwerw *adjective*

= bitter

mi °fydd hi'n °bwysig i chi °beidio

gadael iddo °fynd yn chwerw = it'll be

important for you not to let him get

bitter

chweugain *numeral*

= a hundred and twenty

! *This unusual throwback to pre-
 decimal coinage is still used
 colloquially for 'fifty pence' (the old
 'ten shillings', i.e. half of a pound,
 which used to comprise 240 pence).*

dim ond pisin chweugain sy gynna i =

I've only got a fifty-pence piece

chwibanu *verb* *noun*

= whistle

pwyl sy'n chwibanu yn y cefn 'na? =

who's whistling at the back there?

chwilio *verb* *noun*

= look (am° for); seek

oeddech chi'n chwilio amdana i? =

were you looking for me?

chwiorydd *plural of*

⇒**chwaer**

chwith *adverb, adjective*

= left

cymerwch yr ail stryd ar y chwith =

take the second street on the left

trowch i'r chwith = turn left

dangos dy °law chwith = show (me)

your left hand

mynd yn chwith or mynd o'r chwith =

go wrong

mi aeth popeth yn chwith bore 'ma =

everything went wrong this morning

chwydu *verb* *noun*

= throw up, vomit

! *In colloquial speech chwdu is the
 usual pronunciation of this word.*

chwyddiant *noun, masculine*

= inflation

mae chwyddiant yn dal i °fod yn**°problem** = inflation is still a problem**chwyldro** (*plural -adau*) *noun, masculine*= revolution (*usually figurative*)**draw yn y gorllewin, mae yna****chwyldro iaith tawel yn digwydd =**

over in the west, there is a quiet linguistic revolution happening

...ymhell cyn y Chwyldro Ffrengig =

...long before the French Revolution

chwyldroadol *adjective*

= revolutionary

chwys *noun, masculine*

= sweat

roedd o mewn chwys = he was in a

sweat

chwysu *verb/noun*

= sweat, perspire

chwythu *verb/noun*

= blow

bydd y gwyntoedd yn chwythu'n**ysgafn o'r gorllewin** = the winds will be blowing gently from the west**neith o chwythu'r tŷ i lawr** = it will blow the house down**Dd****da** *adjective*

= good

comparative ⇒ **gwell** better, *equative*⇒ **cystal** as/so good, *superlative*⇒ **gorau** best**bore dal** = good morning!**noswaith °ddal** = good evening!**nos dal** = good night!**mae'r °ddrama wedi'i hysgrifennu'n****°dda** = the play has been well written**mae'n °dda gen i °gwrdd â chi** = I'm

pleased to meet you

da oedd clywed °fod popeth yn iawn =

it was good to hear that everything is OK

'da *preposition (South)*

= with

⇒ **gyda****dacw°** *adverb*

= over there

edrychwch! dacw °rai nawr, yng**°nghefn yr harbwr** = look! there are

some over there now, at the far end of the harbour

⇒ **acw, °'co****dadansoddi** *verb/noun*

= analyse

mi °fydd hi'n cymryd tipyn o amser i**°ddadansoddi'r ffigurau i gyd** = it'll

take a bit of time to analyse all the figures

dadl (*plural -eulon*) *noun, feminine*

= argument; debate

ar yr un pryd bu dadl ffyrnig ymysg**gwyddonwyr** = at the same time there has been a fierce debate among scientists**dadlau** *verb/noun*

= argue, contend

mae llyfr newydd yn dadlau °fod y**°frwydr dros yr iaith wedi'i °choli'n****°barod** = a new book argues that the fight for the language has already been lost**dadleuol** *adjective*

= controversial

fe °fydd fflm °ddadleuol yn cael ei dangos ar y sianel wedi'r cyfan = a controversial film will be shown on the channel after all

dadlwytho *verb noun*

= unload

°gawn ni °banaid °gynta, wedyn dadlwytho'r lori = we'll have a cup of tea first, then (we'll) unload the lorry

daear *noun, feminine*

= earth

does mo'i °debyg ar wyneb y °ddaeear = there's nothing (else) like it on the face of the earth

uffern ar y °ddaeear = hell on earth

⇒ **byd**, ⇒ **pridd**

daeargryn *noun, masculine or feminine*

= earthquake

dafad (*plural defaid*) *noun, feminine*

= sheep

dagrau *plural noun*

⇒ **deigryn**

dangos *verb noun*

= show (i° to)

°ellwch chi °ddangos i mi ar y map lle mae'r °orsaf? = can you show me on the map where the station is?

dangoswch i'r lleill, newch chi? = show it to the others, will you?

rhaid diolch iddyn nhw am °ddangos cymaint o hyder yn y cylchgrawn = they must be thanked for showing such confidence in the magazine

dail *plural noun*

= leaves; foliage

bydd y °goeden 'ma wedi colli'i dail erbyn hynny = this tree will have lost its leaves by then

⇒ **deilen**

dal (*stem dali-*) *verb noun*

• = catch

os na °ddaw e cyn hir, bydd rhaid inni °ddal y bws = if he doesn't come soon, we'll have to catch the bus.

• (*with ati*) = persevere, stick at (something)

daliwch ati! = stick at it!

rheswm arall i mi °ddal ati oedd siarad â pobol lleol = another reason for me to keep at it was talking to local people

• (*expressing continuation*)

! ⇒ **still 2** on the English-Welsh side.

• = rely, depend

does dim dal ar y bysiau fan hyn = you can't rely on the buses here

dall *adjective*

• = blind

mae hi'n mynd yn °ddall = she's going blind

• *plural deillion used as noun:*

y deillion = the blind

dim cŵn ac eithrio cŵn y deillion = no dogs except guide dogs

damwain (*plural damweiniau*) *noun, feminine*

= accident

mi °gafodd hi °ddamwain ar y ffordd i'w gwaith = she had an accident on the way to (her) work

mae 'na ofnau y bydd yr uned °ddamweiniau'n gorfod cau = there are fears that the accident unit will have to close

ar °ddamwain, drwy °ddamwain = by accident

°ges i'r ateb cywir ar °ddamwain = I got the right answer by accident

mi °ddigwyddodd y cyfan drwy °ddamwain = the whole thing happened by accident

dan° (*also o dan°*) *preposition*

= under

personal forms **dana i, danat ti, dano fe, dani hi, danon ni, danoch chi, danyn nhw** (*or o dana i, o danat ti etc*)

mae'r llyfrau dan y bwrdd = the books are under the table

rhaid cyflwyno gwaith o dan ffugenw = work must be submitted under a pseudonym

mae popeth dan °reolaeth = everything's under control

dim yn addas i °blant dan °dair blwydd oed = not suitable for children under three years old

gweithgareddau dan °do = indoor activities (*literally*: 'under roof')

! *Occasionally used (with certain verbs) to indicate simultaneous action (for which the more usual preposition is ⇒ wrth°):*

crwydro'r strydoedd dan °ganu = wandering the streets singing

danfon *verb noun*

= send (i^o to (*place*); at^o to (*person*))

°allech chi °ddanfon rhagor o

°fanylion ata i? = could you send me more details?

danfonwch eich ffurflen °gais i'r cyfeiriad isod = send your application form to the address below

⇒anfon, ⇒hala

dannoedd *noun, feminine*

= toothache

mae'r °ddannoedd arna i = I've got toothache

! This word, denoting as it does a temporary physical state, uses **ar^o** with the person affected; ⇒**ar^o**

dant (*plural dannedd*) *noun, masculine*

= tooth

wyt ti'n gofalu am dy °ddannedd °bob dydd, 'te? = do you look after your teeth every day, then?

darganfod (*stem darganfydd-*)

verb noun

= discover

°allwch chi °ddarganfod y trysor sy wedi'i °guddio rhywle ar y tudalen yma? = can you discover the treasure that is hidden somewhere on this page?

darlledu *verb noun*

= broadcast

mae'r holl °gongsesiynau yn dilyn buddugoliaethau ym maes darlledu = all the concessions follow on from victories in the field of broadcasting

darllen *verb noun*

= read

darllenwch y cyfarwyddiadau'n °ofalus = read the instructions carefully

es i i °gysgu wrth °ddarllen = I fell asleep while (I was) reading

ymarferion darllen-a-deall = reading comprehension exercises

darn (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= piece

bydd eisiau arnoch chi i gyd °ddarn o °bapur = you'll all need a piece of paper

darpar^o *adjective*

= prospective (*precedes noun*)

darpar-ymgeisydd = prospective candidate

darparu *verb noun*

= provide

ein nod yw darparu'r gwasanaeth gorau posibl i'n cwsmeriaid = our aim is to provide the best possible service to our customers

darperir lluniaeth ysgafn = light refreshments will be provided

datblygu *verb noun*

= develop

°gawn ni °weld sut mae pethau'n datblygu = we'll see how things develop

fe °ddatblygwyd y syniad o °bont °grog = the idea of a suspension bridge was developed

datgan *verb noun*

• = declare

• = announce

mae'r llywodraeth wedi datgan na °fydd y cytundeb yn cael ei adnewyddu = the government has announced that the contract will not be renewed

datganiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= announcement

= announcement

datganiad i'r °wasg = press release

datgloi *verb noun*

= unlock

datrys *verb noun*

= solve

mae un °problem yn dal heb ei datrys = there is one problem still unsolved

dathlu *verb noun*

i °ddathlu'r dengmlwyddiant mae llyfr wedi'i lansio = to celebrate the tenth anniversary a book has been launched

dau^o (*feminine dwy^o*) *numeral*

= two

dewch draw tua dau o'r °gloch = come round about two o'clock

mae 'na °ddwy stafell arall lan llofft = there are two other rooms upstairs

°gwrrdes i ag e °ddwy °flynedd yn ôl = I met him two years ago

mae eu merch yn °ddwy °flwydd oed = their daughter is two years old

! Both forms of this numeral not only cause soft mutation of a following noun, but also themselves undergo soft mutation when preceded by the definite article: **y °ddau, y °ddwy** 'the two . . .', 'both . . .':

y °ddau °lyfr = both books

y °ddwy °gadair °na = both (of) those chairs

Where the numeral is used on its own with reference to people or animals, the feminine form is reserved for instances where both are female; the masculine form is used not only for two males, but also for one male and one female. **So y °ddwy ohonoch chi** both of you refers unambiguously to two females, while **y °ddau ohonoch chi** could be two males, or a male and a female.

Similarly **chi°ch dwy** versus **chi°ch dau** you two; **ni°n dwy** versus **ni°n dau** we two; and **ill dwy** versus **ill dau** they two.

dim ond ni°n dwy sy ar ôl = there's only us two (feminine) left

mi °gaethon nhw eu gwlychu ill dau ar y ffordd adre = The two of them (masculine, or masculine + feminine) got soaked on the way home

. . . **a°r °ddau o °fewn milltir i°w gilydd** = . . . each within a mile of the other

dawnsio *verbnoun*

= dance

cyfle i °ddawnsio ac ymarfer eich

Cymraeg ar yr un pryd = a chance to dance and practise your Welsh at the same time

ymlith yr atyniadau bydd dawnsio gwerin = attractions will include folk-dancing

de

1 *noun, masculine*

= south

⇒ **gogledd** for phrasings involving points of the compass

2 *noun, feminine*

= right

ewch yn syth ymlaen fan hyn, yna

trowch i°r °dde = go straight on here, then turn right

! The two senses are differentiated by gender, which becomes apparent

when there is a definite article present: **y de** the south, **y °dde** the right

deall* *verbnoun*

= understand

mae°n °ddrwg gen i, dw i °ddim yn

deall = I'm sorry, I don't understand

o°n i °ddim yn deall beth oedd o°n

°feddwl = I didn't understand what he meant

dechrau (*stem dechreu-*) *verbnoun*

• = begin, start

°gawn ni °ddechrau? = can we start?

• (*as noun*) = beginning, start

mae°n °ddechrau cyfnod newydd yn

hanes ein hiaith = it's the beginning of a new era in the history of our language

⇒ **cychwyn**

deddf (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= law, statute

mae Cymry Cymraeg yn galw am

°ddeddf iaith newydd = Welsh speaking people are calling for a new language law

! This word is usually pronounced **deddw** in speech.

⇒ **cyfraith**

defaid *plural of*

⇒ **dafad**

defnydd (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

• = material

canllawiau ar gyfer cludo defnyddiau

hylosg = guidelines for the transport of flammable materials

• = use

°driwn ni °wneud defnydd da o°r

°wybodaeth °ma = we'll try and make good use of this information

⇒ **deunydd**

defnyddio *verbnoun*

= use

defnyddiwch y cōd post °bob amser =

use the post code every time

defnyddiol *adjective*

= useful

deffro *verbnoun (North)*

= wake, wake up

pryd dych chi'n deffro fel arfer? = when do you usually wake up
bydd rhaid deffro'r plant = the children will have to be woken

deg *numeral*

= ten

mae'n hanner awr wedi deg = it's half past ten

bydd deg o siaradwyr yn y rali yfory = there will be ten speakers at the rally tomorrow

! An alternative form **deng** is usual before **mil** thousand, **milltir** mile(s), **mis** month(s), **"mlynedd** year(s), **munud** minute(s), **"niwrnod** day(s) and often before **awr** hour(s) and **wythnos** week(s).
mae'n °ddeng munud i wyth = it's ten (minutes) to eight

⇒ **pump(p)**

degfed *adjective*

= tenth

mae'n °debyg i'r llyfr °gael ei ysgrifennu yn y °ddegfed °ganrif = the book was probably written in the tenth century

! Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ⇒ **cynta** precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: **y degfed dyn** the tenth man but **y °ddegfed °ferch** the tenth girl; **y trydydd car** the third car but **y °drydedd °goeden** the third tree.

deheuol *adjective*

= southern; southerly

gair deheuol ydy hwnna = that's a southern word

bydd y gwyntoedd deheuol yn para'n °gryf trwy'r dydd yfory = the southerly winds will stay strong all day tomorrow

! The paraphrase **o'r de** from the south is often used as an alternative in many cases—**gair o'r de ydy hwnna**

dehongli *verb/noun*

= interpret (*not in the sense of 'translate'*)

ond sut y gellir mynd ati i °ddehongli'r olion ar y safle? = but how can we go about interpreting the remains on the site?

⇒ **cyfieithu**

deigryn (*plural dagrau*) *noun, masculine*

= tear(drop)

aeth i °gysgu yn ei dagrau = she cried herself to sleep

deilen (*plural dai*) *noun, feminine*

= leaf

oedd o'n crynu fel deilen erbyn y diwedd = he was shaking like a leaf by the end

⇒ **dai**

deintydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= dentist

dw i'n gorfod mynd at y deintydd

pnawn 'ma = I've got to go to the dentist('s) this afternoon

delfrydol *adjective*

• = ideal, perfect

ac o sôn am Nadolig, dyma anrheg °ddelfrydol i'r plant = and talking of Christmas, here's an ideal present for the children

dyma °le delfrydol am stiwdio = this is a perfect place for a studio

• = idealistic

rhaid peidio bod yn rhy °ddelfrydol = one mustn't be too idealistic

delio *verb/noun*

= deal (â^h with)

o °ddelio â °chwmmi teuluol dych chi'n sicr o °dderbyn gwasanaeth da = dealing with a family company ensures you good service

deniadol *adjective*

= attractive

roedden ni am °gynhyrchu llyfryn

deniadol = we wanted to produce an attractive booklet

denu *verb/noun*

= attract

denu ymwelwyr sy eisiau yn hytrach na'u troi i ffwrdd = we need to attract visitors rather than turn them away

derbyn (stem *derbyni-*) *verb*/*noun*

• = accept

fe °gafodd ei °dderbyn ar °gwrs = he was accepted on a course
er iddyn nhw °dderbyn y prif argymhellion... = although they accepted the main recommendations...

• = receive

derbyniwyd dros °ddwsin o °geisiadau = over a dozen applications have been received

derbynfa *noun, feminine*

= reception (*room*)

mae rhywun yn aros amdanoch chi yn y °dderbynfa = someone is waiting for you in reception

derbyniol *adjective*

= acceptable

derbynydd (*plural derbynyddion*)

noun, masculine

• = receptionist

• (*of telephone*) = receiver

derbynyddes (*plural -au noun, feminine*)

feminine

= receptionist

dere

⇒ **dod**

deud

⇒ **dweud**

deuddeg *numeral*

= twelve

pan o'n i °ryw °ddeuddeg oed... = when I was about twelve...

°wela i di am hanner awr wedi deuddeg = I'll see you at half past twelve

! This is the native term for 12, while a 'decimalized' form **undeg dau** is promoted in schools. Even so, there is no alternative to **deuddeg** for telling the time, and native speakers use **deuddeg** anyway. An alternative form **deuddeng** is used in the same circumstances as is **deng** for ⇒ **deg**.

deuddegfed *adjective*

= twelfth

fe °fyddwn ni yma tan y deuddegfed o °fis Medi = we'll be here till the twelfth of September

⇒ **pumed**

deuddydd *adverb*

= two days

mi °fydd y °gynhadledd yn para am °ddeuddydd = the conference will last two days

⇒ **diwrnod**, ⇒ **dydd**

deufis *adverb*

= two months

disgwylir i'r ymchwiliad cyhoeddus °bara am °ddeufis = the public inquiry is expected to last for two months

deugain *numeral*

= forty

aeth deugain °mlynedd heibio ers cyhoeddi'r °gyfrol °gynta = forty years have gone by since the publication of the first volume

mae deugain punt arnyn nhw inni = they owe us forty pounds

! **deugain**, the original numeral for forty, appears these days more restricted in use than ⇒ **ugain** twenty, and is mostly used with 'years' (note nasal mutation of **blynedd** in the example above) and 'pounds'. But 'forty pence' is usually **pedwardeg ceiniog**, using the new decimal form.

deunydd (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= material

dyma i chi ychydig o °ddeunydd darllen yn y cyfamser = meanwhile here's some reading material for you

⇒ **defnydd**

dewis

1 *noun, masculine*

• = choice

ti sy â'r dewis = the choice is yours

• = selection

dewis eang o °lyfrau = a wide selection of books

2 *verb*/*noun*

= choose

dewiswch eich rhifau = choose your numbers

°allwn i °ddim °fod wedi dewis amser gwell = I couldn't have chosen a better time

di *pronoun*

= you

⇒ **dy°**, ⇒ **ti**

di-^o *prefix (prefixed mainly to nouns)*
= -less, without...

mae'r car yn cychwyn yn °ddi-ffwdan yn y bore = the car starts without any fuss in the morning

does neb eisiau'r °fath °ddiweithdra fan hyn yng °Nghymru = no-one wants that kind of unemployment here in Wales

teulu di-Gymraeg oedd yn byw fan'na °bryd 'ny = a non-Welsh-speaking family used to live there then
mi aeth yr holl °daith yn °ddidrafferth = the whole trip went without a hitch

mae'r cwestiwn 'na'n °gwbwl °ddiystyr = that question is quite meaningless

maes parcio di-dâl = free car park (*lit: 'car park without payment'*)

! Sometimes verbs are formed from **di^o-** + noun, e.g. ⇒ **diswyddo** dismiss, sack from ⇒ **swydd** job; ⇒ **digalonni** lose heart, from ⇒ **calon** heart.

dianc (*stem dihang-*) *verb noun*
= escape (**rhag** from)
roedd yn rhan o'r ymgais i °ddianc rhag cysgod 1979 = it was part of the attempt to escape from the shadow of 1979

diawl *noun, masculine*

• = devil
i'r diawl ag e! = to hell with him!
• *as intensifier*
be' °ddiawl wyt ti'n °wneud? = what the hell are you doing?
⇒ **cythraul**, ⇒ **uffern**

diawledig *adjective*
= bloody (*intensifier*)

dibaid *adjective*
= ceaseless; endless; constant
dw i wedi cael llond bol(a) o'r dadlau dibaid 'ma = I've had it up to here with this constant arguing
os bydd lorïau trymion yn gyrru'n ôl a blaen yn °ddibaid... = if heavy lorries drive ceaselessly back and forth...
⇒ **peidio**

di-ben-draw *adjective*
= endless; ceaseless

bydden nhw'n crwydro'r moroedd yn °ddi-ben-draw = they would endlessly wander the seas

dibynnu *verb noun*

• = depend (**ar^o** on)
mae llawer iawn yn dibynnu ar y pleidlais 'ma = a great deal depends/is depending on this vote
mae'n dibynnu (ar) faint sy'n dod = it depends how many come
• = rely (**ar^o** on)
gallwch chi °ddibynnu arnon ni = you can rely on us

didrafferth *adjective*

= without a hitch, without problems; smoothly
os eith popeth yn °ddidrafferth... = if everything goes smoothly...

diddefnydd *adjective*

= useless

diddordeb (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= interest

oes diddordeb gennych chi mewn dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith? = are you interested in teaching Welsh as a second language?
pam yr oedd y digwyddiad yma o °gymaint o °ddiddordeb i seryddion? = why was this event of such interest to astronomers?

diddorol *adjective*

= interesting

mae'n °ddiddorol gweld mor ffyrnig °fu'r dadlau rhwng y °ddwy °blaid = it's interesting to see how fierce the quarreling has been between the two parties
ceir erthyglau diddorol °bob mis ar °wahanol °bynciau = there are interesting articles on various subjects every month

diferyn (*plural diferion*) *noun,*

masculine

= drop (*of liquid*)

chwe wythnos heb °ddiferyn o °law = six weeks without a drop of rain
°gymeri di °ddiferyn? = will you have a drink?

diflannu *verb noun*

= disappear, vanish

mae'r amseroedd wedi newid, ac mae diwydiant trwm wedi diflannu
°fwy na lai = times have changed, and heavy industry has more or less disappeared

diflas *adjective*

- = miserable; dull
byddai byd di-liw yn °ddiflas dros °ben
 = a world without colour would be extremely dull
- = boring
'na °ddiflas! = how boring!

difri(f)

in: o °ddifri = serious (*intent*)
wyt ti o °ddifri? = are you serious?
rhaidd cymryd y gwrthwynebiadau o °ddifri = the objections must be taken seriously

difrifol *adjective*

= serious (*not trivial*)
mae'r sefyllfa'n un °ddifrifol = the situation is (a) serious (one)
mae dyn arall yn °ddifrifol °wael yn yr ysbyty = another man is seriously ill in hospital

difrod *noun, masculine*

= damage
achoswyd gwerth pum mil o °bunnoedd o °ddifrod = five thousand pounds' worth of damage was caused
 ⇒ **niwed**

difyr *adjective*

- = entertaining
dyma °gyfrol °ddifyr a darllenadwy = this is an entertaining and readable volume
- = pleasant
 ⇒ **annifyr**

diffodd *verb/noun*

- = extinguish, put out
- = switch off (*appliances*)
diffoddwch y goleuadau wrth °adael = switch off the lights as you leave

diffyg (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

- = lack, want
diffyg cyllid yw gwraidd y °broblem = lack of finance is the root of the problem
mae'r cwynion yn ymwneud â diffyg gwybodaeth = the complaints are to do with lack of information

...yn °niffyg gwell gair... = ...for want of a better word...

- = defect
mae diffyg yn y ffigurau = there is a defect in the figures

digalonni *verb/noun*

- = lose heart
peidiwch digalonni! = don't lose heart!
- = discourage
mae'n °bwysig bod myfyrwyr °ddim yn cael eu digalonni = it's important that students not be discouraged

digon *adverb*

= enough
oes digon o °le fan hyn? = is there enough room here?
mae digon o seddi i °bawb yn y stafell arall = there are enough seats for everybody in the other room
mae gynni hi °ddigon fel y mae = she's got enough as it is
ydym pum punt yn °ddigon? = is five pounds enough?
...os nad yw'r °derminoleg yn °ddigon hyblyg = ...if the terminology is not flexible enough
mi naeth yn °ddigon da hebda i = he/she did well enough without me
gallech chi °feddwl y byddai awr yn hen °ddigon o amser = you might think that an hour would be more than enough time
digon yw digon = enough is enough
'na °ddigon am heddiw = that's enough for today

! As a quantity expression, **digon** requires a following **o°** when a noun is specified; but not when it qualifies an adjective.

digonol *adjective*

= sufficient, adequate
°gawn ni °weld a °fydd y grant yn °ddigonol eleni = we shall see whether the grant will be sufficient this year

digwydd *verb/noun*

= happen, occur
beth sy wedi digwydd? = what has happened?
beth °ddigwyddodd? = what happened?
beth sy'n digwydd? = what's happening/going on?

ac os digwydd i chi °fod yn yr ardal °rywdro, beth am °ddod i'n gweld? = and if you happen to be in the area anytime, what about coming to see us?
petai hyn yn digwydd, byddai rhaid ystyried dau °berygl = if this were to happen, two dangers would have to be considered

digwyddiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = event; happening

dihangfa *noun, feminine*
 = emergency exit
sicrhewch eich bod chi'n gwybod ble mae'r °ddihangfa agosaf = make sure you know where the nearest emergency exit is

dihuno *verb noun (South)*
 = wake (up)
pryd nest ti °ddihuno? = when did you wake up
dihuna! = wake up!
bydd rhaid dihuno fe = we'll have to wake him up
 ⇨ **ar °ddihun, ⇨ deffro**

dileu *verb noun*
 • = delete, cross out/off
dw i am °ddileu 'n enw o'r rhestr = I want to cross my name off the list
 • = get rid of
mae peryg y byddai'n rhaid dileu cwmnïau bach = there is a danger that small companies would have to be got rid of

dilyn *verb noun*
 = follow (*also figurative*)
dilynwch fi! = follow me!
mae ambell i °ddarn yn anodd ei °ddilyn = the occasional piece is hard to follow

dillad *plural noun*
 = clothes
dych chi eisiau i mi °dynnu °nillad? = do you want me to take my clothes off?

dilledyn *noun, masculine*
 = garment

dim
1 *pronoun*
 • = nothing
wi'n gwybod dim am y peth = I know nothing about it

bydd yn costio'r peth nesa i °ddim = it'll cost next to nothing
 • = anything (*mainly in negative senses*)
mi aeth allan heb °ddweud dim = he/she went out without saying anything
 • (*as adjective*) = no
does dim lle yma = there is no space here
°fydd dim cyfle i chi ailfeddwl wedyn = you'll have no chance to rethink later
pob dim = every single thing
erbyn inni °gyrraedd roedd pob dim wedi mynd = by the time we arrived every last thing had gone
 ⇨ **dim byd, ⇨ dim ots, ⇨ i'r dim**
2 *particle*
 = not

! *This particle, which negates all verbs in modern Welsh, follows the subject, and is therefore always seen with soft mutation—°ddim—except in abbreviated style where the verb is understood but not expressed. The literary equivalent ⇨ni (particle) precedes the verb with a variety of mutation patterns, and is entirely restricted to formal written Welsh.*
°fydda i °ddim yn hir = I won't be long
dw i °ddim eisiau mynd = I don't want to go
dw i'n mynd, ond dyw'r lleill °ddim = I'm going, but the others are not
°ddylech chi °ddim gweiddi fel 'ny = you shouldn't shout like that
aethon ni °ddim yn y diwedd = we didn't go in the end
dim yn addas i °gerbydau nwyddau trwm = not suitable for heavy goods vehicles
 [*abbreviated form of: dydy'r ffordd 'ma °ddim yn addas... = this road is not suitable...*]
In focused sentences:
dim lwan °dorodd y ffenest = it wasn't lwan that broke the window

⇨ **mo, ⇨ ni** *particle*

dim byd *pronoun*
 = nothing
does dim byd ar ôl = there's nothing left
does gen i °ddim byd yn ei erbyn o'n °bersonol, cofia = I have nothing against him personally, mind

beth yw can punt dyddiau 'ma? **dim byd!** = what's a hundred pounds these days? nothing!

! This phrase is really just a reinforced version of ⇒ **dim** (pronoun), and the single word can usually be substituted with no difference in sense or emphasis. All the same, **dim byd** is probably the commoner usage in the spoken language.

dim ond *adverb*

= only

dim ond pum punt sy gen i = I've only got five pounds

! This colloquial expression corresponds to the more standard ⇒ **yn unig**, but precedes the term qualified instead of following it (cf. **Pum punt yn unig sy gen i**).

dim ots (*gyda/gan*)

= ...don't mind; doesn't matter, never mind

dw i wedi anghofio'r laeth.—**dim ots** = I've forgotten the milk.—never mind

dim ots gen i aros = I don't mind waiting

⇒ **malio**

dinas (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= city

mae trosedd yn ein dinasoedd ar ei 'chynnydd = crime in our cities is on the increase

dinesydd (*plural dinasyddion*) *noun, masculine*

= citizen

dinistrio *verb noun*

= destroy

diniwed *adjective*

= harmless; innocent

golwg cwblw 'ddiniwed sy arni = she looks quite harmless

diod (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*

= drink

pwysy am 'ddiod arall? = who wants another drink?

! The action of drinking, however, is the unrelated word ⇒ **yfed**: **yfest ti'r 'ddiod 'na?** did you drink that drink?

diodde(f) *verb noun*

• = suffer

y plant sy'n diodde, fel arfer = it's the children who suffer, as usual

• = stand, bear

yr unig aelod o'r teulu sy'n gallu

dioddef dŵr croyw = the only member of the family that can stand fresh water

'alla i 'ddim diodde nhw = I can't stand them

⇒ **annioddefol**

di-oed *adjective*

= immediate

yr hyn sy eisiau ydy ymateb di-oed = what is needed is an immediate response

yn 'ddi-oed = without delay, at once
cysylltwch â ni yn 'ddi-oed! = get in touch with us at once!

⇒ **ar unwaith**, ⇒ **oedi**

diog *adjective*

= lazy

diogel *adjective*

= safe (**rhag** from)

ydyn ni'n 'ddiogel fan hyn? = are we safe here?

diogelu *verb noun*

= safeguard

agwedd arall o 'waith y Fforwm yw diogelu'r 'dafodiaith 'leol = another aspect of the Forum's work is safeguarding the local dialect

diogelwch *noun, masculine*

• = safety

gwrthodwyd caniatâd am 'resymau diogelwch = permission was refused for safety reasons

• = security

mae'r lluoedd diogelwch yn dal yn yr ardal = the security forces are still in the area

diogi *noun, masculine*

= laziness

diolch *verb noun*

• = thank

mae'n braf cael diolch iddyn nhw i gyd heno = it's nice to be able to thank them all this evening

• = thanks (i^o to)

mae'n 'bosibl ein bod ni yma diolch i 'gomed = it may be that we are here thanks to a comet

• = thank you

diolch yn °fawr, llawer o °ddiolch = thanks a lot

diolchgar *adjective*

= thankful, grateful

fe °fyddwn i'n °dra diolchgar pe gallech chi... = I should be very grateful if you could...

di-os

in: **yn °ddi-os** = without a doubt

yn °ddi-os, dyma'r car gorau o'i °fath sy ar y °farchnad ar hyn o °bryd = this is without a doubt the best car of its type on the market at present

diri(f), di-ri(f) *adjective*

= innumerable, countless

collwyd llywbrau a ffyrdd cyhoeddus di-ri = countless paths and public ways have been lost

dirprwy (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*

= deputy

dirwy (*plural -on*) *noun, feminine*

= fine

mae mwy nag un llysgenhadaeth heb °dalw ei dirwyon parcio = several embassies have yet to pay their parking fines

dirybudd *adjective*

= without warning

mi °ddaeth y newyddion 'ma'n °gwblw °ddirybudd = this news came completely without warning

disglair *adjective*

comparative disgleiriach, superlative disgleiria(f)

= bright (*also figurative*)

dyfodol disglair i °gyfansoddwr ifanc o °Bonteglwys = a bright future for a young composer from Ponteglwys

⇒ **llachar**

disgrifio *verb* *noun*

= describe

disgwyl* *verb* *noun*

• = expect

oeddech chi'n disgwyl ateb? = were you expecting a reply?

• = expectation

mae disgwyl y bydd y Rhyddfrydwy yn pleidleisio yn erbyn = the Liberals are expected to vote against

• = wait

mae'r grŵp wedi blino disgwyl am °gyfleoedd = the group has got tired of waiting for opportunities

disgybl (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= pupil

faint o °ddisgyblion sy gynnoch chi yn yr ysgol 'ma? = how many pupils have you got in this school?

diswyddo *verb* *noun*

= dismiss, sack

mae galwadau am i'r gweinidog °gael ei °ddiswyddo = there are calls for the minister to be sacked

⇒ **swydd**, ⇒ **ymddiswyddo**

dithau

⇒ **tithau**

di-waith *adjective*

= unemployed

pa °ganran o °drigolion y °dre sy bellach yn °ddiwaith, 'te? = what percentage of the townspeople are now unemployed, then?

ond dydyn nhw'n °fawr o °gySUR i'r di-waith ym °Mlaenau Ffestiniog = but they're not much comfort to the unemployed in Blaenau Ffestiniog

diwedd *noun, masculine*

= end

ac mi °fyddwn ni'n rhoi'r rhif ffôn 'na eto ar °ddiwedd y rhaglen = and we'll be giving that phone number again at the end of the programme
yn y diwedd, y °farchnad sy'n penderfynu = in the end, it's the market that decides

⇒ **o'r diwedd**

diweddar *adjective*

comparative diweddarach, superlative diweddaraf(f)

• = recent, late

awn ni drosodd nawr i'r stiwdio newyddion am y penawdau diweddar = now we go over to the news studio for the latest headlines

dw i heb °weld e'n °ddiweddar = I haven't seen him recently

°flynyddoedd yn °ddiweddarach = years later

• (*precedes noun*) = late (*deceased*)

y diweddar Dr Pryce = the late Dr Pryce

diweithdra *noun, masculine*

= unemployment

diwetha(f) *adjective*

= last

ar y trê'n aethon ni tro diwetha = we went by train last time

! **diwetha(f)** means 'last' in the sense of 'most recent', while 'last' in the sense of 'last in a series' is ⇒ **ola(f)**.
Compare:

°**weles i fe mis diwetha** = I saw him last month

Rhagfyr yw mis ola'r °flwyddyn = December is the last month of the year

⇒ **llynedd, neithiwr****diwrnod** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= day

pan °ddaw'r diwrnod gwaith i °ben = at the end of the working day

fe °fyddan nhw'n ôl °ryw °ddiwrnod = they'll be back some day

mi °geith pawb °ddiwrnod rhydd

°**ddydd Gwener nesa** = everyone will have a day off next Friday

ond, y diwrnod wedyn, dyma fe'n dod yn ôl = but, the next day, back he came

! The distinction between this word and ⇒ **dydd** is not always easy to identify. But **diwrnod** really denotes a period of 24 hours, or 'day' as a set period of time rather than, for example, the opposite of night, and is therefore generally used with numbers (with **pum, saith, naw** and **deng** causing nasal mutation, e.g. **pum °niwrnod** five days). But see ⇒ **deuddydd** and ⇒ **tridiau**.

diwydiannol *adjective*

= industrial

diwydiant (*plural diwydiannau*) *noun, masculine*

= industry

mae dyfodol diwydiant trwm yr ardal bellach yn y °fantol = the future of the area's heavy industry is now in the balance

diwylliannol *adjective*

= cultural

diwylliant (*plural diwylliannau*) *noun, masculine*

= culture

blas ar hanes a diwylliant yr hen

°**Geltiaid** = a taste of the history and culture of the ancient Celts

do *particle*

= yes

! ⇒ **Yes and No** box on the English-Welsh side

⇒ **naddo****doctor** (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*

= doctor

mae rhai doctoriaid yn gwrthod gweld cleifion ar ôl hanner nos = some doctors refuse to see patients after midnight

⇒ **meddyg****dod** (*North often dŵad*) *verb/noun**(irregular)**imperative singular der or dere, (North)**tyrd, ty'd; plural dewch**preterite des i, dest ti, daeth e/hi,**daethon ni, daethoch chi, daethon nhw**common variants: 3sg dôth**future do i, doi di, daw e/hi, down ni,**dewch chi, dôn nhw**common variants: 1sg da, 2sg dei, 3sg**deith, 1pl dewn, 2pl dowch, 3pl dân**conditional (of restricted use in the**modern language) delwn i, delet ti,**delai fe/hi, delen ni, delech chi, delen nhw**or down i, doet ti, dôl fe/hi, doen ni,**doech chi, doen nhw**autonomous/impersonal forms:**present/future not in general use, past**daethpwyd*

• = come

ty'd o 'na, nei di? = come (down/away) from there, will you?

dere 'mlaen! = come on!

dewch i'n gweld ni yn y °flwyddyn

newydd = come and see us in the new year

°**ddaethoch chi ar y trê'n?** = did you come by train?

mi °ddo i efo chdi rwan (*North*) = I'll come (along) with you now

... **pan °ddaw'r bws** = ... when the bus comes

pam na °ddewch chi draw ar ôl cinio?

= why don't you come round after lunch?

• = become

°wyddoch chi am °rywun o'ch cyfnod chi a °ddaeth yn enw cyfarwydd? = do you know of anyone from your period who became a familiar name?

mi °ddaw'n amlwg cyn bo hir = it will soon become clear

⇒ **dod â^h**, ⇒ **dod o hyd i°**

dod â^h *verb* noun

= bring

mae angen cynllunio i °ddod â mwy o adnoddau hamdden i'r ardal = (we) need to plan to bring more leisure resources to the area

dewch â'ch arian poced = bring your pocket money

dod o hyd i°

= find, come across

°ddest ti o hyd i'r allwedd yn y diwedd? = did you find the keys in the end?

daethpwyd o hyd i'w °gorff y bore wedyn = his body was found the following morning

⇒ **cael hyd i°**, ⇒ **ffeindio**

dodrefn *plural noun*

= furniture

⇒ **celfi**

dodwy *verb* noun

= lay (eggs)

°wy newydd °ddodwy = a newly laid egg

doedd *etc*

⇒ **bod**

dogfen (*plural -ni, -nau*) *noun, feminine*

• = document

mae 'na °ddogfenni'n bod sy'n dweud fel arall = documents exist which say otherwise

• (*as adjective*) = documentary

°well gen i'r rhaglenni dogfen = I prefer the documentary programmes

Dolig

⇒ **Nadolig**

dolur *noun, masculine*

= pain

cael dolur = get hurt, hurt oneself
rhoi dolur = hurt

°fyddi di'n cwmpo a cael dolur = you'll fall and hurt yourself

ydy dy °fraich yn dal i °roi dolur? = is your arm still hurting?

°gest ti °ddolur? = did you hurt yourself?

⇒ **brifo**

doniol *adjective*

comparative doniolach or mwy doniol, superlative doniola(f) or mwya doniol
= funny

⇒ **rhyfedd**

dos

⇒ **mynd**

dosbarth (*plural -iadau*) *noun, masculine*

= class

ymuno â dosbarth yw'r cam cynta =

joining a class is the first step

dau stamp dosbarth cynta, os

gwelwch yn °dda = two first class stamps, please

dosbarthu *verb* noun

• = distribute, give out

°elli di helpu fi i °ddosbarthu'r

papurau 'ma? = can you help me give out these papers?

• = deliver

draig (*plural dreigiau*) *noun, feminine*

= dragon

y Ddraig Goch = the Red Dragon

draw *adverb*

= over

draw yn y gorllewin, mae yna chwyldro iaith tawel yn digwydd = over in the west, there is a quiet linguistic revolution happening

°weles i hi draw fan'na °ddeng munud yn ôl = I saw her over there ten minutes ago

• (*with certain verbs*) = round

fe °allwn ni °alw draw yfory = we can call round tomorrow

pam na °ddoi di draw wedyn? = why don't you come round later?

• (*with cadw*) = away

cadwch draw! = keep away!

⇒ **tu draw**

drewi *verb* noun

= stink, smell

mae rhywbeth yn drewi'n ofnadwy fan hyn! = there's a terrible smell here!

drewllyd *adjective*

= stinking

dringo *verb* noun

= climb

hi oedd y °gynta i °ddringo i °gopa'r mynydd heb ocsigen = she was the first woman to climb to the summit of the mountain without oxygen
dringo coeden = to climb a tree

droeon *adverb*

= time and again; several times

tre sy wedi cipio'r penawdau droeon = a town which has seized the headlines time and again

! This adverb is a fixed mutation of the plural of ⇒ **tro** time

dros° (often **drost** before vowels) *preposition*

personal forms: **drosta i, drostat ti, drosto fe, drosti hi, droston ni, drostoch chi, drostyn nhw**

• = over

maen nhw wedi mynd drost y °bont = they've gone over the bridge

mi oedd teganau dros y lle i gyd = there were toys all over the place

°fedret ti edrych dros y rheina i mi? = could you look over these for me?

mae dros °fil o °bobol fan hyn yn °barod = there are over a thousand people here already

mae e wedi bod allan ers dros °ddwy awr = he's been out for over two hours

• = for (on behalf of, in favour of)

newch chi °fynd i'r siop drosti? = will you go to the shop for her?

°fydda i byth yn pleidleisio drostyn nhw °to = I'll never vote for them again

! This preposition is in origin a mutated form of **tros**—the base form is hardly ever encountered in the modern spoken language. The variant **drost** before vowels is common in speech, but never seen in writing.

⇒ **drosodd****dros ben** *adverbial phrase*

= extremely, exceedingly

! This qualifier follows the adjective it qualifies:

mae'r canlyniad yn un diddorol dros ben = the result is an extremely interesting one.

⇒ **tu hwnt****dros dro** *adjectival phrase*

= temporary

swydd dros dro = a temporary job

! This phrase functions as an adjective, but does not undergo soft mutation after feminine singular nouns—see example above.

drosodd *adverb*

• = over, across

mae'n holl °bwysig bod ni'n llwyddo i °gael y neges °ma drosodd = it's vital that we succeed in getting this message across

wedyn, aeth nifer o awyrennau drosodd eto tua diwedd y prynhawn = then, a number of aircraft went over again towards the end of the afternoon

bellach mae'r dyddiau °na drosodd = now those days are over

oedd e'n dweud yr un peth drosodd a drosodd = he was saying the same thing again and again

• = overleaf

Cymraeg drosodd = Welsh overleaf
 ⇒ **dros**°

• **°druan** *adjective*

= poor

! This mutated form of **truan** is used mainly with names and pronouns to say 'Poor ...' With a name you can either say **°druan o Dafydd!** or **Dafydd °druan!** poor Dafydd (similarly **°druan o Eleri** or **Eleri °druan!** poor Eleri!—the sex of the individual has no bearing on the fixed mutation), while pronouns can only use the longer construction with **o**° **°druan ohoni!** poor her!, **°druan ohonyn nhw!** poor them!

drud *adjective*

comparative **drutach**, superlative

druta(f)

= expensive, dear

mae'r rhain yn rhy °ddrud = these are too expensive

°glywes i °fod bwyd a pethau felly'n °ddrutach draw fan °na = I heard that food and suchlike is more expensive over there

⇒ **costus**

drwg *adjective*

comparative ⇒ **gwaeth** worse, *equative*

⇒ **cynddrwg** as/so bad, *superlative*

⇒ **gwaetha(f)**

- = bad

sut dach chi heddiw?—**dim yn °ddrwg**

= how are you today?—not bad

mae pethau'n mynd o °ddrwg i °waeth

= things are going from bad to worse

- = naughty

plant drwg = naughty children

- (as noun, masculine) = trouble (= 'bad thing', 'problem')

y drwg yw bod hi bron yn amhosib

profi'r peth = the trouble is that it's

almost impossible to prove it

mae'n °ddrwg gen i (North) / mae'n

°ddrwg 'da fi (South) = I'm sorry

dywedwyd ar ei rhan ei bod hi'n

°wirioneddol °ddrwg ganddi = it was

said on her behalf that she was really

sorry

⇒ **gwael**

drwodd *adverb*

= through

mi °gerddon nhw drwodd = they

walked through

daliwch eiliad—na i °roi chi drwodd =

hold on a moment—I'll put you

through

ond pryd eith y penderfyniadau 'ma

drwodd, tybed? = but I wonder when

these decisions will go through?

⇒ **drwy°**

drws (*plural drysau*) *noun, masculine*

= door

mae rhywun wrth y drws = someone's

at the door

drwy° (*less frequently* ⇒ **trwy°**; *often*

drw° *in speech*) *preposition*

personal forms: drwydda i, drwyddat ti,

drwyddo fe, drwyddi hi, drwyddon ni,

drwyddoch chi, drwyddyn nhw

- = through

mae'r gwynt 'ma'n mynd yn syth

drwyddat ti, on'd ydy? = this wind

goes right through you, doesn't it?

a i drwy'r atebion gyda chi mewn

munud = I'll go through the answers

with you in a minute

- = by

ffurflenni ar °gael drwy °gysylltu â'n

swyddfa = forms available by

contacting our office

- = throughout, all (through)

mae'r lle 'ma dan ei sang drwy'r Haf =

this place is packed out all summer

bydda i yno drwy'r wythnos = I'll be

there all week

! *In this last sense, the unmutated*

form ⇒ **trwy°** *is also very common.*

Notice the difference between **drwy'r**

wythnos *all week and* **°bob wythnos**

every week.

⇒ **drwodd**, ⇒ **drwy °gydol**, ⇒ **trwy°**

drwy °gydol *adverb*

= throughout, all through

perfformiadau drwy °gydol y

°flwyddyn = performances all year

round

! *This phrase is a common alternative*

to the preposition ⇒ **drwy°** *in this*

sense.

drych (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= mirror

drysau *plural of*

⇒ **drws**

du *adjective, plural (mostly in set phrases*

these days) **duon**

= black

mae gynni hi °wallt du, on'd oes? =

she's got black hair, hasn't she?

dal i ffynnu mae'r °farchnad °ddu = the

black market still thrives

teledu du-a-gwyn = a black-and-white

television

dull (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= method

mae'r dull ymarferol yma o °ddysgu'n

°groes i'r ffasiwn °bresennol = this

practical method of teaching goes

against the present fashion

duw (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= god

cadwyd enwau dros °bedair mil o

°dduwiau Celtaidd = the names of over

four thousand Celtic gods have been

preserved

duwies (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= goddess

dŵad (*North*)

⇒ **dod**

dweud (also **deud**, **gweud**) (*stem wed-*, **dwed-**, **dywed-**) *verb*/*noun*
= say; tell (**wrth**° to)

! This very common verb has a number of forms of the verb/noun — **dweud** is the standard, while **deud** is very common in the North, and **gweud** equally so in the South. For all practical purposes in the spoken language, the stem is **wed-**, while **dwed-** and **dywed-** represent increasing degrees of formality. Notice that this verb uses ⇨**wrth**° with the person talked to—see examples.

be' wedest ti? = what did you say?

be' wedson nhw wrthat ti? = what did they say to you?

pw y wedith wrtho fe? = who'll tell him?

mae'n rhy °gynnar i °ddweud = it's too early to tell or say

dywedwyd bod y °drefn °gynllunio °bresennol yn °foddfaol = it was said that the present planning system was satisfactory

mi °geith pob un ohonoch ei °ddweud, peidiwch poeni = every one of you will have his say, don't worry

a dweud y gwir = actually, as a matter of fact

a dweud y gwir, oedd y prisiau'n uchel braidd = actually, the prices were rather high

dw i °ddim yn siwr, a dweud y gwir = I'm not sure, actually

⇨**siarad**

dwfn *adjective*
comparative **dyfnach**, *superlative* **dyfna(f)**

= deep (also *figurative*)

mae'r dŵr yn rhy °ddwfn fan hyn = the water's too deep here

dŵr (*plural* **dyfroedd**) *noun, masculine*
= water

er bod dŵr yn hanfodol i °fywyd pob anifail... = although water is essential to the life of every animal...

mae dyfroedd Afon Dyfrdwy yn fy °ngwaed bellach = the waters of the River Dee are in my blood now

dwsin (*plural* **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= dozen

...**ymhlith y dwsinau o argymhellion a**

°restrwyd = ...among the dozens of recommendations listed

dwyo° *numeral*

⇨**dau**°

dwyeithog *adjective*

= bilingual

y bwriad yw sicrhau addysg

°ddwyeithog i °bob plentyn yn y sir = the intention is to ensure a bilingual education for every child in the county

dwyeithrwydd *noun, masculine*

= bilingualism

dwylo *plural noun*

= hands

mae safon y cynhyrchu yn °ddiogel yn eu dwylo = the quality of production is safe in their hands

tasai fo'n syrthio i °ddwylo'r heddlu cudd... = if he fell into the hands of the secret police...

yn °nwyllo'r gelyn = in the hands of the enemy

⇨**llaw**

dwyn (*stem* **dyg-**) *verb*/*noun*

= steal

mae rhywun wedi dwyn ein tocynnau = someone's stolen our tickets

Dwyn Ceir yn Arafu = Car Thefts Drop

dwyrain *noun, masculine*

= east

⇨**gogledd** for phrasings involving points of the compass

dwyreiniol *adjective*

• = eastern, easterly

gwyntoedd dwyreiniol = easterly winds

! The paraphrase **o'r dwyrain** from the east is often used as an alternative in many cases:

gwyntoedd o'r dwyrain = easterly winds

• = oriental

mae hi'n astudio ieithoedd dwyreiniol yng °Nghaergrawnt = she's studying oriental languages at Cambridge

dwywaith *adverb*

= twice

bydd y Tywysog yn ymweld â ni °ddwyaith °bob tro = the prince visits us twice every time

dyn ni'n disgwyl dwywaith °gymaint o °bobol heddiw = we're expecting twice as many people today

dyo (often **d'** before vowels) *possessive adjective*

• = your

! This possessive adjective corresponds to the informal singular pronoun ⇒ **ti**, while the equivalent for plural and formal singular ⇒ **chi** is ⇒ **eich**. As with all the possessive adjectives in the modern language, an 'echoing' or 'reinforcing' pronoun (in this case **di**) can optionally follow the noun.

dy °gar di ydy hwn, 'te? = this is your car, then?

beth yw d' enw di? = what's your name?

mae dy °waith cartre heb ei °orffen = your homework hasn't been finished

mi ffoniodd dy °fam = your mother phoned

! Notice that **dyo** is one of a small number of words in Welsh that are resistant to soft mutation—i.e. it never changes to ***ddy**, even when circumstances (here a preceding **am**) would otherwise require a mutation

beth am dy °rieni? = what about your parents

• = you

! When used in conjunction with a verbnoun, the possessive adjectives correspond to object pronouns in English. So **dyo** + verbnoun = '...ing you', or '... you'. The echoing pronoun is normally used in this construction

wi'n dy °garu di = I love you

beth sy'n dy °boeni di? = what's bothering you?

dychmygu *verbnoun*
= imagine

mi °ellwch chi °ddychmygu mor °falch o'n i = you can imagine how pleased I was

dychryn *verbnoun*

• = frighten, scare

...neu mi °fyddi di'n dychryn yr anifeiliaid = ...or you'll frighten the animals

• = have a fright

dychrynodd Huguon Fach Goch = Little Red Riding Hood had a fright

dychrynlyd *adjective*

= frightful, fearful

dychwelyd (*stem dychwel-*) *verbnoun*

= return

dychweler y ffurflen erbyn y pumed o Awst = please return the form by the fifth of August

dydy, dydyn

⇒ **bod**

dydd (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= day

beth wyt ti'n °wneud fan hyn amser 'ma o'r dydd? = what are you doing here at this time of the day?

beth wyt ti'n °wneud dyddiau 'ma? =

what are you doing these days?

roedd pethau'n °well yn yr hen

°ddyddiau = things were better in the old days

dan ni'n dod fan hyn °bob dydd = we come here every day

bydda i gartre trwy'r dydd heddiw = I'll be at home all day today

ers dyddiau dw i'n aros = I've been waiting for days

°welwn ni chi °Ddydd Nadolig, 'te =

we'll see you on Christmas Day, then

fel arfer, bydd cathod yn cysgu yn

ystod y dydd = cats usually sleep by day

! While ⇒ **diwrnod** essentially means 'period of 24 hours', **dydd** essentially means 'day (as opposed to night)', though the distinction is far from clear-cut. It is true that the two words are hardly ever interchangeable, and certain idioms simply have to be learnt—those involving the plural 'days' virtually always require **dyddiau**.

⇒ **deuddydd**, ⇒ **diwrnod**, ⇒ **Llun**,

⇒ **tridiau**

dyddiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= date

beth yw'r dyddiad heddiw? = what's the date today?

beth yw'ch dyddiad geni? = what is your date of birth?

dyddiadur *noun, masculine*

= diary

nodyn i'w °roddi yn y dyddiadur = a note to put in the diary

dyfodol *adjective, usually functioning as noun, masculine*

= future

oes dyfodol i'r cynllun 'ma? = has this plan got a future?

adeg yma o'r °flwyddyn, edrych at y dyfodol sydd rhaid = this is the time of year for looking to the future

! Although **dyfodol** is an adjective, when 'future' has an adjectival sense in English, Welsh generally uses a paraphrase—**i °ddod** to come, **a °ddaw** which will come, or **yn y dyfodol** in the future.

mae rhaid ystyried cenedlaethau i °ddod = we must consider future generations

dyfroedd *plural of*
⇒ **dŵr**

dyffryn (*plural -noedd*) *noun, masculine*

= (wide, flat) valley

beth nawr am °gyflwr yr amgylchedd ar hyd y dyffryn? = what now about the state of the environment along the valley?

⇒ **cwm**, ⇒ **glyn**

dylwn i *etc verb*

(*verbnoun not in use*)

personal forms: dylwn i, dylet ti, dylai

fe/hi, dylen ni, dylech chi, dylen nhw

common variants: dylswn i, dylset ti

etc; dylwn i, dyllet ti etc

autonomous/impersonal form dylid

= ought to, should

! This modal verb is used with unreality endings only, and followed by a soft-mutated verbnoun (except negative).

dylwn i °fynd = I ought to go
fe °ddylech chi °gwyno, on' dylech?
= you should complain, shouldn't you?

°ddylen ni °ddweud wrtho? = should we tell him?

°ddylset ti °ddim gwneud pethau

felly = you shouldn't do such things

cyfrol a °ddylai °fod ar silff °lyfrau pob un o'n darllenwyr = a volume

that ought to be on the bookshelf of every one of our readers

To convey 'should have... ', 'ought to have... ', we need **dylwn i (etc)** + **°fod wedi** + *verbnoun*:

mi °ddylai John °fod wedi gweld

Mair neithiwr = John should have seen Mair last night

°ddylwn i °fod wedi rhoi gwybod iddi? = should I have let her know?

°ddylwn i °ddim °fod wedi dod fan hyn = I shouldn't have come here

The impersonal form **dylid** is commonly used in more formal and/or official styles to express obligation; similarly the interrogative **a °ddylid?**, and the negative **ni °ddylid** for prohibition. As with all impersonal forms, none of these cause soft mutation:

dylid osgoi agwedd °feirniadol = a

critical attitude should be avoided

a °ddylid dibynnu ar °gyfrifiaduron?

= should computers be relied on?

ni °ddylid ysgrifennu o dan y llinell

hon = do not write below this line

dyma° *adverb*

= here

! This extended form of ⇒ **yma** is used primarily to point things out from the view of the speaker. Spatially it refers to persons or objects close at hand, while ⇒ **dyna°** and ⇒ **dacw°** are further away. In translation it can correspond to 'Here is... ', 'Here are... ', 'This is... ', 'These are... ' wherever these involve pointing out things or people to someone else. The contracted form **'ma°** is common in speech.

dyma °mrawd Dafydd = this is my brother Dafydd

'ma nhw = here they are

dyma i ti °bunt = here's a pound for you
dyma'r dogfenni o'ch chi eisiau gweld
= here are the documents you wanted to see

dyma'ch stafelloedd = these are your rooms

ai dyma yw achos y camddeall? = is this the cause of the misunderstanding?

! Sometimes **dyma°** is used in conjunction with a verbnoun to lend

vividness to a narrative sequence:

dyma agor y llyfr ar hap = so I opened the book at random

dymchwel *verb*noun

• = overthrow

rhaid dymchwel y llywodraeth 'ma

= this government must be overthrown

• = demolish

bydd yn rhaid, os gwireddir y cynllun,

°ddymchwel stryd °gyfan o °dai = it will be necessary, if the plan is realized, to demolish a whole street of houses

dymuno *verb*noun

= wish

formal present 3sg dymuna, 1pl

dymunwn

dymuna Hywel a Nerys °ddiolch yn °gynnes am y llu arnhigion = Hywel and Nerys wish to give warm thanks for the huge number of presents

dymunwn yn °dda i Ann Williams a

°fydd yn priodi yfory = we send good wishes to Ann Williams who is getting married tomorrow

dymunol *adjective*

= pleasant

doedd hynny °ddim yn °brofiad

dymunol iawn, rhaid dweud = that wasn't a very pleasant experience, I must say

dyn (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= man

tri dyn mewn cwch = three men in a boat

! This noun sometimes corresponds to the indefinite pronoun 'one', although ⇒ **rhywun** is also common, if not commoner, in this sense.

beth mae dyn i °fod i °wneud? = what is one supposed to do?

The distinction between this word and ⇒ **gŵr** is not always easy to identify, as in some cases they appear interchangeable. But **dyn** is probably the more neutral or 'unmarked' word; furthermore, one of the main senses of **gŵr**—'husband' or 'married man'—is not shared with **dyn**.

! This extended form of ⇒ **yna** is used primarily to point things out from the view of the speaker. Spatially it refers to persons or objects further away than with ⇒ **dyma°**, but closer than with ⇒ **dacw°**, although it can refer to things quite close to the speaker, as in the third example below. In translation it can correspond to 'There is. . .', 'There are. . .', 'That is. . .', 'Those are. . .' wherever these involve pointing out things or people to someone else. The contracted form **'na°** is very widespread in natural speech. Usually the present tense of the verb **bod** 'to be' is not expressed with **dyna°**—though certain idiomatic phrasings have it, as in the sixth example below; otherwise it can be used with verbs as required.

dyna'r dyn °alwodd bore 'ma = that's the man who called this morning
dyna ei °wraig, draw fan'na = there's his wife, over there
'na'r cwawl sy gen i = that's all I've got

dyna 'magiau = those are my bags
ai dyna'ch car chi? = is that your car?

dyna yw arholiadau! = that's exams (for you)!

dyna oedd ei °fwriad o'r cychwyn cynta = that was his intention all along

'na (be') wedes i = that's what I said
dyna (be') wedan nhw, siwr iawn i chi = that's what they'll say, you can be sure

'na ni! = there we are!
'na fe! = that's it!

dyna + *verb*noun, with 1st person understood (or **dyna** + [subject] + **yn** *verb*noun when talking of a third party) is used as a kind of historic present construction to give vividness to a narrated event:

a dyna ffonio fe yn ôl = and so I/we phone(d) him back

a dyna nhw'n ailfeddwl ar y °funud ola! = and (suddenly) they change their minds at the last minute!

The contracted form **'na°** is

common with a following adjective as an exclamation—'How . . .!':

'na neis! = how nice!
'na °bert! = how pretty!
'na °ryfedd! = how funny!

dyna°, 'na° *adverb*

= there

dynes *noun, feminine (North)*
= woman

! **merched** or **gwragedd** usually serve as the plural of this noun.

⇒ **menyw**

dynol *adjective*
= human

dysgu *verb/noun*

• = learn

mae dulliau dysgu wedi newid yn aruthrol = there have been huge changes in teaching methods

• = learn

ers pryd dych chi'n dysgu Cymraeg?
= how long have you been learning Welsh?

dysgwr (*plural dysgwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= learner (*male*) (almost always these days in the narrower sense of someone who is learning, or has learnt, Welsh)

a 'pha fath o 'ddysgwr ydych chi, 'te?
= and what kind of learner are you, then?

dysgwr o 'Wyddel = an Irishman who is learning/has learnt Welsh

dysgwraig (*plural dysgwragedd*)
noun, feminine

= learner (*female*)

dysgwraig o 'Lanelli sy wedi cipio'r 'wobr eleni = a (woman) learner from Llanelli has taken the prize this year

dyw

⇒ **bod**

ddaru *auxiliary*

! The auxiliary **ddaru** is used in speech in Northern areas to form the preterite. The construction is a simple one: **ddaru** + [subject] + °*verb/noun*. So, for example, from **mynd** 'go', we get **ddaru mi °fynd** I went, **ddaru ti °fynd** you went, **ddaru o °fynd** he went, **ddaru Sioned °fynd** Sioned went. The interrogative is the same but for intonation—**ddaru ti °fynd?** did you go?, while the negative uses °**ddim** and demutes the verb/noun in the usual way—**ddaru Sioned °ddim mynd** Sioned didn't go. Note that the first person singular pronoun is always **mi** (not **fi** or **i**) with **ddaru**.

The affirmative marker ⇒ **mi**° can be used in the normal way with **ddaru**.

ddaru chi °weld nhw? = did you see them?

ddaru nhw °weld ni? = did they see us?

mi ddaru nhw °wneud hynny yn y 'Drenewydd = they did that in Newtown

ddaru ni °ddim dechrau tan ar ôl cinio = we didn't start till after lunch

ddaru nhw °dalu?—**do** = did they pay?—yes

ddoe *adverb*

= yesterday

est ti i'r cyfarfod ddoe? = did you go to the meeting yesterday?

fe °gyrhaeddodd y papurau bore ddoe = the papers arrived yesterday morning

! The unmutated form of this word, **doe**, though still listed even in modern dictionaries, is obsolete, although it can be seen in ⇒ **echdoe**. While ⇒ **bore** and ⇒ **prynhawn** can be combined with **ddoe**, 'yesterday evening' is not ***nos ddoe**, but ⇒ **neithiwr**.

Ee

e *pronoun*

• = he

bydd e'n mynd yfory = he will come tomorrow

• = him

does dim arian 'dag e = he hasn't got any money

dw i heb ^weld e ers dyddiau = I haven't seen him for days

• = it (referring to masculine nouns)

dw i heb ^weld e = I haven't seen it

• (as 'echoing' pronoun with ⇨**ei**) = his:

ei ^gar e = his car

! Like all pronouns in Welsh, **e** serves as both subject and object pronoun—that is, 'he' and 'him'. The longer variant ⇨**fe** (pronoun) also means 'he' and 'him', but the two are not usually interchangeable. Generally, **e** is preferred when the preceding sound is a consonant, so that we have, for example, **bydd e** he will be, but **byddai fe** = he would be. An exception is the present tense of **bod**, where **mae e** is common—though even here many regions, particularly in the South, prefer **ma' fe** (= **mae fe**). After the plural imperative in **-wch** both **e** and **fe** are usual as object pronouns—so **anwybyddwch e** or **anwybyddwch fe** ignore him. The distinction between ⇨**o** and ⇨**fo** in the North more or less mirrors **e/fe**, but see under separate headings.

The literary language has only one form **ef** which covers all spoken variants for 'he'/'him' and which, incidentally, is itself never found in unaffected speech.

Note that the affirmative particle ⇨**fe**, though clearly the same word in origin, is now a word in its own right.

⇨**fo**, ⇨**o**, ⇨**yntau**

eang *adjective*

comparative **ehangach**, superlative

ehanga(f)

= wide, broad

bu beirniadaeth ehangach = there has been wider criticism

⇨**ehangu**

Ebrill *noun, masculine*

= April

⇨**lonawr**

economaidd *adjective*

= economic

mae'n amlwg mai ffactorau

economaidd ^fydd yn penderfynu = economic factors will clearly be decisive

echdoe *adverb*

= the day before yesterday

echnos *adverb*

= the night before last

edifaru *verb/noun*

= regret

edmygu *verb/noun*

= admire

mae rhaid edmygu ei ^dalent = you have to admire his talent

edrych *verb/noun*

imperatives often (singular) **drycha!**

(plural) **drychwch!** in speech

= look (**ar** at)

ar beth wyt ti'n edrych? = what are you looking at?

edrychaf ymlaen at ^glywed gennyh

cyn bo hir (formal) = I look forward to hearing from you before long/in due course

drychwch fan 'na! = look (over) there!

efallai *adverb*

= perhaps, maybe

! When used with a following clause, this word requires a 'that . . .' construction.

efallai bod hi'n ^bryd ailgioriannu ei

^yrfa = perhaps it is time to reassess his career

efallai mai hynny sy'n egluro ei

absenoldeb = perhaps that is what explains his absence

efallai nad oes dadl economaidd dros

ei ^warchod = perhaps there is no

economic argument for conserving it

bydd y lleill yn dod wedyn, efallai =

perhaps the others will be along later

⇨**ella**, ⇨**hwyrach** *adverb*

efeilliaid⇒ **gefell****efelychu** *verb* noun

= imitate

mae hi'n naturiol °fod plant yn**efelychu eu harwyr** = children naturally imitate their heroes**efo** (also sometimes **hefo**) *preposition* (North)

= with

! This quintessentially Northern word corresponds to ⇒ **gyda**, ⇒ **'da** in the South. The one area where they do not correspond is in expressions denoting possession, for which Northern areas use not **efo** but ⇒ **gan°**. Note that **gyda** is the form encountered in practically all registers of writing, with **efo** a purely spoken form.

°ges i °drafferthion efo'r car bore 'ma

= I had problems with the car this morning

mi °fydda i hefo chdi mewn munud =

I'll be with you in a minute

effaith (*plural effeithiau*) *noun*, feminine

= effect

gall yr effaith hon hefyd °gael ei °thrin**â °chfyffuriau** = this effect can also be treated with drugs**effeithio** *verb* noun= affect, have an effect (**ar°** on)**gallai 1°C o °gynhesu effeithio ar****°faint a natur y cymylau** = 1°C of warming could affect the size and nature of the clouds**effeithiol** *adjective*

= effective

mae angen datblygu dulliau mwy**effeithiol o °ddysgu** = more effective methods of teaching need to be developed**effro** *adjective* (North)

= awake

mae o'n effro = he's awake⇒ **ar °ddihun**, ⇒ **deffro****eglor** *adjective*

= clear

yn °gynta, °ga i °wned un peth yn**°gwbl eglur?** = first, can I make one thing perfectly clear?**egluro** *verb* noun

• = explain

prin y byddai yna amser i egluro =

there would scarcely be time to explain

• = make clear

gadewch i mi egluro un peth = let me

make one thing clear

⇒ **esbonio****eglwys** (*plural -i*) *noun*, feminine

= church

egni *noun*, masculine

= energy

egwyddor (*plural -ion*) *noun*, feminine

= principle

mae hyn yn °fater o egwyddor, wedi'r**cwblwl** = this is a matter of principle, after all**egwyl** *noun*, feminine

= interval, break (also between school lessons)

bydd lluniaeth ar °gael yn ystod yr**egwyl** = refreshments will be available during the interval**enghraifft** (*plural enghreifftiau*) *noun*, feminine

= example

°ellwch chi °roi enghraifft arall inni? =

can you give us another example?

os edrychwn ni, er enghraifft, ar y**sefyllfa yn Llydaw** = if we look, for example, at the situation in Brittany⇒ **esiampl****ehangu** *verb* noun

• = broaden, widen

cynllun i ehangu'r ffordd rhwng**Llanilar a Lledrod** = a plan to widen the road between Llanilar and Lledrod• = expand (**ar°** on) (also figurative)**°allwch chi ehangu ychydig ar eich****rhesymau dros °fynd?** = can you expand a bit on your reasons for going?**mae eisiau ehangu'n gorwelion, on'd****oes?** = we need to expand our horizons, don't we?⇒ **eang****ei°** (often 'i after vowels) *possessive adjective*

! In all its uses, **ei**^o sounds in normal speech (and always has) as if spelt **i**—the spelling is an artificial one based on mistaken etymology. Pronouncing it as written sounds affected to most native speakers.

• = his

mae ei °ddylanwad yn amlwg, **a'i** °gyfraniad yn anferth = his influence is obvious, and his contribution huge

beth oedd ei swydd °gynta? = what was his first job?

• (referring to masculine nouns) = its
rhowch fe ar ei ochor = put it on its side

! In very careful phrasing, interrogative pronouns used as the object of the sentence require a 'back-referring' **ei**^o before a verbnoun. In normal speech this is not heard, though the mutation is.

beth dych chi'n ei °feddwl?

beth dych chi'n °feddwl? (spoken) = what do you think?

• (referring to masculine object of verbnoun) = him

does neb yn ei °ddeall **e** = no-one understands him

ac mae'n °bleser **i mi** °gael **ei** °groesawu **heno** = and it's my pleasure to be able to welcome him this evening

• (referring to masculine object of verbnoun) = it
llenwch yr holiadur a'i °ddychwelyd **erbyn diwedd yr wythnos** = fill in the questionnaire and return it by the end of the week

! Note that, in the above uses only, as with all the possessive adjectives, **ei** can be accompanied by an optional 'reinforcing' pronoun (**ei**^{fe}) after the noun or verbnoun.

• (in passive constructions using ⇒cael)
mi °gafodd **y tŷ ei** °ddinistrio = the house was destroyed

mae dyn wedi cael ei arestio = a man has been arrested

⇒i'w

ei^h (often 'i after vowels) possessive adjective

! In all its uses, **ei**^h sounds in normal speech (and always has) as if spelt **i**—the spelling is an artificial one based on mistaken etymology. Pronouncing it as written sounds affected to most native speakers.

! As well as causing aspirate mutation (though only consistently of **c-** in the spoken language), **ei**^h also prefixes **h-** to a following vowel—again this usage is variable through the regions, though it is the norm in the standard language.

• = her

mae ei °char oddiar **y ffordd ar hyn o** °bryd = her car is off the road at the moment

sut mae Meleri'n dod ymlaen yn ei °hysgol newydd? = how is Meleri getting on in her new school?

• (referring to feminine nouns) = its

ond o ble daeth y °gomed, **a beth yw ei** °hanes? = but where did the comet come from, and what is its history?

• (referring to feminine object of verbnoun) = her

bydd eisiau ei holi hi wedyn = she'll have to be asked (about it) later (lit: 'There will be need to ask her...')

• (referring to feminine object of verbnoun) = it

darllenwch y °ddogfen amgaeedig **a'i** °llofnodi = read the enclosed document and sign it

! Note that, in the above uses only, as with all the possessive adjectives, **ei**^h can be accompanied by an optional 'reinforcing' pronoun (**hi**) after the noun or verbnoun.

• (in passive constructions using ⇒cael)

mae dynes wedi cael ei harestio = a woman has been arrested

fe °allai'r ysgol °gael **ei** °gorfodi **i**

eithrio = the school could be forced to opt out

⇒i'w

eich (usually 'ch after vowels) possessive adjective

! This word is always pronounced with the indistinct 'uh' sound normally associated with **y** in Welsh. Pronouncing it as written sounds affected to most native speakers.

! This word corresponds to the pronoun ⇒ **chi**, and is used in all cases where **chi** would be the appropriate term of reference.

- = your
°fydd eich rhieni °ddim yn rhy hapus
 = your parents won't be too pleased
mae'ch ffrindiau chi wedi mynd yn °barod = your friends have already gone
- (as object of verb/noun) = you
mi °ddaw rhywun i'ch gweld cyn hir = someone will be along to see you before long
°alla i'ch helpu chi? = can I help you?

! Note that, in the above uses only, as with all the possessive adjectives, **eich** can be accompanied by an optional 'reinforcing' pronoun (**chi**) after the noun or verb/noun.

- (in passive constructions using ⇒ **cael**)
°gawsoch chi'ch siomi, 'te? = you were disappointed, then?
ydych chi wedi cael eich camdrin fel hyn o'r blaen? = have you been mistreated like this before?
 ⇒ **dy°**

eich gilydd *pronoun*
 ⇒ **gilydd**

eiddo *noun, masculine*

- = property
eiddo fi ydy hwnna = that's my property
- = that/those of... (referring back to previously stated noun)
mae'n dadleuon ninnau'n °gryfach nag eiddo'r °Wrthblaid = our arguments are stronger than those of the Opposition
- **yr eiddoch yn °gywir** (at end of letter) = yours truly

ei °gilydd *pronoun*
 ⇒ **gilydd**

eiliad (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = second

ugain eiliad = twenty seconds
daliwch eiliad! = hold on a second!

ein (*'n after vowels*) *possessive adjective*

! This word is generally pronounced **yn** (i.e. to rhyme roughly with English 'sun') in normal speech.

- = our
archebwch nawr cyn i'n stoc i gyd °ddiflannu! = order now before all our stock disappears!
beth am ein plant ni? = what about our children?
- = us
bydd yr arian yn ein galluogi i °wella'r sefyllfa'n sylweddol = the money will enable us to improve the situation considerably
unwaith eto mae'r llywodraeth wedi'n twyllo ni i gyd = once again the government has deceived us all

! Note that, in the above uses only, as with all the possessive adjectives, **ein** can be accompanied by an optional 'reinforcing' pronoun (**ni**) after the noun or verb/noun.

- (in passive constructions using ⇒ **cael**)
os cawn ni'n stopio gan yr heddlu = if we get stopped by the police
dw i °ddim eisiau inni °gael ein beirniadu am hyn = I don't want us to be criticised for this
mae'n ein galw'n °gelwyddgwn = he calls us liars

ein gilydd *pronoun*
 ⇒ **gilydd**

eira *noun, masculine*
 = snow

disgwylir eira trwm yn y Gogledd heno = heavy snow is expected in the North tonight
mae'n bwrw eira = it's snowing

eisiau *noun, masculine, functioning as verb/noun*

! This word is variously pronounced **isie**, **isio**, **ise**, but never as spelled.
 ! Though usually functioning as a verb/noun, this word is a noun and does not use a linking **yn** with the verb **bod**—so **dw i eisiau** = I want (not: **dw i'n eisiau*). Not being a verb/noun, it has no stem, and therefore cannot take endings of any kind. Past reference is done with the imperfect: **o'n i eisiau** = I wanted,

roedd y °ferch eisiau... = the girl wanted...

- (functioning as *verb*) = want
dych chi eisiau dod? = do you want to come?
pwy sy eisiau rhagor o °goffi? = who wants some more coffee?
o'n i eisiau cael gair â chi = I wanted to have a word with you
'sw'n i °ddim eisiau'ch rhwystro chi = I wouldn't want to disturb you
⇒ **moyn**, ⇒ **am°**

- (functioning as *noun*) = want; need
mae eisiau cynnal cyfarfod = a meeting needs to be held
mae eisiau dweud wrthyn nhw be' ydy be', on'd oes? = they need telling what's what, don't they?
oes eisiau dweud wrthi? = does she need to be told?
oes eisiau bwyd arnat ti? = are you hungry?
byddwn ni'n gweld eich eisiau = we'll miss you
⇒ **angen**, ⇒ **rhaidd**

eisoes *adverb*
= already
mae'r cwmni eisoes wedi ennill enw iddyn nhw eu hunain = the company have already earned a name for themselves

⇒ **yn °barod**

eistedd *verb*
= sit, sit down
eisteddwch fan hyn = sit (down) here
fe °gododd ar ei heistedd pan oedd hi'n °bythefnos oed = she sat up when she was a fortnight old

! **eistedd i lawr** = sit down, is generally regarded as an *anglicism*.

eisteddfod (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= eisteddfod

eitha(f) *adverb*
= quite, fairly
maen nhw'n edrych yn eitha hyderus = they're looking fairly confident
sut wyt ti'n teimlo erbyn hyn?—eitha da = how are you feeling now?—quite good
i'r eitha(f) = extremely (a less common alternative to ⇒ **tu hwnt** and ⇒ **dros °ben**)

eithrio
⇒ **ac eithrio**

eleni *adverb*
= this year
mae mwy fyth o °ddosbarthiadau'n cael eu cynnal eleni = even more classes are being held this year
lle dach chi'n mynd eleni? = where are you going this year?

! *The phrase (y) °flwyddyn yma is also heard in some areas, but eleni is regarded as correct.*

⇒ **blwyddyn**, ⇒ **llynedd**

elfen (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*
= element
byddai system fel hyn yn cadw'r elfen °ddemocrataidd = a system like this would preserve the democratic element

elw *noun, masculine*
= profit
mae'r diwydiant yn gwneud elw dros °gyfnod byr yn unig = the industry makes a profit only over the short term

elwa *verb*
= profit (o° from)
= benefit (o° from)
yn ôl Mr Williams, bydd elusennau'n elwa mwy o'r loteri yn y pendraw = according to Mr Williams, charities will benefit more from the lottery eventually

ella *adverb (North)*
= perhaps, maybe

! *When used with a following clause, this word requires a 'that ...' construction.*

ella °fod o wedi colli'r bws = perhaps he's missed the bus
ddaru o °ddim gweld nhw, ella = perhaps he didn't see them
⇒ **efallai**, ⇒ **hwyrach** *adverb*

enfawr *adjective*
= huge, enormous
y cwblw sydd i'w °weld erbyn hyn yw twll enfawr yng nghanol y stryd = all that can be seen now is a huge hole in the middle of the road

enfys (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= rainbow

ennill (stem **enill-**) *verb* *noun*

• = win

pwyl enillodd neithiwr? = who won last night?

dw i wedi ennill gwobr! = I've won a prize!

• = gain

dych chi wedi ennill pwysau, wi'n credu = you've gained weight, I think

• = earn

faint mae o'n ennill dyddiau 'ma? = what does he earn these days?

enw (plural **-au**) *noun*, masculine

• = name

enwau Cymraeg ar °blanhigion = Welsh names for plants

• = reputation (often with **da** good)

mae gynnyn nhw enw da am

°brydlondeb = they've got a reputation for punctuality

⇒ **cyfenw**

enwedig *adjective*

= special

yn enwedig = especially

ond bydd hi'n teimlo'n oerach, yn enwedig yn y Gogledd = but it will feel colder, especially in the North

⇒ **arbennig**

enwog *adjective*

comparative **enwocach**, superlative

enwoca(f)

= famous, renowned

fe °fydd perfformwyr enwog yn

cymryd rhan = famous performers will be taking part

bydd Elinor yn cyfweld ag un o'n hactorion enwoca ar ôl yr egwyl = Elinor will be interviewing one of our most famous actors after the break

er

1 *preposition*

= for

! This rather literary preposition is mostly encountered these days in the phrase **er cof am**° in memory of. In formal writing it can mean 'for the sake of' or 'in order to', for which the modern language uses ⇒ **er mwyn**; also 'since', for which the modern language uses ⇒ **ers**.

er glendid ni °hchanaiteir cŵn yn yr adeilad hon = for reasons of

hygiene dogs are not allowed in this building

⇒ **er gwaetha**, ⇒ **er mwyn**

2 *conjunction*

• = although

! This conjunction is used with a following 'that ...' clause. The construction **er i**° + subject + °*verb**noun* is usual with reference to the past (see second example below).

er °fod y bechgyn wedi pysgota'n

°dda ... = although the boys fished well ...

er iddo honni °fod dim byd o'i °le = although he claimed that nothing was wrong

er na °fyddai'r cwmnïau awyrennau'n cyfadde hynny = although the aeroplane companies would not admit that

• = however ... (+ *equative adjective*)

er mor anodd yw hi, does dim dewis

'da ni = however difficult it is, we haven't got any choice

ansawdd ydy'r peth pwysica, er mor uchel ydy'r prisiau = quality is the most important thing, however high the prices are

er cymaint dych chi'n °wario, °fydd hi °ddim yn °ddigon = however much you spend, it won't be enough

⇒ **er hynny**

erail *adjective*

⇒ **arall**

erbyn

1 *preposition*

= by (*in time expressions*)

mi °fydd yr adeilad newydd yn °barod

erbyn diwedd y mis = the new building will be ready by the end of the month

rhaid cofrestru erbyn y degfed o °fis

Awst = you must register by the tenth of August

oedd pawb wedi mynd adre erbyn

hynny = everyone had gone home by then

! The phrase **erbyn hyn** by now is also frequently used for 'now' where there is an implication of change of situation or circumstance (like ⇒ **bellach**):

sut wyt ti'n teimlo erbyn hyn? = how are you feeling now?

2 conjunction

= by the time (that)

rhaid i'r stafell fod yn °daclus erbyn i mi °ddod yn ôl = the room has got to be tidy by the time I get back
roedd y cyfarfod wedi dod i °ben erbyn inni °gyrraedd = the meeting had finished by the time we arrived

! Note that, as a conjunction, **erbyn** is followed by **i** + subject + °verb-noun.

⇒ yn erbyn

erchyll adjective

= horrible

rhaid atal peth mor erchyll rhag digwydd eto = such a horrible thing must be prevented from happening again

er gwaetha(f) preposition

= despite, in spite of

mae disgwyl i'r gêm °fynd yn ei blaen er gwaetha'r tywydd oer = the game is expected to go ahead despite the cold weather

er hynny adverb

= however, all the same, despite that

er hynny, mae tystiolaeth yn dangos nad oes gwahaniaeth mawr = all the same, evidence shows that there isn't much difference

⇒ fodd bynnag, ⇒ serch hynny

erioed adverb

! This word means both 'ever' and 'never' according to context; also 'never' as a one-word answer. In all these senses it is the equivalent of ⇒ **byth**, but the two are not interchangeable—**erioed** is required where past time in relation to the speaker is indicated. In practical terms this means that you should use it with the preterite and with all **wedi**-tenses. Occasionally **erioed** corresponds to 'always', where this refers to the past.

• = ever

°glywest ti erioed y °fath rwtsh? = did you ever hear such nonsense?

°fuoch chi erioed yn yr Eidal? = have you ever been to Italy?

• = never

°fues i erioed yn yr Eidal = I've never been to Italy

dw i erioed wedi gweld y ffilm 'na = I've never seen that film

°faset ti wedi cytuno?—erioed! = would you have agreed?—never!

• = always

o'n i eisiau mynd i °ddysgu erioed = I always wanted to go into teaching

⇒ byth

er mwyn

1 preposition

= for the sake of

mi arhoson nhw efo'i gilydd er mwyn y plant = they stayed together for the sake of the children

er dy °fwyn di naethon ni hyn! = we did this for your sake!

2 conjunction

• = in order to

er mwyn rhoi cyfle i °ddysgwyr

ymarfer eu Cymraeg = in order to give learners a chance to practise their Welsh

• = so that

er mwyn i mi °gael gwneud y

trfniadau priodol = so that I can make the appropriate arrangements

! In this sense **er mwyn** is followed by **i** + subject + °verb-noun.

ers

1 preposition

• = since

mae'r °frech °goch arni ers dydd Llun = she's had measles since Monday

• = for

gyrfa ym °myd teledu °fu uchelgais

Carys ers blynyddoedd = a career in the world of television has been Carys's ambition for years

dan ni heb °weld chi ers tro = we haven't seen you for a long time

! The present tense is more natural in Welsh with **ers** when the time period referred to extends to the present for the speaker—so, not ***ers pryd wyt ti wedi bod yn aros fan hyn?** mirroring the English construction, but: **ers pryd wyt ti'n aros fan hyn?** = how long have you been waiting here?

because the person addressed is still waiting when spoken to. Similarly with the vaguer **ers faint?**:

ers faint dych chi'n dysgu

Cymraeg? = how long have you been learning Welsh?

2 conjunction

= since

mae'r sefyllfa wedi newid yn

°gyfangwbl ers i chi °fod yno = the situation has completely changed since you were there

! Note that, as a conjunction, **ers** is followed by **i** + subject + °verbnoun.

erthygl (plural -au) noun, feminine

= article

esbonio verbnoun

= explain

ond °allech chi esbonio rhywbeth

inni ...? = but could you explain something to us ...?

⇒ **egluro**

esgeuluso verbnoun

= neglect

esgid (plural -iaiu; usually **sgidiau** in speech) noun, feminine

= shoe

mae eisiau trwsio'r esgid chwith 'ma = this left shoe needs repairing

tynnwch eich sgidiau! = take your shoes off!

gwisga dy sgidiau! = put your shoes on!

esgob (plural -ion) noun, masculine

= bishop (also chess piece)

esgus (plural -ion) noun, masculine

= excuse

esgusodi verbnoun

= excuse

esgusodwch fi = excuse me

esgyll plural of

⇒ **asgell**

esgyrn plural of

⇒ **asgwrn**

esiamp (plural -au) noun, feminine

= example

fe °ddylai fe °fod wedi gosod esiamp

i'r lleill = he should have set an example to the others

⇒ **enghraifft**

estron adjective

= foreign

bydd cyfle i °bob disgybl °ddysgu ail iaith estron = every pupil will have the opportunity to learn a second foreign language

⇒ **tramor**

estyn (stem **estynn-**) verbnoun

= extend, stretch

estynnir croeso cynnes i °bawb = a warm welcome is extended to all

estyniad (plural -au) noun, masculine

= extension

etifeddiaeth noun, feminine

= inheritance, heritage

etifeddu verbnoun

= inherit

eto (often 'to in speech) adverb

• = again

dw i am eich gweld chi eto ymhen tair wythnos = I want to see you again in three weeks time

mae'r un peth wedi digwydd eto = the same thing has happened again

eto i gyd, efallai y gallen ni

°gyfaddawdu °rywsut = then again, we might be able to come to some sort of compromise

dim eto! = not again!

• = yet

ydynt nhw wedi cyrraedd 'to? = have they arrived yet?

wyt ti wedi gwneud dy °waith cartre

eto? = have you done your homework yet?

ethol verbnoun

= elect

etholwyd Harold yn °frenin Lloegr =

Harold was elected king of England

etholiad (plural -au) noun, masculine

= election

etholwr (plural **etholwyr**) noun,

masculine

= elector

eu (often 'u after vowels) possessive adjective

! In all its uses, **eu** sounds in normal speech (and always has) as if spelt **i**, Pronouncing it as written sounds affected to most native speakers.

! Although causing no consonant mutation, **eu** does prefix **h-** to a

following vowel—this usage is variable through the regions, though it is the norm in the standard language.

• = their

ac, yn naturiol iawn, mae pobol yn poeni am eu diogelwch = and, very naturally, people worry about their safety

sut mae'r plant yn dod ymlaen yn eu hysgol newydd? = how are the children getting on in their new school?

mae eu hymchwiliadau nhw'n dangos nad oes dim o'i 'le = their investigations show that there is nothing wrong

• (as object of *verb*noun) = them

dw i wedi'u gadael nhw yn rhywle, mae arna i ofn = I've left them somewhere, I'm afraid

casglwch y papurau at ei gilydd a'u rhoi ar y bwrdd = collect up the papers and put them on the table

! Note that, in the above uses only, as with all the possessive adjectives, **eu** can be accompanied by an optional 'reinforcing' pronoun (**nhw**) after the noun or *verb*noun.

• (in passive constructions using ⇒**cael**)

ac fe 'fydd rhagor o 'dai yn cael eu codi fan hyn = and more houses will be built here

⇒**i'w**

euog *adjective*

= guilty

cafwyd dyn ugain oed yn euog o lofruddiaeth ddoe = a twenty-year-old man was found guilty of murder yesterday

ewin (*plural* -**edd**) *noun, masculine*

= nail (of finger, toe)

Ewrop *noun, feminine*

= Europe

mae gan 'Gymru 'ddyfodol gwell fel rhan o Ewrop, meddai = Wales has a better future as part of Europe, he said

Ewropeaidd *adjective*

= European

ewythr (*plural* -**edd, -od**) *noun, masculine*

= uncle

mae'n ewythr i mi = he's my uncle

Ff

faint *adverb*

= how much; how many

faint sy'n dod? = how many are coming?

faint mae dy 'frawd yn gwahodd? = how many is your brother inviting?

faint ydy'r afalau fan hyn? = how much are the apples here?

faint oedd yn 'bresennol? = how many were present?

faint sy wedi cofrestru? = how many have registered?

faint mae'r cwmni wedi'i 'fuddsoddi? = how much has the company invested?

faint 'ddaeth yn y diwedd? = how many came in the end?

does dim ots faint o 'wrthwynebiad sydd i'r datblygiad = it doesn't matter how much opposition there is to the development

! This question-word (a permanently mutated variant of ⇒**maint**) takes different forms of the present tense of **bod** depending on its function in the sentence: **sy** when it is the subject (example 1 above), **mae** when it is the object (example 2 above), and **ydylw** in identification sentences (example 3 above). The first two also apply with the perfect (examples 4 and 5), which in Welsh is identical to the present except for the use of **wedi** before the *verb*noun instead of **yn**. But the distinction is not made in other tenses, or with other verbs, except that soft mutation will appear after the subject as usual. As a quantity expression, **faint?** requires **o** before the noun quantified.

fan'cw *adverb*

= over there (*medium to long distance*)

fan'cw mae'r teulu'n byw bellach = the family live over there now

! **fan'cw** is a widely used alternative in speech and informal writing for ⇒**acw**.

fan hyn *adverb*

= here

dere fan hyn! = come here!**fan hyn mae'r °broblem** = this is where the problem is

! **fan hyn** is a widely used alternative in speech and informal writing for the more standard ⇒**yma**

fan'ma (also **fam'ma**) *adverb*

= here

beth am °osod y °babell fam'ma? = how about putting the tent here?

! **fan'ma** is a spoken alternative in some areas for ⇒**fan hyn** and ⇒**yma**

fan'na *adverb*

= there

rhowch nhw lawr draw fan'na os gwelwch yn °dda = put them down over there, please

! **fan'na** is a widely used spoken alternative for ⇒**yma**

fath â^h, fatha^h *adverb*

= as, like (in comparisons)

mi oedd o'n °wan fath a °chath °fach = he was as weak as a kitten

! This is a colloquial alternative to the standard ⇒**mor° ... â^h—roedd e mor °wan â °chath °fach**

°fawr *adverb with negative verb*

= (not) much

does 'na °fawr o °obaith i unrhywun**°gael gwaith yma** = there's not much hope of anybody getting work here**ond does neb yn rhoi °fawr o °goel ar****hynny** = but no-one gives that much credence**°chafodd °fawr ei °ddweud** = not much was said**ond dydyn nhw'n °fawr o °gydur i'r di-****waith ym °Mlaenu Ffestiniog** = but they're not much comfort to

the unemployed in Blaenau

Ffestiniog

! This is a fixed mutation of ⇒**mawr**, and is used exclusively with this specialised meaning.

fe *pronoun*

= he, him; it (generally not abstract)

! This variant of ⇒**e** is used:

a) generally as the object ('him'/'it') of a verb with endings

fe °weles i fe yn y °dre = I saw him in town

b) generally after words ending in a vowel, particularly as the object of such verbs/nouns

mi naeth yr heddlu (ei) stopio fe = the police stopped him

c) with the 'conjugated' prepositions;

beth amdano fe? = what about him?

d) after other prepositions ending in a vowel

oes car 'da fe? = has he got a car?e) with the only 3rd person singular verb form (other than **mae**) that ends in a vowel, the conditional/hypothetical ending **-ai****basai fe wrth ei °fodd, on' basai?** =

'he'd be in his element, wouldn't he?

fe °ddylai fe °fod wedi dweud = he should have said

f) as the focused form of the pronoun

fe sy'n °gyfrifol = (it is) he who is responsible

In Northern dialects ⇒**fo** appears instead of ⇒**o** under the same criteria

Note, however, that in the standard language **mae** is followed by **e**, though many Southern dialects use **fe** here as well—**mae fe wedi mynd** for **mae e wedi mynd**.

fe° *particle*

! This particle is used optionally before verb forms with endings in main clauses to indicate that a statement (and not a question or a negative) is being made. It is not used with the present or imperfect forms of **bod**, and it is not used in subordinate clauses. Its use is more common in Southern parts of Wales, though it is not unknown in the North. Some areas, however, seem not to use affirmative particles at all, and the literary language prefers to do without them.

fe °gollon ni o °bedair gôl i °dair =

we lost by four goals to three

fe °ddylech chi ymddiheuro = you ought to apologise

but in a subordinate clause.

dw i'n meddwl y dylech chi ymddiheuro = I think that you ought to apologise

[*not: *Dw i'n meddwl y fe °ddylech chi ymddiheuro*]

fe °fyddai hynny'n iawn = That would be OK

fe agora i'r drws i chi = I'll open the door for you

⇒mi°

fel *conjunction*

• = as

rhaid ceisio derbyn person fel ag y mae = one must try and accept a person as they are

o'n i'n gweithio fel ysgrifenyddes ar y pryd = I was working as a secretary at the time

fel mae'n digwydd, mae copi 'da fi fan hyn = as it happens, I've got a copy here

roedd y lle'n llawn °dop, fel sy'n digwydd °bob dydd lau = the place was full up, as happens every Thursday

• = like

rhaid gwneud e fel hyn = you have to do it like this

paid siarad â hi fel 'ny! = don't talk to her like that!

rhyfedd fel mae'r pethau 'ma'n digwydd = funny how these things happen

⇒megis

fel arall *adverb*

= otherwise

er bod nhw'n dweud °fod popeth yn iawn, mae hyn yn awgrymu fel arall = although they say that everything is alright, this suggests otherwise

fel arall bydd rhaid inni aros = otherwise we'll have to wait

fel arfer *adverb*

• = as usual

dyma nhw'n dod i mewn yn hwyr, fel arfer = here they are coming in late, as usual

• = usually

fel arfer yr heddlu lleol sy'n delio â hyn = usually it's the local police that deal with this

fel ei gilydd *adverb*

= alike (*when comparing two things*)

bydd y llyfr 'ma'n apelio at °fechgyn a merched fel ei gilydd = this book will appeal to boys and girls alike

felly *adverb*

• = therefore

felly mae rhaid inni °wneud safiad = therefore we have to make a stand

• = so, then

felly, lle °gest ti dy °fagu? = so, where were you brought up?

newyddion da i °bawb felly ar °ddechrau'r °flwyddyn = good news for everyone, then, at the beginning of the year

• (*as adjective*) = such

dw i °ddim yn poeni am °bethau felly = I don't worry about such things

fersiwn (*plural fersiynau*) *noun, masculine*

= version

mae fersiwn Saesneg o'r ffurflen

hefyd ar °gael = an English-language version of this form is also available

fesul *adverb*

fesul un = one by one

fesul dau = two by two, in twos

fyth ers i'r straeon °ddechrau ymddangos fesul un... = ever since the stories started to appear one by one...

fi *pronoun*

= I, me

! *This version of the first person pronoun is used:*

a) *always as the object of the imperative*

dilynwch fi! = follow me!

ffonia fi = phone me

b) *generally as the object of verb-nouns ending in a vowel*

nest ti anghofio fi? = did you forget me?

c) *optionally (alongside ⇒i) pronoun as the object of other verb-nouns*

paid gadael fi fan hyn! = don't leave me here!

d) *after non-conjugated prepositions*

oedd pawb yn gwybod heblaw fi =

everyone knew except me

e) *optionally (alongside ⇒mi) after the preposition ⇒i*

cyn i fi °fynd = before I go
f as the focused form of the pronoun
fi °fydd yn °gyfrifol am hynny = (it is)
 I (who) will be responsible for that

⇒i, ⇒mi pronoun

finnau pronoun

= I, me

! **finnau** is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before.

a finnau! = me too!

na finnau chwaith! = me neither!

..., **ond rhaid i finnau aros fan hyn** =
 ..., but I've got to wait here

⇒fi

fintau pronoun

= he, him

⇒yntau

fo pronoun (North)

= he, him; it

! This pronoun is used in many Northern areas in place of ⇒**fe** (pronoun), just as ⇒**o** (pronoun) is used in place of ⇒**e**

beth amdano fo? = what about him/it?

does gynno fo °ddim amynedd = he hasn't got any patience

paid gwylltio fo! = don't get him angry!

fo oedd yn cwyno = he was (the one) complaining

°fod conjunction

= that ... (is/are...)

⇒**bod 2** verbnoun functioning as conjunction

fodd bynnag adverb

= however

rhaid bod yn °ofalus, fodd bynnag = one must be careful, however

⇒**er hynny, serch hynny**

fothau pronoun (North)

= he, him

! This is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast

with, or echoing of, what has gone before.

°fu

⇒**bod**

fyⁿ possessive adjective

! When the word following is susceptible to nasal mutation, **fy** is usually not pronounced, or at most sounds like **y'**: (**y'**) **°mhlant** my children, (**y'**) **°nillad** my clothes, with words not susceptible to nasal mutation it is pronounced **yn** or **'n**, less frequently as **fy** or **f'**: **yn sgidiau** or **fy sgidiau** my shoes, **yn arian** or **f' arian** my money. You should follow local practice on this point.

• = my

lle mae °magiau (fi)? = where are my bags?

oedd °mrawd i'n sâl ddoe = my brother was ill yesterday

'n llyfrau i ydy'r rheina = those are my books

• (as object of verbnoun) = me

°ellwch chi °nghlywed i? = can you hear me?

doedd neb yn °barod i °nghefnogi fi = no-one was prepared to support me

! Note that in the above uses, as with all the possessive adjectives, **fy/ⁿ** can be accompanied by an optional 'reinforcing' pronoun (**i** or **fi**) after the noun or verbnoun.

• (in passive construction with ⇒**cael**)

fe °ges i 'n siomi = I was disappointed

pryd °ga i °nhalu? = when will I be paid?

°fydda, °fyddi, °fydd etc

⇒**bod**

fy^{ny}

⇒**i fy^{ny}**

fyth adverb

= even (with comparative adjectives)

mae'r lolfa'n °fach, ond mae'r °gegin yn llai fyth = the sitting room is small, but the kitchen is even smaller

mae'r afon yn ehangach fyth fan hyn = the river is even wider here

bellach mae'r sefyllfa'n °fwy peryglus fyth = now the situation is even more dangerous

mae mwy fyth o °gwynion wedi bod eleni = there have been even more complaints this year

mae llai fyth o °gyfleoedd i °bobol ifanc dyddiau 'ma = there are even fewer opportunities for young people these days

! fyth is a permanently mutated form of ⇒**byth** which has taken on a meaning and use of its own with comparative forms of adjectives and derived adverbs. Note that **fyth** even ... is always mutated, while **byth** ever/never is always in radical form. Do not confuse **fyth**, which is used only where 'even' is linked to a comparative, with ⇒**hyd yn oed**.

FF,ff

ffa *plural noun*
= beans

ffactor (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= factor

..., **ond mae ffactorau eraill i'w hystyried, on'd oes?** = ..., but there are other factors to be considered, aren't there?

ffa dringo *plural noun*
= runner beans

ffaelu
⇒**ffili**

ffafriol *adjective*
= favourable

mae'r rhagolygon yn ffafriol ar gyfer y gêm °fawr yfory = the forecast is favourable for the big game tomorrow

ffair (*plural ffeiriau*) *noun, feminine*
= fair

dewch i Ffair Gwanwyn yr ysgol = come to the school Spring Fair

ffaith (*plural ffeithiau*) *noun, feminine*
= fact

ydy'r ffaith °fod pawb yn eich erbyn yn eich poeni chi o °gwbl? = does the fact that everyone is against you bother you at all?

ffa pob *plural noun*
= baked beans

ffarwelio *verb/noun*
= say goodbye

mae'n amser ffarwelio = it's time to say goodbye

ffasiwn° *adjective (precedes noun)*
= such

°well i mi °beidio deud ffasiwn °bethau! = I'd better not say such things!

ffasiynol *adjective*
= fashionable

ffatri (*plural ffatrioedd*) *noun, feminine*
= factory

mi °gafodd ffatri °ddillad arall ei °chau yn y De wythnos 'ma = another

clothes factory was closed in the South this week

ffeindio *verb* noun

= find

os na ffeindiwch chi nhw, dewch yn ôl

= if you don't find them, come back

⇒ **cael hyd i**, ⇒ **dod o hyd i**

fffenest (*plural -ri*) *noun, feminine*

= window

oedd hi'n edrych drwy'r ffenest ar y

pryd = she was looking out of the window at the time

ffferm (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*

= farm

fffermdy (*plural ffermdai*) *noun, masculine*

= farmhouse

chwalwyd dros °ddau °ddwsin o

ffermdai = over two dozen farmhouses were demolished

fffermwr (*plural ffermwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= farmer

ffiaidd *adjective*

= foul, horrid

ffili (*also ffael*) *verb* noun

= not be able, be unable

wi'n ffili deall beth sy'n bod arno fe = I

can't understand what's the matter with him

o'n nhw'n ffili dod o hyd iddi = they couldn't find it

yn ni'n ffili gweld y teledu = we can't see the TV

dw i wedi ffili cael gafael arno = I

haven't managed to get hold of him

! **ffili** is used colloquially in many, particularly Southern, areas as a synonym for **°ddim yn gallu** cannot, with **⇒methu** performing the same function more generally in Wales.

ffilm (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= film

ffin (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= border; boundary (*also figurative*)

ydyn ni dros y ffin 'to? = are we over the border yet?

mae yna ffin na 'hchaiff milwyr y

Cenhedloedd Unedig ei 'hchroesi =

there is a boundary that the United Nations soldiers cannot cross

ffitrwydd *noun, masculine*

= fitness

stafell ffitrwydd = fitness room

ffitrwydd corfforol = physical fitness

⇒ **heini**

fflat (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= flat, apartment

ffliw *noun, masculine*

= flu

! This term indicating a temporary state of health is used with **⇒ar** when a person is stated:

mae'r ffliw arna i ers wythnos

bellach = I've had the flu for a week now

ffoadur (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*

= refugee

ffoi *verb* noun

= flee

ffôl *adjective*

= foolish, stupid

'sdim eisiau gwneud sylwadau ffôl,

nag oes e? = there's no need to make stupid remarks, is there?

ffolineb *noun, masculine*

= foolishness

ffon (*plural ffyn*) *noun, feminine*

= stick

mae'n bwrw hen °wragedd a ffyn = it's raining cats and dogs

ffôn (*plural ffonau*) *noun, masculine*

= phone

ffôn symudol = mobile phone

ffonio *verb* noun

= phone

ffonia i chi henol = I'll phone you this evening!

fforc (*plural ffyrc*) *noun, feminine*

= fork

ffordd

1 *noun, feminine (plural ffyrdd)*

• = road

y ffordd o'ch blaen ar °gau = road ahead closed

• = way

mae 'na ffordd haws o °wneud hyn = there is an easier way of doing this

2 *adverb*

= how? (*very colloquial for* ⇒ **sut** *adverb*)

ffordd ych chi'n gwybod? = how do you know

fforddio *verb/noun*

= afford

°alla i °ddim fforddio'r un yna = I can't afford that one

fforest (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*

= forest

ffotograffydd (*plural ffotograffwyr*)

noun, masculine

= photographer

Ffrainc *noun, feminine*

= France

aethon ni i Ffrainc llynedd = we went to France last year

fframwaith (*plural fframweithiau*)

noun, masculine

= framework

bydd rhaid gweithio o fewn fframwaith ehangach o hyn ymlaen = we will have to work within a wider framework from now on

Ffrances (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= Frenchwoman

Ffrancwr (*plural Ffrancwyr*) *noun,*

masculine

= Frenchman

pum munud ar ôl, ac mae'r Ffrancwyr

ar y blaen = five minutes left, and the French are in the lead

ffres *adjective*

= fresh

brechdanau ffres ar °gael yma °bob

bore = fresh sandwiches available here every morning

ffreutur (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= canteen, refectory

ffrind (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= friend

yn ni i gyd yn ffrindiau fan hyn = we're all friends here

mae e'n hen ffrind i mi = he's an old friend of mine

ers pryd wyt ti'n ffrindiau ag e? = how long have you been friends with him?

⇒ **cyfail**

ffrog (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= dress; frock

ffrwd (*plural ffrydiau*) *noun, feminine*

= stream

ffrwydriad (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= explosion

ffrwydro *verb/noun*

= explode

mi ffrwydrodd bom yng °nghanol y

°ddinas ddoe = a bomb exploded in the city centre yesterday

ffrwydrol *adjective*

= explosive

ffrwydryn (*plural ffrwydron*) *noun,*

masculine

= explosive

ffrwyth (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= fruit

ffurf (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= form; shape

mae'r °blaned yn derbyn egni gan yr

haul ar ffurf gwres = the planet receives energy from the sun in the form of heat

ffurfio *verb/noun*

= form

ffurfiol *adjective*

= formal

mae 'na °le i iaith °fwy ffurfiol hefyd =

there is a place for more formal language as well

ffurflen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*

= form

anfonwch am ffurflen °gais nawr! =

send for an application form now!

llenwch y ffurflen isod a'i dychwelyd

aton ni = fill in the form below and return it to us

ffwdan *noun, feminine*

= fuss; trouble

mae'r car yn cychwyn yn °ddi-ffwdan

yn y bore = the car starts without any fuss in the morning

ffwdanu *verb*/*noun*

= fuss, make a fuss

ffynhonell (*plural ffynonellau*) *noun*,*feminine*

= source

bydd gweddill yr arian yn dod o**ffynonellau preifat** = the rest of the money will come from private sources**ffyrdd** *plural of*⇒ **ffordd****Gg****gadael** (*stem gadaw-*) *verb*/*noun**imperative singular gad, imperative**plural gadewch*

• = leave

pryd dych chi'n bwriadu gadael? = when are you thinking of leaving?**gad dy °fagiau lle maen nhw** = leave your bags where they are**lle °adawest ti fe, 'te?** = where did you leave it, then?

• = let

! In the sense of let, this word takes the construction i° + [person/thing] + °verb/noun:

gadewch i mi °fod! = leave me alone!**mae'n °werth gadael i'r CD °droi tan y diwedd** = it's worth letting the CD

(keep on) turn(ing) to the end

gadewch inni °fynd = let's go**gaea(f)** *noun, masculine*

= winter

yn y gaeaf = in (the) winter**yn y gaeaf diwetha** = last winter**yn y gaeaf nesa** or **yn y gaeaf sy'n dod** = next winter**yng °ngaeaf 1991** = in the winter of 1991**trwy'r gaeaf** = all through the winter**°bob gaeaf** = every winter**Gaeleg yr Alban** *noun, feminine*

= Scottish Gaelic language

gafael *verb*/*noun*• = grasp, take hold (**yn**° of)**paid gafael yna i fel 'ny!** = don't grab hold of me like that!• *functioning as noun, feminine*

= grasp, grip, hold

wi'n ffili cael gafael arno = I can't get hold of it**gafr** (*plural geifr*) *noun, feminine*

= goat

gair (*plural geiriau*) *noun, masculine*

= word

°ges i °air â hi neithiwr = I had a word with her last night**galw** (*stem galw-*) *verb*/*noun*

= call

beth dych chi'n galw'r peth 'ma yn

°Gymraeg? = what do you call this thing in Welsh?

pam na °alwch chi heibio wedyn? = why don't you call round later on?

pryd nest ti °alw? = when did you call?

mae galw ar y gweinidog i

ymddiswyddo = there are calls for the minister to resign

galwad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= call

°ges i °alwad ffôn bore 'ma = I got a phone call this morning

galwedigaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

• = occupation

• = vocation

galwedigaethol *adjective*
= vocational, occupational

gallu *verb/noun*

present: **galla i, gelli di, gall e/hi,**

gallwn ni, gellwch chi, gallan nhw

common variants: **galli di, gallwch chi**

imperfect/conditional: **gallwn i, gallet ti,**

gallai fe/hi, gallen ni, gallech chi,

gallen nhw

impersonal/autonomous present/future:

gellir

impersonal/autonomous unreality: **gellid**

1 (*functioning as verb*)

• = can, be able

os ydach chi'n °ddigon dewr, gallwch

°fentro i'r môr = if you're brave

enough, you can venture into the sea

°allwn i ddim °fod wedi dewis amser

gwell = I couldn't have chosen a better time

fe °allai mai fan hyn y stopion nhw = it could (be) that they stopped *here*

bydd un °fargen na °ellir mo'i °choli

°bob wythnos = there will be one

unmissable bargain every week

enghraifft °dda o'r hyn y gellid ei

°alw'n °gomed i °ddu = a good example of what could be called black

comedy

°alla i °fynd nawr? = can I go now?

! In its primary meaning of 'can', **gallu** can be (and generally is in the North) replaced by ⇒ **medru**, except where the sense is permission (last example above); in this case the alternative would be ⇒ **cael** (**°ga i °fynd nawr?**).

• = may, might; (*with °fod wedi* may/might have)

fe °alli di °fod yn iawn, ond... = you may be right, but...

gallech chi °feddwl y byddai awr yn

hen °ddigon o amser = you might

think that an hour would be more than enough time

mi °all e °fod wedi gadael yn °barod =

he may have left already

gallet ti °fod wedi syrthio! = you might have fallen!

2 (*functioning as noun*)

= ability/abilities

mae'r °dasg tu hwnt i °allu

ffotograffydd = the task is beyond the abilities of a photographer

galluog *adjective*

= able, capable

myfyrwraig °alluog iawn = a very able student

galluogi *verb/noun*

= enable

gan° *preposition*

personal forms: **gen i, gen ti, ganddo**

fe, ganddi hi, ganddon ni, gennych

chi, ganddyn nhw

or (especially North): **gynna i, gyn ti,**

gynno fo, gynni hi, gynnon ni,

gynnoch chi, gynnyn nhw

• (*in Northern possession construction*)

= with

mae gynno fo °ddigon = he's got enough

oes gynnoch chi °gar? = have you got a car?

does gynna i °ddim pres = I haven't got any money

faint sy gynnyn nhw? = how

many/much have they got?

°fydd gynnon ni °ddigon o amser? =

will we have enough time?

mae gan 'n chwaer i °gariad newydd =

my sister's got a new boyfriend

dim ond mis sy gan y llywodraeth ar

ôl = the government has only got a

month left

• = from (*where something is handed over*)

faint °gest ti gynno fo? = how much

did you get from him?

• = by (*authorship*)

'1984' gan George Orwell = '1984' by

George Orwell

- = by (*agent in passive sentences*)
cafodd ei holi gan yr heddlu = he/she was questioned by the police
chwalwyd y tŷ gan °daflegryn = the house was destroyed by a missile
- (*idiomatic usages involving subjective feeling*)
mae'n °ddrwg gen i = I'm sorry
°well gan y plant °wyllo'r teledu = the children prefer watching TV
(*cf. °well i'r plant °wyllo'r teledu* = the children had better watch TV)
mae'n °dda gen i °gwrdd â chi = I'm pleased to meet you
(does) dim ots gen i = I don't mind/care

! In the possession construction, where it corresponds to Southern ⇒**gyda**, 'da, gan° is an indicator of Northern speech, and this is also broadly true of the idiomatic usages listed above. Otherwise, ⇒**efo** is used in the North for 'with'. All other uses for **gan°** above are standard for the whole country, though ⇒**oddiwrth°** is a common alternative for 'from'.

- gan amla** *adverb*
= mostly; most often
ymwelwyr o °Loegr sy'n gofyn hynny gan amla = it's mostly visitors from England that ask that
- gan °fod** *conjunction*
= since
gan ei bod yn °ddiwedd tymor... = since it is the end of term...
⇒**am (°fod)**
- gan °fwya** *adverb*
= mostly, for the most part
- gan °gynnwys** *adverb*
= including
..., **gan °gynnwys cludiant** = ..., including delivery
⇒**cynnwys**
- gardd** (*plural gerddi*) *noun, feminine*
= garden
- garddio** *verb/noun*
= garden, do the gardening
- garddwrn**
⇒**arddwrn**
- garej** (*plural -ys*) *noun, masculine*
= garage

- gartre(f)** *adverb*
= (at) home
ydy Sioned gartre? = is Sioned home?
dw i eisiau i ti °fod gartre erbyn naw = I want you home by nine

! Officially there is a distinction between **gartre(f)** indicating location at home and ⇒**adre(f)** indicating motion towards home, but in practice either is heard in both senses depending on region.

- garw** *adjective*
= harsh; rough
tywydd garw = rough weather
piti garw! = what a (great) shame!

- gefell** (*plural gefelliaid*) *noun, masculine and feminine*
= twin

! Unusually, this word generally undergoes soft mutation in the plural after the article: **yr °efeilliad** the twins

- geifr** *plural of*
⇒**gafr**

- geirfa** (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*
= vocabulary

- geiriadur** (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*
= dictionary

- gelyn** (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= enemy
ennill ffrindiau i'r iaith sy eisiau yn hytrach na gwneud gelynyon = what's needed is to win friends for the language rather than make enemies

- gelyniaethus** *adjective*
= hostile

- gêm** (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= game

! Although feminine, this word, like many loanwords beginning **g-**, is resistant to soft mutation:
°welest ti'r gêm °fawr neithiwr? = did you see the big game last night?

- gên** *noun, feminine*
= jaw; chin

- genedigaeth** *noun, feminine*
= birth

llongyfarchiadau ar °enedigaeth eich merch °fach = congratulations on the birth of your little daughter

geneth (*plural -od*) *noun, feminine*
(North)
= girl

yr °eneth °gaeth ei gwrthod = the girl who was rejected (*title of a traditional song*)

geni *verb/noun*
past impersonal: ganwyd or ganed
(no other forms used)

• = give birth to

lle °gawsoch chi'ch geni? = where were you born?

°ges i °ngeni yng °Nghaerdydd = I was born in Cardiff

ganed Alun Rhys ym °Mhorthmadog = Alun Rhys was born in Porthmadog

• (*functioning as noun, masculine*)
= birth

dyddiad geni = date of birth

man geni = place of birth

⇒ **genedigaeth**

ger *preposition*
= near (*with geographical location only*)

maen nhw'n byw yng °Nghapel

Bangor ger Aberystwyth = they live in Capel Bangor near Aberystwyth

gerbron *preposition*
= before (*court, tribunal, etc*)

y mddangosodd tri o °ddynion

gerbron Llys Ynadon Llaneglwys y bore °ma = three men appeared before Llaneglwys Magistrates Court this morning

⇒ **cyn**, ⇒ **°flaen**, ⇒ **°r blaen**

gerddi *plural of*
⇒ **gardd**

gerllaw

1 *preposition*
= near

o'n i'n aros mewn gwesty gerllaw'r afon ar y pryd = I was staying in a hotel near the river at the time

2 *adverb*
= nearby

ceir cyfoeth o atyniadau gerllaw = there is a wealth of attractions nearby

gilydd *proun*
= (each) other, (one) another

! *This word is used only in conjunction with the possessive adjectives ei, ein and eich:*

ei gilydd = each other (*talking of 'them'*)

ein gilydd = each other (*talking of 'us'*)

eich gilydd = each other (*talking of 'you'*)

In addition, these expressions are used with ⇒ gyda (South) or ⇒ efo (North) 'with' to mean 'together', which Welsh phrases as 'with each other':

gyda'i gilydd, efo'i gilydd = together (*talking of 'them'*)

gyda'n gilydd, efo'n gilydd = together (*talking of 'us'*)

gyda'ch gilydd, efo'ch gilydd = together (*talking of 'you'*)

mae'r °ddau'n casáu ei gilydd = they (two) hate each other

fe °fuon nhw'n siarad â'i gilydd = they've been talking to each other

siaradwch â'ch gilydd = talk to one another

dan ni isio bod efo'n gilydd (North) = we want to be together

°allwch chi °ddim eistedd gyda'ch gilydd heddiw (South) = you can't sit together today

dw i'n gorfod casglu popeth at ei °gilydd °gynta = I have to get everything together first

glan (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

• = bank, shore

ar °lan yr afon = on the bank of the river

ar °lan y môr = by the sea

• (*in plural*) = coast

bydd y cymylau isel yn styfnig mewn mannau ger y glannau = the low clouds will be reluctant to move in places near the coast

glân

1 *adjective*
= clean

ydy'ch sgidiau chi'n °lân? = are your shoes clean?

2 (*usually as derived adverb yn °lân*)
= completely, utterly

oedd e'n methu'n °lân â gwneud y gwaith = he was quite unable to do the work

wedi blino'n °lân = dog-tired; completely tired out

Cymro glân = a pure Welshman, a Welshman through and through

glanhau (North also **llnau**) *verb*noun = clean

hen °bryd inni °lanhau'r ffenestri = it's high time we cleaned the windows

⇒ **golchi**

glanio *verb*noun

= land (*aircraft*)

mi °laniodd yr awyren yn °ddidrafferth = the aeroplane landed without trouble

glas *adjective* (*plural* (*very rare*))

gleision)

= blue

mae'r awyr yn °las = the sky is blue

°well gen i'r un glas tywyll = I prefer the dark blue one

y bore glas = dawn, daybreak

yn oriau glas y bore = in the early hours of the morning

! glas is also used to refer to the green of vegetation; in this use it is much more restricted, though of common occurrence in place names.

glaswellt *noun, masculine*

= grass

peidiwch â °hcherdded ar y glaswellt = do not walk on the grass

⇒ **gwair**

glaw *noun, masculine*

= rain

mae'n bwrw glaw = it's raining

mae golwg glaw arni = it looks like rain (on the way)

glaw mân = drizzle

glawio *verb*noun

= rain

mae'n glawio = it's raining (= **mae'n bwrw glaw**)

glo *noun, masculine*

= coal

rhaid cludo'r glo ar y rheilffyrdd = the coal must be transported on the railways

cynlluniau diwygiedig oddi wrth °Lo Prydain = revised plans from British Coal

glöwr (*plural* **glowyr**) *noun, masculine*

= (coal)miner

glud *noun, masculine*

= glue

gludo *verb*noun

= glue, stick

glyn (*plural* -**noedd**) *noun, masculine*

= valley, glen

⇒ **cwm**, ⇒ **dyffryn**

glynu *verb*noun

= stick, adhere (**wrth°**, **at°** to)

glynwch wrth eich gilydd! = stick together!

bydd rhaid glynu at ein stori = we will have to stick to our story

go° *adverb* (*precedes adjective*)

= pretty, fairly, rather

sut dach chi bore 'ma?—**go lew** = how are you this morning?—pretty well

faint sy ar ôl?—**go ychydig** = how much is left?—not much at all

go aml y bydden ni'n mynd yno = we used to go there pretty often

! go° is very close in meaning to ⇒ **ei**th, but is less common, perhaps because it often has an additional connotation of subjective judgment.

gobaith (*plural* **gobeithion**) *noun, masculine*

= hope

= hope

°fyddi di'n cael dy arian yn ôl?—**dim gobaith!** = will you get your money back?—some hope!

gobeithio *verb*noun

• = hope

does ond gobeithio na °fydd angen y °fath ymateb = one can only hope that such a response will not be needed

• (*as adverb*) = I/we hope, hopefully

gobeithio na °ddaw hi = I hope she doesn't come

byddwn ni'n ôl erbyn deg, gobeithio = we'll be back by ten, hopefully

gofal *noun, masculine*

= care; caution

mae'r °ddau bellach dan °ofal yr awdurdod lleol = both are now under the care of the local authority

gofal—mynedfa °gudd = caution—hidden entrance

gofall = watch out!

gofalu *verb*noun

• = look after, take care (**am°** of)

pwyllydd yn gofalu am y plant? = who will look after the children?

! *The phrases edrych ar ôl and cymryd gofal, though anglicisms, have wide currency in some areas.*

• = watch out; take care

gofalwch bod chi 'ddim yn niweidio'r peth 'ma = watch out that you don't damage this

gofalus *adjective*

= careful

ond byddwch yn ofalus serch hynny

= but be careful all the same

os na fydd y llywodraeth yn ofalus

iawn... = if the government is not very careful...

gofidïo *verb/noun*

= worry

paid gofidïo! = don't worry!

⇒ **poeni**, ⇒ **pryderu**

gofod *noun, masculine*

= space

mae hi'n anodd dychmygu mor ofawr

yw'r gofod = it's hard to imagine how big space is

cafodd Harry siwt ofod yn arhrog

Nadolig = Harry got a spacesuit as a Christmas present

gofyn (*stem gofynn-*)

1 *verb/noun*

= ask

fe ofynnoch chi beth fyddwn i'n ei

wned gyda'r arian = you asked what I would do with the money

naeth e ofyn i mi am beidio dod = he asked me not to come

gofynnwch am fanylion y Rhaglen

Teithiau Tywys = ask for details of the Guided Tour Programme

2 (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= requirement

bydd gofyn i chi asesu'ch myfyrwyr =

you will be required to assess your students

gogledd *noun, masculine*

= north

yn y gogledd = in the north

yn Ngogledd Cymru = in North Wales

yn Ngogledd yr Eidal = in the North of Italy

tua'r gogledd = towards the north

o'r gogledd = from the north

o Ogledd Cymru = from North Wales

o Ogledd yr Eidal = from the North of Italy

i'r gogledd o Gaerdydd = to the north of Cardiff

gogleddol *adjective*

= northern, northerly

mae acen ogleddol iawn 'da hi = she's got a very northern accent

! *This adjective is not generally used in geographical names—'Northern Italy' is usually phrased as Gogledd yr Eidal—'the North of Italy'. The paraphrase o'r gogledd 'from the north' is often used as an alternative in many cases:*

gwyntoedd o'r gogledd = northerly winds

gohirio *verb/noun*

= postpone

dyma'r ddarlith a'ohiriwyd o dymor

y Pasg = this is the lecture that was postponed from the Easter term

go iawn *adverb functioning as*

adjective

= real; proper; genuine

dydy'r ffaith 'ma'n ddim ond

tanlinellu'r broblem go iawn = this fact only underlines the real problem

bellach mae hi wedi mynd yn sefyllfa

'ni a nhw' go iawn = now it has

become a real 'us and them' situation

golau

1 *noun (plural goleuadau)*

= light

yn sydyn, dyma olau llachar o'u

blaen = suddenly they saw a bright light in front of them

maen nhw'n fwy amlwg mewn golau

uwch fioled = they are more apparent in ultra-violet light

2 *adjective*

= light

dyw hi ddim yn olau iawn fan hyn,

nag ydy? = it's not very light in here, is it?

golchi *verb/noun*

= wash

nei di olchi'r llestri i mi? = will you

wash the dishes for me?

⇒ **ymolchi**

goleuo *verb/noun*

= light, shine light on

go law *adverb*

= OK

sut dach chi heddiw?—go law/ yn °o law = how are you today?—OK

! *This expression is mostly used as above, as a response to 'How are you?'. It can also modify ⇒tipyn, so that tipyn go law is equivalent to cryn °dipyn quite a bit/quite a few:*
faint sy ar ôl 'da chi?—tipyn go law = how many have you got left?—quite a few; how much have you got left?—quite a bit

golwg *noun, feminine*

• = look

golwg ar y prif stori i °gau = a look at the main story to close

mae golwg glaw arni, on'd oes? = it looks like rain, doesn't it?

• = view

un o'r pechodau mwyaf yn ei golwg oedd diogi = one of the greatest sins in her view was laziness

• = appearance

yn ôl pob golwg maen nhw'n °ddigon iach = to all appearances they are healthy enough

golygu *verb noun*

= mean

gall hyn °olygu ymuno â grŵp cadwraethol lleol = this can mean joining a local conservation group

⇒meddwl, ⇒ystyr

golygus *adjective*

= goodlooking, handsome

gollwng (*stem gollyng-*) *verb noun*

= let go, release

paid gollwng 'n llaw o hyd = stop letting go of my hand all the time

gor°- *prefix*

= over; too...

This prefix generally attaches to verbs and adjectives. Examples:

gorboblgi = overpopulate

gorddrafft = overdraft

gorfwyta = overeate, eat too much

(⇒bwyta)

gorhoff = too fond (o° of)

(⇒hoff)

gorlawn = too full, over full; overcrowded

(⇒llawn)

goroleuo = overexpose (*photograph*)

(⇒golau)

gorweithio = overwork

(⇒gweithio)

gorwneud = overdo

(⇒gwneud)

goryfed = overdrink, drink too much

(⇒yfed)

mae'r stafell 'ma'n °orlawn = this room is overcrowded

dw i °ddim yn °orhoff o °foron, rhaid i mi °ddweud = I'm not too fond of carrots, I must say

nest ti °oryfed neithiwr, on' do? = you drank too much last night, didn't you?

paid gorwneud pethau, na nei di? = don't overdo things, will you?

! *With adjectives, the use of gor°- is restricted, and if in doubt it is safer to use ⇒rhy°*

gorau *adjective*

= best

hon ydy'r ffordd °orau = this is the best way

p'un sy °orau 'da ti? = which one do you like best?

gorau po gynta = the sooner the better

mi naethon ni'n gorau glas = we did our level best.

hwn yw'r gorau ohonyn nhw i gyd = this one is the best of all of them

rhoi'r gorau i° or rhoi gorau i° = give up:

mi °roddodd hi'r gorau i'w swydd = she gave up her job

bydd rhaid i mi °roi'r gorau iddi = I'll have to give it up

⇒da, ⇒o'r gorau

gorchymyn (*plural gorchmynion*)*noun, masculine*

= order

dilyn gorchmynion oedden nhw = they were following orders

gorfod* *verb noun*

= have to, must

pryd dych chi'n gorfod mynd? = when do you have to go?

ydyn nhw'n gorfod aros? = do they have to stay?

mae'r pwyllgor wedi gorfod

ailhysbysebu'r swydd = the committee has had to readvertise the position

! **gorfod** is equivalent to \Rightarrow **rhaid** in its primary meaning only of obligation. Unlike **rhaid**, however, it is a verbnoun and is used accordingly, while **rhaid** requires a special construction—compare the second example above with its **rhaid** equivalent: **oes rhaid iddyn nhw aros?**. Note also that the other main meaning of **rhaid**, supposition, is not shared by **gorfod**, so, for example you must be mad! can only be rendered by **rhaid**. But for obligation senses, the two are broadly interchangeable (though **rhaid** is statistically more common); **gorfod**, however, is preferred in examples such as the third above, where the required **wedi** (for 'have/has had to', etc) is difficult to accommodate in the **rhaid** construction.

gorfodi verbnoun

= force, compel

fe 'allai'r ysgol 'gael ei gorfodi i**eithrio** = the school could be forced to opt out**gorffen** (stem **gorffenn-**) verbnoun

= finish

dylwn i 'orffen y gwaith 'ma 'gynta = I ought to finish this work first**pryd mae'r rhaglen 'ma'n gorffen?** = when does this programme finish?**mae'r gwaith 'ma heb ei 'orffen** = this work is not finished \Rightarrow **bennu**, \Rightarrow **cwpla****Gorffennaf** noun, masculine

= July

 \Rightarrow **lonawr****gorffennol** adjective, usually

functioning as noun, masculine

= (the) past

mae'n gorffennol ni'n 'bwysig inni = our past is important to us**gorffwys****1** verbnoun

= rest

rhaid i chi 'orffwys = you must rest**2** noun, masculine

= rest

cyfnod o 'orffwys sy eisiau nawr = what is needed now is a period of rest**gorlwytho** verbnoun

= overload

gorllewin noun, masculine

= west

 \Rightarrow **gogledd** for phrasings involving points of the compass**gorllewinol** adjective

= western; westerly

bydd gwyntoedd gorllewinol yn**chwythu'n'gryfach yfory** = westerly winds will be blowing more strongly tomorrow

! The paraphrase **o'r gorllewin** from the west is often used as an alternative in many cases:
gwyntoedd o'r gorllewin = westerly winds

gormod adverb

= too much; too many

mae hyn yn 'ormod! = this is too much!**mi aeth popeth yn 'ormod iddi yn y diwedd** = everything got to be too much for her in the end**roedd gormod o 'bobol, a dim digon o 'le** = there were too many people, and not enough room**roedd gormod o 'ddadlau rhyngddon ni** = there was too much arguing between us**dych chi'n cwyno gormod (/ 'ormod)** = you're complaining too much**mae gormod o 'waith 'da fi,****mae gen i 'ormod o 'waith** = I've got too much work**mae rhai o'r rheina wedi cael gormod, dw i'n meddwl** = some of those have had too much, I think**mae 'na 'ormod o 'gwestiynau'n dal heb eu penderfynu** = there are too many questions still undecided

! As a quantity expression, **gormod** requires a following **o'** when a noun is specified

gorsaf (plural **-oedd**) noun, feminine

= station

na i 'gasglu chi o'r 'orsaf = I'll collect you from the station**fe 'fyddai hynny'n golygu rhwydwaith****o 'orsafoedd radio lleol** = that would mean a network of local radio stations**gorwedd** verbnoun

= lie; lie down

°dreulies i wythnos °gyfan yn
gorwedd ar y traeth = I spent a whole
week lying on the beach

gorwel (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= horizon

mae eisiau ehangu'n gorwelion, on'd
oes? = we need to expand our
horizons, don't we?

gorwneud *verb noun*

= overdo

mae'n °bwysig i chi °beidio gorwneud
pethau = it's important that you don't
overdo things

gosod *verb noun*

• = set

mi °gei di °osod y bwrdd = you can set
the table

fe °fethodd pob cynnig i °osod cwotâu
= every motion to set quotas failed

• = put

fe °gewch chi °osod y pethau fan hyn =
you can put the things here

• = let (*property*)

ar °osod—tŷ gwyliau yn y
Lot/Dordogne, Ffrainc = to let—
holiday home in the Lot/Dordogne,
France

⇒ rhoi

gostwng (*stem gostyng-*) *verb noun*

= lower, reduce

gostyngiad (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= reduction, price cut

gostyngiadau anhygoel ar siwmperi a
°chotiau! = amazing reductions on
jumpers and coats!

gradd (*plural au*) *noun, feminine*

= degree

..., gyda'r tymheredd yn disgyn i

°bedair gradd Celsius = ..., with the
temperature dropping to four degrees
Celsius

mae gynni hi °radd mewn Astroffiseg

= she's got a degree in astrophysics

⇒ i °raddau

graddfa (*plural graddfâu* or

graddfeydd) *noun, feminine*

• = scale

datblygiad ar °raddfa °fechan = a
small-scale development

• = rate

beth °fydd effaith hyn ar y °raddfa

°gyfnewid, 'te? = how will this affect
the exchange rate, then?

grisiau *plural noun*

= stairs

ewch i fyny'r (lewch lan y) grisiau = go
upstairs

mae'r stafell °wely arall lawr y grisiau
= the other bedroom is downstairs

⇒ staer

grŵp (*plural grŵpiau*) *noun, masculine*

= group

grym *noun, masculine*

= power, force

(bod) mewn grym = (be) in force

(dod) i °rym = (come) into force:

mae'r cyfarwyddyd yn dal i °fod

mewn grym = the directive is still in
force

dyn ni'n clywed bod yr egwyddor o

'sybsidiaredd' i °ddod i °rym = we

hear that the principle of

'subsidiarity' is to come into force

grymus *adjective*

= powerful

gwadu *verb noun*

= deny

ydych chi'n gwadu iddyn nhw °alw

arnoch chi neithiwr, 'te? = are you
denying that they called on you last
night, then?

bellach mae rhai'n gwadu unrhyw

°wybodaeth o'r iaith = some now deny
any knowledge of the language

gwaed *noun, masculine*

= blood

mae dyfroedd afon Dyfrdwy yn fy

°ngwaed bellach = the waters of the

River Dee are in my blood now

gwaedlyd *adjective*

= bloody

gwaedu *verb noun*

= bleed

gwael *adjective*

• = bad, poor

os yw'r tywydd yn °wael, gallwch chi

eistedd ger y tân = if the weather is

bad, you can sit by the fire

°gaethon ni ambell i adolygiad gwael =

we got the odd bad review

Cymraeg gwael sy gynno fo = his

Welsh is poor

• = ill

wyt ti'n teimlo'n °wael? = are you feeling ill?

! In the sense of 'bad' **gwael** often seems to have a more subjective or judgmental sense than the multipurpose ⇒ **drwg**

⇒ **drwg**, ⇒ **sâl**

gwaeledd *noun, masculine*

= illness

ar °gau am °weddill yr wythnos

oherwydd gwaeledd = closed for the rest of the week because of illness

⇒ **salwch**

gwaelod *noun, masculine*

= bottom

rhowch eich enw llawn ar °waelod y

tudalen ola = put your full name at the bottom of the last page

⇒ **pen ôl**

gwaeth *adjective*

= worse

mae pethau'n mynd o °ddrwg i °waeth

= things are going from bad to worse

mae hyn yn °waeth fyth nag o'n i'n

°ddisgwyl! = this is even worse than I expected!

⇒ **drwg**

gwaetha(f) *adjective*

= worst

hon ydy'r rhaglen °deledu °waetha

erioed = this is the worst television programme ever

bydd y gwaetha drosodd ymhen

y chydig = the worst will soon be over

⇒ **drwg**

gwaetha'r modd *adverb*

= unfortunately

siomedig °fu'r ymateb hyd yn hyn,

gwaetha'r modd = the response has been disappointing so far, unfortunately

⇒ **anffodus**

gwaethygu *verb noun*

= worsen, get worse

gwaethygu mae'r sefyllfa yng

°Ngogledd y °wlad = the situation in the North of the country is getting worse

gwag *adjective*

comparative gwacach, superlative

gwaca(f)

• = empty

mae'r °ddau °fwthyn yn °wag bellach = both cottages are empty now

• = vacant

rhagor o swyddi gwag tu fewn = more vacant positions inside

gwahaniaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= difference

beth yw'r gwahaniaeth rhwng ...? =

what's the difference between...?

pa °wahaniaeth mae'n °wneud o

°gwbwl? = what difference does it make at all?

gwahanol *adjective*

• = different

mae agweddau pobol yn °wahanol

dyddiau 'ma, wrth °gwrs = people's attitudes are different these days, of course

• (**gwahanol°**, *preceding the noun*)

= various

dŵr yn ei °wahanol ffurfiau sy'n

chwarae'r rhan °bwysicaf = it is water in its various forms that plays the most important part

gwahanu *verb noun*

= separate (â^h from)

mae Elen a Rhodri wedi gwahanu =

Elen and Rhodri have separated

⇒ **priodi**, ⇒ **ysgaru**

gwahardd *verb noun*

= forbid; prohibit; ban

mae'r heddlu wedi gwahardd i °bobol

°fynd i mewn,

mae'r heddlu wedi gwahardd pobol

rhag mynd i mewn = the police have

forbidden people to go in

gwaherddir copïo'r fideogram hwn =

copying of this videogram is

prohibited

°ges i °ngwahardd o'r °dafarn 'ma

llynedd = I was banned from this pub last year

gwahodd *verb noun*

= invite (i° to)

gwahoddir ceisiadau am y swydd

newydd hon am °gyfnod o °dair

blynedd = applications are invited for this new job for a period of three years

gwahoddiad (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= invitation

gwair *noun, masculine*

- = hay
buon nhw wrthi trwy'r dydd yn lladd y gwair = they've been at it all day cutting the hay
- = grass

! Although the usual dictionary definition of this word is 'hay', it is commonly used in both North and South for 'grass', while ⇒ **glaswellt** is a more literary term.

gwaith

- 1** *noun, masculine*
 = work
beth ydy'ch gwaith chi? = what is your job?
gwair caled iawn oedd hi = it was very hard work

! This noun is also used in conjunction with *verb-nouns* to 'reinforce' a *noun* function:
dw i'n moy'n gorffen y gwaith copio 'ma cyn i'r 'gloch 'ganu = I want to finish this copying before the bell goes

- 2** (*plural gweithiau*) *noun, feminine*
 = time
faint o 'weithiau ydyn ni wedi gweld y ffilm 'ma?—**'dairgwaith o leia** = how many times have we seen this film?—three times at least
dw i wedi dweud wrthai ti cant o 'weithiau! = I've told you a hundred times!

! This word for time is used when the sense is of 'how many times?'—therefore it is used with (*feminine!*) cardinal numbers to mean 'once', 'twice', 'three' times, etc.: ⇒ **unwaith, dwywaith, tairgwaith** etc. In sentences these are normally subject to soft mutation (see example) because they are adverbs of time. Note also the mutated plural **'weithiau** 'sometimes', and **sawlgwaith?** which is equivalent to **faint o 'weithiau?** 'how many times?'. For 'first time', 'second time', etc ⇒ **tro**.

- ⇒ **adeg**, ⇒ **amser**, ⇒ **weithiau**
- gwall** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = mistake, error

- newch chi 'gywiro 'ngwallau iaith i mi?** = will you correct my language errors for me?
 ⇒ **camgymeriad**
- gwallgo(f)** *adjective*
 = mad, crazy
 ⇒ **gwyllt**
- gwallt** *noun, masculine*
 = hair
ti wedi cael torri dy 'wallt! = you've had your hair cut!

- gwallus** *adjective*
 = full of mistakes; defective
- gwan** *adjective*
 = weak
dw i'n dal i 'deimlo'n 'wan braidd = I'm still feeling rather weak
mae'r te 'ma'n edrych yn sobor o 'wan = this tea looks awfully weak

- gwanwyn** *noun, masculine*
 = spring
yn y gwanwyn = in (the) spring
yn y gwanwyn diwetha = last spring
yn y gwanwyn nesa or **yn y gwanwyn sy'n dod** = next spring
 yng 'ngwanwyn 1991 = in the spring of 1991
trwy'r gwanwyn = all through the spring
'bob gwanwyn = every spring

- gwared** *in:*
cael gwared = get rid (â^h/ar^o) of
oedd rhaid cael gwared ag e = it had to be got rid of

- gwaredu** *verb-noun*
 = get rid of
ar ôl gwaredu tensiwn, gall yn aml 'weld y sefyllfa'n 'fwy clir = after getting rid of tension, one can often see the situation more clearly

- gwario** *verb-noun*
 = spend (money)
paid ti â'i 'wario fo i gyd! = don't you spend it all!
faint 'wariest ti arni? = how much did you spend on it/her?

- ⇒ **treulio**
- gwarth** *noun, masculine*
 = disgrace; scandal
- gwartheg** *plural noun*
 = cattle
 ⇒ **buwch**

gwarthus *adjective*

= disgraceful

mae hynny'n °warthus! = that's disgraceful!**gwasanaeth** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= service

gwasp *noun, feminine*

= press

dw i'n cytuno °fod y °wasg yn gallu mynd dros °ben llestri weithiau = I agree that the press can go over the top sometimes**gwastad** *adjective*

= flat, level

mae eisiau lle gwastad i °wneud hyn yn iawn = we need a flat place to do this properly⇒ **wastad****gwastraff** *noun, masculine*

= waste (o° of)

mi oedd hynny'n °wastraff llwyr o amser = that was a complete waste of time**gwawr** *noun, feminine*

= dawn, daybreak

mi °gododd gyda'r °wawr = he/she got up at dawn**gwddf** (*plural gyddfau*) *noun, masculine*

= neck

• = neck
oedd e hyd at ei °wddf yn y dŵr = he was up to his neck in the water

• = throat

mae gwddf tost 'da fi = I've got a sore throat

! The singular of this word is usually pronounced **gwddw** in speech. A variant word **gwddwg** (*plural gyddygau*) is heard in many Southern areas.

gw dihŵ (*plural gw dihwiad*) *noun, feminine (South)*

= owl

⇒ **tylluan****gwedd** *noun, feminine*

= look; form; appearance

ar ei newydd °wedd = in its new look:
y Fiesta ar ei newydd °wedd = the new-look Fiesta**gweddill** (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

• = rest; remainder

...ac mae'r gweddill yn hanes = ...and the rest is history**bydd y gweddill yn dod cyn hir** = the rest will be along shortly• (**yn**) °weddill = left over**...gyda saith punt yn °weddill** = ...with seven pounds left over**gweddol°** *adverb*

= fairly

mae gwerslyfrau yn ymddangos yn °weddol °gyflym yn Lloegr = textbooks appear fairly quickly in England**sut dych chi bore 'ma?**—**gweddol** = how are you this morning?—OK**gweddu (i°)** *verb/noun*

= suit

maen nhw'n gweddu i'w gilydd = they suit each other**gweddw****1** (*plural -on*) *noun, feminine*

= widow

fe °adawyd hi'n °weddw = she was widowed**2** *adjective*

= widowed

gŵr gweddw = widower**gweiddi** *verb/noun*

= shout (ar° at)

°ddylet ti °ddim °fod wedi gweiddi fel 'ny = you shouldn't have shouted like that**gweill** *plural noun***ar y gweill** = planned; in the pipeline
oes rhywbeth 'da ti ar y gweill heno? = have you got anything planned tonight?**mae geiriadur newydd ar y gweill** = a new dictionary is planned**gweithdy** (*plural gweithdai*) *noun, masculine*

= workshop

gweithgylch (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= (medical, dental, legal etc) practice

gweithio *verb/noun*

= work

lle mae'ch gŵr yn gweithio? = where does your husband work?

dyw'r peth 'ma 'ddim yn gweithio = this thing isn't working/doesn't work

gweithredol *adjective*

= active

mae'n tueddu i 'gyfrannu mewn

ffordd 'gweithredol = he tends to make an active contribution

gweithredu *verb/noun*

= act; operate

maen nhw'n gweithredu'n 'groes i

'bolisiau'r llywodraeth = they are acting contrary to the government's policies

gweithredir system oriau hyblyg = a

system of flexible hours is in operation

gwell (*stem gwel-*) *verb/noun*

= see

common variants: preterite plural forms

can take -s- after the stem, so gwelson

ni, gwelsoch chi, gwelson nhw

doedd dim byd i'w 'weld = there was nothing to be seen

ble 'welsoch chi'r aderyn 'ma? (or

... 'weloch chi...) = where did you see this bird?

fe 'wales i nhw yn y 'dre neithiwr = I

saw them in town last night

'wela i chil = I'll see you! (*colloquial leave taking formula*)

'welwn ni chi wythnos nesa! = we'll see you next week!

'gawn ni 'weld = we'll see

gadewch inni 'weld nawr... = let's see now...

2singular gweli (di), 2plural gwelwch

(chi) are frequently used as presents:

fel y gwelwch, mae'r beic mewn cyflwr

arbennig o 'dda = as you (can) see, the bike is in a particularly good condition (*alternative to: fel dych chi'n gweld, ...*)

mae popeth yn 'nwyllo'r cyfreithwyr.—

gwela i = everything is in the hands of the lawyers.—I see

! *The parenthetical expressions 'weli di, 'welwch chi or (South) t'wel, ch'wel are in common use for 'you see':*

..., ond, 'welwch chi, oedd hi'n

'wahanol iawn 'bryd hynny = ..., but, you see, it was very different then

doedd hi 'ddim yn 'gyfleus, t'wel = it wasn't convenient, you see

Note the official phrase for 'please'—

os gwelwch yn 'dda—*which, however, coexists with the widespread loanword plis.*

A special literary autonomous/impersonal form gweler is used in writing by way of an imperative:

gweler uchod = see above

gweler hefyd llun y clawr blaen =

see also front cover picture

gwely (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= bed

gwell

1 *adjective*

• = better

wyt ti'n teimlo'n 'well erbyn hyn? = are you feeling better now?

mae'r un yma'n 'well o 'lawer na'r un

yna = this one is much better than that one

efallai y dylwn i 'ddod gyda chi?—

gwell fyth! = perhaps I should come with you?—even better!

• (*as modal, with i'*)

! *In this sense, gwell usually appears with soft mutation, and is followed by i' + [subject] + 'verb/noun:*

'well inni 'fynd = we'd better go

'well iddyn nhw aros fan hyn =

they'd better wait here

'well i mi 'beidio deud ffasïwn

bethau! = I'd better not say such things!

'well i'r plant 'dacluso'u

stafelloedd = the children had better tidy their rooms

2 (*with gan'/gyda*) = prefer; would rather

! *In this sense gwell again usually appears with soft mutation, and is followed by ⇨gyda (l'da) (South) or ⇨gan' (North) + [subject] +*

'verb/noun or 'noun; 'prefer x to y' in this construction requires ⇨na^h

p'un sy'n 'well 'da chi? = which

(one) do you prefer?

'well 'da fi 'goffi na te = I prefer

coffee to tea

'well gynna i 'de na 'choffi = I prefer

tea to coffee

'well 'da fi 'gerdded na dal y bws

= I'd rather walk than catch the bus

⇨da

gwella *verb/noun*

- = improve, get better
 - °fydd y sefyllfa °ddim yn gwella yn y dyfodol agos = the situation won't improve in the near future
- = recover, get better
 - gwella'n °fuan! = get better soon!
 - dych chi'n siwr bod chi wedi llwyr °wella? = are you sure you've completely recovered?

gwelliant (*plural gwelliannau*) *noun, masculine*

- = improvement
- 'na °welliant! = that's better!

gwendid (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

- = weakness

Gwener *in:*

- Dydd Gwener = Friday
- Nos °Wener = Friday night
- ⇒ Llun for phrases involving days of the week

gwenu *verb/noun*

- = smile (ar° at)
- gwenwch i gyd! = everybody smile!
- daeth i mewn dan °wenu = he/she came in smiling

gwerdd

- ⇒ gwyRDD

gwerinwr (*plural gwerinwyr*) *noun, masculine*

- (chess) = pawn

gwers (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*

- = lesson (also figurative)
- oes 'na °wersi i °Gymru? = are there lessons for Wales?

- ⇒ dosbarth

gwersyll (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

- = camp

gwersyllu *verb/noun*

- = camp, go camping

gwerth (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

- = worth; value
- achoswyd difrod gwerth dros °ddeng mil o °bunnoedd = over ten thousand pounds worth of damage was caused
- mi °fyddai'n °werth gofyn iddo rhag ofn = it would be worth asking him just in case

gwerthfawr *adjective*

- = valuable

gwerthfawrogi *verb/noun*

- = appreciate
- mae pawb yma'n gwerthfawrogi'ch cyfraniad dros y blynyddoedd = everyone here appreciates your contribution over the years

gwerthu *verb/noun*

- = sell
- yn ni'n gorfod gwerthu'r ail °gar = we've got to sell the second car
- °werthes i'r cwbl am ugain punt = I sold the whole lot for twenty pounds

- ⇒ ar °werth

gwestai

- (*plural gwesteion*) *noun, masculine*
- = guest

- aed â nifer o °westeion i'r ysbyty gydag anawsterau anadlu = a number of guests were taken to hospital with breathing difficulties

- plural of

- ⇒ gwesty

gwesty (*plural gwestai*) *noun, masculine*

- = hotel
- arhoson ni yng °ngwesty'r Savoy = we stayed in the Savoy hotel

gweud (*South*)

- ⇒ dweud

gwibdaith (*plural gwibdeithiau*)

- noun, feminine*
- = trip, excursion
- dyn ni'n mynd ar °wibdaith o amgylch Bae Ceredigion = we're going on a trip round Cardigan Bay

gwin (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

- = wine

gwir

- 1 *noun, masculine*

- = truth
- y gwir amdani yw... = the truth of it is...

! Note the expression a dweud y gwir, literally 'to tell the truth', but corresponding to the much more common English expression 'actually'.

a dweud y gwir, dwi'n teimlo cymysgedd o °gariad ac atgasedd

tuag ati = actually, I feel a mixture of love and hate towards her

2 adjective (gwir^o—precedes noun)
= real

mae gwir angen eich cefnogaeth = we really need your support

mae'n ^owir ^oddrwg gen i am hyn = I'm really sorry about this

mae Sioned yn mynd i'r Unol ^oDaleithiau.—^owir? = Sioned's going to the United States.—really?

gwirfoddol adjective
= voluntary

gwirfoddolwr (plural gwirfoddolwyr) noun, masculine
= volunteer

gwirfoddolwraig noun, feminine
= volunteer

gwirion adjective
= silly
dadl ^owirion iawn = a very silly argument

gwirionedd noun, masculine
= truth
mewn gwirionedd = in truth, really
tydw i ^oddim mewn gwirionedd yn erbyn, ond tydw i ^oddim ^oblaid chwaith = I'm not really against, but I'm not in favour either

gwirioneddol^o adverb
= really (+ adjective)
mae'n ^owirioneddol ^obwysig = it's really important
dywedwyd ar ei rhan ei bod hi'n ^owirioneddol ^oddrwg ganddi = it was said on her behalf that she was really sorry

gwisg noun, feminine
= dress, costume

gwisgo verbnoun
• = wear, be dressed in
beth wyt ti'n ^owisgo heno? = what are you wearing tonight?
• = put on (clothes)
gwisga dy sgidiau, nei di? = put on your shoes, will you

gwlad (plural gwledydd) noun, feminine
= country
hyd yn oed mewn gwlad ^ofechan fel Cymru. . . = even in a small country like Wales. . .

gwledig adjective
= rural
mae'r sefyllfa'n ^owaeth fyth yn yr ardaloedd gwledig = the situation is even worse in the rural areas
Cymru ^owledig = rural Wales

gwleidydd (plural -ion) noun, masculine
= politician

gwleidyddiaeth noun, feminine
= politics

gwleidyddol adjective
= political
dyw hi ^oddim yn ffasiynol i ^owneud jôcs gwleidyddol anghywir = it's not fashionable to make politically incorrect jokes

gwlyb adjective
feminine (rare) gwleb,
comparative gwlypach, superlative gwlypa(f)
= wet
mi ^ofydd hi'n ^owlyb trwy'r dydd yfory = it will be wet all day tomorrow
bydd hi'n ^owlypach ^olauer yn y De nag yn y Gogledd = it will be a lot wetter in the South than in the North

gwlychu verbnoun
= soak, drench
^oges i ^ongwlychu ar y ffordd adre = I got soaked on the way home

gwneud
1 verbnoun (irregular)
generally pronounced gneud, or even neud, in speech.
preterite: nes i, nest ti, naeth e/hi, naethon ni, naethoch chi, naethon nhw
future: na i, nei di, neith e/hi, nawn ni, newch chi, nân nhw
common variants: naiff e/hi, newn ni
conditional (of restricted use in the modern language):
nawn i, naet ti, nâi fe/hi, naen ni, naech chi, naen nhw or (South): **nelwn i, nelet ti, nelai fe/hi, nelen ni, nelech chi, nelen nhw**
autonomous/impersonal forms: non-past gwneir, past gwnaed or gwnaethpwyd

! More formal language insists on fuller forms with **gw-** prefixed, so **gwnes i, gwnaethon ni, gwnân nhw,** etc, but this is very unusual in unaffected speech apart from the verbnoun, the response-word **Gwna** (Yes,) I will (do), and the imperatives **gwna** (singular) and **gwnewch** (plural)

• = do

dw i'n gorfod gwneud ⁿ**ngwaith cartre**
°gynta = I've got to do my homework first
be' nest ti wedyn? = what did you do then?
be' nawn ni, 'te? = what shall we do, then?
naen nhw mo hynny heddiw = they would not do that today

• = make

pwyl sy wedi gwneud y llanast 'ma? = who has made this mess?
rhaid gwneud ymdrech arbennig = we must make a special effort
gwnaed yng ⁿ**Nghymru**
gwnaethpwyd yng ⁿ**Nghymru** = made in Wales

• (used with **i°**—verbnoun only)

bydd sawl ffordd o °wneud i'ch arian
°fynd ymhellach = there will be a number of ways of making your money go further
dw i am °wneud iddyn nhw °ddeall = I want to make them understand

2 as auxiliary

! The affirmative markers **⇒fe°** and **⇒mi°** are generally less used when **gwneud** is an auxiliary than when it is a verb in its own right.

• preterite

pryd nest ti °weld nhw? = when did you see them?
naeth Aled °ddim mynd = Aled didn't go
naethon nhw °alw draw wythnos diwetha = they called round last week
naethoch chi °brynu'r pethau eraill, on'do? = you bought the other things, didn't you?

• future

os neith pawb aros wedyn, bydd y bwyd yn dod = if everyone will wait then, the food will come

ond mynd o Sir Aberteifi nân nhw wedyn, yndefê? = but they'll go from Cardiganshire then, won't they?
mi neith cig °gadw mewn rhewgell = meat will keep in a freezer

! Note that the 1st person future forms are commonly used to express intention:

na i °ofyn iddo = I'll ask him
nawn ni ffonio yfory = we'll phone tomorrow
and in this use, as with the future of **gwneud** generally as an auxiliary, the inflected future of the main verb is always an alternative—so **na i °ofyn = gofynna i** I'll ask, **nawn ni ffonio = ffonniwn ni** we'll phone; and indeed **os neith pawb aros = os arhosith pawb** if everyone will wait.

In addition, the 2nd person future forms **nei di** and **newch chi** have an important special-function as the polite request formula Will you. . . ?
nei di °fwrw golwg dros hyn i mi? = will you take a look at this for me?
newch chi °gau'r ffenest os gwelwch yn °dda?—**gwna** = will you shut the window please?—(Yes,) I will (do) and as tags after **paid/peidiwch. . .** (⇒**peidio**):
peidiwch anghofio, na newch chi? = don't forget, will you?
. . . **ond paid ti â dweud dim, na nei di?** = . . . but don't you say anything, will you?

• with focused verbnoun

ond gwrthod naethon nhw! = but they refused!
(focused variant of **naethon nhw °wrthod** or **gwrthodon nhw**)
colli nân nhw yn y diwedd ta beth = they will lose in the end anyway
(focused variant of **nân nhw golli** or **collan nhw**)

gwneuthuriad noun, masculine
= manufacture

mae'r peiriannau i gyd o °wneuthuriad tramor = the machines are all of foreign manufacture

gwobr (plural -au) noun, feminine
= prize

Rhiannon enillodd y °wobr °gynta = (it was) Rhiannon (who) won the first prize

gwobrwyo *verb*noun
= give or award a prize to

gŵr (*plural gwŷr*) *noun, masculine*
= husband

! This word can also mean 'man' (though generally in the sense of a married man, the opposite of **llanc** bachelor); the general term for 'man', however, is ⇒ **dyn**.

gwraidd (*plural gwreiddiau*) *noun, masculine*
= root (also figurative)

y ffaith yma sy wrth °wraidd y °broblem = it's this fact that's at the root of the problem

! An alternative singular **gwreiddyn** is used in many transferred senses.

gwraig (*plural gwragedd*) *noun, feminine*
= wife; woman

dyma °ngwraig Bethan = this is my wife Bethan

hen °wraig ar ei °phen ei hun ydy hi nawr = she's an old woman on her own now

⇒ **dynes**, ⇒ **menyw**

gwraig tŷ (*plural gwragedd tŷ*)
= housewife

gwraig °weddw (*plural gwragedd gweddw*)
= widow

gwrandawiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= audition

gwrando (*stem gwrandaw-*) *verb*noun
= listen (**ar°** to)

imperative singular **gwranda**, *plural* **gwrandewch**

dw i'n hoff o °wrando ar y radio = I like listening to the radio

gwrandewch ar hyn! = listen to this!

gwregys (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= belt

gwregys diogelwch
= safety belt

gwreiddiol *adjective*
= original

maen nhw'n gweithredu'n hollol °groes i'r amcan gwreiddiol = they are

acting completely contrary to the original purpose

o °Lanelli wi'n dod yn °wreiddiol = I come from Llanelli originally

gwres *noun, masculine*

• = heat

dewch yn nes i chi °gael gwres y tân = come closer so you can get the heat of the fire

gwres canolog = central heating

• (*fever*) = temperature

mae gwres arni = she's got a temperature

gwrth°- *prefix*

= anti-, counter-

Examples:

gwrthchwyldroadol *adjective* = counterrevolutionary

(⇒ **chwyldro**)

gwrth-ddweud *verb*noun = contradict (⇒ **dweud**)

gwrthgynhyrchol *adjective* = counterproductive

(⇒ **cynhyrchu**)

gwrth-hiliol *adjective* = antiracist (⇒ **hiliol**)

gwrthrewydd *noun, masculine* = antifreeze

(⇒ **rhewi**)

gwrth-Seisnig *adjective* = anti-English

(⇒ **Seisnig**)

gwrthweithio *verb*noun = counteract (⇒ **gweithio**)

gwrthymosodiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine* = counterattack

(⇒ **ymosod**)

gwrthdaro *verb*noun

= collide; clash

naeth y °ddau °gar °wrthdaro o °flaen neuadd y °dre = the two cars collided in front of the town hall

... **yn y gwrthdaro diweddar gyda**

Sbaen = ... in the recent clashes with Spain

gwrthod *verb*noun

= refuse

maen nhw'n gwrthod ymweld â'r ardal ar eu pennau eu hunain = they are refusing to visit the area on their own

gwrthwynebiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= opposition; objection; resistance

gwrthwynebu *verb noun*

- = oppose, object to
mae'r °gymuned °leol yn gwrthwynebu'r cynllun = the local community opposes the plan
- = resist
rhaid inni °wrthwynebu'r ymosodiadau 'ma = we must resist these attacks

gwybod* *verb noun (irregular)*= know (*facts*)! ⇒ **Gwybod** *box*⇒ **chimod**, ⇒ **timod**, ⇒ **nabod****gwybodaeth** *noun, feminine*

- = knowledge
mae gynno fo °wybodaeth eang o'i °bwnc = he's got a wide knowledge of his subject
- = information
am °ragor o °wybodaeth, ffoniwch ni yn y prif swyddfa = for more information, phone us at the main office

gwych *adjective*

- = fine, great, marvellous
mi °fasai hynny'n °wych! = that would be great!
- sut oedd y cyngerdd?—gwych! = how was the concert?—great!
- perfformiad gwych = a marvellous performance

gwydr (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*= glass (*material and vessel*)**gwydraid** *noun, masculine*

- = glass(ful)
- °gymerwch chi °wydraid o °win? = will you have a glass of wine?

gwyddbwyll *noun, feminine*

= chess

Gwyddel (*plural -od*) *noun, masculine*

= Irishman

Gwyddeleg *noun, feminine*

= Irish language

Gwyddeles (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= Irishwoman

gwyddoniaeth *noun, feminine*

= science

gwyddonol *adjective*

= scientific

gwyddonydd (*plural gwyddonwyr*)*noun, masculine*

= scientist

gŵyl (*plural gwyliau*) *noun, feminine*

= festival

- noddwr yr °gŵyl gan °Fwrdd yr Iaith °Gymraeg = the Festival is sponsored by the Welsh Language Board

gwyliau *plural noun*

= holiday; holidays

o'n i'n arfer mynd yno adeg gwyliau'r Haf

= I used to go there during the summer holidays

gwyllo *verb noun*

= watch

- y cwblw dych chi'n °wneud yw gwyllo'r teledu = all you do is watch television

mae'r gaeaf cystal ag unrhyw °dymor i °wyllo adar = winter is as good a season as any for birdwatching

⇒ **edrych****gwyllt** *adjective*

- = wild
- (*figurative*) = mad, angry

gwyn *adjective**feminine gwen,**comparative gwynnach, superlative**gwynna(f)*

= white

gwynt (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= wind

- bydd y gwyntoedd yn chwythu'n ysgafn o'r gorllewin = the winds will be blowing lightly from the west

gwyntog *adjective*

= windy

- mi °fydd hi'n °wyntog iawn trwy'r dydd yfory = it will be very windy all day tomorrow

gwŷr *plural of*⇒ **gŵr****gwyrd** *adjective (feminine gwerdd)*

= green

gwytl (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*

= hostage

gyda^h (*before vowels gydag*)*preposition*

! This word is often in speech contracted to 'da^h, 'dag, especially in possession constructions.

Gwybod—‘To Know’

present: **gwn i, gwyddost ti, gwyr e/hi, gwyddon ni, gwyddoch chi, gwyddon nhw**

common variants: **gwyddan nhw**

imperfect: **gwyddwn i, gwyddet ti, gwyddai fe/hi, gwydden ni, gwyddech chi, gwydden nhw**

The present and imperfect inflected forms are by and large interchangeable with the ordinary constructions using verb ‘to be’ + **gwybod**. So, for example, **gwn i** is equivalent to **dw i’n gwybod** ‘I know’, and **gwyddwn i** to **o’n i’n gwybod** ‘I knew’.

gwn i am °rywun °allai’ch helpu chi dw i’n gwybod am °rywun °allai’ch helpu chi = *I know of someone who could help you*

fe °wydden ni °fod rhywbeth o’i °le o’n ni’n gwybod °fod rhywbeth o’i °le = *we knew that something was wrong*

But in some set phrases the inflected forms are more common:

am °wn i	<i>for all I know; I suppose</i>
hyd y gwn i	<i>as far as I know</i>
..., mi °wn	<i>..., I suppose, I dare say</i>
⇒°sgwn i	<i>I wonder (North; ⇒tybed)</i>
pw y a °wyr?	<i>who knows?</i>
Duw a °wyr	<i>God knows</i>
°wyddost ti	<i>y’know (North)</i>
wsti	<i>(contraction of above)</i>
°wyddoch chi	<i>y’know (North)</i>

The common and useful phrase ‘I don’t know’ is heard variously as:

dw i °ddim yn gwybod (standard, and heard everywhere)
dwn i °ddim (North)
dwn ’im (contraction of above)
°wn i °ddim (supposedly standard, but

rarely heard in unaffected native speech, and considered ‘learner-Welsh’ by some)

sa i’n gwybod (South; ⇒**bod**)
smo fi’n gwybod (South; ⇒**bod**)

It is important to remember that **gwybod** does not denote an action and therefore cannot form a preterite—where English has ‘he knew’, Welsh says **(r)oedd e’n gwybod** or **gwyddai fe**, and not ***gwybododd e** or ***gwybuodd e**, which are not Welsh. Similarly, ‘did you know?’ is **oeddech chi’n gwybod?** or **°wyddech chi?** and not ***wybodoch chi?** or ***wybuoch chi?** For the same reason, the preterite auxiliaries **⇒gwneud** and **⇒ddaru** cannot be used with **gwybod**.

°wyddoch chi am °rywun o’ch cyfnod chi a °ddaeth yn enw cyfarwydd? = *do you know of anyone from your period who became a familiar name?*

fe °wyr pawb nad yw dŵr ac olew yn cymysgu = *everyone knows that water and oil don’t mix*

a does °wybod beth °ddaw o hyn oll = *and there’s no knowing what will come of all this*

The expression **rhoi gwybod i°** means ‘inform’, ‘let...know’:

rhowch °wybod i mi erbyn yfory = *let me know by tomorrow*

°allet ti °roi gwybod inni y naill ffordd neu’r llall? = *could you let us know one way or the other?*

The expression **heb yn °wybod (i°)** means ‘unbeknownst (to)’: **mi aethon nhw ar y llong i lwerddon heb yn °wybod i’w teuluoedd** = *they went on the ship to Ireland, unbeknownst to their families*

gydag’/dag, are not used before the following words: **y** the, **ei°** his, **ei^h** her, **ein** our, **eich** your, **eu** their, which instead themselves contract to give

gyda’r with the, **gyda’i°** with his, **gyda’i^h** with her, **gyda’n** with our, **gyda’ch** with your, **gyda’u** with their.

As with all words causing aspirate mutation, the practice is not followed consistently, especially with words beginning p- and t-.

- = with
 - es i gyda ffrind** = I went with a friend
 - dw i °ddim yn rhy °dda gydag arian, chimod** = I'm not too good with money, you know
 - fe °ddaw'n amlwg gydag amser** = it'll become clear in time
 - agores i y' °mys i gyda °chyllell °fara** = I cut my finger with a breadknife
 - ydych chi'n cymryd siwgr gyda'ch te?** = do you take sugar with your tea?
 - (indicating possession) (South)
 - mae dau o °blant 'da nhw** = they've got two children
 - oes car 'da chi?** = have you got a car?
 - does dim anifeiliaid anwes 'da Sarah** = Sarah hasn't got any pets
 - °fydd dim amser 'dag e, dw i °ddim yn credu** = he won't have time, I don't think
 - (in idiomatic phrases)
 - gyda llaw** = by the way, incidentally
 - gyda'r nos** = in the evening
 - gyda'i gilydd etc.** = together (⇒ **gilydd**)
- ⇒ **â^h**, ⇒ **efo**, ⇒ **gan°**

gyferbyn

- 1** *preposition (optionally followed by â^h)*
= opposite
mi °welwch chi fe gyferbyn y banc
(*or... gyferbyn â'r banc*) = you'll see it opposite the bank
- 2** *adverb*
= opposite
maen nhw'n byw gyferbyn = they live opposite

gynnau

- adverb*
= just (now); just (then)
be' wedodd hi gynnau? = what did she just say?

°gynt

- adverb*
- = formerly
 - bu °farw H., °gynt o °Fethesda** = H., formerly of Bethesda, has died
 - = previously, before
 - oedd e wedi cwrdd â hi y °flwyddyn °gynt yn Llundain** = he had met her the year before in London
 - = earlier; early

°ddaethon nhw °ddeng munud yn

- °gynt** = they came ten minutes early
- = quicker, more quickly
 - mae'r amser yn mynd yn °gynt pan dych chi'n cael hwyl, on'd ydy?** = time goes quicker when you're having fun, doesn't it?

°gynta

- adverb*
= first
fi °welodd e °gynta! = I saw it first!
°well inni °ddarllen drwyddo °gynta = we'd better read through it first
⇒ **cynta(f)**

gyrfa

(plural -oedd) *noun, feminine*

= career

gyrru

verb/noun

= drive

gyrrwch yn °ofalus drwy'r pentref = drive carefully through the village

gyrrwr

(plural **gyrwr**) *noun, masculine*

= driver

gyrrwr bws

(plural **gyrwr bysiau**)

noun, masculine

= bus driver

gyrrwr lori

(plural **gyrwr lorïau**)

noun, masculine

= lorry driver

Hh

ha(f) *noun, masculine*

= summer

⇒ haf

haeddu *verb/noun*

= deserve

os ydy unrhywun yn haeddu swydd,**Mrs Roberts yw honno** = if anyone deserves a job, it's Mrs Roberts**dw i °ddim yn haeddu hyn ar °ben****popeth arall** = I don't deserve this on top of everything else**haerllug** *adjective*

= cheeky

haf *noun, masculine*

= summer

yn yr haf = in (the) summer**yn yr haf diwetha** = last summer**yn yr haf nesa** or **yn y haf sy'n dod** = next summer**yn haf 1991** = in the summer of 1991**trwy'r haf** = all through the summer**°bob haf** = every summer**hafaidd** *adjective*

= summery

haint *noun, feminine*

= disease; infection

hala *verb/noun*

= send

na i hala'r manylion atat ti ar °ddiwedd**yr wythnos** = I'll send you the details at the end of the week

⇒ anfon, ⇒ danfon, ⇒ hela

halen *noun, masculine*

= salt

°allech chi estyn yr halen os gwelwch**yn °dda?** = could you pass the salt please?**hallt** *adjective*

• = severe, sharp

mi °gafodd nofel °ddiwetha'r awdur**'ma ei beirniadu'n hallt** = this author's last novel was sharply criticised

• = salty

wrth °gwrs, am °fod y bwyd mor hallt,**byddan nhw °bob amser yn sychedig****iawn** = of course, since the food is so salty, they are always very thirsty**hamdden** *noun, feminine*

= leisure

beth dych chi'n hoffi ei °wneud yn**eich oriau hamdden?** = what do you like doing in your free time?**hanes** (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

• = history

llyfr i °bob un sy'n ymddiddori yn ein**hanes** = a book for everyone who is interested in our history

• = story

oes gennyh chi hanesion neu**atgofion sy'n °werth eu cofnodi?** =

have you got any stories or recollections that are worth recording?

mae fersiwn diwygiedig ar y gweill, yn**ól pob hanes** = a revised version is said to be planned**hanesyddol** *adjective*

= historic(al)

hanfod*in: yn ei hanfod* = essentially**hanfodol** *adjective*

= essential

mae coed yn hanfodol i iechyd y**°Ddaear** = trees are essential to the well-being of the Earth**hanner** (*plural hanerau, haneri*) *noun, masculine*

= half

bydd tua hanner y goleuni'n cyrraedd**wyneb y °Ddaear** = about half the light reaches the face of the Earth**gallech °dorri'ch bil siopa yn ei****hanner** = you could cut your shopping bill in half**hanner cant**

= fifty

hapus *adjective*

= happy

penblwydd hapus! = happy birthday!**byddan nhw'n hapusach lle maen****nhw** = they'll be happier where they are**hardd** *adjective*

= beautiful

i mi mae'r mynydd-dir yn y gorllewin**yn harddach fyth** = for me the

mountainous country in the west is even more beautiful

haul *noun, masculine*
= sun

hawdd *adjective*
comparative haws or hawddach, superlative hawsa(f) or hawdda(f)
= easy
wrth °gwrs °fod codi tai a °phontydd °gryn °dipyn yn haws na °hchodi pontydd gwleidyddol = of course, building houses and bridges is quite a bit easier than building political bridges
⇒ **rhwydd**

hawl (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*
= right (**ar°** + *noun*, **i°** + *verb* noun to)
does gan neb o staff na'u perthnasau hawl i °gystadlu = no member of staff or their relations is allowed to enter the competition
hawliau dynol = human rights

hawlio *verb* noun
= claim (= *lay claim to*), demand

haws
⇒ **hawdd**

heb° *preposition*
• = without
cenedi heb iaith, cenedl heb °galon = a nation without a language (is) a nation without a heart
es i'n syth heibio heb sylwi = I went straight past without noticing
• (= **ddim wedi** where recent action is referred to)
dw i'n meddwl °fod e heb °ddod yn ôl o °ginio = I don't think he's come back from dinner
dw i heb °fwydo'r anifeiliaid = I haven't fed the animals
mae un °broblem yn dal heb ei datrys = there is one problem still unsolved

heblaw (*often 'blaw in speech*)
preposition
= apart from, except
cafodd pob un ohonon ni °fynd 'blaw fi = every one of us was able to go except me
⇒ **ac eithrio**, ⇒ **ar wahân i°**

hedfan *verb* noun
= fly

y ffordd °gyflyma °fyddai hedfan i °Gaeredin = the quickest way would be to fly to Edinburgh
oedd hi'n hedfan awyren yn °ddeunaw oed = she was flying a plane at eighteen

heddiw (*often heddi in speech*)
adverb
= today
'na °ddigon am heddi, 'te = that's enough for today, then
fan hyn mae hi wedi aros hyd heddiw = here it has remained to this day
°ddo i'n ôl wythnos i heddiw = I'll come back a week today

heddlu *noun, masculine*
= police
roedd y lladron wedi mynd erbyn i'r heddlu °gyrraedd = the thieves had gone by the time the police arrived
mae Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn ymchwilio i'r digwyddiad = Dyfed-Powys Police are investigating the incident

heddwes (*plural heddweision*) *noun, masculine*
= policeman

hefo
⇒ **efo**

hefyd *adverb*
= also; as well
mae'r ffurflen yma hefyd ar °gael yn Saesneg = this form is also available in English
fe °fydda i'n dod hefyd = I'll come as well
hefyd, bydd eisiau dod â °hchôt °law = also, you will need to bring a raincoat

heibio (*usually + i°*) *adverb*
= past, by
ewch heibio i'r banc, ac mi °welwch chi fe ar y chwith = go past the bank, and you'll see it on the left
°weles i nhw wrth i'r bws °fynd heibio = I saw them as the bus went by

heini *adjective*
= fit; active
cadw'n heini = keep fit
dosbarthiadau cadw'n heini = keep fit classes
⇒ **ffitrwydd**

heintus *adjective*
= diseased; infected

hela *verb* noun

- = hunt
- = send

⇒ **anfon**, ⇒ **danfon**, ⇒ **hala**

helaeth *adjective*

= extensive, wide

mae dewis helaeth o °gyrsiau ar °gael

trwy'r °flwyddyn = a wide choice of courses is available all year round

i °raddau helaeth = to a great degree, largely

helynt (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= trouble, bother

gobeithio bod nhw °ddim yn bwriadu

creu helynt heno = I hope they're not out to make trouble tonight

hen° *adjective*

comparative **henach** or (*especially in the sense elder or senior*) **hŷn**,

superlative **hena(f)** or **hyna(f)**

- = old

hen °bethau yw'r rhain i gyd = these are all old things

pethau hen iawn = very old things

dych chi'n llawer henach na fi = you're much older than me

! **hen°** precedes the noun, unless it is itself qualified, as in the second example above

- (**wedi hen°** + *verb* noun) = long since...; ...long ago

mi °fyddai rhywun wedi hen °gamu i mewn = someone would have stepped in long ago

- (*endearing and derogatory*)

yr hen °blentyn bach! = (you) poor little child!

cadw draw, yr hen °fochyn! = keep away, you pig!

heno *adverb*

= tonight; this evening

mae'n noson °brysur tu hwnt ar y

meysydd pêl-droed heno = it's an extremely busy evening on the football fields tonight

! In the spoken language an extended variant **heno °ma** is used in an emphatic sense—'this very night',

or often simply as an alternative to **heno**.

heol (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*

= road; street

her (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= challenge

herio *verb* noun

= challenge

bydd y cwmni'n herio'r penderfyniad

yn y llys yn y °flwyddyn newydd = the company will challenge the decision in court in the new year

het (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= hat

heulog *adjective*

= sunny

mi °fydd hi'n heulog trwy'r dydd yfory

= it'll be sunny all day tomorrow

hi *pronoun*

- = she

wedodd hi °ddim byd wrtha i = she didn't say anything to me

hi yw'r °brifathrawes = she is the headteacher

- = her

°gest ti °air â hi ddoe? = did you have a word with her yesterday?

ffonia i hi nawr = I'll phone her now

- = it (*including abstract senses*)

ydy hi'n oer heddiw? = is it cold today?

! As with the other pronouns, **hi** is optionally (though widely) used after a noun with the possessive adjective ⇒ **ei**^h:

beth yw ei gwaith hi? = what is her job?

be' wedodd ei gŵr hi wrthi? = what did her husband say to her?

When 'it' is used in an abstract sense (i.e. not referring to a particular object), then **hi** is always used in Welsh:

mae hi'n oer (*contracted in speech to* **mae'n oer**) = it is cold

°fydd hi'n °gyfleus i mi °alw bore °fory? = will it be convenient for me to call tomorrow morning?

siapa hi! = get a move on! (*literally* shape it!)

But if 'it' refers to an object, then **hi** is used only if the word for that object is feminine in Welsh:

lle mae'r ffurflen 'na?—dw i wedi gadael hi ar y bwrdd i ti = where's that form?—I've left it on the table for you

⇒ **hithau**

hiliol *adjective*
= racist

hinsawdd *noun, feminine*
= climate (*also figurative*)

hir *adjective*
comparative **hirach** or (*archaic*) **hwy**,
superlative **hira(f)** or (*archaic*) **hwya(f)**;
equative **cyhyd**

= long

pa mor hir oedd e? = how long was it?

mae'r un yma'n hirach na'r lleil = this one's longer than the others

°fydda i °ddim yn hir = I won't be long

yn ni °ddim yn moyn aros yn rhy hir, 'twel = we don't want to stay too long, you see

bydd y swyddfa'n cysylltu â chi eto cyn bo hir = the office will contact you again before long

hiraeth *noun, masculine*
= longing (*for home etc*) (**am^o** for)
hiraeth am °Gymru = a longing for Wales

hithau *pronoun*
= she; it; her

! hithau is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before.

cer i °ofyn i hithau, 'te = go and ask her, then

a hithau'n tynnu at saith o'r °gloch, dyma'r penawdau = with it coming up to seven o'clock, here are the headlines

With the possessive ⇒ **ei^h**, **hithau** can replace following **hi** as echoing pronoun to give special emphasis or contrast:

beth am ei^h char hithau? = what about her car?

⇒ **hi**

hofrennydd (*plural hofrenyddion*)
noun, masculine
= helicopter

hoff *adjective*

• = fond (**o^o** of)

ydy hi'n hoff ohono? = is she fond of him?

dydy'r capten °ddim yn hoff o °weld ei °griw yn segura fel hyn = the captain doesn't like seeing his crew loafing around like this

• = keen (**o^o** on)

dw i °ddim yn hoff o °ddringo = I'm not keen on climbing

• **hoff^o** (*precedes noun*) = favourite

p'un ydy'ch hoff °raglen ar y teledu ar hyn o °bryd? = what is your favourite programme on the television at the moment?

hoffi^{*} *verb/noun*

= like

wyt ti'n hoffi afalau? = do you like apples?

dw i °ddim yn hoffi teithio ar y bws = I don't like travelling on the bus

! With unreality endings, hoffi means 'would like...', either with nouns or verbs:

hoffet ti afal? = would you like an apple?

hoffech chi °ddod eto wythnos nesa? = would you like to come again next week?

pw y ohonoch chi hoffai °gyfrannu? = who among you would like to make a contribution?

⇒ **leicio**, ⇒ **caru**

holi *verb/noun*

= ask; make enquiries

mae'r °wers nesa'n delio â holi'r

ffordd = the next lesson deals with asking the way

holi cwestiwn = to ask a question

sesiwn holi ac ateb = a question-and-answer session

holl^o *adjective (precedes noun)*

= whole; all

mae'r holl °fater bellach yn °nwylo'r cyfreithwyr = the whole matter is now in the hands of the lawyers

be' ydy'r holl sŵn 'ma? = what's all this noise?

mae'r holl °blant yn gwyllo'r teledu = all the children are watching television

! When used with plural nouns, **holl** is an alternative to the more common ⇒ **gyd** which, however, follows its noun—**mae'r plant i gyd yn gwyllo'r teledu**.

⇒ **drwy°**, ⇒ **pob**

hollol° *adverb*

- = quite, completely
ar y cyfan, maen nhw'n hollol °gywir = on the whole, they are quite correct
- = perfectly
mae'n °ddull hollol °gyfreithlon o ymddwyn = it is a perfectly legal way of behaving

⇒ **cwbl°**, **cwblw°**

hon

- 1 *pronoun*
= this (one/person/thing) (*feminine*)
pw yw hon? = who is this? (*girl, woman etc*)
- 2 *adjective (mainly literary and formal)*
= this (*feminine*)
dychweler y ffurflen hon erbyn y degfed o °fis Mehefin = this form should be returned by the tenth of June

⇒ **y... 'ma**

honna *pronoun*

= that (one/person/thing) (*feminine*)
Spoken variant of ⇒ **honno** 1

honni *verb/noun*

= claim
... **er iddo honni °fod dim byd o'i °le** = ... although he claimed that nothing was wrong
honni'r °fod tystiolaeth °berthnasol wedi'i °chuddio = it is claimed that material evidence has been withheld

honno

- 1 *pronoun*
= that (one/person/thing) (*feminine*)
os ydy unrhywun yn haeddu swydd, Mrs Roberts yw honno = if anyone deserves a job, it's Mrs Roberts
- 2 *adjective (mainly formal and literary)*
= that (*feminine*)
ei dychwelyd i'r swyddfa honno ar unwaith = return it to that office at once

⇒ **y... 'na**

hosan (*plural usually sanau*) *noun, feminine*
= sock

hufen *noun, masculine*

= cream
hufen iâ = ice cream

hun *pronoun (with possessive adjectives) (North)*

- = self
bydd rhaid trefnu'n hun yn °well y tro nesa = we'll have to organize ourselves better next time
yr unig °wendid ydy ei °fod yn bychanu ei hun = the only weakness is that he belittles himself
- (*emphasizing possessor*)
eich car eich hun ydy hwn, 'te? = is this your own car, then?

! Welsh expresses, for example, 'my own house' as 'my house myself'

hunan (*plural hunain*) *pronoun (with possessive adjectives) (South)*

- = self
mae'r cwmni eisoes wedi ennill enw iddyn nhw eu hunain = the company have already earned a name for themselves
mae ein gallu i °dwylllo'n hunain yn anhygoel = our ability to deceive ourselves is incredible
na i °fynd 'n hunan = I'll go myself
- (*emphasizing possessor*)
'nghar 'n hunan yw hwn = this is my own car
rhaid i'ch plant °ddod â'u harian eu hunain = your children must bring their own money

! Welsh expresses, for example, 'my own house' as 'my house myself'

hunan°- *prefix*

- = self-
hunangyflogedig *adjective* = self-employed
(⇒ **cyflog**)
- hunanbarch** *noun, masculine* = self-respect
(⇒ **parch**)
- hunanddinistriol** *adjective* = self-destructive, suicidal
(⇒ **dinistrio**)

hunanymwybodol *adjective* = self-aware

(⇒ymwybodol)

hunanwasanaeth *noun, masculine* = self-service

(⇒gwasanaeth)

hurt *adjective*
= silly, foolish

hwb *noun, masculine*
= boost

afraid yw dweud y bu'r ymateb hwn yn

hwb mawr i'r diwydiant = needless to say, this response has been a great boost to the industry

⇒hybu

hwn

1 *pronoun*

= this (one) (*masculine*)

beth ydy hwn yn °Gymraeg? = what is this in Welsh?

2 *adjective (mainly literary and formal)*
= this (*masculine*)

rhochw °wybod i'r prif swyddfa os collir y llyfryn hwn = inform the main office if this booklet is lost

⇒y ... 'ma

hwanna *pronoun*

= that (one/person/thing) (*masculine*)
spoken variant of ⇒hwnnw (1)

hwnnw

1 *pronoun*

= that (one/person/thing) (*masculine*)
pw ydy hwnnw, 'te? = who is that (man), then?

rho hwnnw ar y bwrdd °gynta, nei di?
= put that on the table first, will you?

2 *adjective (mainly formal and literary)*
= that (*masculine*)

fe °fydd pawb ond Brychan Llyr yn parhau gyda'r gwaith hwnnw = everyone but Brychan Llyr will continue with that work

⇒y ... 'na

hwnt

⇒tu hwnt

hwrdd (*plural hyrddod*) *noun, masculine*
= ram

⇒maharen

hwyad, hwyaden (*plural hwyaid*)
noun, feminine
= duck

cynhelir ras hwyaid heno am chwech o'r °gloch = a duck race will be held this evening at six o'clock

hwyl *noun, feminine*

• = fun

noson o hwyl = an evening of fun/a convivial evening

• = (good or convivial) atmosphere

'sdim llawer o hwyl fan hyn heno, nag oes? = there's not much atmosphere here this evening, is there?

• (*as exclamation*) = goodbye

hwyl (nawr)! = goodbye!

hwylio *verb/noun*

= sail, go sailing

hwyr *adjective*

comparative hwyrach

= late

gwell hwyr na hwyrach = better late than never

°flnyddoedd yn hwyrach ... = years later...

yn yr hwyr = in the evening:

cafwyd dawns ysgubor yn yr hwyr = there was a barn dance in the evening

hwyrach *adverb (North)*

= perhaps, maybe

hwyrach °fod o wedi mynd, 'ta? = perhaps he's gone, then?

⇒efallai, ⇒ella

hyblyg *adjective*

= flexible

gweithredir system oriau hyblyg = a system of flexible hours is in operation

dyw'r °derminoleg °ddim yn °ddigon

hyblyg = the terminology is not flexible enough

hybu *verb/noun*

= promote; boost

cynllun newydd i hybu'r iaith = a new scheme to promote the language

⇒hwb

hyd

1 *noun, masculine*

= length

ar hyd a lled = the length and breadth (of)

tywydd garw ar hyd a lled Cymru = bad weather the length and breadth of Wales

⇒ar hyd, ⇒o hyd

2 *conjunction*

= till, until

ewch yn syth ymlaen hyd y gwelwch chi'r goleuadau = go straight on until you see the lights

hyd° *preposition*

• = up to, up till, until

bydd y llinellau ar agor hyd °ddiwedd yr wythnos = the lines will be open till the end of the week

ond hyd yn °ddiwedd ar doedd neb yn byw fan'na = but until recently nobody lived there

• = as far as, up to (*distance*)

ond mae cerdded hyd °gopa'r bryn yn °waith dymunol iawn = but walking up to the top of the hill is very pleasant work

! *This preposition, particularly in its 'distance' sense, is often used in conjunction with at° in the spoken language:*

ewch yn syth ymlaen hyd at y goleuadau, yna trowch i'r chwith = go straight ahead as far as the lights, then turn left

hyder *noun, masculine*

= confidence

mae hyder newydd yn y °dre = there is a new confidence in the town

diffyg hyder, fel arfer, yw'r °broblem °fwya = a lack of confidence, as usual, is the biggest problem

hydre(f) *noun, masculine*

= autumn

yn yr hydre = in (the) autumn

yn yr hydre diwetha = last autumn

yn yr hydre nesa or **yn yr hydre sy'n dod** = next autumn

yn hydre 1991 = in the autumn of 1991

trwy'r hydre = all through the autumn
°bob hydre = every autumn

Hydre(f) *noun, masculine*

= October

⇒ **lonawr**

hyd yma, hyd yn hyn *adverbs*

= so far, up till now

un o'i °wyddiannau mwya hyd yma = one of his greatest successes so far

hyd yn oed *adverb*

= even

mi °fedrech chi hyd yn oed °ddadlau °fod... = you could even argue that...

°allai hyd yn oed y rheolwyr presennol °ddim gwarantu ei °ddyfodol = even the present managers could not guarantee its future

⇒ **fyth**

hyfryd *adjective*

= nice, pleasant

°ddwedwn i °ddim °fod o'n lle hyfryd iawn = I wouldn't say it was a very nice place

hyfforddi *verb/noun*

• = train

bydd rhaid eu hyfforddi nhw = they'll need to be trained

• (*functioning as noun and adjective*) = training

ceir sesiwn hyfforddi tiwtoriaid prynhawn dydd Sadwrn = there will be a tutors' training session on Saturday afternoon

hyfforddiant *noun, masculine*

= training

dan hyfforddiant = trainee, apprentice:

mecanydd dan hyfforddiant = trainee mechanic

hyll *adjective*

= ugly

hyn

1 *pronoun*

= this (thing/matter/situation etc.)

rhaid gwneud e fel hyn = (you) have to do it like this

2 *adjective*

• = this (*used by some speakers for ⇒ hwn and ⇒ hon*)

dechw ffordd hyn! = come this way

• (*mainly formal and literary*) = these
rhaid cadw'r drysau hyn ynghau = these doors must be kept closed

! *In the spoken language, the pronouns hyn this and hynny that are the abstract counterparts of hwn/hon and hwanna/honna. So, for example, we say of a concrete object beth ydy hwn? what is this?, but of a situation mae hyn yn °warthus this is disgraceful. Similarly pwys ydy honna? who is that (woman)? but beth mae hynny'n °feddwl? what does that mean? The adjectival uses of these words are generally restricted to formal and literary style,*

and here **hyn** means these while **hynny** means those: **y geiriau hyn** these words, **y geiriau hynny** those words—for which the spoken language would have **y geiriau 'ma**, **y geiriau 'na** respectively.

⇒ **yr hyn**, ⇒ **hyn oll**

hŷn

⇒ **hen**

hyna

⇒ **hen**

hynny

! This word is very often pronounced 'ny in speech

1 *pronoun*

= that

peth tra gwahanol yw hynny = that is quite a different thing/matter

efallai mai hynny sy'n egluro ei

absenoldeb = perhaps that is what explains his absence

paid siarad â hi fel 'ny! = don't talk to her like that!

2 *adjective*

(mainly formal and literary) = those

ni 'chadwyd yr addewidion hynny = those promises were not kept

⇒ **hyn**

hynod *adjective*

= remarkable

peth hynod yw lliw = colour is a remarkable thing

⇒ **hynod o°**

hynod o° *adverb*

= extraordinarily, remarkably, amazingly

mae'r °ddau wedi bod yn hynod o °gefngogol i'r ysgol = both have been extraordinarily supportive of the school

⇒ **hynod**, ⇒ **andros**

hyn oll *pronoun*

= all this

a does °wybod beth °ddaw o hyn oll = and there's no knowing what will come of all this

hysbyseb (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*

= advertisement

gweler ein hysbyseb yn yr atodiad

wythnosol = see our advertisement in the weekly supplement

hysbysebu *verb/noun*

= advertise

hysbysfwrdd (*plural hysbysfyRDDau*) *noun, masculine*

= noticeboard

hytrach

in: yn hytrach (na°) = rather (than)

mi °ddylen ni anelu at °gyfaddawdu yn hytrach na gwrthdaro = we ought to aim for compromise rather than confrontation

i

i *pronoun*
= I, me

! This pronoun has variants ⇒ **fi** and ⇒ **mi**. The short form is used:

a) as the subject of verbs—e.g. **dw i** I am, **o'n i** I was, **bydda i** I will be, **dylwn i** I ought to, **fe °godes i** I got up, **arhosa i fan hyn** I'll stay here etc.

b) generally with the 'conjugated' or amalgamated prepositions—**arna i** on me, **hebda i** without me, and similarly **wrtha i**, **gynna i** or **gen i**, **amdana i**, **ata i** etc. Many Southern dialects, however, prefer **fi** in all these cases—**arna fi**, **wrtha fi** etc. Note that the preposition **i** uses either **fi** or **mi**: **i mi/ffi** to me.

c) as the (mainly optional) 'echoing' or reinforcing pronoun with the possessive adjective ⇒ **fy** (f^h, 'yn, 'n, n) my—so for example **°mhiant i** my children, **°n ffenest i** my window. Similarly as the object of verbs—**°Ellwch chi °nghlywed i?** Can you hear me? Again, Southern dialects often prefer **fi** for these related uses.

d) with compound prepositions: for example **o °mlaen i** in front of me, **yn °n erbyn i** against me, **ar °n ôl i** after me etc. This is really a possessive as in use c) above. Note that free-standing prepositions require **fi**: for example **gyda fi** with me, **heblaw fi** apart from me.

Dafydd Jones dw i = I'm Dafydd Jones
o'n i °ddim yn gwybod yn iawn lle o'n i
 = I didn't really know where I was
ffonies i nhw neithiwr = I phoned them last night
mi °rodde i'r rhain fan'ma i chi = I'll put these here for you
°ddylwn i °ddweud wrtho? = should I tell him?
peidiwch poeni amdana i = don't worry about me
mae'n °ddrwg gen i = I'm sorry
does gynna i °ddim newid = I haven't got any change
sgrifenna ata il = write to me!

rhowch nhw ar 'y °nesg i = put them on my desk
der i eistedd wrth °n ochor i = come and sit beside me
 ⇒ **innau**

i^o *preposition*

personal forms: **i mi/ffi**, **i ti**, **iddo fe**, **iddi hi**, **inni/ni**, **i chi**, **iddyn nhw**

• = to

dw i'n mynd i sgrifennu ato fo = I'm going to write to him
dych chi'n mynd i Ffrainc eto eleni? = are you going to France again this year?

• = for

mae gen i anrheg °fach i ti = I've got a little present for you
mae llythyr i chi ar eich desg = there's a letter for you on your desk
ond beth ydy ystyr y penderfyniad °ma i'r gweddill ohonon ni? = but what does this decision mean for the rest of us?

• (indicating possession of intrinsic characteristic)

mae i'r °gyfrol °dair rhan = the volume has three parts
mae'r dyn °na'n °gefnder i mi = that man is my cousin
mae i Eglwys Sain Cynog °bensaerniaeth hynod = Sain Cynog Church has a remarkable architecture

• (linking certain conjunctions to their subjects)

°ga i °air â hi cyn iddi (hi) °fynd = I'll have a word with her before she goes
°ges i °air â hi cyn iddi (hi) °fynd = I had a word with her before she went
bydd popeth wedi mynd erbyn inni °gyrraedd = everything will have gone by the time we arrive

...wrth i'r llywodraeth °gyhoeddi'r ffigurau diweithdra diweddera = ...as the government publishes/published the latest unemployment figures

• = that (with past sense or reference in reported speech)

dw i'n siwr i mi ei °chlywed hi'n canu = I'm sure (that) I heard her singing
ydych chi'n gwadu iddyn nhw °alw arnoch chi neithiwr, °te? = are you denying that they called on you last night, then?

'i⇒ei°, ⇒ei^h**ia** *noun, masculine*

= ice

⇒rhow

iach *adjective*

= healthy

mae pobol yn iachach yn °gyffredinol y dyddiau 'ma nag o'r blaen = people are generally healthier these days than before

⇒iechyd

iaith (*plural ieithoedd*) *noun, feminine*= language; (*as adjective*) linguistic

oes diddordeb gennych chi mewn dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith? = are you interested in teaching Welsh as a second language?

draw yn y gorllewin, mae yna chwyldro iaith tawel yn digwydd = over in the west, there is a quiet linguistic revolution happening

iasoer *adjective*

= chilly; chilling

lau*in:***Dydd lau** = Thursday**Nos lau** = Thursday night

⇒Llun

iau

⇒ifanc

iawn**1** *adverb (follows adjective)*

= very

mae'n oer iawn tu allan = it's very cold outside

2 *adjective*

= right; proper; all right; OK

dych chi'n iawn = you're right

er bod nhw'n dweud °fod popeth yn iawn, mae hyn yn awgrymu fel arall = although they say that everything is all right, this suggests otherwise

°alla i °ddim anadlu 'n iawn = I can't breathe properly

3 *interjection*

= OK

aros fan'na!—iawn! = stay there!—OK!**ie** *particle*

= yes

! ⇒**Yes and No** box on the English-Welsh side

iechyd *noun, masculine*

= health

gofalu am iechyd y °gymuned = looking after the health of the community

iechyd da! = cheers!

⇒iach

ieithoedd *plural of*

⇒iaith

ieua(f)

⇒ifanc

ieuenctid *noun, masculine*= youth (*period of life, not person*)**cynhelir disgo yng °Nghlwb Ieuenctid****Bontfach** = a disco will be held in

Bontfach Youth Club

mae'r °bobol 'ma wedi colli'u**hieuenctid** = these people have lost their youth**ifanc** *adjective**plural ifanc; comparative iau or**(spoken) ifancach or fengach,**superlative ieua or (spoken) ifanca or fenga*

= young

mae'n edrych yn rhy ifanc, on'd ydy?

= he/she looks too young, doesn't he/she?

mae'r grŵp yn cael ei °redeg gan**°bobol ifanc i °bobol ifanc** = the

group is run by young people for young people

mae °mrawd i'n iau na fi = my brother is younger than me

hwn ydy'r anifail fenga sy gynnon ni = this is the youngest animal we've got

! *In the second example the singular ifanc is also heard—although ifanc is one of the few adjectives in modern Welsh to have a regularly used plural form, many speakers treat it as invariable for singular and plural; so pobol ifanc beside pobol ifanc.*

ifê *particle*

! *This colloquial particle performs the same function as the more standard ⇒ai, introducing a focused question (i.e. question that does not begin with a verb).*

ifê Ffrangeg mae'r bobol 'na'n siarad, 'te? = is it French those people are speaking, then?

i °fod i°

= supposed to (be), meant to (be)

dach chi i °fod i aros nes bod rhywun yn dod = you're supposed to wait until someone comes**beth mae hynny i °fod i °feddwl, 'te?**
= what is that supposed to mean, then?

! *The final i° is dropped in abbreviated responses, corresponding to 'supposedly' or even 'apparently':*

fan hyn mae rhaid inni °balu?—i °fod = is this where we have to dig?—supposedly

felly mae'r car yn °barod?—i °fod = so the car's ready?—apparently

i fyny *adverb (also fyny in speech)*

= up

eith °nghar °ddim i fyny'r allt = my car won't go up the hill**i fyny ar y bryn maen nhw'n byw** = they live up on the hill**mae'r stafelloedd gwely fyny'r grisiau** = the bedrooms are upstairs

⇒lan

i ffwrdd (*often simply ffwrdd in speech*) *adverb*

= off; away

ffwrdd â ni! = off we go!**°allet ti °droi'r teledu i ffwrdd?** = could you turn the television off?**byddwn ni i ffwrdd tan °ddydd****Mercher** = we'll be away till Wednesday

⇒bant

i gyd *pronoun*

= all

mi oedd hi'n °gyd-ddigwyddiad**anffodus, 'na i gyd** = it was an unfortunate coincidence, that's all**mae'r myfyrwyr i gyd yn aros** = all the students are waiting, the students are all waiting**wi'n trio anghofio amdany'n nhw i gyd** = I'm trying to forget about them all

! *i gyd follows the noun or pronoun it refers to, while ⇒holl° precedes; i gyd is probably more common generally in speech. Without a noun or pronoun to attach it to, i gyd is not*

usually possible (but note first example above)—in this case ⇒popeth can be used instead. Note also y cyfan i gyd the whole lot

i °lawr, °lawr *adverb*

= down

fe °gafodd ei saethu i °lawr wythnos union yn ôl = he was shot down exactly a week ago**ewch lawr y stryd fan hyn, yna trowch i'r °dde** = go down the street here, then turn right**dwch lawr!** = come down!**tro'r teledu lawr ychydig, nei di?** = turn the TV down a bit, will you?**ill** *pronoun*

= they

in: **ill dau, ill dwy** the two of them, they both**ill tri, ill tair** the three of them, they three**fe °gaethon nhw eu gwlychu ill dwy** = they both (*feminine*) got soaked

⇒dau°, ⇒tri, ⇒nhw

i mewn *adverb*

= in

dwch i mewn! = come in!**ydy Dafydd i mewn heddiw?** = is Dafydd in today?**i mewn â ni!** = in we go!**gwagwch hwn i mewn** = press this in

! *This adverb is used where there is a sense of motion to the English 'in', and also (second example above) where no location is specified, i.e. when 'in' stands on its own.*

⇒mewn, ⇒yn° *preposition***innau** *pronoun*

= I; me

! *innau is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of balance or contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before.*

cerwch chi °gynta, mi °ddo innau toc = you go first, I'll come in a minute

⇒i

lonawr *noun, masculine*

= January

! ym mis lonawr or **yn lonawr** = in January (*names of months susceptible to nasal mutation will take it after yn*): **yng °Ngorffennaf** = in July)

°bob mis lonawr = every January
ar y degfed o (°fis) lonawr = on the tenth of January

erbyn y degfed o (°fis) lonawr = by the tenth of January
(names of months susceptible to soft mutation will take it after o: **y degfed o °Fehfin** = the tenth of June)

erbyn (mis) lonawr = by January
mis lonawr nesa/diwetha = next/last January

yn hwyr ym mis lonawr = (in) late January

yn °gynnar ym mis lonawr = (in) early January

°ddechrau mis lonawr = at the beginning of January

°ddiwedd mis lonawr = at the end of January

am °weddill mis lonawr = for the remainder of January

tan (°fis) lonawr = till January

trwy gydol mis lonawr = throughout January

°welwn ni chi °fis lonawr = we'll see you in January

i °raddau *adverbial phrase*

= to a certain extent, to an extent

⇒ **helaeth****i'r dim** *adverbial phrase*

= exactly; perfect

dw i wedi trefnu'r cyfarfod ar gyfer saith o'r gloch.—i'r dim! = I have arranged the meeting for seven o'clock.—perfect!

⇒ **union****i'r eitha** *adverb*

= extremely

is⇒ **isel****isa(f)**⇒ **isel****ise**⇒ **eisiau****isel** *adjective**comparative is, superlative isa(f)*

= low

mae'r nifer sy wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn yn isel iawn iawn = the number that have voted against is very very low

mae hi'n edrych braidd yn isel ei hysbryd = she looks rather depressed

bydd y galw am °dai newydd yn is eleni = the demand for new houses will be lower this year

mae eisiau mynd °dipyn yn is = you/we need to go a bit lower/further down

dyma'r ffigurau isa ers blynyddoedd = these are the lowest figures for years

is-etholiad (*plural -au*) *noun,**masculine*

= by-election

isio⇒ **eisiau****isod** *adjective, adverb*= below (*on document etc*)**gweler isod** = see below

llenwch y ffurflen isod a'i dychwelyd aton ni = fill in the form below and return it to us

⇒ **uchod****i'w** *contracted form*

= to his; to her; to its; to their

wedi hynny, roedd popeth arall yn**cwympo i'w °le** = after that,

everything else fell into (its) place

mae'r °ddynes arall yn dioddef o

anafiadau difrifol i'w °choesau = the other woman is suffering from serious injuries to her legs

mi aethon nhw ar y llong i Iwerddon

heb yn °wybod i'w teuluoedd = they went on the ship to Ireland,

unbeknownst to their families

! This represents i + ei^o, i + ei^h and i + eu—all these combinations appear as i'w in both spoken and written forms of the language. Note that the mutations after ei^o and ei^h remain in force.

Iwerddon *noun, feminine*

= Ireland

⇒ **Gwyddel**, ⇒ **Gwyddeles**

L1

label (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= label

labelu *verb/noun*
= label

lamp (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= lamp

lan *adverb (South)*
= up

maen nhw'n byw lan y bryn, wi'n credu = they live up the hill, I think
mae'n haws mynd lan na dod lawr, chimod = it's easier going up than coming down; you know
awn ni lan staer = let's go upstairs

⇒ **i fyny**

lansio *verb/noun*
= launch

fe °geith prosiect newydd ei lansio yn y °dre wythnos nesa = a new project will be launched in the town next week

lapio *verb/noun*
= wrap

lapiwch eich parseli'n °ofalus = wrap your parcels carefully

larwm *noun, masculine*
= alarm

canwch y larwm drwy °dorri'r gwydr = sound the alarm by breaking the glass

⇒ **rhybudd**

°lawn mor° (+ *adjective*)
= just as . . .

mae'r medrau hyn °lawn mor °werthfawr = these skills are just as valuable
wi °lawn mor euog â ti = I'm just as guilty as you

lawnt (*plural -iau, -ydd*) *noun, feminine or masculine*

= lawn
peidiwch cerdded ar y lawntydd os gwelwch yn °dda = please do not walk on the lawns

lawr
⇒ **i lawr**

ledled *adverb*
= throughout; all over . . .; the length and breadth of . . .

ar °gael ledled Cymru = available throughout Wales

bydd y gwyntoedd cryfion yn cynyddu ledled y °wlad heno = the strong winds will increase all over the country tonight

lefel (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= level

cysrsiau ar °gael ar °bob lefel = courses available at all levels

⇒ **safon**

leicio* *verb/noun*
= like

wyt ti'n leicio afalau? = do you like apples?

dw i °ddim yn leicio teithio ar y bws = I don't like travelling on the bus

! *With unreality endings leicio means 'would like . . .', either with nouns or verbs.*

leiciet ti afal? = would you like an apple?

leiciech chi °ddod eto wythnos nesa? = would you like to come again next week?

In many areas the stem for this verb (used with unreality endings) is not leici- but leics- (cf ⇒ dylwn)

leicswn i °fynd yna = I'd like to go there

leicsech chi ymaelodi? = would you like to join?

leicswn i °ddim deud ar y °foment = I wouldn't like to say at the moment

⇒ **hoffi**, ⇒ **caru**

lein (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*
= line

! *This word is of much more restricted use than the general word ⇒ llinell; its main meaning is a railway line—lein °fach narrow gauge railway—though even here llinell is also used: prif °linell or prif lein main line railway.*

letysen (*plural letys*) *noun, feminine*
= lettuce

litr (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= litre

! As a quantity expression, **litr** requires a following **o** when a noun is specified:

cymerwch ʔdri litr o ʔddŵr = take three litres of water

liwt (plural **-iau**) noun, feminine

• = lute

• (idiomatic use)

mae e'n gweithio ar ei liwt ei hun(an) =

he's working for himself

gweithio ar 'n liwt 'n hun(an) dw i

bellach = I'm working for myself now

loes (plural **-au**) noun, feminine

= ache; pain

lol noun, masculine

= nonsense

twt lol! = (stuff and) nonsense!

hen lol! = what nonsense!

paid ti â 'chymryd unrhyw lol gynnyn

nhw = don't you take any nonsense from them

lôn (plural **lonydd**) noun, feminine

= lane

ewch i'ch lôn (on motorway) = get in lane

lori (plural **lorïau**) noun, feminine

= lorry; truck

lori ʔlo (plural **lorïau glo**) = coal lorry

lori ʔgymalog (plural **lorïau cymalog**)

= articulated lorry

lot noun, feminine

= a lot; much; many

mae 'na lot ʔfawr o'r pethau 'na fan'ma

= there are a (great) lot of those things here

beth wyt ti'n ʔfeddwl am hyn?—dim

lot = what do you think of this?—not much

! This quantity word borrowed from English is very commonly used in the spoken language instead of ⇒ **llawer**; but while **llawer** has **iawn** as its intensifier (**llawer iawn** very much, very many), **lot** uses **ʔfawr**.

lwc noun, feminine

= luck

pob lwc! = good luck!

wrth lwc, dyw'r rhan ʔfwya ohonyn

nhw ʔddim yn ʔwenwynig = luckily, most of them are not poisonous

lwcus adjective

= lucky

o'ch chi'n lwcus fan'na, on'd oeddech

chi? = you were lucky there, weren't you?

lwfans (plural **-au**) noun, masculine

= allowance

maen nhw'n cael lwfans ʔbob mis gan

eu rhieni = they get an allowance every month from their parents

LL11

llachar *adjective*

= bright

byddai'r dilledyn 'ma'n rhy °lachar, on' byddai? = this garment would be too bright, wouldn't it

⇒ **disglair**

Lladin *noun, feminine*

= Latin

lladrata *verb noun*

= thief, rob

mae hyd yn oed plant ysgol °gynradd yn cael eu cyhuddo o °ladrata yn y °dre = even primary school children are being accused of thieving in the town

⇒ **dwyn**

lladron *plural of*

⇒ **lleidr**

lladd *verb noun*

= kill

'sai lot mwy o °bobol wedi cael eu lladd tasen ni °ddim wedi bod yma = a lot more people would have been killed if we hadn't been here

lladdwyd dyn mewn damwain ar yr un ffordd ddoe = a man was killed in an accident on the same road yesterday

llaeth *noun, masculine*

= milk

⇒ **llefrith**

llaethdy (*plural llaethdai*) *noun, masculine*

= dairy

llafar *noun, masculine, functioning as adjective*

in: **iaith °lafar** spoken language (as opposed to **iaith ysgrifenedig** written language or **iaith °lenyddol** literary language)

mae'r gair 'na'n perthyn i'r iaith °lafar yn unig = that word belongs solely to the spoken language

llafariad (*plural llafariad*) *noun, masculine*

= vowel

⇒ **cytsain**

llafur *noun, masculine*

= labour; toil

y °blaidd °Lafur = the Labour Party

llafurio *verb noun*

= labour; toil

llai

1 *adjective*

• = smaller

rhywbeth llai sy eisiau fan hyn, dw i'n meddwl = we need something smaller here, I think

mae'r tŷ newydd yn llai na'r un

oedd gynnon ni o'r blaen = the new house is smaller than the one we had before

• = lesser

byddai dyn llai wedi rhoi'r gorau iddi = a lesser man would have given up

2 *adverb*

= less; fewer

mae llai o °gyfle i °gael swyddi lleol dyddiau 'ma = there is less chance of getting local jobs these days

mi oedd llai nag ugain o °bobol yn y cyfarfod = there were fewer than twenty people in the meeting

bydd y rhain yn costio llai yn y siopau mawr = these will cost less in the big shops

llai o'r clebran 'na! = less of that chatter!

⇒ **bach**, ⇒ **llawer**, ⇒ **lleia(f)**

llais (*plural lleisiau*) *noun, masculine*

= voice

mae hi'n °bwysig °fod llais Cymru'n

cael ei °glywed yn Ewrop = it's important that Wales's voice be heard in Europe

llaith *adjective*

= damp

(y) llall *pronoun (plural (y) lleill)*

= (the) other (one)

mae un 'da fi fan hyn, ond °le mae'r llall? = I've got one here, but where's the other?

mae'r llall yn cael ei °gadw tu °fewn = the other one is kept inside

nawn ni °boeni am y lleill wedyn = we'll worry about the others later

mi °ddaw'r lleill ar y bws nesa, mae'n °debyg = the others will probably be along on the next bus

! These are the pronoun equivalents of the adjectives ⇒ **arall** (plural **eraill**) other; so **y llall** means the same as **yr un arall** the other one, and **y lleill** means the same as **y rhai eraill** the other ones

llamu *verb*noun
= leap; bound

llan (plural **-nau**) *noun*, feminine
= church

! Generally in place names, where it causes soft mutation of a following name or other element—**Llanfair** Mary's (**Mair**) church. Similarly **Llangeitho**, **Llanafan**, **Llanfihangel**. This word indicates the site of a church, or the area immediately round it, rather than the building itself, which is usually ⇒ **eglwys**.

llanc (plural **-iau**) *noun*, masculine
= lad
hen °llanc (North) = bachelor

llances (plural **-au**) *noun*, feminine
= lass

llannerch (plural **llennyrch**,
llanerchau) *noun*, feminine
= glade, clearing

llanw (plural **-au**) *noun*, masculine
= tide; tidal flow

! **penllanw** (*noun*, masculine) is used for 'high tide', and **traï** (*noun*, masculine) for 'low tide'

llath *noun*, feminine
= yard
mae mwy nag wyth can llath o'r twnel wedi'i °ddinistrio gan y tân = more than eight hundred yards of the tunnel has been destroyed by the fire

llau *plural of*
⇒ **lleuen**

llaw (plural **dwylo**) *noun*, feminine
= hand
dangos dy °law, 'te = show (me) your hand, then
mae popeth yn °nwyllo'r cyfreithwyr erbyn hyn = everything is in the hands of the lawyers now

gyda llaw = by the way, incidentally
⇒ **dwyllo**, ⇒ **maes o °law**

llawen *adjective*
= merry; cheerful
Nadolig Llawen! = Merry Christmas!
Noson °Lawen = evening gathering for entertainment, like *Fest Noz* in Brittany

llawenydd *noun*, masculine
= joy, happiness

llawer *adverb*
= much; many; a lot
does dim llawer ar ôl = there is not much left/there are not many left
mae llawer o °bethau'n dal heb eu dweud = many things have still not been said
dw i heb °ddysgu llawer, rhaid i mi °ddweud = I haven't learnt much, I must say
mae 'na °llawer iawn o ieithoedd yn yr un sefyllfa = there are very many languages in the same situation
ti'n llawer rhy °fach i °wnued 'ny! = you're much too small to do that!
mae'r beic 'na'n rhy swnlyd o °llawer = that bike is much too noisy
llawer o °ddiolch! = many thanks!

! As a quantity expression, **llawer** requires a following **o°** when a noun is specified.

⇒ **lot**, ⇒ **faint**, ⇒ **o °llawer**

llawes (plural **llewys**) *noun*, feminine
= sleeve

llawfeddyg (plural **-on**) *noun*,
masculine
= surgeon

llawfeddygaeth *noun*, feminine
= surgery

llawfeddygol *adjective*
= surgical

llaw-°fer *noun*, feminine
= shorthand

llawlyfr (plural **-au**) *noun*, masculine
= handbook

llawn *adjective*
= full
mae'r cwpwrdd yn llawn anrhegion = the cupboard is full of presents

llawr (plural **lloriau**) *noun, masculine*
= floor; storey
deuch i'n swyddfa ni ar yr ail °lawr =
come to our office on the second floor

llawysgrif (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
= manuscript

llawysgrifen *noun, feminine*
= handwriting

lle

1 *noun, masculine (plural -fydd, -oedd)*

• = place

cofiwch eu rhoi nhw'n ôl yn y lle iawn
= remember to put them back in the
right place

**does 'na °ddim llefydd parcio fan'ma
amser 'ma o'r dydd** = there are no
parking places here at this time of day
**mae'n °gwblw amlwg °fod rhywbeth
o'i °le fan hyn** = it's quite obvious that
something is wrong here

• = space

**mi °fydd digon o °le i °bawb, sw'n i'n
meddwl** = there'll be enough space for
everyone, I should think

• = room

**...ond fe °ddwedwyd wedyn °fod 'na
°le i °gyfaddawdu wedi'r cwblw** =
...but it was later said that there was
room for compromise after all

2 *adverb*

= where

lle mae'r lleill? = where are the others?
cer i °ofyn lle dylen ni °roi'r rhain = go
and ask where we should put these

! *In its use as an adverb 'where', lle is a very common (probably more common) alternative for the 'official' °ble. A mutated form °le is heard in many Southern areas.*

lle cyn (plural **-nau**) *noun, masculine*
= spot, place

lle cyn hyfryd am °bicnic = a nice spot
for a picnic

llechen (plural **llechi**) *noun, feminine*
= slate

lled° *adverb*
= fairly

cadw fo'n lled °wastad = keep him
fairly flat

lledaenu *verb-noun*
= spread

**mae storïau Arthur wedi lledaenu trwy
Ewrop ers y Canol Oesoedd** = the
stories of Arthur have spread through
Europe since the Middle Ages
**mae'r anifeiliaid 'ma'n lledaenu
clefydau** = these animals spread
diseases

lleidr *noun, masculine*
= leather

llefain *verb-noun (South)*

= cry; weep

paid llefain, bach = don't cry, dear

⇒ **crio**, ⇒ **wylo**

llefaru *verb-noun*

= utter, speak

llefarydd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*

= spokesman, spokeswoman

**dwedodd llefarydd ar °ran y cwmni
°fod cyfreithwyr wedi'u galw i mewn** =
a spokesman/woman on behalf of the
company said lawyers had been called
in

llefrith *noun, masculine (North)*

= milk

⇒ **laeth**

llefydd *plural of*

⇒ **lle**

lleia(f)

1 *adjective*

• = smallest

**cyflwynwyd basgedaid o °flodau iddi
gan °ddau o'r plant lleiaf** = she was
presented with a basket of flowers by
two of the smallest children

• = least

bydd hi'n anodd, a dweud y lleia = it'll
be difficult, to say the least

2 *adverb*

= least

p'un ydy'r eitem °leia costus? = which
is the least expensive item?

°gymera i'r tri lleia trwm = I'll take the
three least heavy (ones)

⇒ **bach**, ⇒ **llai**, ⇒ **o °leia**

lleiafrif (plural **-oedd**) *noun, masculine*

= minority

**dim ond lleiafrif bychan sy'n meddwl
felly** = only a small minority think
that way

lleidr (plural **lladron**) *noun, masculine*

= thief; robber

elynr lladron = thieves will be prosecuted

Ileihau *verb noun*

• = lessen

bydd y glaw wedi lleihau erbyn y nos = the rain will have lessened by evening

• = decrease

mae galw am y rhain yn lleihau = demand for these is decreasing.

• = reduce

mae'r llywodraeth yn bwriadu lleihau budd-dâl diweithdra = the government intends to reduce unemployment benefit

⇒ lai

(y) lleill

⇒ (y) llall

Ileisio *verb noun*

= voice, give voice to

mi °geith pob un ohonoch chi °leisio'i °farn = every one of you will be allowed to voice his opinion

Ilen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*

= curtain

llên *noun, feminine*

= literature (*in its broadest sense including literary tradition, lore etc.*)

⇒ llenyddiaeth

Ilenwi *verb noun*

• = fill

mae'r lle'n llenwi, on'd yw e? = the place is filling up, isn't it?

llenwch y gwydrau cyn dechrau = fill the glasses before you start

• = fill in

llenwch y bylchau yn y brawddegau canlynol = fill in the gaps in the following sentences

Ilenyddiaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= literature

llyfr am °Gymru, ei hanes a'i llenyddiaeth = a book about Wales, its history and its literature

Ilenyddol *adjective*

= literary

bydd y cwrs byr 'ma'n canolbwyntio ar yr iaith °lenyddol = this short course will be concentrating on the literary language

Ileoedd *plural of*

⇒ lle

Ileol *adjective*

= local

mae'n °debyg mai busnesau lleol °fydd yn diodde fel arfer = as usual, it is local businesses that will probably suffer

ewch lawr i'r siop °leol = go down to the local shop

Ileoli *verb noun*

= locate

wedi'i °leoli (*masculine*), **wedi'i lleoli** (*feminine*), **wedi'u lleoli** (*plural*) = located

mae'r °ganolfan newydd wedi'i lleoli ar ymylon y °dre = the new centre is located on the outskirts of town

Ileoliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= location

Iles *noun, masculine*

= benefit, good

o °les = of benefit

er les = for the benefit of

i °bwy mae hyn o °les? = who is this of any benefit to?

mae'r cyfan er les plant mewn angen = the whole thing is for the benefit of children in need

⇒ budd

Ilesteiriant (*plural llesteiriannau*)

noun, masculine

= hindrance; frustration

Ilesteirio *verb noun*

= hinder; frustrate

Ilestri *noun, plural*

= dishes, crockery

nei di °olchi'r llestri i mi? = will you wash the dishes for me?

dros °ben llestri = over the top

does dim eisiau mynd dros °ben llestri, nag oes? = there's no need to go over the top, is there?

Iletchwith *adjective*

= awkward

o'n i'n teimlo braidd yn Iletchwith, a dweud y gwir = I felt a bit awkward actually

Ilety (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= accommodation

cysylltwch â'r swyddfa °lety am °ragor o °fanylion = contact the accommodation office for more details

llethol *adjective*

= overwhelming

mwyafrif llethol = overwhelming majority

mae'r mwyafrif llethol wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn = the overwhelming majority has voted against

lleuad (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= moon

! *Phases of the moon are lleuad*
 °lawn full moon, **lleuad newydd** new moon, **lleuad °gilgant** crescent moon

lleuen (*plural lliau*) *noun, feminine*

= louse

llew (*plural -od*) *noun, masculine*

= lion

llewes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= lioness

llewys *plural of*

⇒ llawes

llewygu *verb/noun*

= faint

oedd bron iawn iddo °lewygu yn y °fan a'r lle = he very nearly fainted on the spot

llewyrchus *adjective*

= shining, glowing (*often figurative*)

mae gyrfa °lewyrchus bellach o'i blaen = a shining career now lies before her

llidiart (*plural llidiardau*) *noun, masculine*

= gate

llif

• (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= saw

mae llifiau cadwyn trydanol hefyd ar °gael i'w llogi = electric chain saws are also available for hire

• (*plural -ogydd*) *noun, masculine*

= flood

mae llifogydd yn dal i effeithio'n °ddifrifol ar ardaloedd gogleddol yr Eidal = floods are still seriously affecting northern areas of Italy

llifeiriant (*plural llifeiriannau*) *noun, masculine*

= flood (*usually figurative*)

= flood (*usually figurative*)

llifo *verb/noun*

= flow

mae'r afonydd yn llifo i'r môr = the rivers flow into the sea

llifogydd *plural of*

⇒ llif

llinell (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= line

tynnwch °linell ar draws y tudalen = draw a line across the page

mae rhai llinellau ffôn bellach yn rhatach nag o'r blaen = some phone lines are now cheaper than before

⇒ lein, ⇒ llinyr

llinyr (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine*

• = line

fe °lwyddwyd i °ddod â llinyr ar y llong = (they) succeeded in bringing a line aboard the ship

• = string

clymu rhywbeth â llinyr = to tie something with string

llipa *adjective*

= limp

llithren *noun, feminine*

= slide (*in playground*)

llithrig *adjective*

= slippery

llithro *verb/noun*

= slip, slide

lliw (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= colour

...gyda holl °liwiau'r enfys = ...with all the colours of the rainbow

cynigir pum set teledu lliw = five colour TV sets are on offer

lliwgar *adjective*

= colourful

lliwio *verb/noun*

= colour, colour in

lliwio *adjective*

= coloured

llnau

⇒ glanhau

llo (*plural -i, -eau*) *noun, masculine*

= calf

lloches (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= shelter, refuge

fe °gawson ni °loches o dan °goeden = we found shelter under a tree

Lloegr *noun, feminine*

= England

o °Loegr mae ei °deulu'n dod yn °wreiddiol = his family come from England originally

fe °gaeth ei geni a'i magu yn Lloegr = she was born and bred in England

⇒ **Saesneg**, ⇒ **Sais**

lloeren (*plural -nau, -ni*)

= satellite

fe °fydd y cwmni yn gwerthu soseri

lloeren = the company will sell satellite dishes

llofnod (*plural -au, -ion*) *noun*,

masculine

= signature

llofnodi *verb**noun*

= sign

llofnodwch fan hyn ar y gwaelod os

gwelwch yn °dda = sign here at the bottom please

⇒ **arwyddo**

llofrudd (*plural -ion*) *noun*, *masculine*

= murderer

llofruddiaeth (*plural -au*) *noun*,

feminine

= murder

llofruddio *verb**noun*

= murder

mae dyn ugain oed wedi'i °gyhuddo o

°lofruddio dyn arall yng °nghanol y

°dre = a twenty-year-old man has been accused of murdering another man in the town centre

llofft *noun*, *feminine*

= top storey

lan llofft (*South*) = upstairs

llogi *verb**noun*

= hire

gallen ni hedfan yno, a llogi car wedyn

= we could fly there, and then hire a car

ar °log = on hire

i'w °logi (*masculine*), **i'w llogi** (*feminine and plural*) = for hire

llong (*plural -au*) *noun*, *feminine*

= ship

⇒ **cwch**

llong °ofod (*plural llongau gofod*)

noun, *feminine*

= spacecraft

llongwr (*plural llongwyr*) *noun*,

masculine

= sailor

llond *noun*, *feminine* (*precedes noun*)

= -ful

tair llond llwy o siwgr = three

spoonfuls of sugar

mi oedd 'na °lond stafell o °bobol =

there was a roomful of people

dw i wedi cael llond bol(a) o'r dadlau

dibaid 'ma = I've had it up to here with this constant arguing

llongyfarch *verb**noun*

= congratulate

mae'n °bleser i mi °gael eich

llongyfarch heno ar eich llwyddiant =

it's a pleasure for me to be able to

congratulate you this evening on your

success

llongyfarchiadau *noun*, *plural*

= congratulations

llongyfarchiadau ar dy °ddyrchafiad! =

congratulations on your promotion!

llonydd

1 *noun*, *masculine*

= peace, quiet,

...cyn belled â'u bod yn cael llonydd i

°fwrw ymlaen â'u gwaith = ...as long as

they get peace and quiet to carry on

with their work

gad/gadewch °lonydd iddo! = leave

him in peace!

2 *adjective*

= tranquil

lloriau *plural of*

⇒ **llawr**

llosgi *verb**noun*

= burn

mae'r pentre wedi'i °llogi'n ulw = the

village has been burnt to the ground

llu (*plural -oedd*) *noun*, *masculine*

• = host; huge number

ers hynny mae llu o erthyglau wedi

ymddangos = since then a host of

articles has appeared

dewch yn llu! = come in (your) droves!

• = force

mae'r lluoedd diogelwch yn dal yn yr

ardal = the security forces are still in

the area

llun (*plural -iau*) *noun*, *masculine*

= picture

tynnwch °lun o'r hyn °welsoch chi = draw a picture of what you saw

Llun

in: **dydd Llun** = Monday

°Ddydd Llun = on Monday

Nos °Lun = on Monday night

ar °ddydd Llun = on Mondays

°bob dydd Llun = every Monday

bore (dydd) Llun = Monday morning

°fore (dydd) Llun = on Monday morning

pnawn (dydd) Llun = Monday afternoon

dydd Llun diwetha = last Monday

dydd Llun nesa = next Monday

dydd Llun sy'n dod = next Monday

o °ddydd Llun tan/hyd °ddydd

Mercher = from Monday till Wednesday

erbyn dydd Llun = by Monday

wythnos i °ddydd Llun = a week Monday

lluniaeth *noun, feminine*

= refreshments

darperir lluniaeth ysgafn = light refreshments will be provided

llunio *verbnoun*

= form; fashion; shape

lluosi *verbnoun*

= multiply

lluosog *adjective, often functioning as noun, masculine*

= plural

beth ydy lluosog y gair 'na'? = what is the plural of that word?

lluosogi *verbnoun*

= multiply

llusgo *verbnoun*

= drag

mae'n °debyg i'r meini anferth 'ma °gael eu llusgo fan hyn = these huge stones were probably dragged here

lluwch (*plural -feydd*) *noun, feminine*

= snowdrift

lluwchwynt (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= blizzard

llw *noun, masculine*

= oath; word of honour

ar 'yn llw = on my word of honour, you can take my word for it
tyngu llw = swear an oath

llwch *noun, masculine*

= dust

gad i mi °gael gwared o'r llwch 'ma ymhobman = let me get rid of this dust everywhere

llwgu *verbnoun (North)*

= starve; be starving

dw i ar °lwgu!, dw i bron â llwgu! = I'm starving!

↳newynu

llwnc (*plural llynciau*) *noun, masculine*

= swallow, gulp

llwy (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= spoon

llond llwy = spoonful

llwyaid *noun, feminine*

= spoonful

llwybr (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= path (also figurative)

byddan nhw'n troedio llwybr peryglus

iawn = they will be treading a very dangerous path

llwybr ceffyl = bridleway

llwybr cyhoeddus = public footpath

llwyd *adjective*

= grey

papur llwyd = brown paper

llwyddiannus *adjective*

= successful

llwyddiant (*plural llwyddiannau*)

noun, masculine

= success

mae llwyddiant y cynllun 'ma dros y blynyddoedd yn amlwg i °bawb = the success of this scheme over the years is obvious to everyone

pob llwyddiant! = good luck! (in exams, tests, etc)

llwyddo *verbnoun*

= succeed, be successful; be a success

mae'r °gorfforaeth wedi llwyddo i

°gyfiawnhau codi'r °drwydded

°deledu = the corporation has succeeded in justifying raising the television licence

naethoch chi °llwyddo, 'te? = were you successful, then?

°dair canrif yn °ddiweddarach, mae dramâu Molière yn dal i °llwyddo =

three centuries on, Molière's plays are still a success

llwyfan (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*
= stage
**daeth yr amser iddi ymddangos ar
°lwyfan ehangach** = the time has
come for her to appear on a wider
stage

llwyfannu *verb noun*
= stage

llwyn (*plural -i*) *noun, masculine*
• = grove
• = bush

llwynog (*plural -od*) *noun, masculine*
(North)
= fox

⇒ **cadno**

llwyr *adjective*
• = complete
**dych chi'n siwr bod chi wedi llwyr
°wella?** = are you sure you've
completely recovered?
**dechreuwr llwyr yw'r myfyrwr i gyd
fan hyn eleni** = the students here this
year are all complete beginners
• = quite
cytuno'n llwyr! = (I) quite agree!

llwyth *noun, masculine*
• (*plural -au*) = tribe
• (*plural -i*) = load

llwytho *verb noun*
= load

llychlyd *adjective*
= dusty

llydan *adjective*
= broad; wide
**bydd eisiau agor y ffenest 'ma'n
llydan** = this window will have to be
opened wide

Llydaweg *noun, feminine*
= Breton language

llyfn *adjective (feminine llefn)*
= smooth
llyncu'n llyfn = swallow rapidly, wolf
down

llyfr (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= book
**dychwelwch y llyfr canlynol cyn
°gynted ag y bo modd os gwelwch yn
°dda** = please return the following
book as soon as possible

llyfrgell (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*
= library
**bydd y llyfrgell yn cau am °bump o'r
°gloch heno** = the library will close at
five o'clock tonight

llyfrgellydd (*plural llyfrgellydd*)
noun, masculine
= librarian (*male or female*)

llyfryn (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine*
= booklet, small book
**°ga i °ddau °lyfryn o stampiau
dosbarth cynta?** = can I have two
books of first class stamps?

llyfu *verb noun*
= lick

llyffant (*plural -od, llyffaint*) *noun,
masculine*
• = toad
• = frog

! In the North, this word is used for both 'toad' and 'frog', with **llyffant du** for 'toad' and **llyffant melyn** for 'frog' if a distinction needs to be made. In the South it means 'toad', while ⇒ **broga** is 'frog'.
'llyffaint' ydyn nhw i gyd inni = they're all 'llyffaint' to us (*i.e. frogs and toads*)

llygad (*plural llygaid; North also
llygadau*) *noun, masculine*
= eye
**cadw dy °lygaid ar °gau am eiliad, nei
di?** = keep your eyes shut for a
moment, will you

llygoden (*plural llygod*) *noun, feminine*
= mouse

llygoden °fawr (*plural llygod mawr*)
= rat

llygredd *noun, masculine*
= pollution; contamination
**golwg ar °lygredd metelau trymion yn
yr amgylchedd** = a look at heavy metal
pollution in the environment

llygru *verb noun*
= pollute; contaminate

llynges *noun, feminine*
= navy; fleet

llym *adjective (feminine llefm)*
= harsh, severe

yr allwedd i hyn oll yw bod yn °gadarn heb °fod yn llym = the key to all this is being firm without being harsh

Ilyn (*plural -noedd*) *noun, masculine*

• = lake

myndoedd a llynoedd Gogledd Cymru = the mountains and lakes of North Wales

Ardal y Llynoedd = The (English) Lake District

• = pond

Ilyncu *verb/noun*
= swallow

(y) llynedd *adverb*
= last year

...ond gwahanol iawn oedd y rhagolygon llynedd = ...but the outlook was very different last year
oedd o'n byw fan'ma tan llynedd = he lived here till last year

! The **y** element is usually omitted in speech, but its underlying presence still blocks soft mutation, as in the second example above after **tan°**.

In some areas the non-standard **(y) °fiwyddyn °ddiwetha** is heard instead, probably by analogy with English.

⇒ **blwyddyn**, ⇒ **eleni**, ⇒ **diwetha(f)**

Ilys (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*
= court

ymddangosodd pump o °bobol gerbron y llys bore 'ma = five people appeared before court this morning

Llys y °Goron = Crown Court

Llys Ynadon = Magistrates' Court

Ilys°- *prefix*
= step-

llysfam = stepmother

llysfrawd = stepbrother

llyschwiorydd = stepsisters

Ilysiâu *noun plural*
= vegetables

Ilysfwytawr (*plural Ilysfwytawyr*)
⇒ **Ilysiuwr**

Ilysfwytawraig (*plural Ilysfwytawragedd*)

⇒ **Ilysiuwrraig**

Ilysiuwr (*plural Ilysiuwr*) *noun, masculine*
= vegetarian

Ilysiuwrraig (*plural Ilysiuwragedd*)
noun, feminine
= vegetarian

Ilythrennol *adjective*
= literal

°fdech chi esbonio beth mae hyn yn °feddwl yn Ilythrennol? = could you explain what this means literally?

Ilythyr (*plural -au, -on*) *noun, masculine*
= letter

daeth llu o °lythyron ar yr un pwnc i'n swyddfa wythnos diwetha = a load of letters on the same subject came to our office last week

Ilythyren (*plural Ilythrennau*) *noun, feminine*
= letter (*of alphabet etc*)

Ilythyren °faen (*plural Ilythrennau blaen*) = initial letter

Ilythyren °fras (*plural Ilythrennau bras*) = capital letter

Ilyw *noun*

in: wrth y llym = at the helm:

bydd arweinydd gwahanol wrth y llyw erbyn diwedd y °fiwyddyn = a different leader will be at the helm by the end of the year

Ilywodraeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= government

y llywodraeth °fyddai â'r cyfrifoldeb i °wneud hyn = it is the government that would be responsible for doing this

Ilywodraethol *adjective*
= governing

Ilywodraethu *verb/noun*
= govern

Ilywodraethwr (*plural Ilywodraethwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= governor

Ilywodraethwraig (*plural Ilywodraethwragedd*) *noun, feminine*
= governor

Ilywydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= president (*of organisation, company etc*)

Ilywyddiaeth *noun, feminine*
= presidency

Mm

'ma

⇒ *dyma*°, ⇒ *y ... 'ma*

mab (*plural meibion*) *noun, masculine*
= son

mae'r bachgen 'ma'n °fab iddo = this boy is his son

mabolgampau *plural noun*
= games, athletics

mabwysiadu *verb noun*
= adopt (*all senses*)

byddai'n °well inni °fabwysiadu system °fwy hyblyg = it would be better for us to adopt a more flexible system

machlud *verb noun*
= set (*of the sun*)

...erbyn i'r haul °fachlud = ...by the time the sun sets/set

madarchen (*plural madarch*) *noun, feminine*
= mushroom

maddau (*stem maddeu-*) (*i*°) *verb noun*
= forgive; pardon
maddeuwch i mi am °fod mor hwyr = forgive me for being so late

mae

⇒ *bod*

maen (*plural meini*) *noun, feminine*
= stone

mae'n °debyg i'r meini anferth 'ma °gael eu llusgo fan hyn = these huge stones were probably dragged here

! Usually denotes monumental or prehistoric stones, while the general term is ⇒ *carreg*

maer (*plural meiri*) *noun, masculine*
= mayor

agorir y °ganolfan gan °Faer y °dre = the centre will be opened by the Mayor of the town

maeres (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= mayoress

maes (*plural meysydd*) *noun, masculine*
= field (*also figurative*)

mae'n noson °brysur tu hwnt ar y meysydd pêl-droed heno = it's an extremely busy evening on the football fields tonight
erthyglau difyr gan arbenigwyr yn eu maes = entertaining articles by experts in their field

maes awyr (*plural meysydd awyr*) *noun, masculine*
= airport

maes chwarae (*plural meysydd chwarae*) *noun, masculine*
= playing field

maes o °law *adverb*
= presently, soon

°ddo i yn ôl atat ti maes o °law = I'll get back to you presently

maes parcio (*plural meysydd parcio*) *noun, masculine*
= car park

maestref (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= suburb

mafonen (*plural mafon*) *noun, feminine*
= raspberry

magor

⇒ *ymagor*

magu *verb noun*

• = bring up, rear

fe °gaeth ei geni a'i magu yn Lloegr = she was born and bred in England

• = gain

mae'n °bwysig bod nhw'n gallu magu hyder yn yr iaith = it's important that they can gain confidence in the language

maharen (*plural meheryn*) *noun, masculine*
= ram

⇒ *hwrrd*

mai

= that (*in reported speech—focused clauses*)

wedodd e mai Ioan °dorodd y ffenest = he said that (it was) Ioan (that) broke the window

mae ofnau mai dyfnhau mae'r argyfwng yn Bosnia = there are fears that the crisis in Bosnia is deepening

**rhaid i mi'ch atgoffa chi mai chi'n sy'n
°gyfrifol am hyn** = I must remind you
that (it is) you (who) are responsible for
this
efallai mai chi °fydd hi! = it could be
you!

! see **Focus and Reported speech** in
the Grammar reference section.

In some Southern areas ⇒ **taw** is
used instead of **mai**, and in some
Northern areas ⇒ **na** (conjunction) is
used instead of **mai**; **mai** is preferred
in the written language. Neither **mai**
nor **taw** is susceptible to mutation
under any circumstances.

⇒ **y** conjunction

Mai noun, masculine

= May

⇒ **lonawr**

main adjective

= thin; slender

! Note the term **yr iaith °fain** used for
referring obliquely to the English
language

maint noun, masculine

= size

**gallai 1°C o °gynhesu effeithio ar
°faint a natur y cymylau** = 1°C of
warming could affect the size and
nature of the clouds

maith adjective

(in set expressions involving time)

amser maith yn ôl = a long time ago

°flynyddoedd maith yn ôl = many years
ago

**cytundeb a °fydd yn sicrhau swyddi
am °flynyddoedd maith** = a contract
which will secure jobs for years to
come

malio verbnoun (South)

= mind, care about

°fyddwn i °ddim yn malio mynd = I
wouldn't mind going

⇒ **dim ots**

malu verbnoun

= grind

malu awyr (figurative) = talk nonsense

malwoden (plural **malwod**) noun,
feminine

= snail; slug

mam (plural **-au**) noun, feminine

= mother; mum, mummy

**o Iwerddon mae ei mam yn dod, wi'n
credu** = her mother comes from
Ireland, I think

°ga i °air efo dy °fam? = can I have a
word with your mummy?

mamgu (plural **-od**) noun, feminine
(South)

= grandmother; granny

⇒ **nain**

mamiaith noun, feminine

= mother tongue, native language

ydy'r °Gymraeg yn °famaith i chi? = is
Welsh your native language?

mân adjective

• = small; tiny; fine

cerrig mân = small stones

rhaid torri'r nionod yn °fân = the
onions must be cut up fine

arian mân = small change

glaw mân = drizzle

• = minor (in this sense often precedes
the noun, in which case **mân**)

mae 'na °rai mân °wallau, ond 'na i gyd
= there are some minor errors, but
that's all

man a man adverb

= might as well

! This modal expression takes the
construction **i + subject + °verbnoun**:
man a man i mi agor y rhain tra bo fi
'ma = I might as well open these
while I'm here

⇒ **waeth**

Manaweg noun, feminine

= Manx language

maneg (plural **menig**) noun, feminine

= glove

mantais (plural **manteisio**) noun,
feminine

= advantage

**byddai'r gallu i siarad Cymraeg yn
°fantais yn y swyddi hyn** = the ability
to speak Welsh would be an advantage
in these jobs

manteisio verbnoun

= take advantage (**ar°** of)

sut gallwn ni °fanteisio ar y cyfle 'ma?
= how can we take advantage of this
opportunity?

manteisiol *adjective*

- = advantageous
- = profitable

mantol *noun, feminine*

in: yn y °fantol in the balance

ydy, mae dyfodol y cwmni bellach yn y

°fantol = yes, the company's future is now in the balance

dal yn y °fantol mae tynged y chwarel

= the quarry's fate is still in the balance

⇒ **clorian**

manwl *adjective*

- = exact
 - mae eisiau bod yn °fanwl fan hyn** = one needs to be exact here
- = close; detailed
 - bydd rhaid edrych yn °fanwl ar y cynlluniau 'ma** = these plans will have to be looked at closely
 - rhoddir sylw manwl i °gymwysterau pob ymgaisydd** = close attention will be given to every applicant's qualifications

manyllion *plural noun*

= details

cofiwch °ofyn am °fanyllion ein cyrsiau

dysgu pell = remember to ask for details of our distance learning courses

na i hala'r manyllion atat ti ar °ddiwedd

yr wythnos = I'll send you the details at the end of the week

manyly *verbnoun*

= go into detail (**ar°** on)

map (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= map

marchnad (*plural -oedd*) *noun,*

feminine

= market

marchog (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

- = rider
 - = horseman
 - = knight
- (*chess*) = knight

marchogaeth *verbnoun*

= ride (*horse*)

marw

1 *verbnoun*

- = die

! *This verb is defective in that it does not normally take inflections, though* **marwodd** *he/she died at least is heard in some areas. The normal way to say 'died' or 'has died' is* **bu °farw**, *with* **buon nhw °farw** *possible for 'they died':*

bu °farw ei chwaer ym 1977 = his sister died in 1977

buon nhw °farw °flynyddoedd yn ôl = they died years ago

As a true verbnoun, marw can be used with yn where a general ongoing process is indicated:

mae cannoedd yn marw °bob dydd yn Ethiopia = hundreds are dying every day in Ethiopia

while **wedi marw** *is the stative term for 'dead'*

mae e wedi marw ers blynyddoedd = he's been dead for years

- (*functioning as noun*) = death
 - cyn ei °farw yn °ddyn ifanc union ugain °mlynedd yn ôl** = before his death as a young man exactly twenty years ago

2 *adjective (plural meirw) functioning as plural noun*

= the dead

hen iawn yw'r ywen sy'n cysgodi'r

meirw = the yew tree which gives shade to the dead is very old

marwol *adjective*

= deadly; mortal; fatal

mi °gafodd e ergyd °farwol = he received a fatal blow

marwolaeth (*plural -au*) *noun,*

feminine

= death

mas *adverb (South)*

= out

⇒ **allan**

masnach *noun, feminine*

- = commerce
- = trade
- = business

masnachol *adjective*

= commercial; business-

mater (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

- = matter; issue

mae dau °fater yn codi o hyn oll = two matters arise from all this

- **materion cyfoes** = current affairs

rhaglen newydd o adran materion cyfoes BBC Cymru = a new programme from the BBC Cymru current affairs department

math (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= type, kind
= species

fe °gollir rhai mathau o °blanhigion = some types/species of plants will be lost

does dim byd o'i °fath yn bod dyddiau 'ma = nothing of its kind exists these days

! Note that y °fath° (with math as a feminine) is used adjectivally to mean such..., such a...:

does neb yn gallu deall y °fath °weithred = nobody can understand such an action

dw i °ddim eisiau clywed y °fath °bethau = I don't want to hear such things

mathemateg *noun, feminine*
= mathematics

mathemategwr, mathemategydd (*plural mathemategwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= mathematician

mawr *adjective*
= big; large; great
comparative ⇒ **mwy**, *superlative* ⇒ **mwyaf**

man a man i mi °gymryd yr un mawr, 'te = I might as well take the big one, then

mae'r storm wedi gadael twll mawr yn y to = the storm has left a big hole in the roof

un o °ddynion mawr ein cenhedlaeth = one of the great men of our generation

diolch yn °fawr = thanks a lot
⇒ °fawr

Mawrth:

- *in:* **dydd Mawrth** = Tuesday
- Nos °Fawrth** = Tuesday night
- **mis Mawrth** = March
- ⇒ **Llun** for phrases involving days of the week
- ⇒ **lonawr**

mecanwaith (*plural mecanweithiau*)
noun, masculine
= mechanism

mecanydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= mechanic

mecanyddol *adjective*
= mechanical

Medi *noun, masculine*
= September

⇒ **lonawr**

medru *verb noun*

present: **medra i, medri di, medr e/hi, medrwn ni, medrwch chi, medran nhw**

imperfect/conditional: **medrwn i, medret ti, medrai fe/hi, medren ni, medrech chi, medren nhw**

autonomous/impersonal non-past:
medrir

• = can; be able

°fedri di °ddarllen hwn? = can you read this?

mi °fedrech chi hyd yn oed °ddadlau °fod... = you could even argue that...

°fedra i °ddim deall beth mae'n trio °ddweud = I can't understand what he's trying to say

°fedrech chi °ddangos inni lle mae'r amgueddfa? = could you show us where the museum is?

pwyl °fedr ateb y cwestiwn 'ma? = who can answer this question?

• = be competent in; know how to

mae'n medru ei °gyfraith = he knows his law

mae'n medru darllen = he knows how to read

! medru and ⇒ gallu are interchangeable in most senses of 'can', but gallu has additional uses not shared by medru, notably with expressions of the type 'could have', 'might have'—gallu (etc.) °fod wedi. Conversely, the second sense above is not shared with gallu.

medd

⇒ **meddai**

meddai *verb*
= says; say; said

! This verb is used in conjunction with quoted speech:

“Dos yn ôl a gofyn iddo, ‘te,”

meddai fi = “Go back and ask him, then,” I said

It is most frequently used with the third persons singular and plural—the **nhw** form can alternatively be spelt **medden nhw**, and **medd** is sometimes encountered with nouns, but generally the form is invariable for person in the modern spoken language.

The expression **meddai nhw** is used for the doubtful ‘So they say’ in response to a statement:

Mae eira ar y ffordd.—Meddai nhw = There’s snow on the way.—So they say

meddal adjective

= soft

mae’r un yma’n rhy °feddal = this one is too soft

mediannu verbnoun

= occupy

mae swyddfeydd y °brifysgol wedi’u mediannu gan °brotestwyr = the university offices have been occupied by protestors

meddiant (plural **mediannau**) noun, masculine

= possession

mae nifer °fawr o arfau bellach ym meddiant yr heddlu = a large number of weapons are now in the possession of the police

meddw adjective

• = drunk

oedd e’n °feddw erbyn hanner dydd = he was drunk by midday

meddw °gaib = blind drunk

• = plural **meddwon** used as noun:

drunks, drunkards

dacw’r meddwon yn dod = here come the drunks

meddwl

1 (stem **meddyl(i)-**) verbnoun

• = think (**am°** about, of)

‘Mae’n rhy hwyr’, meddylodd Aled = ‘It’s too late.’ thought Aled

roedd e’n meddwl mai Cymru enillodd ddoe = he thought that Wales won yesterday

dw i °ddim yn meddwl °fod hynny’n

iawn = I don’t think that’s right

nawr yw’r amser, felly, i °feddwl am

°feddwl am °brosiect arbennig = now is the time, then, to think about a special project

⇒ **credu**

• = mean

beth mae’r gair ‘ma’n °feddwl? = what does this word mean?

⇒ **golygu**, ⇒ **ystyr**

2 noun, masculine (plural **meddyliau**)

= mind

mae cymaint ar eich meddwl chi, nes

bod chi’n anghofio’r cyfan = there’s so much on your mind that you forget the whole lot

meddyg (plural **-on**) noun, masculine

= doctor

⇒ **doctor**

meddylgar adjective

= thoughtful

meddyliol adjective

= mental

mefusen (plural **mefus**) noun,

feminine

= strawberry

megis conjunction

= such as

cyfres o °lyfrau ar °destunau megis

enwau lleoedd, tafodieithoedd ac ati

= a series of books on subjects such as place names, dialects and so on

! This is a formal and literary synonym for ⇒ **fel**, and does not occur in unaffected speech.

Mehefin noun, masculine

= June

⇒ **lonawr**

meibion plural of

⇒ **mab**

meiddio verbnoun

= dare

paid ti â meiddio! = don’t you dare!

°feiddiech chi °ddim! = you wouldn’t dare!

meini plural of

⇒ **maen**

meitin

in: **ers meitin** a long time since, a good while ago

dw i heb °weld ti ers meitin = I haven't seen you for a while

meithrin *verbnoun*

• = nurture

• **ysgol °feithrin** (*plural ysgolion*)

meithrin = (Welsh language) nursery school

mêl *noun, masculine*

= honey

melyn *adjective (feminine melen)*

= yellow

golau melyn = yellow light

cafodd e °ddirwy am °barcio ar °linell

°felen = he got a fine for parking on a yellow line

melys *adjective*

• = sweet

• *plural melysion used as noun*

= sweets

°chewch chi °ddim melysion tan

wythnos nesa = you won't get any sweets till next week

mellt *collective*

= lightning

mellt a taranau (or **mellt a °tharanau**) =

thunder and lightning

mellten *noun, feminine*

= flash/bolt of lightning;

cafodd ei °daro gan °fellten = he was

struck by lightning

melltigedig *adjective*

= accursed

melltith (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*

= curse

menig *plural of*

⇒ **maneg**

menter (*plural mentrau*) *noun,*

feminine

= venture; enterprise

mi naeth nifer o °fentrau newydd

ymsefydlu yn y °dre eleni a llynedd =

a number of new enterprises set up in the town this year and last

mentro *verbnoun*

= venture

menyn *noun, masculine*

= butter

bara menyn = bread and butter

menyw (*plural -od*) *noun, feminine*

= woman

⇒ **dynes**

merch (*plural -ed*) *noun, feminine*

• = girl

roedd y °ddwy °ferch yn °wahanol

iawn = the two girls were very different

• = daughter

mae gynnyn nhw °ferch naw oed =

they've got a nine-year-old daughter

Mercher

in: dydd Mercher Wednesday

Nos °Fercher = Wednesday night

⇒ **Llun**

merlota *verbnoun*

• = pony-trekking

• = go pony-trekking

merlyn (*plural -nod, merlod*) *noun,*

masculine

= pony

mesur

1 (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= measure

2 (also **mesuro**) *verbnoun*

= measure

methiant *noun, masculine*

= failure

ond methiant, hyd yn hyn, °fu pob

ymdrech i °gael theatr = but so far

every effort to get a theatre has been a failure

methu *verbnoun*

= fail (*with following verbnoun, optionally followed by â^h*)

roedd y llys wedi methu â rhoi

ystyriaeth °lawn i °ddulliau eraill o'i

°gosbi = the court had failed to give

full consideration to other methods of punishing him

fe °fethodd pob cynnig i °osod cwotâu

= every motion to set quotas failed

! methu is used colloquially as a synonym for **ddim yn gallu/medru** cannot

dw i'n methu gweld = I can't see

(= **dw i °ddim yn gallu/medru gweld** or **°alla/°fedra i °ddim gweld**)

mewn *preposition*

= in

oes diddordeb gennych chi mewn

dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith? = are you interested in teaching Welsh as a second language?

! This preposition is used where the noun following is non-specific, while a different word ⇒**yn** (preposition) is used with specific nouns. For details of what constitutes a specific noun in this context, see discussion under **yn** (preposition), but compare for example:

arhoson ni mewn gwesty = we stayed in a hotel

arhoson ni yng 'ngwesty'r Savoy = we stayed in the Savoy hotel and

oedd hi'n dysgu mewn ysgolion lleol = she was working in local schools

oedd hi'n gweithio yn yr ysgolion lleol = she was working in the local schools

Note, however, that **mewn** does not necessarily correspond to 'in a...' (though it often does)—with plural nouns it corresponds to 'in' just as **yn** does. Conversely, note that 'in' without a following 'the' in English is not necessarily **mewn**; for example **yn Llundain** in London (**yn** used here because a place name is clearly specific), and that the absence of the definite article in Welsh does not automatically indicate using **mewn**: **yng 'nghanol y °dre** in the middle of the town (**yn** used here because, although the genitive construction requires removal of the first definite article in Welsh—**canol y °dre** the middle of the town—the noun is still specific, and this is the deciding factor as always).

⇒**i mewn**, ⇒**yn** preposition

mewnfudiad (plural **-au**) noun, masculine
= immigration (particularly used of immigration into Wales of non-Welsh-speaking people)

mewnfudwr (plural **mewnfudwyr**) noun, masculine
= immigrant

mewnlfifiad (plural **-au**) noun, masculine
= influx (particularly in the sense of outsiders moving into Welsh-speaking areas, and with negative connotations)

mewnol adjective
= internal

meysydd plural of
⇒**maes**

mi° particle

! This particle, like its counterpart ⇒**fe**°, is used optionally before verb forms with endings in *main clauses* to indicate that a statement (and not a question or a negative) is being made. It is not normally used with the present forms of **bod**; with the imperfect of **bod** (where, unlike **fe**°, it can be used) the preferred literary standard affirmative forms must have their initial **r**-removed—**mi oedd** 'was' rather than ***mi roedd**. It is not used in subordinate clauses. Its use is more common in Northern parts of Wales, though it is not unknown in the South. Some areas, however, seem not to use affirmative particles at all, and the literary language prefers to do without them.

mi oedden nhw i gyd yno = they were all there

mi °gollodd o'r cyfan = he lost the lot
mi °fyddwn i'n °falch o'u helpu nhw = I'd be glad to help them

brysiwch, neu mi °fyddwn ni'n colli'r trênl = hurry, or we'll miss the train!

Notice in the last example that **mi**°, while causing soft mutation, is impervious to this mutation itself—so the preceding **neu**° has no effect on it.

mi pronoun
= I; me

! In the modern language the use of this variant of ⇒**i** (pronoun) and ⇒**fi** is restricted to two main circumstances: after the preposition **i** (so **i mi** to/for me, but **i fi** is very common as well); and with the Northern preterite auxiliary ⇒**ddaru**:

well i mi °fynd = I'd better go
rhowch y gweddiill i mi = give the rest to me

ddaru mi °weld nhw neithiwr = I saw them last night

ddaru mi °ddim gweld nhw = I didn't see them

The extension of **mi** to other circumstances—a not uncommon example in writing is ***gyda mi** (for

gyda fi—*is an affectation and does not reflect the facts of the living language.*

microdon (plural **-nau**) *noun, feminine*
= microwave

migwrn (plural **migyrnau**) *noun, masculine*
= ankle

mil (plural **-oedd**) *noun, feminine*
= thousand

mi oedd dros °dair mil o °bobol yn y neuadd = there were over three thousand people in the hall
mae miloedd o adar wedi diflannu efo'r coed a'r gwrychoedd = thousands of birds have disappeared with the trees and hedges

miliwn (plural **miliynau**) *noun, feminine*
= million

mae dros °filiwn o °bunnoedd wedi mynd ar °goll, meddai = over a million pounds has gone missing, he/she said

miliwnydd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= millionaire

milwr (plural **milwyr**) *noun, masculine*
= soldier (plural also used for troops)
disgwylir i'r Cenhedloedd Unedig °ddanfôn rhagor o °filwyr i'r ardal = the UN is expected to send more troops to the region

milwrol *adjective*
= military

milltir (plural **-oedd**) *noun, feminine*
= mile

mi °fyddan nhw °filltiroedd i ffwrdd erbyn hyn = they'll be miles away by now
byddwn ni'n cerdded deng milltir °bob dydd = we'll be walking ten miles a day

min (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= edge
⇒ **ar °fin**

miniog, minog *adjective*
= sharp (knife)

minnau *pronoun*
= I; me

! minnau is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before. It corresponds to ⇒ **mi** pronoun, and is thus of very restricted use in the modern language.

mis (plural **-oedd**) *noun, masculine*
= month

ym °mha °fis dych chi'n cael eich penblwydd? = what month is your birthday?

dan ni fan'ma am °dri mis o °leia = we're here for three months at least
symudon ni yn ôl i °Gymru ym mis Medi llynedd = we moved back to Wales in September last year

⇒ **lonawr, ⇒ deufis**

misol *adjective*
= monthly

misolyn (plural **misolion**) *noun, masculine*
= monthly magazine

mitsio *verb/noun*
= skive, bunk off school

mo *particle*
personal forms: mohona i, mohonot ti, mohono fe, mohoni hi, mohonon ni, mohonoch chi, mohonyn nhw

! ⇒ Mo *box*

⇒ **dim** *particle*

mochyn (plural **moch**) *noun, masculine*
= pig (also figurative)
yr hen °fochyn (du) = you pig!

mochyn daear (plural **moch daear**)
noun, masculine
= badger

modern *adjective*
= modern

mae'n °bosibl bellach astudio iaith °fodern hefyd = it's also possible now to study a modern language
ieithoedd modern = modern languages

⇒ **cyfoes**

modfedd (plural **-l**) *noun, feminine*
= inch

deng modfedd o hyd = ten inches long

Mo

This particle is a contraction of the negative particle **ddim** with the preposition \Rightarrow o°. In Welsh the negative particle cannot be directly followed by a specific element—specific in this context covers the following:

1. words preceded by the definite article
2. pronouns
3. words preceded by possessive adjectives ('my', 'your', etc)
4. proper names

All of the above by definition specify a particular example of the thing being talked about—for example, we say 'a car' when we are not referring to any particular one, but 'the car' when we have a specific one in mind; we use pronouns when we already know who it is we're talking about 'Where is Fred?' 'I haven't seen him'; when we say 'my car' we obviously have a specific car in mind; and clearly a proper name like 'Fred' or 'London' indicates a specific person or place. The practicalities of this are that, where **ddim** would be followed immediately by a specific element, this **ddim** has to be changed to **mo**. This will happen when we have an negative inflected verb (i.e. preterite or inflected future) with a following object. So, for example, 'I did not see' is ***weles i °ddim**, and if we add the object 'the car' we would expect ***Weles i ddim y car**—but this leaves us with **ddim** next to **y car** (a specific phrase by 1 above), and so we change **ddim** to **mo**, giving ***weles i**

mo'r car (the **y** changes to **'r** simply because **mo** ends in a vowel). Similarly, ***weles i mo'ch ffrindiau** 'I didn't see your friends', and ***weles i mo Fred** 'I didn't see Fred'. Note from this last example that ***weles i ddim Fred** strictly speaking means 'I didn't see any(one called) Fred'. Because **mo** includes the preposition \Rightarrow o°, it has the same personal endings. So 'I didn't see them' will be not ***weles i ddim nhw** but ***weles i mohonyh nhw**.

***welwn ni mohoni hi 'to** = *we won't see her again*

***dales i mo'r °ddirwy** = *I didn't pay the fine*

lliwiau na °welsoch chi mo'u tebyg erioed o'r blaen = *colours the like of which you have not ever seen before*

Notice that tenses of the verb using auxiliaries (including not only **bod** but also the **nes i** and **ddaru** preterites) never need **mo**, because the object of the negative verb is never next to the **ddim**—there is always an intervening verbnoun. Compare:

agores i mo'r ffenest

but **nes i °ddim agor y ffenest, ddaru mi °ddim agor y ffenest**
= *I didn't open the window*

Similarly

agora i mo'r ffenest

but ***fydda i °ddim yn agor y ffenest**
= *I won't open the window*

Some speakers in some areas use **ddim** regardless, however, though this usage is generally considered substandard.

modrwy (plural **-au**) noun, feminine
= ring

modryb (plural **-edd**) noun, feminine
= aunt

oedd hi'n °fodryb i °ngŵr i = she was my husband's aunt

modur (plural **-on**) noun, masculine
(especially North)
= car

oes gen ti °fodur newydd? = have you got a new car?

\Rightarrow car

modurwr (plural **modurwyr**) noun,
masculine
= motorist

modd noun, masculine
= way, manner

yn yr un modd ag y mae hi'n amhosibl

disgrifio lliw... = in the same way as it is impossible to describe colour...

! *The construction oes modd i° + subject + °verbnoun is used to ask if something is possible—a polite request:*

oes modd i mi siarad â Mr Williams? = is it possible for me to speak to Mr Williams?
(equivalent to °ga i siarad..., °alla i siarad..., ydy hi'n °bosib i mi siarad...)

moddion plural noun

- = medicine
cymerwch y moddion 'ma °ddwywaith yr wythnos = take this medicine twice a week
- = cure
does dim moddion yn erbyn twpdra = there's no cure for stupidity

⇒ **cyffur**

moes (plural -au) noun, feminine

- = morality
- plural **moesau** morals

moesol adjective
= moral

moethus adjective
= luxurious

mofyn verbnoun (South)

- = want
wyt ti'n mofyn rhagor? = do you want some more?
- = fetch
cer i mofyn y llaeth i mi, nei di? = go and fetch the milk for me, will you?

! *Note that, as in the second example above, mofyn is not susceptible to mutation.*

⇒ **eisiau**, ⇒ **moyn**, ⇒ **nôl**

mogfa noun, feminine
= asthma

mae'r °fogfa arni = she's got asthma

moment (plural -au) noun, feminine
= moment

ar y °foment = at the moment

⇒ **ar hyn o °bryd**

mor° adverb

- = so
mae'r stafell 'ma mor °fawr! = this room is so big!

dyn ni mor hwyr! = we're so late!

- **mor°...â'h/ag...** = as...as...
- **mor °ddu â'r °frân** = as black as a crow
- **ewch mor °bell ag y medrwch chi ar y ffordd 'ma** = go as far as you can on this road
- = how

mi °ellwch chi °ddychmygu mor °falch o'n i = you can imagine how pleased I was

! *This word is unusual in that it replaces the linking yn° in sentences where we would expect it. Compare: mae'r awyren yn °gyflym* = the plane is fast
*but mae'r awyren mor °gyflym (not *mae'r awyren yn mor gyflym)* = the plane is so fast
Note also that, although it causes soft mutation (though not of ll- or rh-), it never takes soft mutation itself.

⇒ **yr un mor°**

môr (plural **moroedd**) noun, masculine
= sea; ocean

ar °lan y môr = by the sea

Môr Iwerydd = the Atlantic Ocean

Y Môr Canoldir or **Môr y Canoldir** = the Mediterranean

Y Môr Tawel = the Pacific Ocean

Y Môr Tawch, Môr y Gogledd = the North Sea

morgrugyn (plural **morgrug**) noun, masculine
= ant

môr-leidr (plural **môr-ladron**) noun, masculine
= pirate

moronen (plural **moron**) noun, feminine
= carrot

morthwyl (plural **-ion**) noun, masculine
= hammer

morwr (plural **morwyr**) noun, masculine
= sailor

moyn verbnoun (South)

- = want
ydyn nhw'n moyn dod? = do they want to come?
- = fetch

cer i moyn y llaeth = go and fetch the milk

! Note that, as in the second example above, **mofyn** is not susceptible to mutation.

⇒ **eisiau**, ⇒ **mofyn**, ⇒ **nôl**

mud *adjective*
= dumb; mute

mudiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= (*political etc*) movement

⇒ **symudiad**

munud *noun, masculine or feminine*
= minute

°ddo i mewn munud! = I'll be there in a minute!

! **munud** is always feminine in the phrase **ar y °funud ola(f)** at the last minute:

a dyna nhw'n ailfeddwl ar y °funud ola! = and (suddenly) they change their minds at the last minute!

mur (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= wall (*usually external*)

mae'r archeolegwyr wrthi'n chwilio am hen °furiau'r °dre = the archaeologists are busy looking for the old town walls

⇒ **wal**

mwg *noun, masculine*
= smoke

achosir y rhan °fwya o °farwolaethau gan °fwg = most deaths are caused by smoke

⇒ **ysmygu**

mwgwd (*plural mygydau*) *noun, masculine*
= mask

pw y oedd y dyn 'na mewn mwgwd? = who was that masked man?

mwill *adjective*
= muggy, close, sultry, stuffy

mae'n °fwill iawn heddiw, on'd ydy? = it's very muggy today, isn't it?

⇒ **trymaidd**

mw y
1 *adverb*

• = more
roedd mw y o °bobol yn °bresennol y tro 'ma = more people were present this time

! This quantity sense of **mw y**—with **o°**—is the only one for which ⇒ **rhagor** is a close synonym (though **rhagor** strictly speaking has the connotation of 'in addition', 'extra' etc.)

mae'n °fwy na 'pharod i ymddeol oherwydd y newid yn natur ei swydd = he's more than ready to retire because of the change in the nature of his job

• = more (*in comparative of adjectives*)

dw i'n teimlo'n °fwy hyderus erbyn hyn = I'm feeling more confident now

! **mw y** coexists side by side with the ending **-ach** as a way of forming comparative adjectives—generally the longer the adjective, the more likely it is to use **mw y** rather than **-ach**, so **hardd** beautiful, **harddach** more beautiful, but **cyfforddus** comfortable, **mw y cyfforddus** more comfortable. Two-syllable adjectives often appear with either: **hapus** happy, **hapusach** or **mw y hapus** happier.

2 *adjective*

= bigger

mae eisiau stafell °fwy = a bigger room is needed

⇒ **mawr**, ⇒ **llawer**, ⇒ **rhagor**

mwya(f)

1 *adverb*

= most (*mainly in superlative of adjectives*)

hwn yw'r un mwya costus ohonyn nhw i gyd = this is the most expensive of them all

p'un o'r trefi 'ma ydy'r un °fwya poblogaidd gyda twristiaid? = which of these towns is the most popular with tourists?

! **mwya** coexists side by side with the ending **-a(f)** as a way of forming superlative adjectives—generally the longer the adjective, the more likely it is to use **mwya** rather than **-a(f)**, so **hardd** beautiful, **hardda** most beautiful, but **cyfforddus** comfortable, **mwya cyfforddus** most comfortable. Two-syllable adjectives often appear with either: **hapus** happy, **hapusa** or **mwya hapus** happiest.

2 *adjective*

= biggest

maen nhw wedi ennill gyda'r °bleidlais

°fwya erioed = they've won with the biggest vote ever

⇒ **mawr**

mwyach *adverb*

= ...any more (*with negatives*)

dan ni °ddim yn gweld nhw mwyach =

we don't see them any more

does neb yn mynd yno mwyach = no-one goes there any more

mwyafrif *noun, masculine*

= majority; most

mae'r mwyafrif llethol wedi pleidleisio

yn erbyn = the overwhelming

majority has voted against

mae'r mwyafrif wedi arwyddo = most have signed

plannwyd cymysgfa o °goed, ond deri

oedd y mwyafrif ohonyn nhw = a range/mixture of trees was planted, but most of them were oak

mwyar duon *plural noun*

= blackberries

mwyn

⇒ **er mwyn**

mwynglawdd (*plural*)

mwyngloddiau *noun, masculine*

= (gold, lead etc) mine

mwyngloddio *verb/noun*

= mine

mwyngloddiwr (*plural*)

mwyngloddwyr *noun, masculine*

= miner (*other than coal miner*)

mwynhad *noun, masculine*

= enjoyment

mwynhau (*stem mwynheu-*)

verb/noun

= enjoy

naethoch chi °fwynhau, 'te? = did you enjoy (it), then?

galwch am °gyngor ynglŷn â sut i

°fwynhau Eryri = call for advice on how to enjoy Snowdonia

mya (*abbreviation of milltir yr awr*)

= mph

myfyriwr (*plural myfyrywyr*) *noun,*

masculine

= student

pan o'n i'n °fyfyriwr fan hyn ugain

°mlynedd yn ôl... = when I was a student here twenty years ago...

myfyrrwraig (*plural myfyrrwagedd*)

noun, feminine

= (female) student

mymryn *noun, masculine*

= bit, iota, jot

mi °alla i'ch sicrhau nad oes 'na °ddim

mymryn o °wir yn y stori 'ma = I can assure you that there is not one iota of truth in this story

myglyd *adjective*

= smoky

mynd *verb/noun*

imperative: **cer, cerwch** (*South*), **dos,**

ewch (*North*)

preterite: **es i, est ti, aeth e/hi, aethon**

ni, aethoch chi, aethon nhw

future: **a i, ei di, eith e/hi, awn ni, ewch**

chi, â'n nhw

common variants: 3 singular: **aiff, 1**

plural ewn

conditional (of restricted use in the

modern language): **elwn i, elet ti, elai**

fe/hi, elen ni, elech chi, elen nhw

or **awn i, aet ti, âi fe/hi, aen ni, aech**

chi, aen nhw

autonomous/impersonal forms: non-

past **eir, past aethpwyd or aed**

• = go

'swn i °ddim yn mynd yno ar °ben 'n

hun = I wouldn't go there on my own

hoffet ti °fynd i'r sinema heno? =

would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

cer i °ofyn ydyn nhw'n °barod = go and ask if they're ready

dos yn ôl i °weithio = get back to work

pan es i adre... = when I went home...

fe aethon ni i lwerddon llynedd = we went to Ireland last year

a i i °weld nhw wedyn = I will go and see them later on

eith °nghar °ddim i fynd y'r allt = my car will not go up the hill

â'n nhw °ddim hebda i, °wyddoch chi = they will not go without me, you know

os eith popeth yn °ddidrafferth... = if everything goes smoothly...

eir yno'n °gyson = people go there regularly

• = become; get

bellach mae hi wedi mynd yn sefyllfa 'ni a nhw' go iawn = now it has become a real 'us and them' situation
wrth °fynd yn hŷn, mae rhywun yn sylweddoli mwy = as one gets old, one realises more

mynd â^h *verb*noun

= take (where this means accompany)
inflected forms ⇨ **mynd**

beth bynnag dych chi eisiau, ewch ag e nawr = whatever you want, take it now

a i â nhw i'r stafell arall = I'll take them into the other room

aethpwyd/aed â tri o °bobol i'r ysbyty = three people were taken to hospital

⇨ **cymryd**

mynedfa (*plural mynedfeydd*) *noun*, *feminine*

= entrance (of building etc)

gofal—mynedfa °gudd = warning—concealed entrance

⇨ **allanfa**

mynediad *noun*, *masculine*

= entrance (= permission to enter), admission

mynediad am °ddim = entrance free

mynegai (*plural mynegeion*) *noun*, *masculine*

= index

mynegi *verb*noun

= express

mi °geith pob un ohonoch chi °fynegi ei °farn = every one of you will be allowed to express his opinion

⇨ **yadrodd**

mynnu *verb*noun

• = insist (on)

dw i'n mynnu aros fan hyn nes bod rhywun yn dod i °ngweld i = I insist on staying here till someone comes to see me

mynnwch eich hawliau! = insist on your rights!

mi °fynnodd °fod hynny'n iawn = he/she insisted that that was right

• = will; please

gwnewch fel y mynnoch (chi) = do as you will, do as you please

cymer faint °fynddi di = take as much as you please

! *The special inflected forms*

mynnoch and **mynni** (or **mynnot**)

are only encountered in this type of set phrase corresponding to 'please'.

mynwent (*plural -ydd*) *noun*, *feminine*
 = cemetery

mae bedd un o'n gwleidyddion

enwoca i'w weld rhywle yn y

°fynwent 'ma = somewhere in this

cemetery you can see the grave of one of our most famous politicians

mynych *adjective*

yn °fynych = frequently

⇨ **aml**

mynychu *verb*noun

• = attend (*school* etc)

mae'r plant yn mynychu ysgol

°gynradd °leol = the children attend a local primary school

• = frequent

mae e'n mynychu gwahanol °lefydd

yn y °dre = he frequents various places in town

mynydd (*plural -oedd*) *noun*, *masculine*

= mountain

mae aur yn y mynyddoedd acw = there is gold in those mountains

beiciau mynydd a °cheffylau i'w llogi

yn yr ardal = mountain bikes and

horses available for hire locally

gwneud môr a mynydd o°... = make a mountain out of a molehill about...

⇨ **bryn**, ⇨ **rhiw**

mynydda *verb*noun

= mountaineer, go mountaineering

mynydd-dir (*plural -oedd*) *noun*, *masculine*

= mountainous country

mynyddig *adjective*

= mountainous

Nn

'n

! This contracted form, used after vowels, corresponds to any of the following:

1 ⇒ **yn** particle

dw i'n mynd adre yfory = I'm going home tomorrow

2 ⇒ **yn^o** particle

bydd y trên 'ma'n °gynnar = this train will be early

3 ⇒ **fyⁿ**

dw i wedi colli 'n sgidiau = I've lost my shoes

4 ⇒ **ein**

cysylltwch â'n swyddfydd = contact our offices

Note that (strictly speaking at least)

ynⁿ (preposition) 'in' cannot be abbreviated to 'n in any circumstances. Compare:

maen nhw'n gweithio'n °galed = they are working hard

maen nhw'n gweithio yn

Aberystwyth = they work in Aberystwyth

na conjunction

= that (in reported speech—focused clauses)

dw i'n siwr na fo sy'n iawn = I'm sure that he is right

mae'n °debyg na Bae Colwyn °fydd yn ennill = Colwyn Bay will probably win

! This is a regional (mainly Northwestern) variant of ⇒ **mai**; it is not accepted in the written language, but is the normal word in its area.

na^h

1 (before vowels **nag**) conjunction = than

gwell hwyr na hwyrach = better late than never

°well gen i °de na °choffi = I prefer tea to coffee

mae aur yn °fwy gwerthfawr nag arian = gold is more valuable than silver

na^h

2 conjunction

= nor, and not; (with negatives) or, or...either

dw i °ddim yn deall y jôc 'na—na

finnau (chwaith) = I don't understand that joke—neither do I

°fedr o °ddim rhedeg, na °cherdded yn iawn hyd yn oed = he can't run, nor even walk properly

°alla i °ddim diodde te na °choffi = I can't stand tea or coffee

na^h

3 (before vowels **nag**) prefix

= no

! Generally a 'no' response in Welsh has to be modelled on the phrasing of the question, in the same way as 'yes' responses—the verb of the question is repeated (with changes to person where appropriate) and prefixed by the negative marker **na** (nag before vowels). So, for example, a question beginning **Ydy...?** will have **Nag ydy** for the answer; similarly **Oes...?** / **Is/are there...?** **Nag oes; Oedd...?** **Was...?** **Nag oedd; °Fyddwch chi...?** Will you (be)...? **Na °fydda/°fyddwn; °Ga i...?** Can I (have)...? **Na °chewch; °Allan nhw...?** Can I...? **Na °allan**. Notice in the last example that **nag** is not used before vowels resulting from mutation of original **g-**; **na^o** is used with **gallan**, and then mutates it.

Questions phrased in the preterite, however, have an invariable ⇒ **naddo** for 'no', and this is also true with some speakers for questions phrased with ⇒ **wedi**. This prefix is also used in the spoken language to phrase negative questions where there is some implication or expectation that the person addressed might disagree: **nag ych chi nawr yn wynebu rhwygiadau yn y °blaid?** = aren't you now facing splits in the party? (meaning: surely you are, aren't you?—even though the person addressed is almost certainly going to say 'No, we're not')

⇒ on^d

na^{o/h} conjunction

= that... not...

• (in relative clauses)

bydd 'na un °fargen °bob wythnos na °ellir mo'i °chollu = there will be one

unmissable bargain each week
(literally: 'one bargain that one cannot miss it...')

lliwiau na °welsoch chi mo'u tebyg erioed o'r blaen = colours the like of which you have never seen before
(literally: '...that you have not seen their like...')

• (in subordinate clauses)

efallai na °fydda i yn ôl mewn pryd = I might not be back in time (literally: 'perhaps that I will not be back in time')

mae hi'n °wir na °ddylen ni °wrthwynebu'r penderfyniad 'ma = it's true that we should not oppose this decision

pam na °ddoi di draw pawns heno? = why don't you come round this evening? (literally: 'why that you will not come...')

os na °fydd digon o °bobol... = if there aren't enough people... (literally: 'if that there will not be enough people')

! With the present and imperfect of **bod**, this word takes the form **nad**:

gwnech yn siwr nad ydyn nhw'n camymddwyn = make sure that they're not misbehaving

dw i'n siwr nad oes llawer ar ôl = I'm sure that there is not much left
In this use the **nad** construction is an alternative to the **bod** (etc.) ... °ddim phrasing more popular in teaching manuals:

gwnech yn siwr bod nhw °ddim yn camymddwyn = make sure that they're not misbehaving

Both constructions are admissible in the spoken language, with no obvious distinction, except after words like ⇒ **pam** and ⇒ **os**, where **na(d)** is the norm.

'na° adverb

= there is/are; that is; those are

! This is a very commonly used abbreviated form of ⇒ **dyna°**:

mi oedd hi'n °gyd-ddigwyddiad anffodus, 'na i gyd = it was an unfortunate coincidence, that's all
'na °ddigon am heddi, 'te = that's enough for today, then
It is used in exclamations with a following adjective, corresponding to

English 'How...!', or with a following noun, corresponding to English 'What a...!':

'na °bert! = how pretty!

'na °fargen! = what a bargain!

⇒ 'co, ⇒ yna, ⇒ y ... 'na

nabod* verb/noun

= know (person)

dych chi'n nabod 'mrawd? = do you know my brother?

o'n i °ddim yn nabod nhw ar y pryd = I didn't know them at the time

wyt ti'n nabod ei °rieni? = do you know his parents?

fe °ddaethon ni i ('w) nabod nhw drwy'n gwaith = we got to know them through our work

! Notice that **nabod**, by its meaning, is a stative verb and cannot form a preterite in the living language—I knew him is **o'n i'n nabod e**, literally 'I was knowing him' because this is a continuous and unchanging state of affairs at the time.

⇒ **gwybod**

nacáu (often 'cau in speech) verb/noun
= refuse

mae'r car 'ma'n 'cau mynd = this car refuses to go or won't go

⇒ **pallu**

nad

⇒ **na^o** conjunction (note)

nad conjunction

= that... not... (in focused clauses)

! This is a rather more formal equivalent of **mai dim** used in focused reported speech clauses but where the focused element is itself negated. Compare:

ond efallai mai nhw sy'n °gyfrifol wedi'r cwbl = but perhaps they are responsible after all

ond efallai nad nhw sy'n °gyfrifol wedi'r cwbl,

ond efallai mai dim nhw sy'n °gyfrifol wedi'r cwbl = but perhaps they are not responsible after all

Its use is less frequent in the spoken language than **mai dim**.

⇒ **mai**

Nadolig, Dolig *noun, masculine*
(often with definite article)
= Christmas

Nadolig Llawn! = Merry Christmas!
gwledd o *lyfrau ar *gyfer y Nadolig = a
feast of books for Christmas

nadredd, nadroedd *plural of*
⇒ **neidr**

naddo *adverb*
= no

! This response word is used to answer to questions phrased in the preterite. It is invariable for person.

***Welest ti'r ffilm neithiwr?—Naddo**
= Did you see the film last night?—No

Ddaru chi *dalu?—Naddo = Did you pay?—No

In the spoken language it is often used also with questions involving **wedi**:

Ydyn nhw wedi mynd 'to'?—Naddo
(instead of **Nag ydyn**) = Have they gone yet?—No

This is frowned upon by purists, who argue that grammatically the above sentence begins with a present tense verb, albeit then modified by **wedi**, and that a present tense negation is required. But it can just as easily be argued that the choice of **naddo** is determined by meaning rather than grammar—in other words that **naddo** is associated in the minds of speakers with past time rather than the abstraction of preterite grammatical form. This must be so in any case, otherwise no-one would use **naddo** in these circumstances, and many do.

⇒ **do**

nag

⇒ **na^h** conjunction, ⇒ **na^h** prefix

nage *particle*
= no

! This word is of much more restricted use in Welsh than 'no' in English—it is used as an negative response only to questions which begin with an element that is not the verb, generally focused questions Compare:

Dych chi'n mynd i *Lanelli

heddiw?—Nag ydw = Are you going to Llanelli today—No

I *Lanelli dych chi'n mynd

heddiw?—Nage = Are you going to Llanelli today?, Is it to Llanelli that you're going...?—No

Heddiw dych chi'n mynd i

***Lanelli?—Nage** = Are you going to Llanelli today?, Is it today that you're going to Llanelli?—No

For further details ⇒ **Yes and No**
box on the English-Welsh side

There is also an emphatic extended form **nage ddim**, used to contradict statements of all kinds, whether focused or not:

Mae'n edrych arna i!—Nage *ddim, mae'n edrych arna i! = He's looking at me!—No he's not, he's looking at me!

nai (*plural neiaint*) *noun, masculine*
= nephew

mae'n nai i mi = he's my nephew

naid

in: **blwyddyn naid** = leap year
⇒ **neidio**

naill ai... (neu*...) *conjunction*
= either... (or...)

naill ai dan ni'n mynd yn syth, neu dan ni'n gorfod aros fan hyn = either we go straight away, or we have to wait here

⇒ **chwaith**

(y) naill*... y llall...

= (the) one...the other

mae'n amlwg nad yw'r naill

***ddamcaniaeth neu'r llall yn egluro'r sefyllfa'n iawn** = clearly neither the one theory nor the other explains the situation properly

***weles i nhw'n mynd i mewn, y naill ar ôl y llall** = I saw them going in, one after the other

nain (*plural neiniau*) *noun, feminine*
(North)

= grandmother, granny

dos i *weld ydy Nain eisiau dŵad hefo ni = go and see if Granny wants to come with us

⇒ **mangu**

nam (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= fault; defect

os oes nam ar y cryno-^oddisg hwn, rhowch ^owybod i'r llyfrgell = if this compact disc has a fault, inform the library

nant (*plural nentydd*) *noun, feminine*
= stream; brook
gwelwyd nentydd a ^hthiroedd gwlyb yn diflannu = streams and wetlands have been seen to disappear

natur *noun, feminine*
= nature
cipolwg arall ar y byd natur o'n cwmpas = another look at the world of nature around us
mae'n ^ofwy na ^hpharod i ymddeol oherwydd y newid yn natur ei swydd = he's more than ready to retire because of the change in the nature of his job

naturiol *adjective*
= natural

naw *numeral*
= nine

nawdeg *numeral*
= ninety

nawdd *noun, masculine*
= protection, patronage
Nawdd Cymdeithasol = Social Security
dan nawdd = under the auspices of

nawddoglyd *adjective*
= patronising

nawfed *adjective*
= ninth

! *Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ^ocynta precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: **y nawfed dyn** the ninth man *but* **y nawfed ^oferch** the ninth girl; **y trydydd car** the third car *but* **y ^odrydedd ^ogoeden** the third tree.*

nawr *adverb*
= now
dw i eisiau i chi ^owneud y gwaith nawr
= I want you to do the work now
nawr yw'r amser i wynebu'n gelynyon
= now is the time to face our enemies

nawr 'te, pwy sy am helpu fan hyn? = now then, who wants to help here?

! *The literary language often writes this word **yn awr**, but this is an affectation.*

⇒ **bellach**, ⇒ **rwan**, ⇒ **tro**

neb *pronoun*
= no-one, nobody
does neb yma = there's no-one here
^ogwrrdes i â neb = I didn't meet anybody
does neb yn gwybod dim fan'ma = nobody knows anything here
Pwy ^owelest ti yno?—Neb o ^obwys = Whom did you see there?—No-one important
⇒ **anad**, ⇒ **fawr**

nef (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*
= heaven

! *Mostly in the phrases **iaith yr nefoedd** the language of heaven (affirmed to be Welsh); and **nefoedd!** or **nefoedd wen!** Heavens (above)! These last two are often toned down to **nefi blw!** in colloquial speech.*

neges (*plural -au, -eun*) *noun, feminine*
= message
hoffech chi ^oadael neges iddo? = would you like to leave him a message?

negyddol *adjective*
= negative
agwedd negyddol lawn sy gynni hi = she's got a very negative attitude

neidio *verb/noun*
= jump, leap
neidia di ar y bwrdd, 'te = you jump (up) on the table, then
wedi neidio, rhy hwyr peidio (*proverb*)
= look before you leap
⇒ **naid**

neidr (*plural nadredd, nadroedd*) *noun, feminine*
= snake

neilltuo *verb/noun*
= set aside
mae'r llywodraeth wedi neilltuo arian
= the government has set money aside
⇒ **o'r neilltu**

neilltuol *adjective*
= particular, special

neis *adjective, comparative neisiach*
= nice
'na neis! = how nice!
mae'n °fenyw neis iawn = she's a very nice woman
mae'n neisiach heddiw nag oedd hi ddoe, on'd ydy? = it's nicer today than it was yesterday, isn't it?

neithiwr *adverb*
= last night
oedd unrhywbeth diddorol ar y teledu neithiwr? = was there anything interesting on the television last night?
oedd neithiwr yn °waeth fyth = last night was even worse
⇒ diwetha(f), ⇒ ddoe, ⇒ heno, ⇒ nos

nenfwd (*plural nenfydau*) *noun, masculine*
= ceiling

nentydd *plural of*
⇒ nant

nepell
only in the literary phrase:
nid nepell not far
⇒ pell

nerf (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= nerve
mae hi'n mynd ar y' nerfau o hyd = she's always getting on my nerves

nerfus *adjective*
= nervous

nerfusrwydd *noun, masculine*
= nervousness

nerth (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*
= strength, power
mae'r clwb pêl-droed lleol yn mynd o nerth i nerth = the local football club is going from strength to strength
ac i ffwrdd ag e nerth ei °draed = and off he went as fast as his legs would carry him

! There are a number of words for 'power' in Welsh—**nerth** tends to be used for physical strength, while ⇒ **egni** means 'energy', ⇒ **pŵer** usually political power, and ⇒ **ynni**

very similar to **egni**, and meaning power as a commodity.

nes

1 *conjunction*
= until, till
bydd rhaid aros nes iddyn nhw °gyrraedd = we'll have to wait until they arrive
naethon ni aros nes iddyn nhw °gyrraedd = we waited until they arrived

! Generally this conjunction is used with the construction **i**° + [subject] + °verbnoun, as in the examples above—and notice above also that, since the verbnoun in Welsh is neutral or 'empty' with regard to time, the translation in English, which always requires time reference to be explicitly stated, may vary according to context.

Unlike some other conjunctions, however, **nes** can be used with a reported speech construction where **bod**/°**fod** (etc.) would be possible (i.e. not in cases where ⇒ **y** conjunction would be needed):

arhoswch yma nes bod lle'n dod yn rhydd = wait here until a place becomes free.

dw i'n dweud dim nes bod y gweddill wedi dod = I'm saying nothing till the others have come
In the colloquial speech of some areas, **nes bod hi'n...** is used for ⇒ **tan**° until with clock-time:

bydd y °wers °gynta yn mynd nes bod hi'n ddeg o'r °gloch = the first lesson will go on until ten o'clock (instead of: ...mynd tan °ddeg...)

2

adjective
= closer, nearer
dewch yn nes er mwyn i mi °glywed yn iawn = come closer so I can hear properly

nesa(f)

adjective
= next
pwy sy nesa, 'te? = who's next, then?
be' nesa? = what next?
°wela i di wythnos nesa = I'll see you next week
bydd yn costio'r peth nesa i °ddim = it will cost next to nothing

nesáu *verb/noun*

= approach, get near (**at** to)
ond nawr, gyda'r amser yn nesáu at saith o'r °gloch... = but now, with the time approaching seven o'clock...

nes ymlaen *adverb*

= later on

⇒ **wedyn**

neu° *conjunction*

= or

te neu °goffi? = tea or coffee?

! *This conjunction causes soft mutation of both nouns and verbs, but not of inflected verb forms, which may also follow it, though less frequently. Compare the next two examples:*

cewch °fwyta yng Nghaffi Meinir neu °baratoi bwyd eich hunain = you can eat in Meinir's Café or prepare your own food
cewch aros mewn tŷ teras cyfforddus neu dewch â'ch pabell = you can stay in a comfortable terraced house, or bring your tent!
Although not immediately apparent from the English, where the imperative form is the base form anyway, the structure of the second Welsh example above is different in that 'bring' is not dependent on 'can' as 'prepare' is in the first example
neu gellir rhodio'r llwybr troed = or one can walk the footpath

neuadd (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= hall

gofynnir i °bawb ymgynnull yn y

neuadd = everyone is asked to assemble in the hall

neuadd °breswyl (*plural neuaddau preswyl*) = hall of residence

neu'i gilydd *pronoun*

= (some...) or other

mae pawb yn cofio rhyw °lun neu'i gilydd mae o wedi'i °weld = everyone remembers some picture or other that they've seen

fe °gawn ni'r arian °rywsut neu'i gilydd = we'll get the money somehow or other

nawn ni °ddatrys y °broblem °ryw ffordd neu'i gilydd = we'll solve the problem some way or other

newid

1 (*stem newidi-*) *verb/noun*

= change

byddan nhw'n gorfod newid yr holl

°gloeon yn y tŷ = they will have to change all the locks in the house

mi newidiodd y sefyllfa'n

°gyfangwbwl o fewn pythefnos = the situation changed completely within a fortnight

2 (*plural -iadau*) *noun, masculine*

= change

mae llawer o newidiadau wedi bod =

there have been a lot of changes

mae newid yn rhywbeth °gwbl

naturiol ym °myd natur = change is something quite natural in the world of nature

daeth yr amser am newid = the time

has come for a change

3 (*no plural*) *noun, masculine*

= change (*money*)

oes gen ti newid am °bapur deg punt?

= have you got change for a tenner?

newidiol *adjective*

= changeable

newydd

1 *adjective*

= new

dan ni angen car newydd = we need a new car

fel dych chi'n gweld, mae athrawes

newydd 'da ni heddiw = as you see, we have a new teacher today

Blwyddyn Newydd °Dda! = Happy New Year!

newydd sbon = brand new

⇒ **newyddion**

2 (**newydd°**) *adverb*

! *This word is used with a following verb/noun in place of ⇒ wedi to indicate that an action has just happened. Compare:*

maen nhw wedi mynd = they have gone

maen nhw newydd °fynd = they have just gone

mae hi newydd °droi hanner awr

wedi saith = it's just turned half past seven

*Notice that newydd° incorporates the meaning of wedi, and that *newydd wedi is therefore wrong.*

Remember that **newydd°** in this sense causes soft mutation, while **wedi** does not.

newydd-°ddyfodiad (plural **newydd-°ddyfodiaid**) *noun, masculine*
= newcomer

newyddiadur (plural **-on**) *noun, masculine*
= newspaper

less common term for ⇒ **papur newydd**

newyddiadurwr (plural **newyddiadurwyr**) *noun, masculine*
= journalist

newyddion *plural noun*

= news

bydd rhagor o newyddion am saith = there'll be more news at seven

byddwn ni'n dod â'r holl newyddion atoch chi = we will bring you all the news

newyn *noun, masculine*
= famine; hunger

newynu *verb/noun*
= starve
⇒ **llwgu**

nhw *pronoun*
= they; them

! This word is always pronounced **nw** in unaffected speech, despite the spelling.

be' wedson nhw? = what did they say?

°welon ni nhw yn y °dre neithiwr = we saw them in town last night

maen nhw wedi ymddeol erbyn hyn = they have retired now

rhowch °wybod iddyn nhw cyn °gynted ag y bo modd = let them know as soon as possible

nhw sy ar °fai = (it is) they (who) are to blame

nhw biau nhw = they are theirs

! third person plural verb forms are used exclusively with this pronoun in Welsh—compare the following pairs,

maen nhw'n byw yn Llaneglwys = they live in Llaneglwys

mae Alun a Sara'n byw yn Llaneglwys = Alun and Sara live in Llaneglwys

mi °ddylen nhw °ddweud rhywbeth = they ought to say something
mi °ddylai'r rhieni °ddweud rhywbeth = the parents ought to say something.

Unless the word **nhw** is specifically mentioned, plural subjects in Welsh are treated as singulars.

nhwthau *pronoun*
= they; them

! This is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before.

eu car nhwthau ydy hwnna = that's their car

..., **ond does 'na °ddim galw amdani bellach, chadal nhwthau** = ..., but there's no call for it any more, so they say

ni *pronoun*

= we; us

fe °fyddwn ni yn y cyfarfod = we will be at the meeting

dyn ni'n moyn aros = we want to stay
'sgwn i °fasen nhw'n °barod i'n helpu ni? = I wonder if they would be prepared to help us?

ysgrifennwch aton ni = write to us

ni sy'n °gyfrifol am yr hyn °ddigwyddodd = (it is) we (who) are responsible for what happened

ni ydy'r rhai mwya dibynadwy = we are the most reliable

! 'We two' or 'the both/two of us' is **ni'n dau/dwy**:

dim ond ni'n dau sy ar ôl bellach = it's only the two of us left/it's just you and me now

As with the other pronouns, **ni** is optionally (though widely) used after a noun with the possessive adjective

⇒ **ein**:

edrychwch ar ein prisiau ni! = look at our prices!

mae'n chwaraewyr ni i gyd yn ffit ac yn °barod i °fynd heno = our players are all fit and ready to go this evening

mae'n hysgol newydd ni'n llai = our new school is smaller

ni^ho (before original vowels **nid**) particle
(Literary Welsh)

= not

ni ^h**chaniateir cŵn** (Literary Welsh) =
dogs are not allowed

nid ydynt yn °dda yn y tymor byr
(Literary Welsh)

for: **dydyn nhw °ddim yn °dda yn y
tymor byr** = they are not good in the
short term

ni ^h**°wyddwn y'i gwelasech** (Literary
Welsh)

for: **o'n i °ddim yn gwybod bod chi
wedi'i °weld e** = I didn't know you'd
seen him

nid euthum (Literary Welsh)

for: **es i °ddim** = I didn't go

! This negative particle simply does not exist in the living language, which always uses **°ddim** following the verb for negation in main clauses. **Ni**, on the other hand, precedes the verb, and causes aspirate mutation where possible, or failing that soft mutation. So, for example, where the living language has **°glywes i °ddim** or **°chlywes i °ddim** I didn't hear, the literary language insists on **ni °chlywais**; where the living language has **°fydda i °ddim** I won't be, the literary language insists on **ni °fyddaf**. The persistence of this particle in all kinds of formal writing is all the more extraordinary for the fact that no native speaker would dream of using it in speech, and its presence is a sure sign of writing aiming at a perceived 'elevated' style.

⇒ **dim** particle

nid particle (Literary Welsh)

= not

! This word is used to negate a focused word or phrase, i.e. one that has been placed at the start of the sentence for emphasis or contrast. Compare the following pairs:

lwan °dorrodd y ffenest = (it was)

lwan (who) broke the window

nid lwan °dorrodd y ffenest = it
wasn't lwan who broke the window

heddiw aethon nhw = they went

today

nid heddiw aethon nhw, ond ddoe =

it wasn't today that they went, but
yesterday

In the spoken language **nid** has a rather formal feel to it, and ⇒ **dim** is widely used instead: **dim lwan °dorrodd y ffenest, dim heddiw aethon nhw**

⇒ **ni^ho** particle

nifer (plural **-oedd**) noun, masculine or
feminine

= number

mae nifer o °broblemau wedi codi = a
number of problems have arisen

roedd nifer °fawr o °bobol yn

°bresennol = a large number of people
were present

**...ond mi oedd 'na °gryn nifer hefyd yn
siarad yn ei herbyn** = ...but there were
also quite a number speaking against
her

! This word signifies 'number' in the sense of items in a group, while ⇒ **rhiif** means number in a series, or the figures themselves.

⇒ **cynifer**

niferus adjective

= numerous

ninnau pronoun

= we; us

! This is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before.

**mae gwledydd eraill yn rhuthro
ymlaen, a ninnau wedi'n**

hanwybyddu = other countries are
rushing on, while we have been
ignored

mae'n dadleuon ninnau'n °gryfach

nag eiddo'r °Wrthblaid = our
arguments are stronger than those of
the Opposition

dan ni °ddim yn danfon cardiau

Nadolig—na ninnau (chwaith) = we
don't send Christmas cards—neither
do we

nionyn (plural **nionod**) noun, masculine
= (North) onion

⇒ **wynyn**

nith (plural **-oedd**) *noun, feminine*

= niece

mae hi'n nith i mi = she's my niece

faint o nithoedd sy gen ti, 'te? = how many nieces have you got, then?

niwcliar *adjective*

= nuclear

niwed (plural **niweidiau**) *noun, masculine*

= damage; harm

mae'r diwydiant yn gwneud niwed

mawr i °gymunedau lleol = the industry does great damage to local communities

⇒ **difrod**

niweidio *verb-noun*

= damage; harm

gofalwch bod chi °ddim yn niweidio'r

peth 'ma = watch out that you don't damage this

niweidiol *adjective*

= harmful

niwl *noun, masculine*

= fog; mist

mae niwl dros °lauer iawn o

ardaloedd y De bore 'ma = there is fog across very many areas of the South this morning

niwlog *adjective*

= foggy; misty

niwtral *adjective*

= neutral

niwtraleiddio *verb-noun*

= neutralize

nod (plural **-au, -ion**) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= aim

beth yn union ydy nod yr ymchwil

'ma? = what exactly is the aim of this research?

nodi *verb-noun*

= note; mark; note down

gellwch chi nodi fe yn eich llyfrau =

you can mark it in your books

dyddiad i'w nodi = a date to be noted

nodiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*

= note (for one's own use)

cofia °wneud nodiadau manwl =

remember to make detailed notes

⇒ **nodyn**, ⇒ **papur**

nodiadur (plural **-on**) *noun, masculine*

= notebook

nodwedd (plural **-ion**) *noun, feminine*

= feature; characteristic

nodweddiadol *adjective*

= typical

nodwydd (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= needle

nodyn (plural **nodau**) *noun, masculine*

= note

dyma nodyn byr i'ch atgoffa chi °fod...

= here is a short note to remind you that...

⇒ **nodiad**, ⇒ **papur**

noddi *verb-noun*

= sponsor

noddir yr °Ŵyl gan °Fwrdd yr Iaith

°Gymraeg = the Festival is sponsored by the Welsh Language Board

noeth *adjective*

= naked (also figurative); nude

dych chi erioed wedi mynd yn noeth

ar °gyfer ffilm neu °ddrama? = have you ever gone naked for a film or play?

noethlymun *adjective*

= stark naked

nofel (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= novel

nofelwr/nofelydd (plural **nofelwyr**)

noun, masculine

= novelist

nofio *verb-noun*

= swim

°fedra i °ddim nofio = I can't swim

dim nofio os ydy'r °faner °goch i'w

gweld = no swimming if the red flag is visible

nofiwr (plural **nofwyr**) *noun, masculine*

= swimmer (male)

nofwraig (plural **nofwagedd**) *noun,*

feminine

= swimmer (female)

nôl *verb-noun*

= fetch

cer i nôl y llaeth, nei di? = go and fetch the milk, will you?

nest ti nôl y llyfrau? = did you fetch the books?

! This verb is only used in the verbnoun form, and cannot take preterite, future or imperative personal endings.

normal *adjective*

= normal

normaleiddio *verbnoun*

= normalize

normalrwydd *noun, masculine*

= normality

nos (*plural nosweithiau, rarely -au*)

noun, feminine

= night (*opposite of day*); evening

nos da! = good night!

! Note that the expected mutation of **da** after the feminine **nos** does not occur because the combination **s+dd** generally assimilates to **sd** in the spoken language.

nos dawchl (*North*) = good night!

Nos °Fawrth = Tuesday night/evening

nos yfory = tomorrow night/evening

byddwn ni'n aros yno dros nos = we'll be staying there overnight

mae hi wedi mynd yn nos = night has fallen

⇒ **noson**, ⇒ **neithiwr**

nosi *verbnoun*

= become night

bydd y glaw 'ma wedi cyrraedd y

Gorllewin erbyn iddi nosi = this rain will have reached the West by nightfall

noson (*plural nosweithiau*) *noun, feminine*

• = evening (*as a period of the day spent doing something*);

cafwyd noson °ddiddorol iawn = a very interesting evening was had

Noson °Lawen = evening gathering for entertainment, like *Fest Noz* in Brittany

• = night (*especially with numbers or adjectives*)

bydd e i ffwrdd am °dair noson = he'll be away for three nights

mae'n anodd ar ôl noson hwyr fel neithiwr, timod = it's difficult after a late night like last night, you know

⇒ **nos**

noswaith (*plural nosweithiau*) *noun, feminine*

= evening (*as opposed to day or night*)

noswaith °ddal = good evening!

! This word is less used than its English equivalent, since ⇒ **nos** often means either 'night' or 'evening' depending on context.

nunlle, nunman *adverbs*

= nowhere; not anywhere

°weles i nhw nunlle, °weles i nhw

nunman = I didn't see them anywhere

nwy (*plural -on, -au*) *noun, masculine*

= gas

nwyddau *plural noun*

= goods

anaddas i °gerbydau nwyddau trwm = unsuitable for heavy goods vehicles

nyddu *verbnoun*

= spin (*wool etc*)

nyrs (*plural -ys*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= nurse

mae hi'n gweithio fel nyrs yng

°Nghaerdydd = she's working as a nurse in Cardiff

nyrs o'n i °bryd hynny = I was a nurse at that time

nyrsio *verbnoun*

= nurse; do nursing

nyth (*plural -od*) *noun, feminine*

= nest

Oo

o° preposition

personal forms: **ohona i, ohonat ti,**

ohono fe, ohoni hi, ohonon ni,
ohonoch chi, ohonyn nhw

common variants: **ohono i, ohonot ti**

• = of (with quantity expressions)

°ga i °ddau °bwys o °gaws? = can I
have two pounds of cheese?

llawer o °ddiolch = many thanks

• = of (singling out)

°gymera i'r un mwya o'r tri 'na = I'll
take the biggest of those three

pw y ohonoch chi sy wedi talu'n

°barod? = who of you has paid
already?

• (generally with numbers over ten)

ugain o °ddynion = twenty men
(but **dau °ddyn** = two men)

! It is difficult to give hard-and-fast rules about this, however—'twenty pounds', for example, is more likely to be **ugain punt** than **ugain o °bunnoedd**.

• = of (specifying material)

ac mae'r pethau 'na wedi'u gwneud o °bren, 'te? = and those things are
made of wood, then?

tafarnwr o Sais = a landlord who is an
Englishman

• = from

cyfarchion o °Bwllheli = greetings from
Pwllheli

dw i'n dod o °Fangor yn °wreiddiol = I
come from Bangor originally

**bydd y gwyntoedd yn chwythu'n
ysgafn o'r gorllewin** = the winds will
be blowing lightly from the west

**mae pethau'n mynd o °ddrwg i
°waeth** = things are going from bad to
worse

**bydda i'n mynd am °dro o °bryd i'w
gilydd** = I go for a walk from time to
time

• (in comparisons) = by

mae hwn yn °ddrutach o'r hanner =
this is dearer by half

dych chi'n edrych yn °well o °lawer =
you're looking much better

⇒ **gan°**, ⇒ **oddiwrth°**, ⇒ **mo**

⇒ also many other set expressions
beginning with **o°**, listed as separate
entries.

o° pronoun (North)

= he; him

! This pronoun is used in many
Northern areas in place of ⇒ **e** just as
⇒ **fo** is used in place of ⇒ **fe**

mae o tu allan rhywle = he's outside
somewhere

oedd o'n gwybod yn iawn = he knew
very well

pryd ddaru o °fynd? = when did he
go?

nest ti °weld o, 'ta = did you see him,
then?

rhowch °rwymyn am ei ben o = put a
bandage round his head

⇒ **e**, ⇒ **fo**

o° achos preposition

= because of

**mae'r ffatri ar °gau wythnos 'ma o
achos y streic** = the factory is closed
this week because of the strike

⇒ **achos**, ⇒ **oherwydd**

o° amgylch preposition

= around; round; about

personal forms: **o 'n amgylch (i), o dy
amgylch (di), o'i amgylch (e), o'i
hamgylch (hi), o'n hamgylch (ni),
o'ch amgylch (chi), o'u hamgylch
(nhw)**

beth am °dro o amgylch y °dre? = what
about a walk around the town?

**bydd myfyrwyr y chweched dosbarth
ar gael i'ch tywys o amgylch yr
ysgol** = sixth-form students will be
on hand to guide you round the
school

! This word is very similar to, if not
synonymous with, ⇒ **o° gwmpas**

o° blaid adverb

= in favour (of)

personal forms: **o °mhlaid (i), o dy
°blaid (di), o'i °blaid (e), o'i °phlaid
(hi), o'n plaid (ni), o'ch plaid (chi), o'u
plaid (nhw)**

**ond does yr un o'r °ddau o °blaid
tynnu'r milwyr allan** = but neither of
them is in favour of pulling the
soldiers out

mae'r ffaith iddi °fod ar °restr °fer wedi bod o'i °hphlaid = the fact that she is on a shortlist has been in her favour

⇒ **plaid**

oblegid *conjunction* (Literary Welsh)
= because; because of

⇒ **achos**, ⇒ **o achos**, ⇒ **oherwydd**

o °blith *preposition*

= from among(st)

personal forms: **o'n plith** from among us, **o'ch plith** from among you, **o'u plith** from among them

fe aeth nifer °fawr o'u plith dros y môr i'r Unol °Daleithiau = a great number from among them went over the sea to the United States

ochneidio *verb* *noun*
= sigh

ochor, ochr (*plural ochrau*) *noun*, *feminine*
= side

o'n nhw'n byw ochor draw i'r afon = they lived on the other side of the river
mae 'na °ddadleuon cryf ar y °ddwy ochor = there are strong arguments on both sides

...ochr yn ochr â °hpholisi o °lwyfannu gwaith o'r gorffennol = ... side by side with a policy of staging work from the past

od *adjective*
= odd, strange
⇒ **rhyfedd**

o dan°
⇒ **dan°**

odliadur (*plural -on*) *noun*, *masculine*
= rhyming dictionary

odrif (*plural -au*) *noun*, *masculine*
= odd number

oddeutu *preposition* (Literary Welsh)
= about

⇒ **o amgylch**, ⇒ **o °gwmpas**, ⇒ **tua**

oddiar° (also **oddi ar°**) *preposition*
= off, from

personal forms as ⇒ **ar°**

fe syrthiodd oddiar ei °geffyl = he fell from or off his horse

oddiwrth° (also **oddi wrth°**)
preposition
personal forms: as ⇒ **wrth**

= from (*used almost exclusively of things or sentiments sent to someone*)

Penblwydd hapus oddiwrth Eleri =

Happy Birthday from Eleri

llongyfarchiadau oddiwrthon ni i gyd

= congratulations from us all

⇒ **gan°**

oed *noun*, *masculine*

• = age

faint ydy dy oed di? = how old are you? (*literally*: how much is your age?)

pobol mewn oed = elderly people

• = (years) old

mae gynnyn nhw °fab saith oed = they've got a seven-year-old son

! Although **oed** on its own means 'years old', a special word for 'year' **blwydd** (⇒ **blwyddyn**) can optionally be used with it:

mae hi'n ugain °mlwydd oed or mae hi'n ugain oed = she is twenty years old

oedi *verb* *noun*

= delay

peidiwch ag oedi—tanysgrifiwch

nawr! = don't delay—subscribe now!

ymddiheurwn am unrhyw oedi (*formal*)

= we apologize for any delay

oedran (*plural -nau*) *noun*, *masculine*
= age

beth ydy'ch oedran? = what is your age?

..., **ond o ystyried oedranau'r plant ...**

= ..., but considering the ages of the children ...

oedranus *adjective*

= elderly, aged

oedd, oeddech, oedden, oeddet, oeddwn

⇒ **bod**

oen (*plural ŵyn*) *noun*, *masculine*
= lamb

oer *adjective*

comparative oerach, superlative oera(f)
= cold

oedd hi'n oer iawn bore 'ma, on'd

oedd? = it was very cold this morning, wasn't it?

mae'n oerach heddiw na ddoe = it's

colder today than yesterday

mae'r bwyd 'ma wedi mynd yn oer = this food has gone cold

oerfel *noun, masculine*

= cold

oherwydd yr oerfel = because of the cold**oergell** (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= refrigerator, fridge

⇒ **rhwgell****oeri** *verb/noun*

= grow or get cold

mae hi wedi oeri = it's got cold(er)**oes...?**⇒ **bod****oes** (*plural -oedd, -au*) *noun, feminine*

• = age

y Canol Oesoedd = the Middle Ages**Oes yr Iâ** = the Ice Age**yn oes oesoedd** = for ever and ever.

• = life

carchar am oes = prison for life**ac ym "Mhorthmadog naeth hi aros****am "weddill ei hoes** = and in

Porthmadog she stayed for the rest of her life

ofer *adjective*

= (in) vain; futile

ond ofer, hyd yma, "fu pob ymdrech i**"wella'r sefyllfa** = but every attempt to improve the situation so far has been in vain**o "fewn** *preposition*

= within

bydd y gwaith wedi'i "orffen o "fewn**wythnos, gobeithio** = the work will be

finished within a week, I hope

mi na i "bopeth sy o "fewn 'y**"nghyrraedd** = I'll do everything in my power**o "flaen** *preposition*

= in front of; ahead of

personal forms: **o "mlaen (i), o dy "flaen****(di), o'i "flaen (e), o'i blaen (hi), o'n****blaen (ni), o'ch blaen (chi), o'u blaen****(nhw)****roedd y car wedi'i "barcio o "flaen yr****"orsaf** = the car was parked in front of the station**y ffordd o'ch blaen ar "gau** = road

ahead (of you) closed

sef wch o "mlaen i os dach chi eisiau =

stand in front of me if you want

⇒ **cyn**, ⇒ **gerbron**, ⇒ **o'r blaen****ofn** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= fear

dyn ni i gyd yn gorfod wynebu'n**hofnau** = we all have to face our fears

! To express 'afraid', a temporary state of mind, ⇒ **ar** is used when the person is stated:

mae ofn arna i = I'm afraid**oes ofn arnat ti?** = are you afraid?**roedd ofn arnyn nhw** = they were afraid**dych chi'n rhy hwyr, mae ofn arna i**

= you're too late, I'm afraid

In some areas **ofn** is treated as a sort of verb/noun (but, like ⇒ **eisiau**, without any linking **yn**)

dach chi ofn cŵn? (instead of **oes****arnoch chi ofn cŵn?**) = are you afraid of dogs?**ofnadwy** (*often pronounced ofnadw in Southern speech*) *adjective*

• = awful, terrible

pwyl awgrymodd inni "ddod i "weld y**ffilm ofnadwy 'ma?** = whose idea was

it for us to come and see this awful film?

mae hi wedi troi'n "flwyddyn ofnadwy**i'r llywodraeth** = it has turned into an

awful year for the government

Sut oedd y "daith, 'te?—Ofnadwy! =

How was the trip, then?—Awful!

• (as modifier) = awfully

! Two constructions are possible when **ofnadwy** is used with another adjective to mean 'awfully...'—either adjective + **ofnadwy**, or **ofnadwy o** + *adjective*:

mae'r pethau 'ma'n "gostus**ofnadwy or mae'r pethau 'ma'n****ofnadwy o "gostus** = these things

are awfully expensive

bydd y rheina'n "drwm ofnadwy,**"wyddoch chi or bydd y rheina'n****ofnadwy o "drwm, "wyddoch chi** =

those will be awfully heavy, you know

ofni *verb/noun*

= fear; be afraid

dw i'n ofni y bydd 'na "ragor o**"broblemiau cyn diwedd y mis** = I'm

afraid there will be more problems

before the end of the month

mae hi'n ofni cŵn = she's afraid of dogs

offeryn *noun, masculine*• (plural **offerynnau**)

= (musical) instrument

dych chi'n chwarae offeryn? = do you play an instrument?• (plural **offer**) = tool; (plural) equipment**roedd rhaid i'r °frigad °dân****°ddefnyddio offer torri i'w rhyddhau** = the fire brigade had to use cutting equipment to release them**bydd offer cyfieithu ar °gael** = translation equipment will be available**oglau**

⇒(ar)oglau

ogof (plural **-au, -eydd**) *noun, feminine*
= cave**o °gwmpas** *preposition*

= around; round; about

*personal forms: o °nghwmpas (i), o dy**°gwmpas (di), o'i °gwmpas (e), o'i °chwmpas (hi), o'n cwmpas (ni), o'ch cwmpas (chi), o'u cwmpas (nhw):***y byd o'n cwmpas** = the world about us
aethon ni am °dro o °gwmpas y °dre cyn cinio = we went for a walk round town before lunch**ogystal**

⇒yn ogystal

oherwydd**1** *conjunction*

= because

bydd y siop ar °gau heddiw oherwydd °fod nifer o'r staff yn sâl = the shop will be closed today because a number of the staff are ill

! The conjunction **oherwydd**, like its more common counterpart ⇒**achos**, is generally followed by a 'that ...' clause in Welsh.

2 *preposition*

= because of

mae'n °fwy na °pharod i ymddeol oherwydd y newid yn natur ei swydd = he's more than ready to retire because of the change in the nature of his job**o hyd** *adverb*

• = still

ar y blaen o hyd! = still at the forefront!
mae'r °Gymraeg yn °bwysig iddo o**hyd** = the Welsh language is still important to him

• = always

mae'n tynnu coes o hyd = he's always pulling people's legs

• = the whole time

cerwch mas i chwarae—dych chi dan °draed o hyd! = go out and play—you're under (my) feet the whole time!**ôl** (plural **olion**) *noun, masculine*

= trace; mark

roedd olion o'r °drosedd yn dal i'w**gweld bore 'ma** = traces of the crime were still visible this morning

⇒ar ôl, ⇒yn ôl

ola(f) *adjective*

= last

Rhagfyr yw mis ola'r °flwyddyn =

December is the last month of the year

! This word means 'last in a series', while ⇒**diwetha(f)** means 'most recent'. Compare:

roedd ei °lyfr diwetha'n °well na'r un newydd 'ma = his last book was better than this new one
cyhoeddwyd ei °lyfr ola °ddefuis cyn ei °farw = his last book was published two months before he died

o °lauer *adverb*

= much (+ comparative adjective)

! This qualifier follows a comparative adjective.

roedd eu cychod nhw'n °fasach o °lauer = their boats were much shallower

mae'r un yma'n °fwy diddorol o °lauer = this one is much more interesting

Also used with ⇒**rhy°**:

maen nhw'n rhy swnlllyd o °lauer = they're far too noisy

⇒llauer

o °leia(f) *adverb*

= at least

dan ni fan'ma am °dri mis o °leia = we're here for three months at least
mi °allet ti wedi dweud wrtha i yn °gynharach, o °leia = you could at least have told me earlier

olew *noun, masculine*
= oil

olion
⇒**ôl**

olrhain *verb/noun*
= trace; track
bydd llawer iawn yn dod draw er mwyn ceisio olrhain eu hachau = a great many come over to try and trace their ancestry

olwyn (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*
= wheel

oll *adjective*
= all; whole

! *This word is not widely used in the modern language, except in a few set expressions:*

yn °gyntaf oll, gadewch inni °weld beth yn union sy gynnon ni = first of all, let's see exactly what we've got

ddaru nhw °werthu'r cwbul oll = they sold the whole lot

⇒**holl°**, ⇒**i gyd**, ⇒**hyn oll**

on'
⇒**on'd**

ond *conjunction*
= but
wi'n nabod y °bobol 'ma, ond pwy yw'r rheina? = I know these people, but who are those?
... , **ond mae rhaglen °gyntaf y °gyfres yn llwyddo** = ... , but the first programme in the series succeeds
aeth pawb ond fi = everyone went but me
mi °fedrai ysbrydoli ac arwain, ond iddo °gael y cyfle = he was able to inspire and lead, if only he was given the chance

⇒**dim ond**

on'd (*often on' before consonants*)
particle

! *This particle is used with verbs to form a negative interrogative 'tag' that anticipates an affirmative answer—in Welsh the answer 'yes' will be the verb with the on'(d) removed (and changes made for person as appropriate). Present and imperfect of bod use interrogative forms with*

this particle, other verbs (including other tenses of bod) use the unmutated affirmative forms.

On'd ydyn nhw'n °bert?—**Ydyn** = Aren't they pretty?—Yes (they are)

Mae'n oer bore 'ma, on'd ydy?—**Ydy** = It's cold this morning, isn't it?—Yes (it is)

Mae bara ar ôl, on'd oes?—**Oes** = There is bread left, isn't there?—Yes (there is)

Roedd y °ddrama'n °dda, on'd oedd?—**Oedd** = The play was good, wasn't it?—Yes (it was)

Fe °fyddi di'n iawn, on' byddi?—**Bydda** = You'll be OK, won't you?—Yes (I will)

'Sai hynny'n neis iawn, on' basai?—**Basai** = That would be very nice, wouldn't it?—Yes (it would)

On' byddai hynny'n °well?—**Byddai** = Wouldn't that be better?—Yes (it would)

With the preterite, an invariable form on' do? is used as the tag:

Wedest ti wrthyn nhw, on' do?—**Do** = You told them, didn't you?—Yes

Mi °brynodd Aled y tocynnau, on' do?—**Do** = Aled bought the tickets, didn't he?—Yes

⇒**nag**

onest *adjective*
= honest

a bod yn onest, does dim amser 'da fi = to be honest, I haven't got time

oni (*before vowels onid*) *particle*

! *oni belongs much more to the written than the spoken language, which generally prefers ⇒on'd.*

oni °fyddai'n °bosib i awdurdod cynllunio °benodi panel dros dro? = wouldn't it be possible for a planning authority to appoint a temporary panel?

opera (*plural operâu*) *noun, feminine*
= opera

optimist (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*
= optimist

optimistaidd *adjective*
= optimistic

optimistiaeth *noun, feminine*
= optimism

o°ran *adverb*

= as regards; concerning

mae hyn yn allweddol o°ran y maes**darlledu yn y blynyddoedd nesa** = this is crucial as regards the field of broadcasting in coming years**o°ran hynny** = for that matter:**dw i °ddim yn nabod hi ac, o°ran hynny, dw i °ddim eisiau nabod hi** = I don't know her and, for that matter, I don't want to know her⇒ **ar°ran****o°r blaen** *adverb*

= before

mae'r sefyllfa'n °well nag y bu hi**erioed o°r blaen** = the situation is better than it has ever been before
°fuch chi fan hyn o°r blaen? = have you been here before?⇒ **cyn**, ⇒ **gerbron**, ⇒ **o°flaen****o°r diwedd** *adverb*= at last; finally (*with similar sense of 'overdue'*)**dyma'r bws yn dod—o°r diwedd!** =

Here comes the bus—At last!

dan ni i gyd yn °falch °fod ymateb**swyddogol wedi dod o°r diwedd** = we are all pleased that an official response has finally come**! Note that this adverb does not mean 'in the end', which is yn y diwedd.**⇒ **diwedd****oren****1** (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine or**feminine*

= orange

2 *adjective*

= orange

o°r °gloch *adverb*

= o'clock

beth am inni °gwrdd am saith o°r**°gloch?** = how about if we met at seven o'clock?**faint o°r °gloch ydy/lyw hi?** = what time is it?**am °bedwar o°r °gloch** = at four o'clock**tua naw o°r °gloch** = at about nine

o'clock

mae'n °ddeg o°r °gloch = it's ten o'clock**mae hi tua deg o°r °gloch** = it's about ten o'clock⇒ **cloch****o°r gorau** *adverb*= all right (*signifying consent*)⇒ **iawn****oriau**⇒ **awr****oriawr** (*plural oriorau*) *noun, feminine*

= watch

mae'r oriawr 'ma wedi sefyll = this

watch has stopped

mae'r oriawr 'ma °ddau °funud yn**°fuan** = this watch is two minutes fast**mae'r oriawr 'ma °ddau °funud ar ei****hól hi** = this watch is two minutes slow**oriel** (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= gallery

o°r neilltu *adverb*

= to one side:

nawn ni °gadw'r cwestiynau 'ma o°r**neilltu am y tro** = let's keep these

questions to one side for now

awn ni o°r neilltu am eiliad = let's go to

one side for a moment

⇒ **neilltu****ornest** (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= contest; battle

os *conjunction*= if (*open conditions*)**! ⇒ If box on the English-Welsh side****osgoi** *verb/noun*

• = avoid

mae'n °bwysig ceisio osgoi'r °fath**°wrthdaro yn y dyfodol** = it's important to try and avoid such confrontation in future• (*as adjective*)**ffordd** (*plural ffyrdd*) **osgoi** = by-pass**traffig osgoi** = diverted traffic**ots** *noun, plural***does dim ots** = it doesn't matter**°fydd dim ots** = it won't matter**does dim ots faint o°wrthwynebiad****sydd i'r datblygiad** = it doesn't matter

how much opposition there is to the development

os nad oes ots gynnoch chi = if you don't mind

Pp

pa° adjective

= which...?; what...?

pa °flas hoffech chi? = what flavour would you like?

ym °mha °ran o °Gymru °gaethoch chi°ch geni? = in which part of Wales were you born?

pa un leiciet ti? = which one would you like?

pa °rai o°t ti°n defnyddio? = which ones were you using?

! This word corresponds to 'what' only where this means 'which', otherwise ⇒ **beth**. In many Southern regions, ⇒ **pwyo** is always used instead of **pa°**.

pabell (plural **pebyll**) noun, feminine
= tent

paced (plural **-i**) noun, masculine
= pack; packet
°gymera i °ddau °baced o°r bisgedi °na
= I'll have two packets of those biscuits

⇒ **pecyn**

pacio verb noun
= pack

padell (plural **-au**) noun, feminine
= bowl; pan
oedd gynno fo °lond °badell o °datws
= he had a panful of potatoes

paent noun, masculine
= paint

paentio verb noun
= paint

paham
⇒ **pam**

palmant (plural **palmentydd**) noun, masculine
= pavement

palu verb noun
= dig

dw i wedi bod wrthi°n palu°r °ardd = I've been at work digging the garden
'na lle buon nhw°n palu trwy°r bore = that's where they've been digging all morning

⇒ **claddu**

pallu verb noun (South)

= refuse; fail

mae °nghar i°n pallu mynd = my car won't go

⇒ **ffill**, ⇒ **methu**, ⇒ **nacáu**

pam adverb

= why

pam yr oedd y digwyddiad yma o °gymaint o °ddiddordeb i seryddion?
= why was this event of such interest to astronomers?

does neb yn gwybod pam °fod hyn yn °bwysig iddyn nhw = nobody knows why this is important to them

! Notice in the above example that **pam** is generally followed by a 'that...' clause (like ⇒ **achos** and ⇒ **oherwydd** because)—'...why that this is important...'. The construction **pam na°** (or **na°**) (**pam nad** before original vowels) + inflected future is used to make suggestions for actions 'Why don't you...?':

pam na °ddoi di draw heno? = why don't you come round this evening?

pam na °werthi di nhw? = why don't you sell them?

The literary variant of this word, **paham**, gives the impression of affectation in speech and should be avoided.

pa mor°...?

= how...? (+ adjective)

pa mor °bwysig yw°r iaith i ti°n °bersonol? = how important is the language to you personally?

mae°n dibynnu pa mor agos oedden nhw yn y diwedd = it depends how close they were at the end

pa mor uchel ydy°r mynydd °na, wedech chi? = how high is that mountain, would you say?

⇒ **sut**

pan° (often **pen°** in speech in Northern areas) conjunction

= when

! This word is used with statements, but not questions, for which ⇒ **pryd** is needed instead.

pan o°n i°n °blentyn... = when I was a child...

o'n i yn y °dafarn pan °glywes i'r newyddion = I was in the pub when I heard the news

mae'n anodd codi yn y bore pan mae'n oer fel hyn, on'd ydy? = it's hard getting up in the morning when it's cold like this, isn't it?

ffonia i chi pan °ddôn nhw, iawn? = I'll phone you when they come, OK?

⇒ **pryd**

panaid *noun, masculine*

= cup (of tea)

°gymeri di °banaid? = will you have a cup of tea?

! This word, which is an abbreviated (but universally used) form of **cwpanaid** cupful, is used for the cup with the liquid inside it, while the basic word ⇒ **cwpan** is the container only.

pant (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= hollow

papur (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

• = paper

oes gen ti °ddarn o °bapur rhywle fan hyn? = have you got a piece of paper somewhere here?

dw i eisiau casglu'r papurau 'ma at ei gilydd °gynta = I want to gather these papers together first

• = note

dim ond papur deg punt sy gen i = I've only got a ten-pound note

papur newydd (*plural papurau newydd*) *noun, masculine*

= newspaper

⇒ **newyddiadur**

pâr (*plural parau*) *noun, masculine*

= pair

gwnewch yr ymarfer 'ma mewn parau = do this exercise in pairs

para *verb noun*

• = continue

...am °fod glo'r °fro'n para'n °ddeniadol fel tanwydd cartref = ...since the region's coal continues to be attractive as house fuel

• = last; = go on (**am°** for)

bydd y cyfarfod 'ma'n para am oriau = this meeting will last for hours

! This word is a widely used spoken equivalent of written ⇒ **parhau**.

paratoad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= preparation

paratoi *verb noun*

= prepare

...tra bod y gweddill yn paratoi'r bwyd = ...while the rest are preparing the food

parc (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= park

parcio *verb noun*

= park (*car etc*)

°allwn ni °barcio fan hyn, ti'n meddwl? = can we park here, do you think?

°ges i °ddirwy am °barcio'n anghyfreithlon = I got a fine for parking illegally

parch *noun, masculine*

= respect (**tuag at°** for)

mae eisiau mwyr o °barch tuag at ein sefydliadau = more respect is needed for our institutions

parchedig *adjective*

= reverend

parchu *verb noun*

= respect

parchus *adjective*

= respectable

parhad *noun, masculine*

= continuation

parhaol *adjective*

= permanent

o'n i'n gobeithio cael swydd °barhaol yn hytrach nag un dros °dro = I was hoping to get a permanent job rather than a temporary one

parhau *verb noun*

= continue; last

fe °fydd pawb ond Brychan Llyr yn parhau gyda'r gwaith hwnnw = everyone but Brychan Llyr will continue with that work

! This more formal word corresponds to spoken ⇒ **para**

parod *adjective*

= ready; willing

ydych chi'n °barod? = are you ready?

hoffwn °ddiolch hefyd i Nia Williams am ei °chymorth parod = I would also

like to thank Nia Williams for her willing help

⇒ **yn °barod**

parodrydd *noun, masculine*
= readiness

parti *noun, masculine*
= party

faint sy'n dod i'r parti? = how many are coming to the party?

⇒ **plaid**

partner (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*
= partner

dyn ni i gyd yn °bartneriaid yn Ewrop bellach = we are all partners in Europe now

parthed *preposition*
= about, concerning

! This is a literary equivalent of
⇒ **yn glŷn â** and ⇒ **ynghylch**

Pasg *noun, masculine (often with the definite article)*

= Easter

fe °fyddwn ni i gyd yn cael wyau Pasg, on' byddwn ni? = we'll all be getting Easter eggs, won't we?

°welwn ni chi ar ôl y Pasg = we'll see you after Easter

Sul y Pasg = Easter Sunday

(Dydd) Llun y Pasg = Easter Monday

pasio *verb-noun*

= pass

doedd 'na °ddim lle i °basio, ch'wel = there was no place to pass, you see

patrwm (*plural patrymau*) *noun, masculine*

= pattern

mae'r un patrwm i'w °weld yn yr ieithoedd Celtaidd eraill = the same pattern can be seen in the other Celtic languages

pawb *pronoun*

= everybody, everyone

dewch i mewn, °bawb! = come in, everybody!

mae pawb yn gwybod °fod hyn yn °wir = everyone knows that this is true

croeso i °bawb = all welcome

pe *conjunction*

= if (closed conditions)

! ⇒ **IF** box on English-Welsh side

pebyll *plural of*

⇒ **pabell**

pecyn (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine*
= pack; packet

°ga i °becyn o °greision os gwelwch yn °dda? = can I have a packet of crisps please?

pechod (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= sin

pechu *verb-noun*

= sin

pedair

⇒ **pedwar**

pedwar (*feminine pedair*) *numeral*
= four

mae'n ugain munud i °bedwar = it's twenty to four

pedwar bachgen yn erbyn pedair merch = four boys against four girls

! Where the numeral is used on its own with reference to people or animals, the feminine form is reserved for instances where all four are female; the masculine form is used not only for four males, but also for any combination. So **y pedair ohonyn nhw** 'the four of them' refers unambiguously to four females, while **y pedwar ohonyn nhw** could be all males, or males and females

pedwaredd°

⇒ **pedwerydd**

pedwerydd (*masculine*), **pedwaredd°** (*feminine*) *adjective (precedes noun)*

= fourth

dyma'r pedwerydd tro iddo °alw

heddiw = this is the fourth time he's called today

gadewch inni edrych ar y °bedwaredd

°frawddeg unwaith eto = let's look once again at the fourth sentence

! Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ⇒ **cynta** precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: **y pedwerydd dyn** 'the fourth man' but **y °bedwaredd °ferch** 'the fourth girl'

peidio *verb* nounimperative singular **paid**, plural**peidiwch**

- = stop, cease

ydy'r glaw wedi peidio? = has the rain stopped?

⇒ **dibaid**

- (used for negative commands)

! To form negative commands, **paid/peidiwch** (corresponding to 'Don't...') is used with the verb noun—so, for example, **arhoswch!** 'wait!' becomes **peidiwch aros!** 'don't wait!'; **agor y ffenest!** 'open the window!' becomes **paid agor y ffenest!** 'don't open the window!'. In this use particularly, **peidio** is optionally linked to the following verb noun by **â'fag**, especially when a reinforcing pronoun is present (second and third examples below)
paid! = don't!
paid ti â deud pethau felly! = don't you say such things!
peidiwch chi ag edrych nes bo fi'n dweud! = don't you look until I say!
peidiwch anghofio! = don't forget!

- **peidio** used in conjunction with ⇒ **rhaid** to mean 'must not...':

rhaid inni °beidio siarad yn rhy uchel
= we must not speak too loud

- The set phrase ...**neu °beidio?** is used as an all-purpose tag '...or not?':
dych chi'n dod neu °beidio? = are you coming or not?
 ...**ond, yn °barod neu °beidio, mae'r sioe'n dechrau am saith** = ...but, ready or not, the show starts at seven

peilot (plural **-iaid**) *noun, masculine*
= pilot

peint (plural **-iau**) *noun, masculine*
= pint

peiriannydd (plural **peirianwyr**)
noun, masculine
= engineer

peiriant (plural **peiriannau**) *noun, masculine*
= machine

peirianwaith *noun, masculine*
= machinery

pêl (plural **peili**) *noun, feminine*
= ball

pêl-droed *noun, masculine*

= football

mae'n noson °brysur tu hwnt ar y meysydd pêl-droed heno = it's an extremely busy evening on the football fields tonight

pelydr (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= ray

mae hi wedi mynd i °gael pelydr-x = she's gone to get an x-ray

⇒ **ymbelydredd****pell** *adjective*

= far

ydy hi'n °bell o fan hyn? = is it far from here?

mae'n anodd byw mewn byd sy mor °bell o °fod yn °berffaith = it is hard to live in a world that is so far from (being) perfect

o °bell ffordd (+ *adjective*) by a long way, far from:

dyw'r lle 'ma °ddim yn °ddelfrydol o °bell ffordd = this place is far from ideal

⇒ **nepell**, ⇒ **yhell**, ⇒ **yhellach****pellter** *noun, masculine*

= distance

pen (plural **-nau**) *noun, masculine*

- = head

mae pen tost 'da fi = I've got a headache

cau dy °ben, nei di? = shut up, will you?

- = top

maen nhw'n byw ar °ben y bryn = they live on top of the hill

- = end

a dyma ni wedi cyrraedd pen ein taith = and here we are at the end of our journey

! A number of common idioms and phrases use **pen**, notably the construction for 'on my, your etc. own', which in speech is **ar °ben** + possessive + ⇒ **hun** or **hunan**.

o'n i yno am awr ar °ben 'n hun = I was there for an hour on my own
 Note **yn y pen draw** 'eventually', 'in the long run' and **dod i °ben** 'come to an end':

yn y pen draw mae'r gwirionedd yn sicr o °ddod i'r amlwg = eventually the truth is sure to come to light

mi °ddaeth y cyfan i °ben yn °fuan lawn wedyn = the whole thing came to an end very soon after

The loanword pen 'pen' is generally extended to pen sgrifennu or pen sgwennu ('writing pen') to avoid ambiguity.

⇒ **ar °ben**, ⇒ **dros °ben**, ⇒ **uwchben**, ⇒ **ymhen**

pen°

⇒ **pan°**

penbleth *noun, feminine*

= confusion; perplexity

mewn penbleth = confused

mynd i °benbleth = get confused

pencadlys (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= headquarters

mae trafodaethau'n mynd yn eu blaen

ym °mhencadlys y cwmni = discussions are continuing at the company headquarters

pencampwr (*plural pencampwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= champion

pencampwraig (*plural pencampwagedd*) *noun, feminine*

= champion

pencampwriaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= championship

pendant *adjective*

= definite; firm

mae eisiau penderfyniad pendant

erbyn yfory = a definite decision is needed by tomorrow

yr hyn dan ni'n galw amdano ydy

ymateb pendant, 'na i gyd = what we are calling for is a firm response, that's all

yn °bendant = definitely:

°Fyddi di'n dod nos yfory?—Yn

°bendant! = Will you be coming tomorrow night?—Definitely!

penderfyniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= decision

mae disgwyl y gallai'r penderfyniad

°ddod unrhyw °ddydd = it is expected that the decision could come any day now

penderfynol *adjective*

= decisive; resolute

penderfynu *verb/noun*

= decide

maen nhw wedi penderfynu aros am y

tro = they've decided to stay for now

does dim byd wedi'i °benderfynu hyd yn hyn = nothing has been decided so far

pen draw

in: yn y pen draw = eventually

⇒ **pen**

penelin (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= elbow

pen-glin (*plural pengliniau*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= knee

⇒ **pen-lin**

penglog (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= skull

penigamp *adjective*

= splended, marvellous

pen-lin (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= knee

⇒ **pen-glin**

penlinio *verb/noun*

= kneel

pennaeth (*plural penaethiaid*) *noun, masculine*

= chief; boss; head

mi °fydd Pennaeth yr Adran

°Gynllunio yn °bresennol = the Head of the Planning Department will be present

penna(f)

yn °benna(f) = mainly, chiefly:

mae'r ffoaduriaid yn dod o'r Gogledd

yn °benna = the refugees come mainly from the North

pennawd (*plural pennawdau*) *noun, masculine*

= headline

dyma'r pennawdau diweddar = here are the latest headlines

penodi *verb/noun*

= appoint

...erbyn i °reolwr newydd °gael ei

°benodi = ...by the time a new manager is appointed

penodol *adjective*

= particular; specific

nes i °ofyn am y rhain yn °benodol = I specifically asked for these**pen-ôl** (*plural penolau*) *noun*,*masculine*

= bottom, buttocks

⇒ **tin****penrhyn** (*plural -nau, -ion*) *noun*,*masculine*

= peninsular

pensaer (*plural penseiri*) *noun*,*masculine*

= architect

pensaernïaeth *noun, feminine*

= architecture

pensaernïol *adjective*

= architectural

pensil (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= pencil

pensiwn (*plural pensynau*) *noun*,*masculine*

= pension

pensiynwr (*plural pensiywyr*) *noun*,*masculine*

= pensioner

pensiynwraig (*plural***pensiynwragedd**) *noun, feminine*

= pensioner

pentref (*plural pentrefi*) *noun*,*masculine*

= village

pentwr (*plural pentyrrau*) *noun*,*masculine*= heap, pile (*also figurative*)**mae gynnyn nhw °bentwr o °waith** = they've got a pile of work**pentyrri** *verb-noun*

= heap

perchennog (*plural perchnogion*)*noun, masculine*

= owner, proprietor

mae perchnogion siopau yn**Llaneglwys wedi dod at ei gilydd...** = shop-owners in Llaneglwys have got together...⇒ **biau**, ⇒ **perthyn****perchnogion** *plural of*⇒ **perchennog****pererin** (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= pilgrim

pererindod *noun, feminine*

= pilgrimage

perfedd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

• = entrails, guts

• (*figurative*) = midst; middle**ym °mherfedd(ion) y °wlad maen****nhw'n byw** = they live in the heart of the country**dan °berfeddion** = until all hours**cyndogion yn cadw sw'n dan****°berfeddion** = neighbours making a noise until all hours**perffaith** *adjective*

= perfect

on'd ydy'r lle 'ma'n °berffaith inni? = isn't this place perfect for us?**perffeithio** *verb-noun*

= perfect

perffeithrwydd *noun, masculine*

= perfection

perfformiad (*plural -au*) *noun*,*masculine*

= performance

perfformio *verb-noun*

= perform

mae'r actorion yn dal i °berfformio er**gwaetha popeth** = the actors are still performing in spite of everything**perfformiwr** (*plural perfformwyr*)*noun, masculine*

= performer

perfformwraig (*plural***perfformwragedd**) *noun, feminine*

= performer

peri *verb-noun*

= cause

bydd y gwaith yn peri anawsterau i**°yrwyr yn yr ardal dros yr Haf** = the work will cause difficulties for drivers in the area over the summer⇒ **achosi****perllan** (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

= orchard

person (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= person

ai dyna'r person iawn am y swydd? = is that the right person for the job?

personol *adjective*

= personal
yn °gynta, °ga i °ofyn am ychydig o °fanylion personol? = first, can I ask for a few personal details?
siarad yn °bersonol, 'swn i °ddim eisiau = speaking personally, I wouldn't want to

personoliaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= personality

perswadio *verb* *noun*

= persuade
bydd eisiau perswadio nhw i °ddod °rywsut, 'te, on' bydd? = they'll need to be persuaded somehow to come, then, won't they?

pert *adjective*

= pretty
sbia'r blodau 'na—on'd ydyn nhw'n °bert? = look at those flowers—aren't they pretty?

perthnasau *plural noun*

= relatives, relations
mae gynnon ni °berthnasau yn yr Alban = we've got relatives in Scotland
 ⇒ **perthynas**

perthnasol *adjective*

= relevant
sut yn union mae hynny i °fod yn °berthnasol i'r °drafodaeth 'ma? = how exactly is that supposed to be relevant to this discussion?

perthyn* *verb* *noun*

• = belong
ydy'r rhain yn perthyn i chi? = do these belong to you?

oedd y tŷ 'na'n perthyn i'r teulu °flynyddoedd yn ôl = that house belonged to the family years ago

• = be related
mae hi'n perthyn i mi = she's related to me

perthynas (*plural perthnasau*) *noun, feminine*

= relation, relationship
mae perthynas agos rhyngddynt nhw = there is a close relationship between them

peryg(l) (*plural perygion*) *noun, masculine*

= danger

mae'n (or **mae 'na**) **°beryg i'r gweddill °fynd ar °goll** = there is a danger that the rest will be lost

mae asiantaethau dros y byd yn chwilio am °berygion tebyg o'r gofod = agencies across the world are looking for similar dangers from space

perygus *adjective*

= dangerous
yn y °ngolwg y °gyfraith mae'r madarch hudol yn °berygus iawn = in the eyes of the law the magic mushrooms are very dangerous

pesimist (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*

= pessimist

pesimistaidd *adjective*

= pessimistic

pesimistiaeth *noun, feminine*

= pessimism

peswch *noun, masculine*

= cough

! *This word, denoting a temporary physical state, requires ar° with the person:*

mae peswch arna i = I've got a cough
oes peswch arni hi? = has she got a cough?

ers pryd mae'r peswch 'na arnoch chi? = how long have you had that cough?

pesychu *verb* *noun*

= cough

pe tai, pe taswn,

= etc

! ⇒ *lf box on the English-Welsh side*

petrol *noun, masculine*

= petrol
mae petrol yn mynd i °fod yn °ddrutch o chwech o'r °gloch heno = petrol is going to be more expensive from six o'clock tonight

petruso *verb* *noun*

= hesitate
peidiwch petruso—cysylltwch â ni ar unwaith! = don't hesitate—contact us at once!

! *Note that cyn 'before' is generally used with a following verb* *noun,*

where English has simply 'hesitate to (do something)':

nes i °ddim petruso cyn llofnodi = I didn't hesitate to sign

petryal

1 *noun, masculine*

= square

2 *adjective*

= square

peth

1 (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= thing

beth dych chi'n galw'r peth 'ma yn

°Gymraeg? = what do you call this thing in Welsh?

y peth mwya anodd ydy esbonio

popeth wedyn, wrth °gwrs = the most difficult thing is explaining everything afterwards, of course

paid ti â deud pethau felly! = don't you say such things!

a phelly (*contracted form of a*

'phethau felly) = and such things, and suchlike

mae'n °beth od iawn, 'tydy? = it's very odd, isn't it?

mae hynny'n meddwl yn union yr un

peth = that means exactly the same thing

Faint mae'n costio?—Y peth nesa i

°ddim = How much does it cost?—Next to nothing

2 *adverb*

= a bit (of), a little

! *In this (colloquial) use, peth is the equivalent of ⇒ychydig, but unusually for a quantity word is not followed by o° before the noun—so, for example, ychydig o °gaws 'a little cheese' but peth caws.*

roedden nhw wedi gwneud cais am

°beth gwybodaeth ariannol = they had made an application for a bit of financial information

°beth amser yn °ddiweddarch... = a little while later...

piau

⇒biau

pibell (*plural -au, -i*) *noun, feminine*

= pipe

lapiwch y pibellau'n °ofalus rhag ofn

bod y dŵr yn rhewi = wrap the pipes carefully in case the water freezes

pigiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

• = sting

• = injection

pigion *plural noun*

= excerpts; highlights

rhai o °bigion yr wythnos yn y Neuadd

°Ddawns = some of the week's highlights in the Dance Hall

pigo *verb noun*

• = sting; pierce

ydy'r pryfed 'ma'n pigo? = do these insects sting?

°ges i °mhigo = I was/got stung

• = pick

paid pigo arna i! = stop picking on me!

pigog *adjective*

= touchy, prickly

ti'n °bigog iawn bore 'ma = you're very touchy/prickly this morning

pili-pala (*plural pili-palod*) *noun,*

masculine

= butterfly

! *There are a wide variety of other terms in current use for 'butterfly', depending on region, including iâr °fach yr haf (plural leir bach yr haf), colomen °fyw (plural colomennod byw), gloyn byw (plural gloynnod byw)—and numerous slight variations on this last term.*

pin (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine*

• = pin

• = pen

pinc *adjective*

= pink

piniwn

in: pôl piniwn (plural polau piniwn) = opinion poll

⇒arolwg barn

piti *noun, masculine*

= pity

mae'n °bitil = it's a pity!

piti garw! = what a (great) pity!

⇒truan

pitw *adjective*

= meagre; sparse

oedd y digwyddiad yn denu

cynulleidfaoedd pitw = the event attracted meagre audiences

piws *adjective*
= purple

! This word is generally used in speech in place of the more literary term **porffor**

pla (*plural plâu*) *noun, masculine*
= plague (also figurative)

plaen *adjective*
= plain

yn °blwmp ac yn °blaen:

bydd rhaid dweud wrtho fe 'n °blwmp ac yn °blaen = we'll have to tell him straight

plaid (*plural pleidiau*) *noun, feminine*
= (political) party
mae aelodaeth °gyffredin y °blaid yn erbyn y syniad = the ordinary membership of the party is against the idea.

! Names of political parties:

y °Blaid °Geidwadol = the Conservative Party

y °Blaid °Gomiwnyddol = the Communist Party

y °Blaid °Lafur = the Labour Party

y °Blaid °Ryddfrydol = the Liberal Party

(*but* **Y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol** = the Liberal Democrats)

Plaid Cymru (*Welsh Nationalist Party*)

⇒ **o °blaid**, ⇒ **pleidleisio**

planed (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= planet

fe °drawodd darnau o'r °gomed y °blaned lau eleni = pieces of the comet hit the planet Jupiter this year

planhigyn (*plural planhigion*) *noun, masculine*
= plant

creaduriaid a °phlanhigion a °fu °farw °filiynau o °flynyddoedd yn ôl = creatures and plants that died millions of years ago

plannu *verb-noun*
= plant

mae'r °ardd yn edrych yn °well ers inni °blannu'r holl °flodau 'ma = the garden looks better since we planted all these flowers

plant, plantos
⇒ **plenty**

plasty (*plural plastai*) *noun, masculine*
= mansion

plât (*plural platiau*) *noun, masculine*
= plate

pledio *verb-noun*
= plead

fe °blediodd y °ddau'n euog = they both pleaded guilty

pleidlais (*plural pleidleisiau*) *noun, feminine*
= vote

pleidleisio *verb-noun*
= vote (**droso**, **i°** for)

pleidleisiwch droston ni °ddydd lau nesal = vote for us next Thursday!

roedd y rhan °fwya wedi pleidleisio

â'u traed yn °barod = most had already voted with their feet

plenty (*plural plant*) *noun, masculine*
= child

faint o °blant sy 'da chi erbyn hyn, 'te? = how many children have you got now, then?

mae dau o °blant 'da ni = we've got two children

y plant sy'n diodde, fel arfer = it's the children that suffer, as usual

! Note the diminutive plural form **plantos** often used with small children:

dewch, °blantos! = come (here), children!

pleser (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= pleasure (someone)

mae'n °bleser i mi °gael eich

croesawu heno = it's a pleasure for me to be able to welcome you tonight

gyda °phleser (*formal*) = with pleasure

plesio *verb-noun*
= please (someone)

plismon (*plural plismyn*) *noun, masculine*
= policeman

⇒ **heddw**

plith

in the compound preposition ⇒ **ymhlith** amongst and ⇒ **o °blith** from among

pluen (plural **plu**) *noun, feminine*
= feather

plwm *noun, masculine*
= lead (*metal*)

plwyf (plural **-i, -ydd**) *noun, masculine*
= parish

plwyfolyn (plural **plwyfolion**) *noun, masculine*
= parishioner

plygell (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= folder

plygu *verb*
= fold; bend

...**a'i °blygu fo wedyn yn y canol fel hyn** = ...and then fold it in the middle like this

gwell plygu na °thorri (*proverb*) = better to bend than to break

plymer (plural **-iaid**) *noun, masculine*
= plumber

pnawn
⇒ **prynhawn**

po *particle*

! This literary particle is found only in set expressions involving the superlative:

gorau po °gynta = the sooner the better

gorau po °fwya = the more/bigger the better

pob *adjective*
= every

rhaid i °bob defnyddiwr °gofrestru = every user must register

bydd y rhaglen yn dod â'r newyddion diweddara °bob mis = the programme will bring (you) the latest news every month

mae'n dod draw °bob hyn a hyn, timod = he comes round every now and then, you know

mi °geith pob un ohonoch chi ei arian yn ôl = every one of you will get his money back

y sglodyn pwysicaf ym °mhob cyfrifiadur yw'r prosesydd canolog = the most important chip in every computer is the central processor
mi °fydd hi yma yfory, yn ôl pob tebyg = she'll be here tomorrow, in all likelihood

pob lwc! = good luck!

pob llwyddiant! = good luck (*in exams, tests, etc*)

°bob yn ail = alternate(ly), every other...
cynehir cyfarfodydd °bob yn ail wythnos = meetings are held every other week

! **pob** means 'every' and is followed by a singular; 'all' is either ⇒ **i gyd** or ⇒ **holl**; or, in the sense of 'everything', ⇒ **popeth**, ⇒ **(y) cyfan** or ⇒ **(y) cwbl**

⇒ **pawb**, ⇒ **pob dim**, ⇒ **popeth**, ⇒ **ymhobman**

pob dim *pronoun*

= every (single) thing

...**os ydy pob dim arall wedi methu** = ...if everything else has failed

! This expression is more emphatic than the neutral ⇒ **popeth**.

pobi *verb*
noun

• = bake

• = roast

pob, pobol (plural **pobloedd**) *noun, feminine*
= people

faint o °bobol sy 'ma, ti'n meddwl? = how many people are here, do you think?

wyth o °bobol yn unig ymgeisiodd = only eight people applied

°bobol bach! = goodness me!

! This word is plural in sense, but behaves as a feminine singular, undergoing soft mutation after **y** and mutating a following adjective: **y °bobol °garedig 'na** those kind people. The plural **pobloedd** means 'peoples'.

poblogaeth (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
= population

poblogaidd *adjective*
= popular

p'un o'r trefi 'ma ydy'r un °fwya poblogaidd gyda twristiaid? = which of these towns is the most popular with tourists?

pobydd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= baker

poced (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= pocket
yn 'y 'mhoced oedd hi trwy'r amser = it was in my pocket all the time
dewch â'ch arian poced! = bring your pocket money!

poen (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= pain (*also figurative*)
on'd ydy bywyd yn 'o'boen? = isn't life a pain?

poeni *verb*
= worry, bother
paid poen! = don't worry!
mae hyn wedi bod yn 'y 'mhoeni fi ers amser = this has been bothering me for some time
⇒ **gofidio**, ⇒ **pryderu**, ⇒ **becso**

poenus *adjective*
= painful
ydy'r 'ben-glin yn 'o'boenus? = is the knee painful?

poeri *verb*
= spit

poeth *adjective*
comparative poethach, superlative poetha(f)
= hot
mi 'fydd hi'n 'o'boeth iawn heddiw = it will be very hot today
pwylla, mae'r tegell yn 'o'boeth! = watch out, the kettle's hot!
⇒ **twym**

polisi (*plural polisiau*) *noun, masculine*
= policy
mae gan y Cyngor 'bolisi cyfle cyfartal = the Council has an equal opportunities policy

pont (*plural -ydd*) *noun, feminine*
= bridge
ewch dros y 'bont 'na, ac mi 'welwch chi hi ar y chwith = go over that bridge, and you'll see it on the left
wrth 'gwrs 'fod codi tai a 'phontydd 'gryn 'dipyn yn haws na 'chodi pontydd gwleidyddol = of course, building houses and bridges is quite a bit easier than building political bridges
a 'fo ben, bid 'bont (*proverb*) = he who would be a leader, let him be a bridge

popeth *pronoun*
= everything; all
popeth yn iawn? = everything OK?
roedd popeth wedi'i 'drefnu ymlaen llaw = everything had been arranged in advance
ydy popeth yn 'barod? = is everything ready?
lle i 'bopeth, a 'phopeth yn ei 'le = a place for everything, and everything in its place
⇒ **(y) cwbw!**, ⇒ **(y) cyfan**, ⇒ **i gyd** ⇒ **pob dim**

popty (*plural poptai*) *noun, masculine*
= oven

porfa (*plural porfeydd*) *noun, feminine*
= pasture, grazing land

pori *verb*
= graze

porthladd (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*
• = port
un o 'borthladdoedd mwya Prydain = one of Britain's biggest ports
• = harbour

porthor (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= porter

posib *adjective*
= possible
fe 'fydd hi'n 'o'bosib darlledu rhaglenni Saesneg hefyd = it will be possible to broadcast English (language) programmes as well

posibilrwydd *noun, masculine*
= possibility
fe 'allan nhw wynebu'r posibilrwydd o 'gollir hawl i 'dderbyn llythrau = they may face the possibility of losing the right to receive letters

postio *verb*
= post, put in the post

postmon, postman (*plural postmyn*) *noun, masculine*
= postman

potel (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= bottle
'ga i 'dair potel o 'laeth? = can I have three bottles of milk?

powdwr *noun, masculine*
= powder

powdwr golchi = washing powder

powlen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*
= bowl, basin

prawf (*plural profion*) *noun, masculine*

• = test

naeth o °fethu ei °brawf gyrru = he failed his driving test

• = trial

rhaid cofio °fod y moddion 'ma'n dal ar °brawf = it must be remembered that this medicine is still on trial

pregeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= sermon

pregethu *verbnoun*

= preach

pregethu i'r cadwedig ych chi fan'na = you're preaching to the converted there

pregethwr (*plural pregethwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= preacher

preifat *adjective*

= private

ffordd °breifat—dim troi na °pharcio = private road—no turning or parking

preifateiddio *verbnoun*
= privatize

preifatrwydd *noun, masculine*
= privacy

pren *noun, masculine*

• = wood, timber

ydy hwn wedi'i °wnued o °bren neu

°beidio, 'te? = is this made of wood or not, then?

• (*as adjective*) = wooden

ceffyl pren Troea = the Trojan horse

⇒ **coed**

pres *noun, masculine (North)*

= money

oes gen ti °ddigon o °bres? = have you got enough money?

! This is the normal term for 'money' in Northern areas, while ⇒ **arian** is found in the South, and always in the standard language.

presennol *adjective*

• = present

ydy pawb yn °bresennol? = is everyone present?

• (*as noun, masculine*) = (the) present
meddwl am y presennol sy eisiau yn hytrach na breuddwydio am y gorffennol = thinking about the present is what's needed rather than dreaming about the past

presenoldeb *noun, masculine*
= presence

preswyl

⇒ **neuadd**

preswylfa (*plural preswylfeydd*)

noun, feminine

= dwelling; abode

pridd *noun, masculine*

= earth, soil

⇒ **daear**

prif° *adjective*

• = main, chief

• = primary

beth yw prif °ddiddordebau'ch plant?

= what are your children's main interests?

mae'r prif °reswm am hyn oll yn

°gwbwl amlwg, wedwn i = the main reason for all this is perfectly obvious, I would say

! This adjective precedes the noun and causes soft mutation.

prifathrawes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= (female) headteacher, headmistress

⇒ **athrawes**

prifathro (*plural prifathrawn*) *noun,*

masculine

= (male) headteacher, headmaster

⇒ **athro**

prifddinas (*plural -oedd*) *noun,*

feminine

= capital (city)

Caerdydd ydy prifddinas Cymru =

Cardiff is the capital of Wales

wythnos o °ddathlu yn y °brifddinas

= a week of celebrations in the

capital

⇒ **dinas**

priffordd (*plural priffyrdd*) *noun,*

feminine

• = highway

• = motorway

⇒ **ffordd**

prifysgol (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*

= university

mae'r °ddau am °fynd i'r °Brifysgol

wedyn = they both want to go to University afterwards

⇒ **ysgol**

prin

1 *adjective*

= scarce; short

mae adnoddau'n °brin ofnadwy ar hyn

o °bryd, °chwel = resources are awfully short at the moment, you see

2 *adverb*

= scarcely, hardly

! *Unlike English, this qualifying adverb is used with a following 'that' subordinate clause in Welsh*

prin y byddai yna amser i egluro =

there would scarcely be time to explain

prin y gallwn i °gadw'n °dawel = I could hardly keep quiet

prin °mod i'n cofio nhw nawr = I hardly remember them now

prin °fod angen dweud bod ni'n byw mewn cyfnod tyngedfennol = it scarcely needs to be said that we are living at a fateful time

prinder (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= lack, shortage

prinder arian, wrth °gwrs, yw'r

°broblem °fwya = lack of money, of course, is the biggest problem

prinhaus *verb-noun*

= become scarce

priod *adjective*

= married (**â°/ag** to)

dych chi'n °briod? = are you married?

roedd hi eisoes yn °briod â dyn arall = she was already married to another man

priodas (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

• = marriage

• = wedding

priodi *verb-noun*

= marry, get married (*takes either â°/ag or direct object*)

priodi â rhywun or **priodi rhywun** = to get married to someone.

nest ti °briodi â'r °ferch drws nesa, °te? = you married the girl next door, then?

naethon ni °briodi °ddeugain

°mlynedd yn ôl = we got married forty years ago

priodol *adjective*

• = proper

• = appropriate

gofynnir i chi °roi tic yn y blwch

priodol = you are requested to put a tick in the appropriate box

pris (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= price

beth ydy pris y rheina? = what's the price of those?

edrychwch ar ein prisiau! = look at our prices!

problem (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= problem

ydy hyn yn mynd i °fod yn °broblem i chi? = is this going to be a problem for you?

mae un °broblem yn dal heb ei datrys = there is one problem still unsolved

profedigaeth *noun, feminine*

= bereavement

profi *verb-noun*

• = prove

dyfarnwyd °fod y cyhuddiadau eraill

heb eu profi = it was ruled that the other charges were not proved

• = try, sample

wyt ti'n moy'n profi'r hyn sy °da fi? = do you want to try what I've got?

profiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= experience

siarad am °y °mhrofiadau °n hunan

ydw i nawr, cofiwch = I'm speaking about my own experiences now, mind

profiadol *adjective*

= experienced

mae'r cwrs wedi'i anelu at °ddysgwyr

profiadol yn unig = the course is aimed at experienced learners only

proffwyd (*plural -i*) *noun, masculine*

= prophet

proffwydo *verb-noun*

= prophesy

proffwydoliaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= prophecy

proses (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= process

prosesu *verbnoun*
= process

prosesydd geiriau (*plural prosesyddion geiriau*) *noun, masculine*
= word processor

prosiect, project (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= project

protest (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= protest

dywedodd llefarydd y byddai'r protest yn parhau = a spokesman said the protest would continue

protestio *verbnoun*
= protest

yn ni'n gorfod protestio yn erbyn y °dreth anghyfiawn 'ma = we have to protest against this unjust tax

protestiwr (*plural protestiwr*) *noun, masculine*
= protester

p'r un? *variant of pa un?*
= which one?

pry copyn *noun, masculine*
⇒ **pry(f)**

pryd?

1 *adverb*
= when?

! This word is used for 'when?' in questions, while (in the standard language at least) ⇒ **pan°** is required for statements. Compare:

pryd maen nhw'n dod? = when are they coming?

oedd hi'n bwrw glaw pan °ddaethon nhw = it was raining when they came
But colloquial usage often allows

pryd in statements also:

oedd hi'n bwrw glaw pryd daethon nhw

Note, however, that **pan°** can never be used for the question 'when?'.

Further examples:

pryd mae'r trên yn mynd? = when does the train go?

pryd byddet ti'n gwneud y gwaith? = when would you do the work?

ffonia a gofyn pryd mae'r cyngerdd yn dechrau = phone and ask when the concert starts
Note that after **pryd** the third person singular and plural of **bod** is always **mae, maen, and never ydy, ydyn.**

2 (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= time

ar hyn o °bryd = at the moment

ar °brydiau = at times

°bryd hynny = at that time, then

o °bryd i'w gilydd = from time to time

ar y pryd = at the time;

simultaneous(ly)

mewn pryd = in time

mae'r marchnadoedd yn °dawel ar hyn o °bryd = the markets are quiet at the moment

mi °all y tirlun yma edrych yn °drist

braidd ar °brydiau = this landscape can look rather sad at times

doedd dim llawer yn y siopau °bryd

hynny, wrth °gwrs = there wasn't

much in the shops then, of course

gobeithio y byddwn ni mewn pryd = I hope we'll be in time

3 (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= meal

! In the sense of 'meal' (note different plural), **pryd** usually appears as a longer phrase **pryd o °fwyd**:

mae'n °bwysig bod nhw'n cael pryd o °fwyd °gynta = it's important that they have a meal first

Prydain *noun, masculine*
= Britain

Prydain °Fawr = Great Britain

Prydeinig *adjective*
= British

pryder (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*

• = worry, fear

olew Cymreig—y gobeithion a'r

pryderon = Welsh oil—the hopes and the fears

• = anxiety

mae cryn °dipyn o °bryder wedi bod

= there has been quite a bit of

anxiety

pryderu *verbnoun*

= worry

⇒ **gofidio, ⇒ poeni, ⇒ becco**

prydfferth *adjective*

= beautiful

mae rhannau o °Gymru'n °brydfferth

iawn = parts of Wales are very beautiful

prydfferthwch *noun, masculine*

= beauty

prydion *adjective*

= punctual; on time

dw i eisiau i chi i gyd °gyrraedd yn

°brydion = I want you all to arrive on time

peryglir y grant os na °chyhoeddir yn

°brydion = delayed publication will jeopardize the grant

prydiondeb *noun, masculine*

= punctuality

pry(f) (*plural pryfed*) *noun, masculine*

= insect

! This is the general term in speech for small creatures, particularly insects and bugs. Note also **pry copyn** spider. A more specific technical term **trychfilyn** (*plural trychfilod*) is used for 'insect' in more formal contexts.

prynhawn (*often pnawn in speech*)

(*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= afternoon

°wela i di pnawn 'ma! = I'll see you this afternoon!

bydd y stondin ar agor prynhawn

yfory = the stall will be open tomorrow afternoon

°gwrddes i ag e prynhawn (dydd) Llun

= I met him on Monday afternoon

prynu *verbnoun*

= buy, purchase

°ga i °brynu diod i ti? = can I buy you a drink?

mi °brynodd e'r cyfan = he bought the lot

prysur *adjective*

= busy

lleolir yr Eisteddfod eleni wrth ochr

ffordd °brysur yr A55 = this year the Eisteddfod is located beside the busy A55 road

pumed *adjective (precedes noun)*

= fifth

ymhellach i'ch llythyr dyddiedig y

pumed o °Fai... = further to your letter dated the fifth of May...

! Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ⇒ **cynta** precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: **y pumed dyn** the fifth man but **y °bumed °ferch** the fifth girl.

pum(p) *numeral*

= five

dim ond papur pum punt sy gen i = I've only got a five pound note

Faint o °lyfrau sy 'da chi fan'na?—

Pump = How many books have you got there?—Five

mae pum llyfr ar y bwrdd or **mae pump**

o °lyfrau ar y bwrdd = there are five books on the table

! This numeral has the form **pum** when directly followed by the noun, otherwise it is **pump**. As with all low cardinal numerals there are two constructions: either [numeral + singular] or [numeral + o° + plural] (see third example above). So, similarly, 'five men' is either **pum dyn** or **pump o° ddynion**.

p'un? *variant of*

pa un?

= which one?

punnoedd, punnau *plural of*

⇒ **punt**

punt (*plural punnoedd or punnau*)

noun, feminine

= pound

mae arnat ti °dddeg punt i mi = you owe me ten pounds

dwy °bunt a hanner can ceiniog os gwelwch yn °dda = two pounds fifty pence please

achoswyd gwerth pum mil o

°bunnoedd o °ddifrod = five thousand pounds' worth of damage was caused

! Note these terms for amounts of money: **punt a hanner** £1.50, **dwy °bunt a hanner** £2.50, **ugain punt** £20, **deugain punt** £40, **hanner can punt** £50, **can punt** or **cant o**

°bunnoedd/°bunnau £100, dau °gan
pant or dau °gant o
°bunnoedd/°bunnau £200, mil o
°bunnoedd/°bunnau £1000, miliwn
o °bunnoedd/°bunnau £1,000,000.

⇒pwys

pupur *noun, masculine*
= pepper

pur° *adverb*
= quite

pwdu *verb/noun*
= sulk
a does dim pwynt i ti °bwdu felly, nag
oes? = and there's no point in you
sulking like that, is there?

pwŵer (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= power

! Used generally in the sense of
'wielded' power (like ⇒grym), but
also sometimes for 'energy' in a very
broad sense.

⇒nerth

pwerdy (*plural pwerdai*) *noun,*
masculine
= power station

pwerus *adjective*
= powerful

pyll (*plural pyllau*) *noun, masculine*
= pool

pyll nofio (*plural pyllau nofio*) *noun,*
masculine
= swimming pool

pwnc (*plural pynciau*) *noun, masculine*
= subject; topic
ceir darlithoedd ar °wahanol °bynciau
= there will be lectures on various
topics

pwnc llosg (*plural pynciau llosg*) =
burning issue

pwnc trafod (*plural pynciau trafod*) =
subject for discussion

⇒testun

pwncio *verb/noun*
= thump, hit

mi °bwnia i fel! = I'll thump him!

pwrrpas (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= purpose

beth yn union ydy pwrrpas y
°gynhadledd 'ma? = what exactly is
the purpose of this convention?

o °bwrpas = deliberately, on purpose
⇒pwrrpasol

pwrrpasol *adjective*
= deliberate

yn °bwrpasol = deliberately, on
purpose

nest ti hynny'n °bwrpasol, on'do? =
you did that on purpose, didn't you?

⇒bwriadol

pwyr?

1 *pronoun*
= who?; whom?

pwyr aeth efo chi? = who went with you?

pwyr oedd yn eistedd yma gynnau? =
who was sitting here just now?

pwyr °fydd yn ennill?, pwyr enillith? =
who will win?

! When the subject of the sentence
(as with the subject generally in
Welsh), **pwyr** is followed by soft
mutation:

pwyr °dorrodd y ffenest 'ma? = who
broke this window?

In more formal style this word is
followed by ⇒(a)° particle: **pwyr a**
°dorrodd...?

lle maen nhw bellach?—pwyr a
°wyr? = Where are they now?—Who
knows?

This question word (like ⇒beth?,
⇒faint?, pa un? and pa °rai?) is
followed in the present tense (and
wedi-perfect tense) by **ydy** in
identification sentences, and
otherwise **sy** when the subject and
mae when the object of the sentence.
Compare the following:

pwyr ydy'r dyn 'na? = who is that
man? (identification)

pwyr sy'n dod i'r parti? = who is
coming to the party? ('Who' is the
subject of the sentence)

pwyr mae Alun yn helpu? = who(m)
is Alun helping? ('Who' is the object
of the sentence, 'Alun' the subject)
The erroneous 'rule' about not ending
a sentence with a preposition in
English is nonetheless valid for Welsh,
which does not allow free-standing
prepositions:

i °bwy mae'r llythyr 'ma? = who is
this letter for?

es i allan neithiwr—gyda pwyr? = I
went out last night—who with?

at °bwy mae'r rhaglen 'ma wedi'i hanelu'n °benna? = who is this programme mainly aimed at?

*It is important to remember that **pwyl?** is a question word, and so cannot be used for the other (relative) meaning of 'who' in English—>(a)° particle, =>**sy(dd)**:*

pwyl °daflodd y °bêl? = who threw the ball?

dyna'r °ferch (a) °daflodd y °bêl = there's the girl who threw the ball
*Not: *Dyna'r °ferch pwyl °daflodd y °bêl*

pwyl sy'n mynd heno? = who is going tonight?

dyna'r dyn sy'n mynd heno = there's the man who is going tonight
*Not: *Dyna'r dyn pwyl sy'n mynd heno*

*Not: *Dyna'r dyn pwyl yn mynd heno*

2 (pwyl°) *adjective (South)*
 = which?; what...?

! This word is used colloquially in the South for =>pa°:

pwyl °lyfr dych chi'n moyn? = which book do you want?

pwyl bynnag *pronoun*

= whoever

pwyl bynnag ydyn nhw, dw i ddim

eisiau gweld nhw = whoever they are, I don't want to see them

pwyll *noun, masculine*

• = sense

• = judgment

• **gan °bwyll**

= carefully does it

= hang on a minute

gan °bwyll...paid ti â °chwmpo =

carefully does it...don't you fall

gan °bwyll nawr, mae'n debyg o °fod

dan y papurau 'ma = hang on a minute now, it's probably under these papers

pwyllgor (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= committee

bydd y pwyllgor yn cwrdd eto

°ddiwedd mis Mawrth = the committee will meet again at the end of March

pwyllo *verb/noun*

*usually in the imperative **pwyllal**,*

pwyllwch! look out!; be careful!

pwylla, neu mi °fyddi di'n cwmpo! = be careful, or you'll fall!

pwylnt (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
 = point

gêm °gyffrous, gydag lwerddon yn ennill tri °phwynt = an exciting game, with Ireland winning three points
does dim pwylnt cwyno, nag oes? = there's no point complaining, is there?

naw pwylnt wyth miliwn o °bunnoedd oedd y °brif °wobr neithiwr = the jackpot was nine point eight million pounds last night

pwys (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

• = pound

°ga i °ddau °bwys o °foron os gwelwch yn °dda? = can I have two pounds of carrots please?

Faint yw'r caws 'na?—Punt a hanner y pwys = How much is that cheese?—One pound fifty per pound

⇒punt

• (*usually in plural*) = weight

mae hi wedi dechrau ennill pwysau o'r diwedd = she's started putting on weight at last

os dych chi am °golli pwysau... = if you want to lose weight...

• (*usually in plural*) = pressure

bydd y llywodraeth yn dwyn pwysau arnyn nhw = the government will bring pressure on them

o °bwys = important

pobol o °bwys = important people, VIPs

pwysig *adjective*

*comparative **pwysicach**, superlative*

pwysica(f)

= important

dych chi'n credu °fod hyn yn °bwysig, 'te? = do you think that this is important, then?

mae'n °bwysicach nag erioed i chi °ddefnyddio'r côd post cywir = it's more important than ever for you to use the correct post code

pwysigrwydd *noun, masculine*

= importance

pwyslais *noun, masculine*

= emphasis; stress

hoffwn i °fod wedi gweld tipyn mwy o °bwyslais ar ei °flynyddoedd cynnar = I would have liked to see a little more emphasis on his early years
rhaid rhoi pwyslais ar y °ddau °air fel ei gilydd = both words must be stressed alike

pwysleisio *verb noun*

= emphasize, stress

ond mi °bwysleisiodd mai ateb dros °dro oedd hwn = but he emphasized that this was (only) a temporary solution

pwysio *verb noun*

• = weigh

dylai eitemau ail °ddosbarth °beidio â °phwyso mwy na 750g = second class items should not weigh more than 750g

na i °bwyso nhw i chi = I'll weigh them for you

• = lean (ar° on; **yn erbyn** against)

bydd rhaid pwysio arno, on' bydd? = he'll have to be leant on, won't he?

pwyth (*plural -au, -i*) *noun, masculine*

= stitch

talu'r pwyth (yn ôl) = retaliate, pay back

mi °dala i'r pwyth = I'll get my own back

pydredd *noun, masculine*

= rot; rottenness

pydru

• *verb noun* = rot, go rotten

mae'r afalau 'ma wedi pydru = these apples have gone rotten

• **wedi pydru** (*as adjective*) = rotten

afalau wedi pydru = rotten apples

pyllau *plural of*

⇒ **pwll**

pymtheg *numeral*

= fifteen

! This is the native term for 'fifteen', while a 'decimalized' form **undeg pump** is promoted in schools. An alternative form **pymtheng** is used in the same circumstances as is **deng** for ⇒ **deg**.

pynciau *plural of*

⇒ **pwnc**

pysgod *plural of*

⇒ **pysgodyn**

pysgodyn (*plural pysgod*) *noun,*

masculine

= fish

mae pysgodyn diddorol arall yn dod i'r cyffiniau hyn °bob haf = another interesting fish comes to these parts every summer

pa °fath o °bysgod sy gynnoch chi heddiw? = what kind of fish have you got today?

pysgod a sglodion = fish and chips

pysgota *verb noun*

= fish

pysgotwr (*plural pysgotwyr*) *noun,*

masculine

= fisherman

pythefnos (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine or feminine

= fortnight

°fasai pythefnos i heddiw'n °gyfleus i chi? = would a fortnight today be convenient for you?

maen nhw wedi mynd i'r Eidal am

°bythefnos = they've gone to Italy for a fortnight

Rr

'r

⇒ **y** definite article

radicalaidd adjective

= radical

⇒ **syfaenol**

radio (plural **-s**) noun, masculine or feminine

= radio

°**allet ti °droi'r radio i lawr ychydig?** =

could you turn the radio down a bit?

bydda i'n gwrando ar y radio bron

°**bob prynhawn** = I listen to the radio almost every afternoon

ras (plural **-ys**) noun, feminine

= race

rasio verbnoun

= race

rasia i di'n ôll = I'll race you back!

real adjective

= real

! This loanword is of restricted use in speech.

⇒ **go iawn**, ⇒ **gwirioneddol**

record (plural **-iau**) noun, feminine

= record (sport, music)

mae hi wedi torri record y byd = she's

broken the world record

bydd eu record newydd yn y siopau

erbyn y Dolig = their new record will be in the shops by Christmas

recordydd (plural **-ion**) noun,

masculine

= recorder

recordydd fideo (plural **recordyddion fideo**) = video recorder

recordydd tâp (plural **recordyddion tâp**) = tape recorder

reit° adverb

= quite; really

mae hwnna'n edrych yn reit °dda, a dweud y gwir = that looks really good, actually

rinc (plural **-iau**) noun, feminine

= rink

rinc iâ (plural **rinciau iâ**) noun, feminine
= ice rink

roced (plural **-i**) noun, feminine

= rocket

roedd, roeddwn, roeddet, roeddech, roedden

⇒ **bod**

rôl (plural **rolau**) noun, feminine

= rôle

efallai y bydd gynni hi rôl i'w chwarae

hefyd = perhaps she will also have a rôle to play

rownd

1 (plural **-iau**) noun, feminine

= round (in competition, etc)

rownd °derfynol Cwpan y Byd = the final round of the World Cup

2 adverb

= round

! As an adverb, mostly in the phrase **rownd y °gornel** round the corner.
⇒ **o °gwmpas** or ⇒ **o amgylch** are the normal terms for 'round'.

ruban (plural **-au**) noun, masculine

= ribbon

rwan, rŵan (often **wan** in rapid speech) adverb (North)

= now

! This word corresponds to Southern and standard ⇒ **nawr**.

rwan °ta, be' sy'n digwydd fan'ma? = now then, what's happening here?

dw i eisiau fo, ac dw i eisiau fo rwan! = I want it, and I want it now!

rwan °fod o wedi dŵad, mi °gawn ni °ddechrau = now that he's here, we can start

dach chi'n bwriadu mynd rwan? = do you plan to go now?

⇒ **bellach**

rwber (plural **-i**) noun, masculine

= rubber (material, eraser)

rysáit (plural **ryseitiau**) noun, feminine

= recipe

RHrh

rhad *adjective*

comparative rhatach, superlative

rhata(f)

= cheap

mae bron popeth yn rhatach fan hyn =

almost everything is cheaper here

yn rhad ac am °ddim = free, gratis

ffoniwch y cysylltydd yn rhad ac am

°ddim ar 100 = phone the operator free

on 100

rhaedr (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= waterfall

rhaff (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= rope

rhag *preposition*

= from; against (*mostly with verbs of stopping, preventing, hindering, sheltering, etc*)

rhaid atal peth mor erchyll rhag

digwydd eto = such a horrible thing

must be stopped from happening again

byddwn ni'n rhwystro nhw rhag

gwneud hynny = we will prevent them from doing that

lloches rhag y gwynt = shelter from the wind

rhag°- *prefix*

= fore-; pre-

rhagair *noun, masculine*

= foreword

(⇒ **gair**)

rhagddweud *verb noun*

= foretell

(⇒ **dweud**)

rhagweld *verb noun*

= foresee

(⇒ **gweld**)

rhagfarnllyd *adjective*

= prejudiced

(⇒ **barn**)

rhagflas *noun, masculine*

= foretaste

(⇒ **blas**)

rhagrybuddio *verb noun*

= forewarn

(⇒ **rhybudd**)

rhagymadrodd *noun, masculine*

= preface

(⇒ **ymadrodd**)

rhagarweiniad (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= introduction

rhagarweiniol *adjective*

= introductory; prefatory

rhagenw (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= pronoun

rhagfarn (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= prejudice

Rhagfyr *noun, masculine*

= December

⇒ **lonawr**

rhaglen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*

• = programme

hon yw'r rhaglen °deledu °waetha ym

°Mhrydain erioed = this is the worst

television programme ever in Britain

mae rhaglen o °fesurau wedi'i llunio

gan yr adran = a programme of

measures has been drawn up by the

department

• = (computer) program

ond roedd y rhaglen 'na'n llawn

gwallau, on'd oedd? = but that

program was full of bugs, wasn't it?

rhaglennu *verb noun*

• = programme

• = (computer) program

rhagolwg (*plural rhagolygon*) *noun,*

masculine

• = outlook; prospect

• (*often plural*) = forecast

dyma °ragolygon y tywydd am heno

ac yfory = here is the weather forecast

for tonight and tomorrow

rhagor *adverb*

= more

leiciech chi °ragor? = would you like

(some) more?

mae rhagor ar y ffordd = more is on the way

dw i °ddim eisiau clywed rhagor! = I

don't want to hear (any) more!

unwaith yn rhagor os gwelwch yn

°dda = once more please

! As a quantity expression, **rhagor** requires a following **o°** when a noun is specified:

oes rhagor o °goffi ar °gael? = is there (any) more coffee available?
ceisiwch °feddwl am °ragor o enghreifftiau o °ragrith yn y nofel = try and think of more examples of hypocrisy in the novel

⇒ **chwaneg, chwanag, ⇒ myw** *adverb*

rhagori *verb-noun*

= be better (**ar°** than), be superior (**ar°** to)

does dim caws ym °Mhrydain yn rhagori ar °gaws Caerffili = no cheese in Britain is better than Caerphilly cheese

rhagorol *adjective*

= excellent; preeminent

rhagrith *noun, masculine*

= hypocrisy

rhagrithiol *adjective*

= hypocritical

rhagrithiwr (*plural rhagrithwyr*)

noun, masculine

= hypocrite

rhai

1 *pronoun*

= ones; some

! As a pronoun, **rhai** functions as the plural of ⇒ **un**

°well gen i'r rhai coch = I prefer the red ones

pa °rai leiciet ti? = which ones would you like?

mae rhai yn meddwl felly, ond dim fi = some think so, but not me

mae rhai ar ôl, wi'n credu = there are some left, I think

2 *adjective*

= some

casgliad o storïau, rhai hen a rhai newydd, o °Gernyw = a collection of stories, some old (ones) and some new (ones), from Cornwall

oedd rhai pobol yn dal i °ddadlau mai buddugoliaeth oedd hi = some people were still arguing that it was a victory

⇒ (**y**) **rhain**, ⇒ (**y**) **rheiny**, (**y**) **rheina**, ⇒ **rhyw°**

rhaid *noun, masculine*

! The most common use of **rhaid** is to express obligation in the construction

rhaid + i° + [subject] + °[verb-noun]—literally '(There is) a necessity for [subject] to [action]'. So, for example, **rhaid i Alun °fynd** Alun must go, Alun has to go. **Mae** (or even **mae'n**) is optional before **rhaid**. Notice that **does dim rhaid** means '...need not...', while '... must not...' is **rhaid i [subject] °beidio [action]**

• (expressing obligation) = must; have to
(mae) rhaid i mi °fynd = I must go, I have to go

oes rhaid i mi °fynd? = must I go?, do I have to go?

does dim rhaid i mi °fynd = I need not go, I don't have to go

(mae) rhaid i mi °beidio mynd = I must not go

rhaid i mi a °phawb arall °gyfadde fod camgymeriadau wedi'u gwneud = I and everyone else must admit that mistakes have been made

rhaid i mi'ch atgoffa chi mai chi'n sy'n °gyfrifol am hyn = I must remind you that (it is) you (who) are responsible for this

! Other tenses are possible with **rhaid**:

roedd rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd = they had to go

oedd rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd? = did they have to go?

doedd dim rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd = they didn't have to go

bydd rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd = they'll have to go

°fydd rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd? = will they have to go?

°fydd dim rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd = they won't have to go

byddai/basai rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd = they would have to go

°fyddai/°fasai rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd? = would they have to go?

°fyddai/°fasai dim rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd = they would not have to go

In this primary sense of obligation, ⇒ **gorfod** is a synonym for **rhaid**, but note that **gorfod** is a verb-noun not a noun like **rhaid**, and so has a different construction. Compare:

rhaid iddyn nhw °fynd

maen nhw'n gorfod mynd = they have to go

• (expressing supposition) = must

! 'Must' can also imply supposition in English—'you must be mad!' means not 'You are obliged to be mad,' but rather 'I suppose that you are mad'. In Welsh, **rhaid** is used in these cases as well (note that **gorfod** is not), but with a different construction: **rhaid** + 'that ...' clause. Compare:
rhaid iddi °fod fan hyn = she must or has to be here (she is obliged to be)
rhaid bod hi fan hyn = she must be here (I'm sure she is, because she can't be anywhere else)

rhaid bod rhywbeth o'i °le = something must be wrong

rhaid bod nhw'n aros tan yfory = they must be waiting till tomorrow

rhaid mai Gwilym sy'n °gyfrifol wedi'r cwblw = it must be that Gwilym is responsible after all

• (as true noun) = need (wrth° of)
mae'n rhaid wrth yr arian er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol y °Ganolfan = the money is needed in order to secure the Centre's future

angen, ⇒ **eisiau**

(y) rhain *pronoun*
 = these (ones)

! This pronoun serves as the plural of ⇒ **hwn** pronoun and ⇒ **hon** pronoun

faint yw'r rhain? = how much are these?

°ddo i â'r rhain wedyn = I'll bring these later

Note that 'these ...' used as an adjective with a following noun—for example 'these books'—is ⇒ **y ... 'ma**. Compare:

beth am y llyfrau 'ma? = what about these books?

beth am y rhain? = what about these?

The pronoun **y rhain** is used on its own when no noun is stated. The word is a contraction of **(y) rhai hyn** 'these ones'.

⇒ **y ... 'ma**

rhamantus *adjective*
 = romantic

rhan (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*
 = part

o °ba °ran o °Gymru dych chi'n dod? = what part of Wales do you come from?
mae'n rhan o'n hetifeddiaeth, on'd ydy? = it's part of our heritage, isn't it?

y rhan °fwya(f) = the majority, most:
mae'r rhan °fwya'n °debygol o °bleidleisio yn erbyn = most are likely to vote against
rhan amla = mostly:
dyn ni'n mynd i'r sinema rhan amla = mostly we go to the cinema
 ⇒ **ar °ran**, ⇒ **o °ran**

rhanbarth (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = region, district

rhanbarthol *adjective*
 = regional, district

rhandaliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = instalment

rhaniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = division

rhannol *adjective*
 = partial

yn rhannol = partly, partially:
mae hyn wedi digwydd yn rhannol o °ganlyniad i °breifateiddio = this has happened partly as a result of privatisation

rhannu *verb noun*
 • = share

oedden ni'n rhannu fflat yn Abertawe ar y pryd = we were sharing a flat in Swansea at the time

• = divide (**yn°** into)

bydd eisiau ei °rannu'n °gyfartal = it will have to be divided equally

rhathu *verb noun*
 = scrape

rhaw (*plural -iau, rhofiau*) *noun, feminine*
 = spade, shovel

rhechen, rhech (*plural rhechod*) *noun, feminine*
 = fart

rhechu, rhechain *verb noun*
 = fart

rhedeg (*stem rhed-*) *verb noun*
 = run

rhedwch ar ei ôl e! = run after him!
peiriant sy'n rhedeg ar olew = a machine that runs on oil
pwyl fydd yn rhedeg y cwmni wedyn? = who will be running the company then?

rheg (*plural -feydd*) *noun, feminine*
 = swearword

rhegi *verb-noun*
 = swear; curse
mae e'n rhegi fel tincer/cath = he swears like a trooper

⇒ **tyngu**

rheidrwydd *noun, masculine*
 = necessity

rheiddiadur (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*
 = radiator

rheilffordd (*plural rheilffyrdd*) *noun, feminine*
 = railway

beth sy eisiau nawr yw buddsoddi yn y rheilffordd 'ma = what's wanted now is investment in this railway
yr unig lein °fach a °redir gan °Reilffyrdd Prydeinig = the only narrow-gauge line run by British Rail

(y) rheiny, (y) rheina *pronoun*
 = those (ones)

! *This pronoun serves as the plural of*

⇒ **hwnnw/hwnna** *pronoun and*

⇒ **honno/honna** *pronoun:*

faint yw'r rheina? = how much are those?

°ddo i â'r rheiny wedyn = I'll bring those later

Note that 'these ...' used as an adjective with a following noun—for example those books—is ⇒ y ... 'na. Compare:

beth am y llyfrau 'na? = what about those books?

beth am y rheina? = what about those?

The pronoun y rheina/rheiny is used on its own when no noun is stated. The word is a contraction of (y) rhai hynny 'those ones'.

⇒ **y ... 'na**

rheithgor (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = jury

rheithiwr (*plural rheithwyr*) *noun, masculine*
 = juror (male)

rheithwraig (*plural rheithwragedd*) *noun, feminine*
 = juror (female)

rheol (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = rule

byddai hynny'n °groes i'r rheolau = that would be contrary to the rules

mae rheolau'r gêm yn °gymhleth braidd = the rules of the game are rather complicated

y cadeirydd sy'n penderfynu fel rheol = it's the chairman that decides as a rule

mae'n rheol 'da fi bo fi byth yn darllen adolygiadau = I make it a rule never to read reviews

rheolaeth (ar°) *noun, feminine*
 = control

rheid cadw rheolaeth ar ein hymateb emosiynol = we must keep control of our emotional response

mae popeth dan °reolaeth = everything's under control

rheolaidd *adjective*

= regular

mae'r rhan °fwya o'r berfau 'ma'n rheolaidd = most of these verbs are regular

maen nhw'n mynd yno'n rheolaidd = they go there regularly

⇒ **cyson**

rheoli *verb-noun*

• = control

rheoli'ch teimladau = control one's feelings

• = manage

rheoli cwmni = manage a company

rheolwr (*plural rheolwyr*) *noun, masculine*
 = manager

°ga i °wneud apwyntiad i °weld y rheolwr yfory? = can I make an appointment to see the manager tomorrow?

rhes (*plural -i, -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = row

eisteddych i gyd yn y rhes °flaen = all of you sit in the front row

rhes o °dai = a row of houses

rhestr (*plural -au, -i*) *noun, feminine*
= list

mae gen i °restr °fach fan hyn i'n helpu ni = I've got a little list here to help us

y cwblw! galla i °ddweud ydy'ch bod chi ar y rhestr °fer = all I can say is that you're on the short list

rhestru *verb-noun*
= list, make a list

rheswm (*plural rhesymau*) *noun, masculine*
= reason

beth yw'r rheswm am hyn? = what is the reason for this?

mae'n °bwysig am sawl rheswm = it's important for a number of reasons
wrth °reswm = of course

rhesymol *adjective*
= reasonable

mae rhaid inni °fod yn rhesymol = we must be reasonable

nwyddau o ansawdd am °brisiau rhesymol = quality goods at reasonable prices

rhew *noun, masculine*
= frost; ice

mae'r rhew dros °bopeth = the frost has covered everything

⇒ **iâ**

rhewgell (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*
= freezer

⇒ **oergell**

rhewi *verb-noun*
= freeze

mae'n rhewi! = it's freezing!
mae'r dŵr 'ma wedi rhewi = this water has frozen

rhiant

⇒ **rhieni**

rhieni *plural noun*
= parents

mae angen rhoi gwybodaeth a °hchyngor i °rieni = we need to give information and advice to parents

! A singular form **rhiant** *noun, masculine* is confined largely to writing:

Annywl °Riant, ... = Dear Parent, ...

rhif (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= number

beth ydy'ch rhif ffôn chi? = what is your phone number?

dw i °ddim yn gwybod rhif eu tŷ nhw = I don't know the number of their house

! This word implies a written figure in numerals, while ⇒ **nifer** is used in the broader sense of 'a number (of people, things, etc)'.

rhifo *verb-noun*
= count

maen nhw'n dysgu rhifo = they're learning how to count

⇒ **cyfri(f)** *verb-noun*

rhifyn (*plural -nau*) *noun, masculine*
= number (of a magazine etc), issue

mae rhifyn y Nadolig yn y siopau nawr! = the Christmas issue is in the shops now!

rhinwedd (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= virtue

rhinweddol *adjective*
= virtuous

rhiw (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

• = hill
mewn tŷ ar °droed y rhiw = in a house at the foot or bottom of the hill

• = slope

⇒ **bryn**, ⇒ **mynydd**

rhodfa (*plural rhodfeydd*) *noun, feminine*

• = avenue

• = parade

rhodio *verb-noun*
= stroll

rhodd (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*
= gift, donation

°ges i hwanna'n rhodd = I was given that

⇒ **anrheg**

rhoi, rhoid (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) *verb-noun*

imperative singular rho, plural rhowch or rhoddwch

• = give

beth am °roi tanysgrifiad fel anrheg i ffrind? = what about giving a subscription as a present to a friend?
°roddes i °bum punt iddo = I gave him five pounds
mi °rodda i fe yn ôl i ti yfory = I'll give it back to you tomorrow
rho °ganiad inni wythnos nesa = give us a ring next week
rhoddedig = donated
 • = put
°allet ti °roi'r pethau 'ma ar y bwrdd i mi? = could you put these things on the table for me?
rhowch y gweddiill fan hyn, newch chi? = put the rest here, will you?
eu rhoi nhw yn y °fyddin sy eisiau = they need putting in the army
 ⇒ **gosod**

rhodyn (plural **rhodion**) *noun*, masculine
 = (bread) roll

rhonc *adjective*
 = utter; rank; complete

! Particularly in the phrase **Saeson rhonc** English (people) through-and-through—but 'a Welshman through-and-through' is **Cymro glân**.

rhos (plural **-ydd**) *noun*, feminine
 • = moor
 • = heath

rhosyn (plural **-nau**) *noun*, masculine
 = rose

Rhufain *noun*, feminine
 = Rome

Rhufeinig *adjective*
 = Roman
hen ffordd °Rufeinig yw hon = this is an old Roman road

Rhufeiniwr (plural **Rhufeinwyr**, **Rhufeiniaid**) *noun*, masculine
 = Roman

rhugl *adjective*
 = fluent
ydy hi'n rhugl yn y °Gymraeg? = is she fluent in Welsh?
anelir y cwrs at °ddysgwyr heb °fod yn rhugl = the course is aimed at learners who are not fluent

rhuthro *verb/noun*
 = rush
mi °ruthrodd e drwy'r °egin = he rushed through the kitchen
bydd rhaid rhuthro, on' bydd? = we'll have to get a move on, won't we?

rhwng *preposition*
 = between
personal forms: rhyngdda i, rhyngddat ti, rhyngddo fe, rhyngddi hi, rhyngddon ni, rhyngddoch chi, rhyngddydd nhw.

Variants: rhyngddo i, rhyngddot ti; also variants with rhyng- and rhyth:

cyfle arall i °weld y gêm rhwng Cymru a Lloegr = another chance to see the game between Wales and England
fe °gafodd y ffordd rhwng Lledrod a Llanilar ei hailagor prynhawn 'ma = the road between Lledrod and Llanilar was reopened this afternoon
rhyngddat ti a fi... = between you and me...
bydda i yno rhwng dau a tri, gobeithio = I'll be there between two and three, I hope

! **rhwng**, unlike most simple prepositions, does not cause mutation of the following noun.

rhwyd (plural **-au, -i**) *noun*, feminine
 = net

rhwydo *verb/noun*
 = net

rhwydwaith (plural **rhwydweithiau**) *noun*, masculine
 = network

bydd rhwydwaith o °orsafoddi llai = there will be a network of smaller stations

rhwydd *adjective*
comparative rhywyddach, superlative rhywydda(f)

= easy
°allwch chi symud yn rhywydd? = can you move easily?
mae siarad yn °gyhoeddus yn dod yn rhywydd iddo = public speaking comes easy to him

⇒ **hawdd**

rhwyfo *verb/noun*
 = row (boat)

rhwylgiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= tear, split (also figurative)
rhwylgiadau yn y °blaid = splits in the party

rhwylgo *verb noun*
= tear, split

rhwym *adjective*
= bound (o° to)
mae hi'n rhwym o °fwrw glaw = it's bound to rain
dan ni'n rhwym o °fod yn hwyr = we are bound to be late

rhwymo *verb noun*
= bind

rhwymyn *noun, masculine*
= bandage
rhowch °rhwymyn am ei ben o = put a bandage round his head

rhwystyr (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= hindrance, obstacle

rhwystro *verb noun*
= hinder; prevent (**rhag** from)
mae'r protestwyr yn °benderfynol o'u rhwystro nhw °gymaint ag sy'n °bosib = the protesters are determined to hinder them as much as possible
byddwn ni'n rhwystro nhw rhag gwneud hynny = we will prevent them from doing that

rhy° *adverb*
= too
mae hwn yn rhy °fach i mi = this is too small for me
mi °ddaeth yn rhy agos = he came too close
peidiwch bod yn rhy hir = don't be too long
wel, dw i °ddim yn rhy hapus efo'r sefyllfa = well, I'm not too happy with the situation
mae'r staff yn gweithio mewn lle °rhy °gyfyng = the staff are working in a place (that is) too confined
dych chi'n llawer rhy °bigog = you're much too touchy

! Note that 'too much/too many' is ⇒ **gormod**, although **rhy °lawer** is sometime encountered in speech. The prefix ⇒ **gor°** can be used with certain adjectives in the sense of

rhy°, but this usage is restricted, and if in doubt it is safer to use **rhy°**.

⇒ **lawer**

rhybudd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= warning; notice
ac mae 'na °rybudd o stormydd ger y glannau heno = and there is a storm warning on the coast tonight
rhaidd diolch iddyn nhw am °ddod ar °fyr °rybudd fel hyn = they must be thanked for coming at short notice like this

⇒ **larwm**

rhybuddio *verb noun*
= warn
dw i wedi rhybuddio nhw °ddwywaith yn °barod = I've warned them twice already
fe °rybuddiodd e bod rhaid i °gyhoeddwyr symud gyda'r oes = he warned that publishers must move with the times

rhydd *adjective*

- = free
dros y byd mae pobol yn ysu am °fod yn rhydd = throughout the world people are yearning to be free
dych chi'n rhydd yfory? = are you free tomorrow?
ond mi °fydd 'na °bleidlais °rydd ar y diwedd heno = there will be a free vote at the end tonight
- = loose
ond mae'r gwydr yn rhydd fan hyn, °welwch chi? = but the glass is loose here, do you see?

⇒ **rhad**, ⇒ **rhyddhau**

Rhyddfrydol *adjective*
= Liberal

rhyddhau *verb noun*

- = set free, release
mae'n °debyg y bydd y tri'n cael eu rhyddhau prynhawn 'ma = the three will probably be set free this afternoon
- = release (all senses)
yn °ddiweddar rhyddhawyd caset o'u caneuon mwya poblogaidd = a cassette of their most popular songs was released recently
yn ôl ffigurau a °ryddhawyd heddiw... = according to figures released today...

rhyddiaith *noun, feminine*
= prose

rhyddid *noun, masculine*
= freedom, liberty

rhyfedd

1 *noun, masculine*
= wonder

mae'n rhyfedd i mi °fod e wedi dod yn ôl = it's a wonder to me that he's come back

mi °gollon nhw, a °pha °ryfedd? = they lost, and small wonder

does °ryfedd (= + 'that...' clause) = it's no wonder

does °ryfedd na °hchlywes i °ddim rhagor ganddo am hyn = it's no wonder I didn't hear anything more from him about this

2 *adjective*

= odd, funny, strange
'na °ryfedd! = how odd!

beth ydy'r peth bach rhyfedd 'ma, 'te?
= what's this funny little thing, then?

rhyfedd fel mae'r pethau 'ma'n digwydd = funny how these things happen

⇒ doniol, ⇒ od

rhyfel (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= war

mae'r rhyfel wedi bod yn ergyd °fawr i awdurdod Rwsia = the war has been a great blow to Russia's authority

mae'n stori ni'n dechrau yn °nyddiau tywylla'r Ail °Ryfel Byd = our story begins in the darkest days of the Second World War

rhyfela *verb/noun*
= wage war

rhyngwladol *adjective*
= international

bydd llu ymosod rhyngwladol ar ei ffordd erbyn diwedd yr wythnos = an international taskforce will be on its way by the end of the week

mae'r °Groes °Goch °Ryngwladol wedi tynnu'i °phobol allan yn °barod = the International Red Cross have already pulled their people out

rhyw *noun, feminine*
= sex

wi'n credu bod gormod o °ryw ar y teledu dyddiau 'ma = I think there's too much sex on television these days

rhyw° *adjective*
= some (+ singular)

mae rhyw °ddyn tu allan = some man (or other) is outside

byddwn ni'n dweud rhyw stori wrthyn nhw, dw i'n siwr = we'll tell them some story (or other), I'm sure.

mi °ddôn nhw'n ôl °ryw °ddiwrnod = they'll come back some day

nawn ni °ddatrys y °broblem °ryw ffordd neu'i gilydd = we'll solve the problem some way or other

rhywbeth *pronoun*
= something

mae newid yn rhywbeth °gwbl naturiol = change is something quite natural
oes rhywbeth yn bod? = is there something the matter?

rhywfaint *pronoun*
= a certain amount

oedd rhywfaint o °Gymraeg 'da hi = she had a certain amount of Welsh

! A variant phrase **rhyw °gymaint** is also encountered.

rhywiol *adjective*
= sexual

rhywle *adverb*
= somewhere

! This word usually appears in its soft mutated form °**rywle**, or with **yn** 'in' + radical form

°ga i °roi'r rhain i lawr °rywle? = can I put these down somewhere?

rhaid bod nhw yn rhywle = they must be somewhere

rhywrai
⇒ rhywun

rhywsut *adverb*
= somehow, in some way

! This word usually appears in its soft mutated form °**rywsut**

mi na i'r gwaith °rywsut = I'll do the work somehow

dyw'r syniad 'ma °ddim yn gweithio °rywsut = this idea isn't working somehow

SS

fe °gawn ni'r arian °rywsut neu'i gilydd = we'll get the money somehow or other

rhywun *pronoun*

- = someone
 - mae rhywun wrth y drws** = there's someone at the door
 - sut °all rhywun yn Llundain °wybod unrhywbeth am °Ben Llyn?** = how can someone in London know anything about Pen Llyn?
 - byddai'n rhaid i °rywun °fynd i'r °afael â'r pwnc** = someone would have to get to grips with the subject
- *plural rhywrai* some people
 - mae 'na °rywrai sy °ddim yn meddwl felly** = there are some people who don't think that way

sach (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= sack; bag
cofiwch °ddod â sach °gysgu = remember to bring a sleeping bag

Sadwrn

= *in*: **dydd Sadwrn** Saturday
⇒ **Llun**

saer (*plural seiri*) *noun, masculine*
• = carpenter
• = mason

Saesneg *noun, feminine*

- = English language (*sometimes used with definite article y*)
 - beth ydy ystyr hyn yn Saesneg?** = what does this mean in English?
 - nofel wedi'i °hchfyfieithu o'r °Gymraeg i'r Saesneg** = a novel translated from Welsh into English
- (*as adjective*) = English-language
 - mae fersiwn Saesneg o'r ffurflen hefyd ar °gael** = an English-language version of this form is also available

! **Saesneg** is pronounced 'Sisneg' in unaffected speech. The definite article is often used with the noun, though not after **yn** 'in'. So **o'r Saesneg** 'from English' but **yn Saesneg** 'in English' (see examples above).

⇒ **Lloegr**, ⇒ **main**

Saesnes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= Englishwoman

! This word is pronounced 'Sisnes' in unaffected speech.

Saeson *plural of*

⇒ **Sais**

saeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= arrow

saethu *verb/noun*

- = shoot; fire
- mi °gafodd un o'r terfysgwyr ei saethu'n °farw** = one of the terrorists was shot dead
- maen nhw'n chwilio am °beilot °gafodd ei saethu i lawr °ddydd Llun**

= they are looking for a pilot who was shot down on Monday

mi saethon nhw i'r awyr = they fired into the air

⇒ **tanio**

saethydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= archer

saethyddiaeth *noun, feminine*
= archery

safbwynt (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= standpoint; point of view

mae angen mwyr o °barch tuag at safbwyntiau pobol eraill = we need more respect for other people's points of view

safiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= stand

gwneud safiad = make a stand:
mae'n °bwysig bod rhywun yn gwneud safiad ynghylch hyn = it's important that someone make a stand on this

safio *verb/noun*
= save (*all senses*)

! *This is a commonly used loanword covering the senses of both ⇒ achub and ⇒ arbed.*

bydd hyn yn safio amser inni = this will save us time

safle *noun, masculine*
safle bysiau = bus stop

safon (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

• = level; standard
cwrs penwythnos ar °gyfer dysgwyr o °bob safon = a weekend course for learners at every level

... **i sicrhau bod ein safonau ni'n aros yr un ag erioed** = ...to ensure that our standards remain the same as ever

• = quality
mae safon y cynhyrchu yn °ddiogel yn eu dwylo = the quality of production is safe in their hands
defnyddiau adeiladu o safon = quality building materials

⇒ **lefel**

safonol *adjective*
= standard

sang

in: **dan ei sang** (*of a room*) packed, full to the rafters:

roedd y lle dan ei sang = the place was packed

sa i etc
⇒ **bod**

sai, 'sai
⇒ **bod**

saib (*plural seibiau*) *noun, masculine*
= pause; break
⇒ **seibiant**

sail (*plural seiliau*) *noun, feminine*

• = base; basis; foundation
y nod yw defnyddio'r ymchwil fel sail ar °gyfer gwaith ysgol = the aim is to use the research as a basis for schoolwork

roedd y pamffledi'n chwalu parch at seiliau'r °Deyrnas = the pamphlets were destroying respect for the foundations of the Kingdom

• = grounds

roedd y °weithred wedi'i gohirio ar sail pryderon am °ddiogelwch = the action had been put off on the grounds of fears about safety

⇒ **seilio**

saim *noun, masculine*
= grease; fat

sain (*plural seiniau*) *noun, feminine*
= sound

seiniau'r iaith = the sounds of the language

⇒ **swn**

Sais (*plural Saeson*) *noun, masculine*
= Englishman

Sais o swydd Efrog °fydd ein Hysgrifennydd Gwladol newydd = our new Secretary of State will be an Englishman from Yorkshire

bydd y tîm °fydd yn herio'r Saeson wedi ei °gyhoeddi erbyn hyn = the team that will challenge the English will have been announced by now
tafarnwr o Sais = a (pub) landlord who is an Englishman
..., **fel mae'r Saeson yn ei °ddweud** = ..., as the English say

⇒ **Lloegr**

saith *numeral*
= seven

! *With 'years' and 'days', this numeral is generally followed by nasal*

mutation: so saith 'mlynedd is usual for 'seven years', though saith blynedd is not uncommon; similarly saith 'niwrnod 'seven days', with saith diwrnod often heard as well. Otherwise the radical is the norm, though soft mutation is also encountered sometimes, e.g. saith ceiniog or saith 'geiniog 'seven pence'.

⇒ **pum(p)**

sâl *adjective*

= ill

ers pryd dych chi'n teimlo'n sâl? = how long have you been feeling ill?

⇒ **gwael**

salwch *noun, masculine*

= illness

bydd y siop ar °gau heddiw oherwydd salwch = the shop will be closed today because of illness

⇒ **gwaeledd**

sant (*plural saint or seintiau*) *noun, masculine*

= saint

santes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= (female) saint

sarhad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= insult

wi'n credu bod hi'n sarhad i'n cenedl = I think it is an insult to our nation

sarhau *verb*

= insult

sarhaus *adjective*

= insulting

sathru *verb*

= trample, tread (+ *direct object* or **ar°** on)

ti wedi sathru arno! = you've trodden all over it!

oedd y lle wedi'i sathru = the place was (all) trampled

sawdl (*plural sodlau*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= heel

ar ein sodlau ni maen nhw = they're (right) on our heels

sawl

1 *adverb*

• = how many?

! This word differs from ⇒ **faint?** in that it is followed directly by a singular noun.

sawl llyfr sy 'da ti fan 'na? = how many books have you got there?

sawlgwaith? = how many times?

(= **faint o °weithiau?**)

sawl un? = how many?:

sawlgwaith est ti yno? = how many times did you go there?

mae Susan wedi dod â rhagor o °gwpanau—sawl un? = Susan has

brought some more cups—how many?

• = a number of, several

mae'n °bwysig am sawl rheswm = it's important for a number of reasons

mae canlyniadau sawl prosiect

ymchwil yn dal heb eu cyhoeddi eto = the results of a number of research projects have yet to be published

! In this sense, **sawl** is the equivalent of ⇒ **nifer (o°)**, but again uses the singular noun without **o°**.

2 *pronoun*

! Occasionally **y sawl** (note definite article) is encountered in more elevated style for **yr un** 'the one (who)' or **pw y bynnag** 'whoever'.

y sawl sy'n credu... = whoever believes...

sbectol *noun, feminine*

= glasses, spectacles

bydda i'n gorfod gwisgo sbectol,

mae'n °debyg = I'll probably have to wear glasses

sbel

in: **am sbel** = for a little while, for a spell

sbio *verb* (*North*)

= look, look at (*particularly in command forms*)

sbiwch hwnnal = look at him!

sbia faint sy gynnon ni = look how many we've got

⇒ **edrych**

sbon

in: **newydd sbon** = brand new

agorir canolfan hamdden newydd

sbon yno yfory = a brand new leisure centre will be opened there tomorrow

sboncen *noun, feminine*

= squash

beth am ymuno â'ch clwb sboncen

lleol? = what about joining your local squash club?

sbort *noun, feminine*

= fun

o'n nhw'n gwneud sbort am ei 'ben o trwy'r bore = they were making fun of him all morning

°gawn ni sbort fan hyn! = we'll have fun here!

am sbort! = what fun!

sbwriel *noun, masculine*

= rubbish

ewch â'ch sbwriel adre os gwelwch yn

°dda = please take your rubbish home with you

⇒ **sothach**

sebon *noun, masculine*

= soap

sech, 'sech, sen, 'sen, set, 'set

⇒ **bod**

sedd (*plural -i, -au*) *noun, feminine*

= seat

mae digon o seddi i °bawb = there are plenty of seats for everyone

fe °fydd rhai o seddi Cymru'n gorfod newid eto ar ôl yr etholiad = some seats in Wales will have to change again after the election

sedd °ddiogel (*plural seddi/-au diogel*) = safe seat

sedd °flaen (*plural seddi/-au blaen*) = front seat

sedd °gefn (*plural seddi/-au cefn*) = back seat

sedd ymylol (*plural seddi/-au ymylol*) = marginal seat

sef *adverb*

= namely, that is to say

fe °fyddwn ni'n gwneud yr hyn gallwn ni, sef rhoi help lle bo angen = we will do what we can, namely give help where needed

... erbyn 6500 CC, sef °ddwy °fil o °flynnydoedd ynghynt = ... by 6500 BC, that is to say two thousand years earlier

sefydliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= institution; institute

stori °gyfoes sydd yn edrych ar

°gymdeithas a'n sefydliadau

crefyddol = a contemporary story that looks at society and our religious institutions

Sefydliad y Merched = Women's Institute

sefydlog *adjective*

= stable; settled

sefydlogrwydd *noun, masculine*

= stability

sefydlu *verbnoun*

= establish, set up

fo oedd y Prif °Weinidog a sefydlodd y Swyddfa °Gymreig = he was the Prime Minister who established the Welsh Office

dim ond dau sy wedi sefydlu eu

busnesau eu hunain = only two (of them) have set up their own businesses

sefyll (*stem saf- or sef-*) *verbnoun*

= stand

sefwich fan hyn, newch chi? = stand here, will you?

roedd rhywun yn sefyll tu allan = someone was standing outside

mae ymgeisydd newydd yn sefyll dros y Rhyddfrydwyr = a new candidate is standing for the Liberals

seibiant (*plural seibiannau*) *noun, masculine*

= rest; respite; breather

yn y cyfamser mi °gawn ni seibiant

bach = in the meantime we'll have a little breather

seicoleg *noun, feminine*

= psychology

seicolegol *adjective*

= psychological

seicolegydd (*plural seicolegwyr*)

noun, masculine

= psychologist

seiliedig *adjective*

= based (ar° on)

nofel seiliedig ar ei °brofiadau yn

ystod yr Ail °Ryfel Byd = a novel based on his experiences during the Second World War

seilio *verbnoun*

= base (ar° on)

cyfres o °luniau wedi'u seilio ar chwedlau'r Celtiaid = a series of pictures based on the legends of the Celts

⇒ **sail**

seimllyd *adjective*
= greasy; fatty

seiniau *plural of*
⇒ **sain**

seiri *plural of*
⇒ **saer**

Seisnig *adjective*
= English (*pertaining to England*)

seithfed *adjective*
= seventh

! *Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ⇒ cynta precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: y seithfed dyn 'the seventh man' but y seithfed °ferch 'the seventh girl'*

selsigen (*plural selsig*) *noun, feminine*
= sausage

senedd (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= parliament
byddai'r ymyrch dros Senedd i °Gymru'n parhau = the campaign for a Parliament for Wales would continue

serch hynny *adverb*
= however; all the same; nevertheless
serch hynny, fe °welwyd rhai fflachiadau o'r ffrwydradau mwyaf = all the same, some flashes from the biggest explosions were seen
⇒ **er hynny, ⇒ fodd bynnag**

seren (*plural sêr*) *noun, feminine*
= star (*also figurative*)
un o sêr disgleiria'r nefoedd yw Spica = Spica is one of the brightest stars in the heavens
seren °ddwbl (*plural sêr dwbl*) = binary star
seren °wib (*plural sêr gwib*) = shooting star
seren y gogledd = polestar
noson yng °nghwmni sêr y byd teledu Cymraeg = an evening in the company of the stars of Welsh television

seryddiaeth *noun, feminine*
= astronomy

seryddwr (*plural seryddwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= astronomer

serth *adjective*
= steep

set (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*
= set

ac mi °ellwch chi ennill set °gyfan o'i °lyfrau yn ein cystadleuaeth heno = and you can win a complete set of his books in our competition this evening

setlo *verb/noun*
= settle (down)
naeth hi erioed setlo yn yr ysgol = she never settled in school
bydd pethau wedi setlo ychydig erbyn 'ny, dw i'n siwr = I'm sure things will have settled down a bit by then

sgerbwd (*plural sgerbydau*) *noun, masculine*
= skeleton

sgï (*plural sgïau*) *noun, feminine*
= ski

sgidiau *plural noun*
= shoes
tynnwch eich sgidiau! = take your shoes off!
gwisga dy sgidiau! = put your shoes on

! *This is the normal spoken plural form of ⇒ esgid.*

sgil (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= skill

bydd cyfle hefyd i ymarfer eich sgiliau cyfathrebu = there will also be an opportunity to practise your communication skills

sgil
⇒ **yn sgil**

sgil-ffaith (*plural sgil-ffeithiau*) *noun, masculine*
= side-effect

beth am sgil-ffeithiau'r moddion newydd 'ma? = what about the side-effects of these new drugs?

sgïo *verb/noun*
= ski

mae atyniadau'r °ganolfan yn cynnwys pwll nofio a llethr sgïo = the

centre's attractions include a swimming pool and a ski slope

sgleinió *verb*noun

= polish, shine

mae esiau golchi'r ceir 'ma i gyd a'u

sgleinió wedyn = all these cars have got to be washed and then polished

sglodyn (*plural sglodion*) *noun*, masculine

= chip

faint ydy sglodion yn unig? = how much are chips on their own?

pysgod a sglodion = fish and chips

sglodyn silicon (*plural sglodion silicon*) *noun*, masculine

= silicon chip

sgôr (*plural sgoriau*) *noun*, feminine

= score

sgorio *verb*noun

= score

a dyma'r Ffrancwyr wedi sgorio eto! =

and the French have scored again!

sgrech (*plural -iadau*) *noun*, masculine

= shriek

sgrechian, sgrechu *verb*noun

= shriek

sgrifennu *verb*noun

= write

na i sgrifennu atyn nhw yfory = I'll

write to them tomorrow

! *This word, and its common variant* ⇒ **sgwennu**, *are the norm for 'write' in the spoken language, while the written and formal language prefers* ⇒ **ysgrifennu**. *Note that, as with verbs for 'send', 'write to...' is* **sgrifennu at°** *with people, and* **sgrifennu i°** *with places.*

sgrin (*plural sgriniau*) *noun*, feminine

= screen

sgrin °flaen (*plural sgriniau blaen*) *noun*, feminine

= windscreen

sgubo *verb*noun

= sweep

mi °fyddai'n hawdd sguo'r adroddiad

o'r neilltu = it would be easy to sweep the report to one side

sgwâr (*plural sgwariau*) *noun*, feminine

• = square

byddwn ni'n ymgynnull ar Sgwâr y

°Farchnad bore fory am naw = we will gather on Market Square tomorrow morning at nine

• (*as adjective*) = square

sgwennu *verb*noun

= write

pw y sgwennodd y llythyr 'ma? = who wrote this letter?

! *This word, and its common variant* ⇒ **sgrifennu**, *are the norm for 'write' in the spoken language, while the written and formal language prefers* ⇒ **ysgrifennu**. *Note that, as with verbs for 'send', 'write to...' is* **sgwennu at°** *with people, and* **sgwennu i°** *with places.*

'sgwn i *verb* (North)

= I wonder

'sgwn i be' °ddigwyddodd fan'ma? = I wonder what happened here?

'sgwn i ydyn nhw wedi cyrraedd? = I wonder if they've arrived?

ond ai dyna oedd ei °fwriad, 'sgwn i? = but is that what he meant to do, I wonder?

⇒ **gwybod**, ⇒ **tybed**

sgwrs (*plural sgyrsiau*) *noun*, feminine

= conversation; chat

gwrandewch unwaith eto ar y sgwrs, yna atebwch y cwestiynau = listen once again to the conversation, then answer the questions

°gawn ni sgwrs °fach ar ôl y °wers, iawn? = we'll have a little chat after the lesson, OK?

sgwrsio (*sometimes sgyrsio*) *verb*noun

= chat

si (*plural sion*) *noun*, masculine

= rumour; talk

mae 'na si bod nhw'n mynd i °gau'r ffatri = there is talk that they are going to close the factory

siaced (*plural -i*) *noun*, feminine

= jacket

sianel (*plural -i*) *noun*, feminine

= channel (*also TVradio*)

mi °fydd sianel °deledu newydd ar yr awyr erbyn mis Ebrill = a new television channel will be on the air by April

...o °blith y cannoedd o sianeli teledu sy ar °gael yn yr Unol °Daleithiau = ...from among the hundreds of television channels available in the United States

siâp (*plural siapiau*) *noun, masculine*
= shape

siapa hil/siapwch hil = get a move on!

siarad *verb/noun*

• = speak (â^h to; am° about)

dych chi'n siarad Cymraeg? = do you speak Welsh?

siaredir Cymraeg yma = Welsh spoken here

ydy e wedi siarad â hi am hyn oll, 'te?
= has he spoken to her about all this, then?

• = talk (â^h to; am° about)

siaradwch â'ch gilydd am °ddeng munud = talk to each other for ten minutes

maen nhw'n siarad lol, 'na i gyd = they're talking nonsense, that's all

mae gormod o siarad fan hyn = there's too much talk(ing) here

⇒ **dweud**, ⇒ **sôn**

siaradus *adjective*
= talkative

siaradwr (*plural siaradwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= speaker

siaradwraig (*plural siaradwraigedd*) *noun, feminine*
= speaker

siawns (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine or masculine*
= chance

gyda siawns o un mewn 54 o ennill deg punt... = with a chance of one in 54 of winning ten pounds

⇒ **cyfle**

sibrwd (*stem sibryd-*) *verb/noun*
= whisper

sicr *adjective*
= sure, certain (o° to)

yn y pen draw mae'r gwirionedd yn sicr o °ddod i'r amlwg = eventually the truth is sure to come to light

yn sicr = certainly:

yn sicr mae newid o °ryw °fath ar y ffordd = certainly change of some sort is on the way

⇒ **siwr**

sicrhau *verb/noun*

• = assure

galla i'ch sicrhau y byddwn ni'n gwneud yr hyn gallwn ni = I can assure you that we will do what we can

• = ensure

rhaid inni sicrhau cyfrinachedd = we have to ensure confidentiality

• = secure

sicrwydd *noun, masculine*

= certainty

does dim sicrwydd pendant mai fan hyn y cafodd ei °eni = there is no (definite) certainty that he was born here

i sicrwydd = for certain, for sure:

go °brin y cawn ni °wybod i sicrwydd pwy oedden nhw = we can hardly know for certain who they were

siec (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*

= cheque

°ga i °dalw â siec? = can I pay by cheque?

sieciau'n °daladwy i °Ysgol °Gynradd Llaneglwys = cheques payable to Llaneglwys Primary School

siglen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*

= swing (*in playground*)

siglo *verb/noun*

= shake; swing

silff (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= shelf

sillaf (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= syllable

sillafu *verb/noun*

= spell

sut mae sillafu hynny, 'te? = how is that spelt, then?

sinema (*plural sinemâu*) *noun, feminine*

= cinema

beth am inni °fynd i'r sinema heno? = what about us going to the cinema this evening?

sioc (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= shock

°ges i sioc = I got a shock, I was shocked

siocled (*plural -i*) *noun, masculine*
= chocolate

sioe (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= show

dyma ni'n edrych ymlaen unwaith eto at y sioeau amaethyddol = here we are once more looking forward to the agricultural shows

siom (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine or masculine*
= disappointment

°ges i siom °fawr wrth °ddarllen y nofel 'ma = I was very disappointed when I read this novel

siomedig *adjective*

• = disappointed

dw i'n meddwl °fod y plant yn siomedig braidd = I think the children are a bit disappointed

• = disappointing

perfformiad siomedig iawn °welon ni ddoe = it was a very disappointing performance that we saw yesterday

siomi *verb/noun*

= disappoint

fe °ges i'n siomi = I was disappointed.

siop (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= shop

mae siop °flodau newydd ei hagar yn y °dre = a flower shop has just been opened in the town

siopa *verb/noun*

= shop, do the shopping

siopleidr (*plural siopladron*) *noun, masculine*

= shoplifter

sir (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= (Welsh) county

Cyngor Sir Gwynedd = Gwynedd County Council

mae rhai o'r hen siroedd yn dal efo ni = some of the old counties are still with us

! This word is used only for Welsh county names, while ⇨ **swydd** is used for counties elsewhere in the British Isles.

siswrn *noun, masculine*

= scissors

siwgwr, siwgr *noun, masculine*

= sugar

dach chi'n cymryd siwgwr? = do you take sugar?

siwmpwr (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= jumper (clothing)

siwr *adjective*

= sure, certain

wyt ti'n siwr am hynny? = are you sure about that?

dw i'n siwr na °fydd neb yn erbyn y syniad fan hyn = I'm sure there won't be anyone against the idea here

! Generally this word is interchangeable with ⇨ **sicr**, except that 'certainly' is always **yn sicr**. Note also the set phrase **siwr o °fod: fe °fyddan nhw yma cyn hir, siwr o °fod** = they'll surely be here soon **naethon nhw °lwyddo?—siwr o °fod** = did they manage it?—I expect so

sleisen (*plural sleisys*) *noun, feminine*

= slice (o° of)

°gymera i °ddwy sleisen o'r bara 'na = I'll have two slices of that bread

⇨ **tafell**

smotyn (*plural smotiau*) *noun, masculine*

= spot

oedd ei hwyneb hi'n smotiau i gyd = her face was covered in spots

smo *etc*

⇨ **bod**

smwddio *verb/noun*

= iron, do the ironing

smygu *verb/noun*

= smoke

dw i °ddim yn smygu = I don't smoke

⇨ **ysmygu**, ⇨ **mwg**

snobyddiaeth *noun, feminine*

= snobbery

snobyddlyd *adjective*

= snobbish, snobby

so *etc*

⇨ **bod**

sobor, sobr *adjective*

• = sober; serious

mae °ngwaith i'n dibynnu ar °fod yn °barchus a sobor = my work depends on me being respectable and sober

- (as intensifier with **o**° + adjective) = awfully
mae'r te 'ma'n edrych yn sobor o °wan
= this tea looks awfully weak

sodlau plural of

⇒ **sawdl**

soffistigedig adjective

= sophisticated

sôn (stem **soni-**) verb/noun

- = talk (**am**° about)

mae 'na un peth bach na sonies i amdano ddoe = there's one little thing I didn't talk about yesterday
ac o sôn am °gychod, ... = and talking of boats, ...

mae'r sôn am symiau enfawr o arian yn gwrthod diflannu = the talk about huge sums of money refuses to go away

mae rhyw sôn am °ddatganiad nes ymlaen heddiw = there is talk of an announcement later today

⇒ **siarad**

- = mention

heb sôn am° = not to mention:
rhaidd ystyried y goblygiadau, heb sôn am y costau = we have to consider the implications, not to mention the costs
paid sôn! = get away (with you)!:
es i ar °goll ar y ffordd rhwng y coleg a'r °dafarn—paid sôn! = I got lost on the way between the college and the pub—get away!/you never!

sosban (plural **-au**) noun, feminine

= saucepan

soser (plural **-i**) noun, feminine

- = saucer

- = (satellite) dish

fe °fydd y cwmni wedi cyflymu'r °broses o °werthu soseri lloeren = the company will have speeded up the process of selling satellite dishes

socialaeth noun, feminine

= socialism

socialydd (plural **socialwyr**) noun,

masculine

= socialist

sothach noun, masculine

= nonsense; rubbish

pwys sgwennodd y sothach 'ma? = who wrote this rubbish?

⇒ **sbwriel**

sownd adjective

= (stuck) fast or tight

wi'n sownd! = I'm stuck!

staer noun, feminine

= stairs

mae hi lan staer (/lawr staer) ar y

°foment = she's upstairs (downstairs) at the moment

⇒ **grisiau**

stafell (plural **-oedd**) noun, feminine

= room

faint o stafelloedd sy ar y llawr 'ma? = how many rooms are there on this floor?

! This is the normal form in the spoken language, while written and formal language prefers ⇒ **ystafell**

stafell °fwyta (plural **stafelloedd**

bwyta) = dining room

stafell °fyw (plural **stafelloedd byw**) = living room

stafell molchi (plural **stafelloedd molchi**) = bathroom

stafell °wely (plural **stafelloedd gwely**) = bedroom

stamp (plural **-iau**) noun, masculine

= stamp

°ga i °ddau stamp dosbarth cynta ac un ail °ddosbarth? = can I have two first class stamps and one second class?

staplydd (plural **-ion**) noun, masculine

= stapler

'**sti** particle (North)

= you know

tydi hi °ddim yn rhy hwyr, 'sti = it's not too late, you know

! This is a very colloquial, but very common, contraction of **°wyddost ti?**, and is used in Northern areas as a parenthetical expression in the same way as its English counterpart. It cannot start a sentence, and instead nearly always appears in the form of a 'tag' at the end, or as a pause-filler. The **chi** equivalent is **°wyddoch chi?** which is not so routinely contracted. Southern areas use contractions of non-inflected forms instead.

⇒ **gwybod**, ⇒ **chimod**, ⇒ **timod**

stiwidio (plural **-s**) *noun, feminine*
= studio

stondin (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= stall

stordy (plural **stordai**) *noun, masculine*
= warehouse

stori (plural **storiau** or **straeon**) *noun, feminine*
= story

bydd y stori °fer 'ma'n °gyfarwydd i chi i gyd = this short story will be familiar to you all

fyth ers i straeon am °lygredd °ddechrau ymddangos... = ever since stories about corruption started to appear...

storm (plural **-ydd**) *noun, feminine*
= storm

stormus *adjective*
= stormy

straeon
⇨ **stori**

streic (plural **-iau**) *noun, feminine*
= strike

mae'r nifer sy wedi pleidleisio dros streic yn isel iawn = the number who have voted for a strike is very low

stribed or **stribedyn** (plural **stribedi**) *noun, masculine*
= strip (of material, land, etc)

strwythur (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= structure

mae eisiau meistroli strwythur yr iaith yn ogystal â'i geiriau = one must master the structure of the language as well as its words

stryd (plural **-oedd**) *noun, feminine*
= street

ewch i lawr y stryd °gynta ar y °dde 'ma = go down the first street on the right here

stumog (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
= stomach

mae stumog °dost 'da fi = I've got stomach ache

styfnig *adjective*
= stubborn

un styfnig iawn ydy hi, cofia = she's very stubborn, mind

sudd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
= juice

p'un leiciet ti, sudd afal neu sudd oren? = which would you like, apple juice or orange juice?

suddo *verb/noun*
= sink

mae 'na ofnau °fod y llong °danfor wedi suddo = there are fears that the submarine has sunk

... cyn i'r llong °ryfel 'ma °gael ei suddo ym 1942 = ... before this battleship was sunk in 1942

sugno *verb/noun*
= suck

sugnwr llwch *noun, masculine*
= vacuum cleaner

Sul

in: dydd Sul
= Sunday

! Note that this word has a wider meaning in the expressions **dros y Sul** 'over the weekend' and **bwrw'r Sul** 'spend the weekend':

°welwn ni chi dros y Sul °rywbryd = we'll see you sometime over the weekend

lle dych chi'n bwriadu bwrw'r Sul, 'te? = where are you planning to spend the weekend, then?

⇨ **Llun**

sustem

⇨ **system**

sut?

! This word is pronounced **shwd** or **shwt** in Southern areas

1 *adverb*
= how

sut mae'r teulu? = how is the family?

sut oedd y °daith? = how was the journey?

sut aeth hi yn y diwedd, 'te? = how did it go in the end, then?

does neb yn gwybod sut bydd yr °olygfa 'ma'n edrych yfory = nobody knows what this scene will look like tomorrow

sut dach chi'n deud hynny yn

°Gymraeg? = how do you say that in Welsh?

sut felly? or **sut hynny?** = how come?:

°fyddan nhw °ddim yn gorfod talu

wedi'r cyfan—**sut hynny?** = they

won't have to pay after all—how come?

⇒ **pa mor**°

2 (sut°) *adjective*

= what kind of...?

sut °dre, felly, yw Llaneglwys? = what kind of town, then, is Llaneglwys?

sut °dywydd °gaethoch chi yno? =

what kind of weather did you have there?

! This adjectival use is a colloquial alternative for **pa °fath o°**

sŵ (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= zoo

swil *adjective*

= shy

'**sdim eisiau bod yn swil** = there's no need to be shy

swildod *noun, masculine*

= shyness

swilit (*plural sylltau*) *noun, masculine*

= shilling

swmpus *adjective*

= bulky, hefty

fel y gwelwch chi, mae'r adroddiad yn

un digon swmpus = as you (can) see,

the report is quite a hefty one

swn, 'swn

⇒ **bod**

sŵn *noun, masculine*

= noise; sound

pw y sy'n gwneud yr holl sŵn 'na? =

who's making all that noise?

°**glywest ti'r sŵn 'na gynnu?** = did

you hear that sound/noise just then?

cadw sŵn = make a noise or racket

o'n nhw'n cadw sŵn trwy'r nos, wi'n

gwneud 'that ti = I'm telling you, they

were making a noise all night

swnlyd *adjective*

= noisy

y bai yw °fod y peiriant ei hunan yn

swnlyd braidd = the trouble is that

the engine itself is rather noisy

swper *noun, masculine or feminine*

= supper; evening meal

beth am °gael swper nawr, a gorffen

hyn wedyn? = why don't (we) have

supper now, and finish this later?

⇒ **cinio**

sws (*plural -us*) *noun, feminine or masculine*

= kiss

ty'd â sws i mi = give me a kiss

hwyl a sws = goodbye and a kiss

(*affectionate ending to letter*)

⇒ **cusan**

swydd (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*

• = job

mae disgwyl y bydd eu penderfyniad

yn dod â °channoedd o swyddi i'r

ardal = their decision is expected to

bring hundreds of jobs into the area

o'n i'n gobeithio cael swydd °barhaol

yn hytrach nag un dros °dro = I was

hoping to get a permanent job rather

than a temporary one

• = (*English, Scottish or Irish*) county

yn Swydd Stafford mae hi'n byw

bellach = she lives in Staffordshire

now

⇒ **sir**

swyddfa (*plural swyddfeydd*) *noun, feminine*

= office

cysylltwch â'n swyddfa am °ragor o

°fanylion = contact our office for more

details

llfarydd ar °ran y Swyddfa °Gymreig

= a spokesman for the Welsh Office

swyddog (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= officer, official

mae'n amlwg °fod swyddogion y

cyngor wedi camddeail y sefyllfa =

council officials have clearly

misunderstood the situation

swyddogol *adjective*

= official

mae'r cwmni bellach yn °nwylo'r

Derbynnydd Swyddogol = the

company is now in the hands of the

Official Receiver

swyn (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= charm, spell

swyno *verb/noun*

= charm, enchant

swynol *adjective*

= charming, enchanting

sy (or **sydd**) *verb*

! This word is part of the verb **bod** 'to be'—it is present tense third person singular/plural, and so corresponds to **mae**, with the basic meaning 'is/are'. It coexists with **mae**, and is used in place of it in three circumstances.

- = who/which is/are (*relative use*)
y dyn sy'n siarad = the man who is speaking
gofynnwch i'r dyn sy tu allan = ask the man who is outside
mae 'na °rai sy wedi colli popeth = there are some who have lost everything
llyfr sy'n esbonio'r prif egwyddorion = a book which explains the main principles
mae eisiau rhywun sy °ddim yn nabod yr ardal = we need someone who doesn't know the area
- = is/are

! **sy** is used instead of **mae** when the subject of the sentence has been placed at the start of the sentence. Compare the following neutral and focused sentences:

mae Angharad yn darllen y newyddion heno (*neutral—nothing emphasised*) = Angharad is reading the news tonight

Angharad sy'n darllen y newyddion heno = Angharad is reading the news tonight (*i.e. not Bethan*)

Further examples:

ti sy ar °fail = (it is) you (who) are to blame!

y plant sy'n diodde = (it's) the children (that) suffer

dim ond dau sy ar ôl = there are only two left (*literally: '(it is) only two (that) are left'*)

dyn enwog iawn sy gyda ni heno = we have a very famous man with us tonight (*literally: '(it is) a very famous man (that) is with us tonight'*)

- = is/are (*after question-words representing the subject of the sentence*)

! **sy** is used in place of **mae** after question words which are themselves

the subject—this means that ⇒ **pwyl?**, ⇒ **beth?**, ⇒ **faint?**, **pa un?/p'un?** and **pa °rai** (which can all refer to persons or things) are followed by **sy** in the present tense (and perfect, which uses present tense + ⇒ **wedi**) when they are the subject:

pwyl sy'n dod heno? = who is coming this evening?

Contrast this with

pwyl ydy honna? = who is that woman (*identification sentence*)

pwyl mae Elwyn yn helpu? = who(m) is Elwyn helping? (**pwyl** represents object, not subject).

Other question words such as ⇒ **lle?** where?, ⇒ **pryd?** when? and ⇒ **sut?** how?, cannot refer to people or things, and so cannot be the subject—they are always followed by **mae** (or **maen** with **nhw**) in the present.

sych *adjective*

comparative **sychach**, superlative **sychaf**(f)

= dry

mi °fydd hi'n parhau'n sych ac yn heulog yfory = it will continue dry and sunny tomorrow

mae eisiau rhywle sych iawn = we need somewhere very dry

sychdafwr *noun, masculine*

= tumble-drier

syched *noun, masculine*

= thirst

! This term indicating a temporary physical condition is used with ⇒ **ar°** when a person is stated:

mae syched arna i = I'm thirsty
oedd syched arny'n nhw? = were they thirsty?

gobeithio na °fydd gormod o syched ar y plant = I hope the children won't be too thirsty

sychu *verb/noun*

= dry

sychydd gwallt *noun, masculine*

= hairdryer

sydyn *adjective*

• = sudden

yna, yn sydyn iawn, dyma fe'n codi ar ei °draed = but, very suddenly, he got to his feet

• (North) = quick

maen nhw'n mynd yn sydyn = they go quickly

⇒ **cyflym**

sydd

⇒ **sy**

syfrdanu *verb-noun*

= astound, amaze

mi °ges i 'n syfrdanu gan y ffilm 'ma = I was astounded by this film

syfaen (*plural sylfeini*) *noun, feminine*

• = base

• = foundation

• (*in plural*) = the basics, basic principles

sylfeini'r °Gymraeg = the basics of Welsh

⇒ **bôn**

syfaenol *adjective*

= basic, fundamental

byddan nhw wedi dysgu'r °eirfa

syfaenol erbyn diwedd y °flwyddyn = they will have learnt the basic vocabulary by the end of the year

syfaenydd (*plural sylfaenywyr*) *noun,*

masculine

= founder

sylfeini *plural of*

⇒ **syfaen**

syllw *noun, masculine*

= attention

rhoddir syllw manwl i °gymwysterau

pob ymgeisydd = close attention will be given to every applicant's qualifications

sylwebaeth (*plural -au*) *noun,*

feminine

= commentary

sylweddol *adjective*

= appreciable, substantial

mae prisiau tai wedi codi'n sylweddol yn °ddiweddar = house prices have risen appreciably or substantially of late

sylweddoli *verb-noun*

= realize

o'n i heb sylweddoli hynny, a dweud y gwir = I hadn't realized that, actually

syllwi *verb-noun*

= notice (**ar°** with object)

o'n i heb sylwi, a dweud y gwir = I

hadn't noticed, actually

roedd aelodau wedi dechrau sylwi ar

°gysondeb yr adroddiadau

beirniadol = members had begun to notice the consistency of the critical reports

syllu *verb-noun*

= stare, gaze (**ar°** at)

paid syllu arna i felly! = stop staring at me like that!

symbylu *verb-noun*

= stimulate, spur

syml *adjective*

comparative **symlach**, *superlative*

symla(f)

= simple

na i °drio gwneud pethau mor syml ag

y galla i = I'll try and make things as simple as I can

mae'n symlach nag o'n i'n °feddwl = it's simpler than I thought

symledd *noun, masculine*

= simplicity

symleiddio *verb-noun*

= simplify

symud *verb-noun*

= move

pryd symudoch chi i °Gymru? = when did you move to Wales?

°elli di symud y °gadair 'ma draw

fan'na i mi? = can you move this chair over there for me?

°welwch chi'r peth bach 'na'n symud

ar °draws y sgrin? = do you see that little thing moving across the screen?

symudiad (*plural -au*) *noun,*

masculine

= move, movement

⇒ **mudiad**

symudol *adjective*

= mobile, movable

syndod (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= surprise

oedd hi'n syndod i mi faint oedd e'n

yfed = it was a surprise to me how much he was drinking

⇒ **synnu**

synhwyro *verb**noun*

= sense

⇒ **synnwyr****synhwyrol** *adjective*

= sensible

syniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= idea

does gynna i °ddim syniad lle gallen**nhw °fod** = I've no idea where they could be**syniad dal** = good idea!**'s gynna i °ddim syniad, mae ofn arna****i** = I've no idea, I'm afraid**synnu** *verb**noun*

= be surprised; wonder

ti'n meddwl dôn nhw'n hwyr?—**synnw i °ddim** = do you think they'll come late?—I shouldn't wonder**mi °fasech chi'n synnu mor °debyg****ydy °ngwaith i a'ch gwaith chi** = you'd be surprised how similar my work and your work are**o'n i'n synnu gweld nhw** = I was

surprised to see them

⇒ **syndod****synnwyr** (*plural synhwyr*) *noun,**masculine*

• = sense

y pum synnwyr = the five senses

• = reason

mae hyn yn mynd y tu hwnt i °bob**synnwyr** = this goes beyond all reason**synnwyr cyffredin** = common sense**syrffedu** (**ar°**) *verb**noun*= have enough (**ar°** of), be tired (**ar°** of)**dw i wedi syrffedu arni** = I've had enough of it**syrthio** *verb**noun*

= fall

paid ti â syrthio! = don't you fall!**mi syrthiodd oddiar ei °feic** = he fell off his bike⇒ **cwympo****system, sustem** (*plural -au*) *noun,**masculine*

= system

syth *adjective*

= straight

dyw'r llinell 'ma °ddim yn syth = this

line isn't straight

ewch yn syth ymlaen lawr fan hyn = go straight on down here**fe °redodd e'n syth drwy'r °gegin** = he ran straight through the kitchen**yn syth** = straight away, directly:**bydd rhaid i'r comisiwn ailedrych ar****°rai o'r etholaethau'n syth** = the commission will have to look again at some of the constituencies straight away**fe aeth yn °blismon yn syth o'r ysgol** =

he became a policeman straight from school

Tt

ta *conjunction (North)*
= or

! This word is used in Northern areas where choice between two things is involved

heddiw ta fory dach chi am °fynd? = do you want to go today or tomorrow?

⇒ **neu°**

'ta *particle (North)*
= then

rwan 'ta, beth sy gynnon ni? = now, then, what have we got?

iawn 'ta - fwrdd â nil = OK then - off we go!

⇒ **'te**

ta beth

1 *pronoun*
= whatever

mae eisiau meddwl am °gyfiawnder, ta beth yw hwnna = we need to think about justice, whatever that is

2 *adverb*

= anyway

does neb yn cytuno â chi, ta beth = nobody agrees with you anyway

tabled (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= tablet

taclus *adjective*

= tidy

bydd eisiau cadw'r pethau 'ma'n

°daclus, on' bydd? = these things will have to be kept tidy, won't they?

tacluso *verb-noun*

= tidy (up)

tacluswch eich stafelloedd, newch chi? = tidy up your rooms, will you?

Tachwedd *noun, masculine*

= November

⇒ **lonawr**

tad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= father

roedd °nhad yn nabod nhw

°flynyddoedd yn ôl = my father knew them years ago

mae hi'n byw gyda'i h'had = she lives with her father

Hen °Wlad fy °Nhadau = (Old) Land of my Fathers

tad-cu (*plural tad-cuod*) *noun, masculine (South)*

= grandfather

⇒ **taid**

taenu *verb-noun*

• = spread (out)

gad inni °daenu nhw ar y gwely = let's spread them out on the bed

• = scatter

⇒ **lledaenu**

taer *adjective*

• = earnest; urgent

..., **waeth pa mor °daer yw'r angen** =

..., however urgent (is) the need

• = eager

taer yw'r gwir am y golau (*proverb*) =

the truth will out (*literally*: the truth is eager for the light)

tafarn (*plural -au, tafarndai*) *noun, feminine or masculine*

= pub

pwysy am °fynd i'r °dafarn heno? =

who wants to go to the pub this evening?

tafarnwr (*plural tafarnwyr*) *noun, masculine*

= pub landlord

tafell (*plural -i, -au, tefyll*) *noun, feminine*

= slice (o° of)

°gymera i °dafel o'r un yna, os

gwelwch yn °dda = I'll have a slice of that one, please

⇒ **sleisen**

taflegryn (*plural taflegrau*) *noun, masculine*

= missile

taflen (*plural -ni*) *noun, feminine*

= leaflet; sheet

cymerwch °daflen yn y siop = take a leaflet in the shop

cysylltwch â'r swyddfa am °daflen

°wybodaeth °gyflawn = contact the office for a full information sheet

taflu, taflyd (*stem tafli-*) *verb-noun*

• = throw

mae eisiau i °rywun stopio nhw rhag

taflu cerrig fel 'ny = someone should stop them throwing stones like that

°gafodd e ei °daflu allan bron yn syth = he was thrown out almost at once
 • = throw away
bydd rhaid taflu nhw = they'll have to be thrown away

taflunydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
 = projector

taflyd
 ⇨ **taflu**

tafod (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = tongue
dangos dy °dafod, nei di? = show (me) your tongue, will you?
pryd o °dafod = a telling-off:
°fyddi di'n cael pryd o °dafod = you'll get a telling-off

tafodiaith (*plural tafodieithoedd*)
noun, feminine
 = dialect
mae lle canolog i'n tafodieithoedd yn ein bywydau beunyddiol = our dialects have a central place in our everyday lives

tafodieithol *adjective*
 = dialectal

tagfa *noun, feminine*
 = strangulation; asphyxia

tagfa °geir (*plural tagfeydd ceir*)
noun, feminine
 = traffic jam

tagu *verbnoun*
 = strangle, choke

tai *plural of*
 ⇨ **tŷ**

taid (*plural teidiau*) *noun, masculine*
 (North)
 = grandfather
 ⇨ **tad-cu**

tair
 ⇨ **tri**

taith (*plural teithiau*) *noun, feminine*
 = journey; trip
sut oedd y °daith? = how was the journey?
teithiau o amgylch Bae Ceredigion = trips around Cardigan Bay

⇨ **teithio**

tal *adjective*
comparative talach, superlative tala(f)
 = tall

mae hi'n °dalach na fi = she's taller than me
pwyl ydy'r tala fan hyn? = who is the tallest here?

⇨ **taldra**

tâl (*plural talau*) *noun, masculine*
 = payment; charge; fee
dim tâl ychwanegol = no extra charge
mae'ch tâl aelodaeth yn °ddyledus = your membership fee is due

taladwy *adjective*
 = payable
sieciau'n °daladwy i °Gyngor y Sir = cheques payable to the County Council

talai (*plural taleion*) *noun, masculine*
 = payee

talaith (*plural taleithiau*) *noun, feminine*
 = state; province
pythefnos i °ddau yn °nhalaith Arizona = a fortnight for two in the state of Arizona

talcen (*plural -nau, -ni*) *noun, masculine*
 = forehead

taldra *noun, masculine*
 = tallness; height
 ... **o °daldra** = ... in height:
gall yr anifeiliaid 'ma °gyrraedd deg troedfedd o °daldra = these animals can reach ten feet in height

talent (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
 = talent

talentog *adjective*
 = talented

talfyriad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 • = abbreviation
 • = abridgement

talfyrru *verbnoun*
 • = abbreviate
 • = abridge

taliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
 = payment

talu *verbnoun*
 = pay
talwch yma = pay here
telir eich cyflog yn °fisol = your salary will be paid monthly

ydych chi wedi talu ac arddangos? = have you paid and displayed?

dw i heb °gael °nhalu = I haven't been paid

mi °dala i iddo fo'r hyn sy arna i iddo = I'll pay him what I owe him

faint °dalest ti am y rhain? = how much did you pay for these?

bydd hi'n talu i chi °fynd yno = it'll pay you to go there

talwr (plural **talwyr**) *noun, masculine*
= payer

tamaid (plural **tameidiau**) *noun, masculine*

= piece; bit

mae tamaid o °gaws ar ôl yn yr oegell
= there's a piece of cheese left in the fridge

°gest ti dy siomi?—tamaid bach = were you disappointed?—a little bit

⇒ **darn**, ⇒ **tipyn**

tan° *preposition*
= until, till

! *This preposition is used primarily with time-words, while the conjunction 'until (...something happens)' is ⇒ nes (conjunction). Compare:*

na i aros yma tan wyth = I'll wait here until eight

but: **na i aros yma nes iddyn nhw °alw** (or ... **nes bod nhw'n galw**) = I'll wait here until they call

°fyddwn ni °ddim yn gweld nhw tan Nadolig = we won't see them till Christmas

but: **°fyddwn ni °ddim yn gweld nhw nes i'r tywydd °wella** (or ... **nes bod y tywydd yn gwella**) = we won't see them until the weather gets better

But sometimes, especially in the spoken language, tan is used as a conjunction, where ⇒ nes (conjunction) would be expected in the standard language:

nes i °ddim addysgu 'n hun go iawn tan i mi symud i °Loegr = I didn't educate myself properly till I moved to England

Note that in the literary language tan° means 'under', which in the living language is ⇒ dan° or ⇒ o dan.

⇒ **hyd** *conjunction*, ⇒ **nes** *conjunction*

tân (plural **tanau**) *noun, masculine*
= fire

ydy rhywun yn mynd i °gynnu tân? = is someone going to light a fire?

roedd yr adeiladau i gyd ar °dân erbyn i'r °frigad °dân °gyrraedd = all the buildings were on fire by the time the fire brigade arrived

⇒ **ar °dân**, ⇒ **tanio**

tanbaid *adjective*
= fervent; burning

tanddaear, tanddaearol

adjective

= underground

rheilffordd °danddaear = underground railway

tanfor(ol) *adjective*

= undersea, submarine

llong °danfor = submarine

tanio *verb noun*

• = set fire to, set alight

gad inni °danio'r holl °bapurau 'ma nawr, 'te = let's set fire to all these papers now, then

• = fire (*projectile*)

mae milwyr wedi tanio ar °brotestwyr = soldiers have fired on protesters

⇒ **tân**, ⇒ **saethu**

tanlinellu *verb noun*

= underline (*also figurative*)

tanlinellwch y gwallau i gyd = underline all the mistakes

dydy'r ffaith 'ma'n °ddim ond

tanlinellu'r °broblem go iawn = this fact only underlines the real problem

⇒ **llinell**

tanwydd (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= fuel

tanysgrifiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*

= subscription

tanysgrifio *verb noun*

= subscribe, take out a subscription (i° to)

neu beth am °danysgrifio? = or what about subscribing?

naethon ni °danysgrifio i'r cylchgrawn 'ma llynedd, on'do? = we took out a subscription to this magazine last year, didn't we?

tâp (plural **tapiau**) *noun, masculine*
= tape

tâp fideo (plural **tapiau fideo**) *noun, masculine*
= video tape

taran (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

• = thunder

• = clap of thunder

°glywest ti'r °daran 'na? = did you hear that thunder?

taranu *verb-noun*

= thunder

tarddiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*

= derivation; source

tarddu *verb-noun*

= derive (o° from), come from

mae'n °debyg °fod y gair yn tarddu o'r Ffrangeg = the word probably derives from French

o°ba °wlad mae'r bwydydd 'ma'n tarddu? = what country do these foods come from?

tarian (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= shield

taro (stem also **traw-**) *verb-noun*

= hit; strike

°gafodd ei °daro gan °gar = he was hit by a car

mi °ges i °nharo gan ei brwdfrydedd = I was struck by her enthusiasm

...pan °drawodd darnau o'r °gomed y °blaned lau eleni = ...when pieces of the comet hit the planet Jupiter this year

! This word has a broader range than the more literal **⇒bwrw** and **⇒curo**, being used also for most figurative or transferred senses of 'strike'—for example **taro bargaen** strike a bargain, **taro ar olew** strike oil, **taro'r awr** strike the hour etc.

tarw (plural **teirw**) *noun, masculine*

= bull

tasg (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= task

mae'n °bryd inni wynebu'r °dasg sydd

o'n blaen ni = it's time for us to face the task which is before us

tatws *plural noun*

= potatoes

= potato

! A single potato is usually **taten** *noun, feminine*

tatws pob = baked potatoes

taw *conjunction (South)*

= that (in reported speech - focused clauses)

! For a detailed discussion of focused reported speech, see **Grammar reference** section.

o'n i'n meddwl taw fe °wedodd 'ny = I

thought that it was he who said that

°glywes i taw heno maen nhw'n dod =

I heard that it was tonight that they were coming

mae'n amlwg taw nhw sy'n °gyfrifol =

it's obvious that they are responsible

efallai taw Sioned oedd yn iawn wedi'r

cwbwl = perhaps it was Sioned who was right after all

⇒y *conjunction*, ⇒mai, ⇒na *conjunction*

ta waeth *adverb*

= never mind

°fydd hi byth yn cynnig panaid i mi -

ond ta waeth am hynny = she never offers me a cup of tea - but never mind about that

tawel *adjective*

comparative **tawelach**, superlative

tawela(f)

= quiet; peaceful

byddwch yn °dawel! = be quiet!

oedd hi'n °dawelach nag arfer yn y

sioep heddiw = it was quieter than usual in the shop today

llecyn tawel ar °lan yr afon = a

quiet/peaceful spot by the river

tawelwch *noun, masculine*

= quiet; quietness; silence

tawelu *verb-noun*

= go quiet; quieten down

mae'r adar wedi tawelu = the birds

have gone quiet

te *noun, masculine*

= tea

hoffech chi °banaid o °de? = would

you like a cup of tea?

'te *particle*

= then

nawr 'te—be' nawn ni? = now then—what shall we do?

beth ti'n moyn °wneud, 'te? = what do you want to do, then?

reit 'te—bant â nil = right then—off we go!

⇒ 'ta

tebyg

1 *adjective*

• = likely

mae'n °bur °debyg mai Jones °fydd yn derbyn y swydd = it's very likely that Jones will get the job

! *The expression mae'n °debyg, with a following 'that...' clause, corresponds to 'probably' or, sometimes 'must' in the 'supposition' sense (⇒rhaid):*

mae'n °debyg bod ni'n rhy hwyr = we are probably too late

mae'n °debyg °fod rhywbeth o'i °le = something must be wrong

mae'n °debyg mai breuddwydio o'n i = I must have been dreaming

• = like; similar (i° to)

mae honna'n °debyg iawn i'r un

°weles i = that one is very like the one I saw

2 *noun, masculine*

• = likelihood

mi °fydd hi yma yfory, yn ôl pob tebyg

= she'll be here tomorrow, in all likelihood

• = like

lliwiau na °welsoch chi mo'u tebyg

eriod o'r blaen = colours the like of which you have not ever seen before

tebygol *adjective*

= likely (o° to)

mae'r diffyg tebygol o £4 biliwn felly'n

°gwbl °groes i'r disgwyl = the likely deficit of £4 billion is therefore completely against expectations

tebygolrwydd *noun, masculine*

= likelihood; probability

tebygrwydd *noun, masculine*

= similarity; likeness

teg *adjective*

comparative tecach, superlative teca(f)

= fair

teg yw gofyn a oes pwynt inni °fynd â

hyn ymhellach = it is fair to ask whether there is any point in our taking this any further

! *Note the common expression*

chwarae teg fair play—used in a concessive or admmissive sense:

maen nhw wedi gwneud yn °dda

iawn, chwarae teg iddyn nhw = they've done very well, fair play to them

yn ara(f) °deg = slowly

tegell (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= kettle

mae'r tegell yn berwi = the kettle's boiling

wyt ti wedi rhoi'r tegell i °ferwi? = have you put the kettle on?

teilwng *adjective*

= worthy; deserving (*adjudication in eisteddfod competitions*)

neb yn °deilwng nobody deserving (*the prize*)

teimlad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= feeling

teimlo *verbnoun*

= feel

dw i'n teimlo'n °flinedig = I feel tired

sut mae'n teimlo? = how does it feel?

mi °fedra i °deimlo fo °rywle fan hyn = I can feel it somewhere here

mae'r gweithlu bellach yn teimlo nad

yw eu swyddi'n °ddiogel = the workforce now feel that their jobs are not safe

⇒ **cydymdeimlo**

teipiadur (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*

= typewriter

teipio *verbnoun*

= type

teipydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= typist

teipyddes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= typist

teirw *plural of*

⇒ **tarw**

teisen (*plural -nau*) *noun, feminine*

= cake

⇒ **cacen**

teitl (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= title

beth ydy teitl y llyfr? = what is the title of the book?

teithiau *plural of*

⇒taith

teithio *verb noun*

= travel; make a trip

ei °brif °ddiddordebau ydy teithio a**darllen** = his main interests are travelling and reading

⇒taith

telediad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= (TV) transmission

teledu *noun, masculine*

= television, TV

beth sy ar y teledu heno? = what's on television this evening?**dw i eisiau gwyllo'r teledu** = I want to watch TV**nei di °ddiffodd y teledu?** = will you switch off the television?**teledu lloeren** = satellite TV**telyn** (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= harp

telynor (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= harpist

telynores (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= harpist

tenau *adjective**comparative teneuach, superlative***teneua(f)** (or with **mwya, mwya**)

= thin

ti'n edrych yn °denau ofnadwy! = you look awfully thin!**gofala °fod ti °ddim yn torri nhw'n rhy °denau** = watch you don't cut them too thin**terfyn** (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= end

rhoi terfyn ar° rywbeth = to put an end to something**terfynol** *adjective*

= final

rownd °derfynol Cwpan y Byd = the final round of the World Cup**terfysgaeth** *noun, feminine*

= terrorism

terfysgwr (*plural terfysgwyr*) *noun,**masculine*

= terrorist

term (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= term

yn °nhermau pêl-droed o leiaf, trasiedi yw hi = in terms of football at least, it is a tragedy

⇒tymor

testun (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

• = text

byddwn ni'n edrych yn °fanwl ar y testun = we will be taking a detailed look at the text

• = subject

beth ydy testun y °ddarlith? = what is the subject of the lecture?

⇒pwnc

teulu (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine*

= family

sut mae'r teulu dyddiau 'ma? = how's the family these days?**dych chi wedi cwrrd â °nheulu?** = have you met my family?**teuluol** *adjective*

= family, familial

tew *adjective**comparative tewach, superlative***tewa(f)**

• = fat

mae'r un yma'n °dewach na'r lleill = this one is fatter than the others• = thick (*especially of liquids, etc*)**peidiwch gwneud y cymysgedd yn****rhy °dew** = don't make the mixture too thick**teyrnas** (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= kingdom

y °Deyrnas Unedig = the United Kingdom**teyrnasu** *verb noun*

= reign

th-

look up th- after all the t's

ti *pronoun*= you (*familiar singular*)**°welest ti nhw?** = did you see them?**°weles i ti** = I saw you**beth sy'n bod arnat ti?** = what's the matter with you?**oes car °da ti?** = have you got a car?**ti sy'n °gyfrifol am hyn** = (it is) you (who) are responsible for this**ti oedd yn iawn** = you were right

! This pronoun is used with single individuals on familiar terms with the

speaker. In practice this means:
 a close friend; a close member of
 the family; a child; an animal; a god
 In all other instances, including all
 cases where more than one individual
 is addressed, ⇒**chi** and related
 words must be used.

There is a variant form **di**, which is
 used instead of **ti** in the following
 circumstances:

a) in the inflected future

pam na °ddoi di hefo ni? = why don't
 you come with us?

°gymeri di °ragor? = will you take
 some more?

b) generally as the 'echoing'
 pronoun with the possessive
 adjective **dy°**

beth yw dy °gyfeiriad di? = what is
 your address?

mae dy °lyfrau di ar y bwrdd = your
 books are on the table

c) generally as a reinforcing pronoun
 after a singular imperative

aros di fan hyn tra bo' fi'n ffonio =
 you wait here while I phone
 but not after **paid**:

paid ti â dweud pethau felly! = don't
 you say such things!

⇒**chi**, ⇒**tithau**, ⇒**chdi**.

ticed (plural -i) noun, masculine
 = ticket

⇒**tocyn**

tim (plural **timau**) noun, masculine
 = team

timod contraction of **wyt ti'n gwybod**
 = you know, y'know

⇒**gwybod**, ⇒**chimod**

tin (plural -au) noun, feminine
 = arse; backside

tipyn noun, masculine

= a bit; a little bit

dych chi'n siarad Cymraeg?—tipyn
(bach) = do you speak Welsh?—a (little)
 bit

mae'n teimlo °dipyn yn °well heddiw =
 he's feeling a bit better today

mae tipyn ar ôl = there's a bit left

mae cryn °dipyn o °drafod wedi bod
yn °barod = there has already been
 quite a bit of discussion

bydd yn rhaid mynd °dipyn yn uwch =
 (you) will have to go a bit higher

hoffwn i °fod wedi gweld tipyn mwy o
°bwylsais ar ei °flynyddoedd cynnar
 = I would have liked to see a little more
 emphasis on his early years

tir (plural -oedd) noun, masculine
 = land

mae'r tir yn rhy isel fan'ma, °welwch
chi = the land is too low here, you see
oedd y rhan °fwya'n gweithio ar y tir =
 most were working on the land

tirlun (plural -iau) noun, masculine
 = landscape

mi °all y tirlun yma edrych yn °drist
braidd ar °brydiau = this landscape
 can look rather sad at times

tisian verbnoun
 = sneeze

tithau pronoun
 = you (familiar singular)

! This is one of the special set of
 expanded pronouns that are used—
 though not that frequently—to convey
 emphasis or some idea of contrast
 with, or echoing of, what has gone
 before. A variant **dithau** is used
 where **di** would replace ⇒**ti**.

Nadolig Llawn i ti!—a tithau! = a
 Happy Christmas to you!—and (to) you
 too!

iawn—mi °gei dithau ffonio nhw! =
 OK—you can phone them!

⇒**ti**

tiwtor (plural -iaid) noun, masculine
 = tutor

tiwtora verbnoun
 = act/work as a tutor

tlawd adjective
 comparative **tlotach**, superlative
tlota(f), plural **tlodion**

= poor

oedd pobol yn °dlotach o °lawer °bryd
hynny = people were much poorer
 then

mor °dlawd â llygoden eglwys = as
 poor as a church mouse

tlodi noun, masculine
 = poverty

tlws adjective (feminine **tlws**)
 = pretty

⇒**per**

to (plural **-eau, -eon**) *noun, masculine*

= roof

rhoi'r ffidil yn y to = give up, abandon:

o'n i'n teimlo fel rhoi'r ffidil yn y to = I felt like giving up

to bach = circumflex accent

toc *adverb*

= soon, shortly

°fydda i 'na toc = I'll be there in a moment

toc ar ôl i'r Rhufeiniaid °adael = just after the Romans left

tocyn (plural **-nau**) *noun, masculine*

= ticket

dw i heb °brynu'r tocynnau = I haven't bought the tickets

⇒ **ticed**

tocyn tymor (plural **tocynnau tymor**)

= season ticket

toddi *verb/noun*

= melt; thaw

toddydd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*

= solvent

toiled (plural **-au, -i**) *noun, masculine*

= toilet

! tŷ bach or (North) **lle chwech** are widely used as euphemisms.

tollti

⇒ **tywallt**

ton (plural **-nau**) *noun, feminine*

= wave

tôn (plural **tonau**) *noun, feminine.*

• = tone

• = tune

tonfedd (plural **-i**) *noun, feminine*

= wavelength

top (plural **-iau**) *noun, masculine*

= top

ar °dop... = on the top of...

llawn °dop = full up:

dyn ni'n llawn °dop ers bore 'ma =

we've been full up since this morning

⇒ **copa**, ⇒ **pen**

torf (plural **-eydd**) *noun, feminine*

= crowd

mae'r °dorf yn amlwg yn dechrau colli amynedd nawr = the crowd are clearly beginning to lose patience now

torfol

in: y cyfryngau torfol = the mass media

torheulo *verb/noun*

= sunbathe

torri *verb/noun*

• = break

nes i °dorri °nghoes llynedd = I broke my leg last year

canwch y larwm drwy °dorri'r gwydr = sound the alarm by breaking the glass

mae'r rhain wedi'u torri = these are broken

• = cut

gallech °dorri'ch bil siopa yn ei

hanner = you could cut your shopping bill in half

torri ar °draws = interrupt

pediwch torri ar °nhraws i! = don't interrupt me!

⇒ **agor**

• = tear

torrwch y papur fel hyn = tear the paper like this

⇒ **rhwygo**

torth (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*

= loaf

°ga i °dorth °wen os gwelwch yn °dda?

= can I have a white loaf please?

tost *adjective*

• = sore; aching; painful

oes pen tost 'da hi? = has she got a headache?

mae stumog °dost 'da fi = I've got stomach ache

• (South also:) = ill

wi'n teimlo'n °dost = I feel ill

tra

1 *conjunction*

= while

! As a conjunction, tra is followed by a 'that...' clause.

ac un peth arall, tra bo fi 'ma... = and another thing, while I'm here...

2 *adverb*

= quite; entirely; very

peth tra gwahanol yw hynny = that's quite a different thing/matter

sustem °dra effeithiol = a very effective system

trachefn, °drachefn *adverb*

= again

! A rare alternative for ⇨eto

traddodiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= tradition
pobl sy'n ymfalchïo yn eu hiaith a'u traddodiadau = people who are proud of their language and their traditions

traddodiadol *adjective*
= traditional

traean (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= third (*fraction*)

traed *plural of*
⇨troed

traeth (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= beach
yna aethon ni i'r traeth = then we went to the beach

traethawd (plural **traethodau**) *noun, masculine*
= essay; dissertation

trafnidiaeth *noun, feminine*
• = transport
bydd eisiau buddsoddi mewn addysg, iechyd, trafnidiaeth ac ati = (we) will need to invest in education, health, transport and so on

• = traffic
⇨traffig

trafod *verb/noun*
= discuss
mae'n hen bryd inni °drafod hyn oll = it's high time we discussed all this

trafodaeth (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
= discussion
dw i am ehangu'r °drafodaeth ychydig = I want to broaden the discussion a bit

trafferth (plural **-ion**) *noun, feminine or masculine*
• = trouble, bother
pam mynd i'r °drafferth o °ddefnyddio dros °fil o °eiriau? = why go to the trouble of using over a thousand words?

• (*in plural*) = trouble, problems, difficulties
°ges i °drafferthion ar y ffordd yn ôl = I had problems on the way back
⇨didrafferth

trafferthu *verb/noun*
= go to trouble, bother

trafferthus *adjective*
= troublesome

traffig *noun, masculine*
= traffic
traffig osgoi = diverted traffic

tragwyddol *adjective*
= eternal

trais *noun, masculine*
= violence
mae 'na °lai o °drais a °phethau dyddiau 'ma, ond... = there is less violence and (such) things these days, but...

tramgwydd *noun, masculine*
maen (plural **meini**) **tramgwydd** = stumbling block

tramor
1 *adverb*
= abroad
dych chi'n mynd tramor eleni? = are you going abroad this year?

2 *adjective*
= foreign
mae'r peiriannau i gyd o °wneuthuriad tramor = the machines are all of foreign manufacture

⇨estron

trannoeth *adverb*
= the next day

! Usually °drannoeth because of its adverbial use.

°drannoeth, fe °gododd y °ddau fel arfer = the next day, the two of them got up as usual

traul (plural **treuliau**) *noun, feminine*
= consumption
traul tanwydd = fuel consumption
ar °draul = at the expense of:
mi °gyflawnodd ei °waith arloesol ar °draul ei iechyd = he completed his pioneering work at the expense of his health

trawiad (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
= stroke; blow
trawiad ar y °galon = heart attack

trawiadol *adjective*
= striking, impressive

traws
⇨ar °draws

trawsblannu *verb/noun*
= transplant (also figurative)

trawsnewid (*stem trawsnewidi-*)
verb/noun
= transform

tre(f) (*plural trefi, trefydd*) *noun, feminine*
= town

y °dre °fwya ar hyd yr arfordir gorllewinol = the biggest town along the west coast

! Note that 'in (to) town' and 'to town' require the definite article in Welsh:

awn ni i'r °dre, °te = let's go into town, then

mae'n byw °rywle yn y °dre bellach = he/she lives somewhere in town now

trechu *verb/noun*
= defeat, beat

trechwyd y Sacsoniaid mewn brwydr °waedlyd yn Hastings = the Saxons were defeated in a bloody battle at Hastings

⇒ **curo**

tref
⇒ **tre(f)**

trefn (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
• = order

rhoch nhw yn °nhrefn yr °wyddor = put them in alphabetical order

• = system

mae'r rhan °fwya wedi addasu'n iawn i'r °drefn newydd = most have adapted OK to the new system

trefniad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= arrangement

trefniadur (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*
= (personal) organizer (book)

trefniant (*plural trefniannau*) *noun, masculine*
= arrangement

trefnu *verb/noun*
= arrange; organize

dyn ni wedi trefnu cwrdd wythnos nesa = we've arranged to meet next week

fe °drefnwyd y cyfan gan ysgolion lleol = the whole thing was organized by local schools

trefnus *adjective*
= orderly; in order

trefnydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= organizer

pwyl °fydd trefnydd y cwrs 'ma? = who will be the organizer of this course?

trefol *adjective*
= urban

treial (*plural -on*) *noun, masculine*
= trial

cynhelir treialon cŵn defaid yma °ddydd Sadwrn nesa = sheepdog trials will be held here next Saturday
disgwylir iddyn nhw °fynd i °dreial yn y °flwyddyn newydd = they are expected to go on trial in the new year

⇒ **trio**

treiddgar *adjective*
= penetrating

treiddio *verb/noun*
= pierce, penetrate

treigladd (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= (grammatical) mutation

treigladd meddal = soft mutation

treigladd laes = aspirate mutation

treigladd trwynol = nasal mutation

treiglo *verb/noun*
= mutate (*initial letter*)

treisio *verb/noun*
= rape

treisiol *adjective*
= violent

trên (*plural trenau*) *noun, masculine*
= train

dw i'n meddwl awn ni ar y trên

or: **dw i'n meddwl awn ni gyda'r trên** = I think we'll go by train

treth (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= tax

fe °fydd hynny'n gostwng lefel eich

trethi = that will lower the level of your taxes

treth ar °werth (T.A.W.) = value added tax (V.A.T.)

trethdalwr (*plural trethdalwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= taxpayer

treuliau teithio *plural noun*
= travelling expenses

treulio *verb/noun*

= spend (time)

°dreulies i wythnos °gyfan yn

gorwedd ar y traeth = I spent a whole week lying on the beach

⇒ gwario

tri^h *numeral (feminine tair)*

= three

mae gynnon ni °dri o °blant = we've got three children

lleolir y dramâu eleni mewn tair prif °ganolfan = the plays this year will be located in three main centres

bydd y tri ohonon ni'n mynd gyda'n

gilydd = the three of us will go together

! In the literary language, **tri** (but not **tair**) is followed by the aspirate mutation—so **tri** °cheffyl three horses but **tair** coeden three trees. In the spoken language **tri** cheffyl is just as common. As always, aspirate mutation of **p-** and **t-** is even less likely in speech.

When the numeral functions as a pronoun (i.e. without a following noun), **tair** is only used where all three individuals referred to are feminine—otherwise **tri**.

⇒ trydydd

trideg *numeral*

= thirty

tridiau *adverb*

= (period of) three days

bydd y °gynhadledd yn para am

°dridiau = the conference will last for three days

⇒ diwrnod, ⇒ dydd

trigolion *plural noun*

= inhabitants; dwellers

pa °ganran o °drigolion y °dre sy

bellach yn °ddiwaith, °te? = what percentage of the townspeople are now unemployed, then?

trin (*stem trini-*) *verb/noun*• = treat (*patient*)

lle dych chi'n cael eich trin ar hyn o

°bryd? = where are you being treated at the moment?

• = deal with

dyn anodd ei °drin = a difficult man to deal with

⇒ delio

triniaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= treatment

mae'r gweddill yn cael triniaeth mewn

ysbytai lleol = the rest are receiving treatment in local hospitals

trio *verb/noun*

= try

beth dych chi'n trio °ddweud? = what are you trying to say?

°dries i °ddwywaith cyn rhoi'r gorau

iddi = I tried twice before giving up

! A variant form **treial** is heard in some areas.

⇒ ceisio

trist *adjective*

= sad

on'd ydyn nhw'n edrych yn °dris? = don't they look sad?

tristwch *noun, masculine*

= sadness

tro (*plural -eon, -eau*) *noun, masculine*

• = time

dyma'r pedwerydd tro i mi °ofyn = this is the fourth time I've asked

dan ni heb °weld ti ers tro = we haven't seen you for a (long) time

'na °ddigon am y tro = that's enough for now

mae ymwelwyr yn dod yn ôl yma °dro ar ôl tro = visitors come back here time after time

! This word is used for 'time' when talking about 'how many times'. For 'once', 'twice', 'three times' etc.

⇒ gwaith *noun, feminine*

A related adverb is ⇒ droeon more than once, several times

• = turn

dy °dro di nawr! = your turn now!

mynd am °dro = go for a walk:

aethon ni am °dro ar ôl cinio = we went for a walk after lunch

troad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= turn

ar °droad y °ganrif = at the turn of the century

trobwynt (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*

= turning point

troed (*plural traed*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= foot

cerwch mas i chwarae—dych chi dan

°draed o hyd! = go out and play—

you're under my feet the whole time!

mae rhywbeth ar °droed = something is afoot

tŷ bychan ar °droed y rhiw = a little house at the foot of the hill

troedfedd (*plural -i*) *noun, feminine*
= foot

troedio *verb* *noun*

= walk; tread

troedio llwybrau'r ardal = walking the region's paths

troi (*stem tro-, troi- or trodd-*) *verb* *noun*
= turn

trowch i °dudalen 26 = turn to page 26

nei di °droi'r teledu i lawr ychydig? =

will you turn the television down a bit?

mi °droddodd hi i fyny ar y diwedd = she turned up at the end

roedd hi newydd °droi i °fod yn ysgol

°gyfun = it had just turned into (being) a comprehensive school

nes i °droi'r swydd i lawr = I turned the job down

tros

⇒ **dros**

trosedd (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= crime

trosedd a °chosb = crime and punishment

cyflawni trosedd = commit a crime

troseddol *adjective*
= criminal

troseddu *verb* *noun*
= commit crime

cafwyd lleihad o °fwy na 25% mewn

achosion o °droseddu = there has been a reduction of more than 25% in cases of crime/criminal behaviour

troseddwr (*plural troseddwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= criminal

trosglwyddo *verb* *noun*
= transfer

dw i am °drosglwyddo cant o

°bunnoedd i °nghyfrif cadw = I want

to transfer a hundred pounds to my savings account

trosi *verb* *noun*

= translate

bydd rhaid ei °drosi i'r Saesneg

°gynta, on' bydd? = it'll have to be translated into English first, won't it?

⇒ **cyfieithu**

trosiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= translation

⇒ **cyfieithiad**

trosodd

⇒ **drosodd**

trothwy (*plural -au, -on*) *noun, masculine*

= threshold

a ninnau ar °drothwy canrif newydd,

... = with us (being) on the threshold of a new century, ...

trousus *noun, masculine*

= trousers

truan *adjective*

= poor; wretched

beth am yr aderyn truan 'ma? = what about this poor bird?

⇒ **°druan**

trueni *noun, masculine*

= pity

'na °drueni! = what a pity!

trugaredd *noun, masculine*

= mercy

trwbl or **trwbwl** *noun, masculine*

= trouble

⇒ **bai**, ⇒ **trafferth**

trwchus *adjective*

= thick

mae'r eira'n °drwchus fan hyn = the snow is thick here

trwm *adjective*

comparative trymach, superlative

tryma(f) *occasional plural trymion*

= heavy

ydy hwnna'n rhy °drwm i ti? = is that too heavy for you?

mae'n °drymach nag o'n i'n °feddwl = it's heavier than I thought

bydd cyfarpar arbennig i °bobol trwm eu clyw = there will be special equipment for people who are hard of hearing

trwodd *adverb*
= through

! This adverb—often °drwodd in speech—corresponds to the preposition ⇒trwy°/⇒drwy°.

Compare:

fe aeth y bws drwy'r °dre = the bus went through the town
but **fe aeth y bws drwodd** = the bus went through

The same distinction is made with ⇒dros° / ⇒drosodd

mi °rodda i chi °drwodd = I'll put you through

trwsio *verb noun*
= mend, fix

°elli di °drwsio'r cawod inni? = can you fix the shower for us?

trwy°

! ⇒drwy°, but trwy° is normal for time expressions of the type **trwy'r prynhawn** all afternoon

oedd e fan hyn trwy'r amser! = it was here all the time!

bydda i yn 'yn swyddfa trwy'r dydd yfory = I'll be in my office all day tomorrow

⇒drwy °gydol

trwyadl *adjective*
= thorough

rhaid aros nes ei °fod yn cael ei ymchwilio'n °drwyadl = we must wait until it has been thoroughly investigated

⇒trylwyr

trwydded (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= licence

trwydded °yrru (*plural trwyddedau gyrru*) = driving licence

trwyddedu *verb noun*
= license

trwyn (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= nose

°alla i °ddim anadlu'n iawn drwy °nhrwyn = I can't breathe properly through my nose

trychineb (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine or feminine*
= disaster

oedd hi'n °drychineb! = it was a disaster!

trychinebus *adjective*
= disastrous

trydan *noun, masculine*
= electricity

mae'ch bil trydan yn dal heb ei °dal = your electricity bill is still unpaid

trydanol *adjective*
= electric

trydanwr (*plural trydanwyr*) *noun, masculine*
= electrician

trydydd *adjective (feminine trydedd°)*
= third

! Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ⇒cynta precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: **y trydydd car** the third car but **y °drydedd °goeden** the third tree.

dyma'r trydydd tro i mi °geisio = this is the third time I've tried

y °drydedd °goeden o'r chwith = the third tree from the left

ac yn °drydydd, ... = and thirdly, ...

⇒tri

trylwyr *adjective*
= thorough

bydd yr ymgeisydd llwyddiannus â gwybodaeth °drylwyr o'i

°bwnc/°phwnc = the successful candidate will have a thorough knowledge of his/her subject

⇒trwyadl

trymaidd *adjective*
= close, sultry

mae wedi bod yn °drymaidd heddiw = it's been close today

⇒mwll

trysor (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= treasure

trywanu *verb noun*
= stab

mi °gafodd dyn ei °drywanu yn y °dre neithiwr = a man was stabbed in the town last night

tu *noun, masculine*
= side

! This word is of much more restricted use than ⇒ **ochor**, and is found mostly in the prepositions ⇒ **tu allan**, ⇒ **tu cefn**, ⇒ **tu draw**, ⇒ **tu fewn**, ⇒ **tu hwnt**, ⇒ **tu mewn** and ⇒ **tu ôl**.

Note also the phrase **o °du** from, used particularly where different parties or differing viewpoints are involved:

ond beirniadaeth hallt a °ddaeth o °du'r llywodraethwyr = but harsh criticism came from the governors

tua^h (before vowels **tuag**) preposition

! As always in the spoken language, aspirate mutation is applied inconsistently if at all, and in any case rarely with **p-** and **t-**.

- = about, approximately
°ddo i'n ôl tua chwech, **'te** = I'll come back (at) about six, then
mae tua dwsin ohonyn nhw ar ôl, dw i'n meddwl = there are about a dozen of them left, I think
- = towards

! In this sense, **tua** is less frequent than ⇒ **tuag at°**

mae pobloedd yr ardal yn dechrau edrych tua'r Dwyrain = the peoples of the region are beginning to look towards the East

tuag at° preposition

= towards; in the direction of
mae angen mw y °barch tuag at safbwyntiau pobol eraill = we need more respect for other people's points of view

tu allan (or **y tu allan**) adverb

= outside
mae'r cŵn yn byw tu allan = the dogs live outside

! This adverb appears with the definite article when a preposition precedes:

y °broblem yw bod nhw'n cynrychioli seddi o'r tu allan i °Gymru = the problem is that they represent seats outside Wales

tu cefn (or **y tu cefn**) (i°) preposition
= behind

°elli di sefyll tu cefn iddo am eiliad? = can you stand behind him for a moment?

! This adverb appears with the definite article when a preposition precedes:

o'r tu cefn daeth e = he came from behind

⇒ **tu ôl**

tudalen (plural **-nau**) noun, masculine or feminine

= page

rhowch eich enw llawn ar °waelod y tudalen ola = put your full name at the bottom of the last page

mae tudalen °wag ar y diwedd = there's an empty page at the end

tu draw (or **y tu draw**) (i°) preposition
= beyond

mi aeth y canlyniadau y tu draw i °bob disgwyl = the results went beyond all expectations

⇒ **draw**, ⇒ **tu hwnt**

tuedd (plural **-iadau**) noun, feminine
= tendency

tueddol adjective

= inclined, having a tendency (o° to)

tueddu verbnoun

= tend (i° to)

mae rhieni'n tueddu i °feio'u hunain = parents tend to blame themselves

tu fas adverb

⇒ **tu allan**

tu fewn (or **y tu fewn**) (i°) preposition
= within; inside

°gawn ni °weld beth sy tu fewn = let's see what's inside

mae rhai'n dal tu fewn i'r adellad = some are still inside the building

! This adverb appears with the definite article when a preposition precedes:

mae'n edrych yn °well o'r tu fewn = it looks better from the inside

⇒ **o fewn**

tu hwnt (or **y tu hwnt**) (i°)

1 preposition
= beyond

mae hyn wedi mynd tu hwnt i °bob rheswm = this has gone beyond all reason

mae'r °dasg tu hwnt i °allu ffotograffydd = the task is beyond the abilities of a photographer

maen nhw wedi diddanu cynulleidfaoedd dros °Gymru a tu hwnt = they have entertained audiences all over Wales and beyond

⇒ **tu draw**

2 *adverb (follows adjective)*
= extremely

oedd y °ddarlith heddiw'n °ddiflas tu hwnt = the lecture today was extremely boring

⇒ **dros ben**

tu mas *adverb*

⇒ **tu allan**

tu mewn (*or y tu mewn*)

variant of ⇒ **tu fewn**

tun (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine*
= tin, can

tunnell (*plural tunelli*) *noun, feminine*
= ton

tu ôl (*or y tu ôl*) (*1°*) *preposition*
= behind

mae e'n gweithio tu ôl i'r bar heddiw = he's working behind the bar today
hynny, nid lles y °wlad, sydd y tu ôl i amryw o'i °benderfyniadau = that, (and) not the good of the country, is what is behind some of his decisions

⇒ **tu cefn**

t'wel *contraction of wyt ti'n gweld*
= you see

⇒ **gweld**, ⇒ **ch'wel**

twf *noun, masculine*
= growth

gyda twf economïau marchnad yn °Nwyrain Ewrop... = with the growth of market economies in Eastern Europe...

⇒ **cynnydd**

twll (*plural tyllau*) *noun, masculine*

• = hole

mae twll yn dy °grysl = there's a hole in your shirt!

y twll yn yr haen osôn = the hole in the ozone layer

• (*derogatory*) = dump

mae'r °dre 'ma'n °dwl o °le = this town is a dump

twll tin

= arsehole (*also figurative*)

twnel (*plural -au, -i*) *noun, masculine*

= tunnel

twp *adjective*

= stupid

paid bod yn °dwp! = don't be stupid!

twpdra *noun, masculine*

= stupidity

twpsyn *noun, masculine*

= fool, idiot

twr (*plural tyrau*) *noun, masculine*

= tower

twrist (*plural -iaid*) *noun, masculine*

= tourist

twristiaeth *noun, feminine*

= tourism

twt *adjective*

= tidy, neat

twt lol! = nonsense!

twyllo *verbnoun*

= deceive; cheat

mae ein gallu i °dwylllo'n hunain yn anhygoel = our ability to deceive ourselves is incredible

dw i °ddim eisiau gweld neb yn twyllo = I don't want to see anyone cheating

twym *adjective (South)*

comparative twymach, twyma(f)

• = warm

• = hot

mae'n °dwym heddiw, on'd yw hi? = it's hot today, isn't it?

⇒ **cynnes**, ⇒ **poeth**

twymo *verbnoun*

= warm/heat up; get warm/hot

twymydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= heater

twymyn (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= fever

twyn (*plural -i*) *noun, masculine*

• = dune

• = hillock

twyn tywod (*plural twyni tywod*)

noun, masculine

= sand dune

tŷ (*plural tai*) *noun, masculine*

= house

o'n nhw'n rhannu tŷ *°rywle yn y*

Gogledd = they shared a house somewhere in the North

mae'r tai fan hyn i gyd wedi'u llosgi'n

ulw = all the houses here have been burnt to ashes

°welwch chi'r rhes o °dai fan 'cw? = do you see that row of houses over there?

mae eu tŷ nhw'n rhy °fach iddyn nhw = their house is too small for them

yn tŷ = at home

yn tŷ ni = in our home

! Note that **tŷ bach** is the standard euphemism for 'toilet', while 'a small house' is **tŷ bychan**.

⇒ **adre(f)**, ⇒ **gartre(f)**

tyb (*plural -iau*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= opinion (in the sense of 'estimation', and therefore less common than

⇒ **barn**)

tybed *adverb*

= I wonder

tybed oes amser 'da ni? = I wonder if we've got time?

pwyl °fyddai wedi dweud hynny,

tybed? = who would have said that, I wonder?

tybed be' °ddaeth ohono fo? = I wonder what became of him?

! This is an invariable word (but ⇒ **tybio**) that can either begin the sentence or be tagged on at the end.

⇒ **'sgwn i**

tybiedig *adjective*

= supposed

awdur tybiedig y gwaith hwn = the supposed author of this work

tybio, tybied (*stem tybi-*) *verb/noun*

= suppose, imagine

°dybiwn i = I should imagine or suppose:

byddan nhw yma erbyn chwech,

°dybiwn i = they'll be here by six, I should imagine

⇒ **tybed**

tyddyn (*plural -nau, -nod*) *noun, masculine*

= smallholding

tyfiant (*plural tyfiannau*) *noun, masculine*

= growth

tyfu *verb/noun*

= grow

mae storïau Arthur wedi tyfu a

lledaenu trwy Ewrop = the Arthur stories have grown and spread through Europe

mae'r plant wedi tyfu, °fentra i = the children have grown, I bet

fe °dyfodd y galw am °bethau felly yn

ystod y rhyfel = the demand for such things grew during the war

mae e'n tyfu tatws = he grows potatoes

tŷ gwydr (*plural tai gwydr*) *noun, masculine*

= greenhouse

tynged (*plural tynghedau*) *noun, feminine*

= fate; destiny

dal yn y °fantol mae tynged y chwarel

= the fate of the quarry is still in the balance

tyngedfennol *adjective*

= fateful

tyngu *verb/noun*

= swear (an oath)

naeth e °dyngu na °fyddai fe'n dod yn

ôl = he swore he would not come back

⇒ **llw**, ⇒ **rhegi**

tylwyth

in: y tylwyth teg = the fairy folk, the fairies

tyllau *plural of*

⇒ **twll**

tyllu *verb/noun*

• = bore

• = perforate, make a hole/holes in

tylluan (*plural -od*) *noun, feminine*

= owl

⇒ **gwldihw**

tymer (*plural tymherau*) *noun, feminine*

= temper

tymer °ddrwg iawn sy gynno fo = he's very bad-tempered

tymheredd (*plural tymereddau*) *noun, masculine*

= temperature

bydd y tymheredd yn cyrraedd deuddeg gradd erbyn y prynhawn = the temperature will reach twelve degrees by the afternoon

tymor (*plural tymhorau*) *noun, masculine*

• = season

Cyfarchion y Tymor = Season's Greetings

rhoddir tocyn tymor i °bob myfyriwr = a season ticket will be given to every student

• = term; semester

pryd mae tymor y Gwanwyn yn dechrau? = when does the Spring term begin?

tymor byr = short-term

tymor hir = long-term

ystyriaethau tymor hir ydy'r rhain i gyd = these are all long-term considerations

tyndra *noun, masculine*

= tension

cynyddu mae tyndra yn y Dwyrain

Canol = tension is rising in the Middle East

tynnu *verb**noun*

• = pull; draw

tynwch i agor = pull to open

tynnu dy °goes oedd e = he was pulling your leg

tynna'r llenni, nei di? = draw the curtains, will you?

• = take off (*clothes*);

tynwch eich dillad = take your clothes off

• = draw (*picture*)

°elli di °dynnu llun i mi, 'te? = can you draw me a picture, then?

• = take (*photograph*)

pam na °ddewch chi draw i °gael tynnu'ch llun? = why don't you come over and have your picture taken?

tŷ sengl (*plural tai sengl*) *noun, masculine*

= detached house

tystio *verb**noun*

• = testify

• (*on certificates*) = certify

tystiolaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= evidence

tystysgrif (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= certificate

tŷ teras (*plural tai teras*) *noun, masculine*

= terraced house

tywallt (*also tollti in some areas*) *verb**noun* (*North*)

= pour

⇒ **arllwys**

tywod *noun, masculine*

= sand

tywydd *noun, masculine*

= weather

sut °dywydd °gest ti ar dy °wyliau? = what kind of weather did you have on your holiday?

dyma °ragolygon y tywydd am heno ac yfory = here is the weather forecast for tonight and tomorrow

tywyll *adjective*

comparative tywyllach, superlative

tywylla(f)

= dark

mae'n rhy °dywyll i °weithio bellach = it's too dark to work now

dyma'r lliw glas tywylla sy 'da ni = this is the darkest blue we've got

tywyllu *verb**noun*

= darken; get dark

gwnewch yn siwr bod chi gartre erbyn

iddi °dywyllu = make sure you're home by the time it gets dark

tywyllwch *noun, masculine*

= darkness

tywys *verb**noun*

= lead; guide; show round

bydd myfyriwr y chweched dosbarth ar gael i'ch tywys o amgylch yr ysgol = sixth form students will be on hand to take you round the school

tywysog (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*

= prince

Tywysog Cymru = the Prince of Wales

tywysogaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= principality

tywysoges (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= princess

TH

Uu

theatr (plural **-au**) *noun, feminine*
 = theatre
theatr awyr agored = an open-air theatre

thema (plural **themâu**) *noun, feminine*
 = theme
 ⇒ **pwnc**, ⇒ **testun**

therapi (plural **therapiau**) *noun, masculine*
 = therapy
therapi gwaith = occupational therapy
therapi lleferydd = speech therapy

therapydd (plural **-ion**) *noun, masculine*
 = therapist
rhaid i mi °weld 'n therapydd = I must see my therapist

thermomedr (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
 = thermometer

'u
stands for the possessive adjective ⇒ eu after vowels.

ucha(f)
 ⇒ **uchel**

uchafbwynt (plural **-iau**) *noun, masculine*
 = high point, climax

daw'r cyfan i uchafbwynt ar y nos Sadwrn olaf = the whole thing will come to a high point on the last Saturday night

uchder (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*
 = height

uchel *adjective*
comparative uwch, superlative ucha(f)

• = high
pa mor uchel y gall yr awyrennau 'ma hedfan? = how high can these planes fly?

bydd y tymereddau dros y °wlad ychydig yn uwch heddiw na ddoe = the temperatures across the country will be a bit higher today than yesterday

yr Wyddfa ydy'r mynydd ucha yng °Nghymru = Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales

! *The superlative ucha(f) also corresponds to 'upper' or 'top' (as an adjective):*

y rhan ucha o'r corff = the upper part of the body

well gen i eu rhoi nhw yn y dosbarth ucha'n syth = I'd rather put them in the top class straight away

• (voice) = loud
paid siarad yn rhy uchel fan hyn = don't speak too loud here
siaradwch yn uwch! = speak up!

ucheldir (plural **-oedd**) *noun, masculine*
 = highland

uchelgais (plural **uchelgeisiau**) *noun, masculine or feminine*
 = ambition

uchelgeisiol *adjective*

= ambitious

mae'r cwangos yn cael eu defnyddio gan °bersonoliaethau uchelgeisiol = the quangos are used by ambitious personalities

uchelwydd *noun, masculine*

= mistletoe

uchod**1** *adjective*

= above (in documents etc)

yr enwau uchod = the above names**2** *adverb*

..., **fel y dywedwyd uchod** = ..., as was said above

⇒ **isod****ufudd** *adjective*

= obedient

roedd y ci'n dal i aros yn ufudd

amdani = the dog was still waiting obediently for her

ufuddhau *verb-noun*

= obey

uffern *noun, feminine*

• = hell

uffern ar y °ddaeir = hell on earth

• (as intensifier)

be' uffern dych chi'n °wneud? = what the hell are you doing

pw y uffern ydy hwnna? = who the hell is that?

⇒ **diawl**, ⇒ **cythraul****uffernol** *adjective*

• = hellish

• (as intensifier) = awfully, terribly

mae'n °ddrud uffernol, mae'n uffernol

o °ddrud = it's awfully expensive

ugain (plural **ugeiniau**) *numeral*

• = twenty

ugain o °gystadleuwyr = twenty contestants

mae'n ugain munud i wyth = it's twenty to eight

dim ond papur ugain punt sy gen i =

I've only got a twenty pound note

°gwrddes i ag e °gynta ugain

"mlynedd yn ôl = I first met him twenty years ago

• (plural often used to indicate

indeterminate number, in the same way as 'scores' in English):

°weloch chi'r ugeiniau o °bobol tu**allan i sinema Porthmadog neithwr?**

= did you see the scores of people outside Porthmadog cinema last night?

! This numeral, part of the original vigesimal system of counting in Welsh, is used throughout Wales by native speakers, while an alternative 'decimalized' version **dau °ddeg** is now promoted in the schools.

However, another good reason for using this native form is that the artificial alternative sounds very like ⇒ **deuddeg** 12 (for which, in turn, a 'decimalized' alternative **undeg dau** has been produced for schools).

ugeinfed *adjective*

= twentieth

⇒ **pumed****ulw** *plural noun*

= cinders, ashes

llosgi'n ulw = burn to ashes, burn to the ground

mae'r pentre wedi'i °llosgi'n ulw = the village has been burnt to the ground

un, un° *numeral*

= one

mae 'na un peth o'n i am °drafod â ti cyn mynd = there's one thing I wanted to discuss with you before going

mi °geith pob un ohonoch chi ei arian yn ôl = every one of you will get his money back

mae un °broblem yn dal heb ei datrys

= there is one problem still unsolved

be' nawn ni efo'r un yma, 'ta? = what shall we do with this one, then?

! This numeral causes soft mutation of a following feminine noun - so **un ceffyl** one horse but **un °gath** one cat

⇒ **cynta(f)**, ⇒ **fesul**, ⇒ **(y) naill°**, ⇒ **pa°**, ⇒ **rhai** pronoun, ⇒ **yr un**

undeb (plural **-au**) *noun, masculine*

= union

dych chi'n aelod o undeb? = are you a member of a union?

yr Undeb Sofietaidd = the Soviet Union**undonog** *adjective*

= monotonous

undydd *adjective*

= one-day

cwrs undydd ar °gyfer dysgwyr profiadol = a one-day course for advanced learners

uned (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= unit

unedau cegin o ansawdd ar °gael °bob amser = quality kitchen units always available

aed â hi i'r Uned Gofal Dwys = she was taken to the Intensive Care Unit

unedig *adjective*

= united

y °Deyrnas Unedig = the United Kingdom

unfan

in phrases of the type:

arhoswch yn eich unfan! = stay where you are!

naeth e aros yn ei unfan = he stayed where he was

naeth hi aros yn ei hunfan = she stayed where she was

uniaith *adjective*

= monolingual; monoglot

mae posteri uniaith °Gymraeg yn dal i'w gweld ymhobman = Welsh-only posters can still be seen everywhere

plant o °deuluoedd uniaith Saesneg = children from English-only families/monoglot English families

unig (^o) *adjective*

• (*precedes noun and causes soft mutation*) = only

fe yw'r unig °ddyn sy'n °gymwys ar °gyfer swydd o'r °fath = he is the only man who is suitable for such a job

• (*follows noun*) = lonely

o'n nhw'n byw mewn bwthyn unig = they lived in a lonely cottage

⇒ **yn unig**

unigol *adjective*

= singular; individual

unigolyn (*plural unigolion*) *noun, masculine*

= individual

mae hyn yn °fater i'r unigolyn = this is a matter for the individual

unigryw *adjective*

= unique

ond mae'r nodwedd 'ma'n °bell o °fod yn unigryw = but this characteristic is far from (being) unique

union *adjective*

= exact

fe °gafodd ei saethu i lawr wythnos

union yn ôl = he was shot down

exactly a week ago

yn union = exactly

byddwn ni yno am °dair wythnos (yn)

union = we'll be there for three weeks exactly

beth yn union mae hyn yn °feddwl?

= what exactly does this mean?

bydd y costau'n llawer uwch, felly? -

yn union = so the costs will be much higher? - exactly

⇒ **i'r dim**

uniongyrchol *adjective*

= direct

neu fe °allwch chi °gyfrannu'n

uniongyrchol at eich hoff elusennau

= or you can contribute directly to your favourite charities

debyd uniongyrchol = direct debit

unlle

in: (dim) yn unlle = (not) anywhere

⇒ **nunlle**

unman

in: (dim) yn unman = (not) anywhere,

⇒ **nunman**

uno *verb/noun*

• = join

beth am eu huno nhw? = what about joining them together?

• = merge

efallai y bydd eisiau eu huno nhw =

perhaps they will have to be merged

yn Lloegr ceisiwyd uno rhai o'r

ysgolion = in England an attempt was made to merge some of the schools

• = unite

⇒ **ymuno**

unochrog *adjective*

= partisan, biased

unol *adjective*

= united

yn unol â^h = in accordance with:

fe °redir y digwyddiad 'ma'n unol â

rheolau'r clwb = this event will be run in accordance with club rules

yr Unol °Daleithiau = the United States

unrhyw^o *adjective*

= any

bydden ni'n °ddiolchgar am unrhyw

°gymorth = we would be grateful for any help

ni °ellir atgynhyrchu unrhyw °ran o'r cyhoeddiad hwn... = no part of this publication can be reproduced...

! Note that **unrhyw°** is only used when the sense of 'any' is 'whatever kind/type'. When, on the other hand, 'any' can be removed from the English sentence without altering the sense, then it is not translated in Welsh:

oes afalau 'da chi heddiw? = have you got any apples today?

unrhywbeth *pronoun*

= anything

byddai unrhywbeth yn °well na'r hyn

sy gynnwys ni ar hyn o °bryd =

anything would be better than what we've got at the moment

unrhywbeth arall? = anything else?

! Note however that 'not...anything' is normally ⇒ **dim byd**, or ⇒ **dim**:

°alla i °weld dim = I can't see anything

does dim byd ar ôl = there isn't anything left

unrhywun *pronoun*

= anyone

mi °fasai unrhywun yn deall hynny = anyone would understand that

! When anyone means '(hypothetical) someone' (as opposed to 'no matter who' in the example above), ⇒ **rhywun** is possible as an alternative

oes unrhywun eisiau rhagor o

°fanylion, 'te?, oes rhywun

eisiau rhagor o °fanylion, 'te? =

does anyone want more details, then?

Note that 'not...anyone' is normally ⇒ **neb**:

°wes i neb = I didn't see anyone

unwaith

1 *adverb*

= once

dw i wedi dweud wrthaf ti mwy nag

unwaith heddiw! = I've told you more than once today!

unwaith yn rhagor os gwelwch yn

°dda, unwaith eto os gwelwch yn

°dda = once more please

2 *conjunction*

= once

unwaith bod y llong wedi mynd, bydd

y lle 'ma'n tawelu = once the ship has gone, this place quiets down

unwaith y byddwn ni wedi arwyddo,

°fydd 'na °ddim mynd yn ôl = once we have signed, there'll be no going back

! As a conjunction, **unwaith** is generally followed by a 'that...' clause, but **mae** is sometimes found instead of **bod/°fod**:

unwaith mae comed yn °gyfnodol,

mae'r diwedd ar y ffordd = once a comet is periodic, the end is on the way

In some Southern areas **siwrnai** or

siwrne is used instead of **unwaith**.

Unwaith also serves for 'once upon a time' (also **un tro**):

unwaith, mewn gwlad °bell = once upon a time, in a country far away

urdd (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= order (movement)

Urdd Gobaith Cymru *Welsh language youth movement, referred to as yr Urdd*

uwch

⇒ **uchel**

uwchben *preposition*

= above; over

°welwch chi'r arwydd 'na uwchben y siop? = do you see that sign over the shop?

uwchfarchnad (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= supermarket

⇒ **archfarchnad**

uwchlaw *preposition*

= above

mae'r copaon yn codi rhwng 4000' a

6000' uwchlaw'r môr = the summits rise between 4000' and 6000' above the sea

uwchradd *adjective*

= secondary (school)

yn yr ysgol uwchradd mae e yn

°barod, 'te? = he's in secondary school already, then?

⇒ **cynradd**

uwd *noun, masculine*

= porridge

Ww

waeth *adjective*

! This modal expression takes the construction **i° + subject + °verbnoun**:
waeth inni °fynd = we might as well go

⇒ **man a man**, ⇒ **well**

wal (*plural -iau*) *noun, feminine*
 = wall (*usually internal*)

⇒ **mur**

wastad *adverb*
 = always

o'n i'n gweithio gyda merch a oedd wastad yn °grac iawn = I was working with a girl who was always very cross
dw i wastad yn dweud y gallai pethau °fod yn °waeth = I always say things could be worse

⇒ **o hyd**

wats
 ⇒ **oriawr**

wedi

! ⇒ **Wedi box**

wedyn *adverb*

• = then
trough i'r °dde fan hyn, wedyn yn syth ymlaen am °filitir = turn right here, then straight on for a mile
wedyn bydd eisiau dod â nhw'n ôl = then (we) will have to bring them back y ... **wedyn** the next ...:
ond, y diwrnod wedyn, dyma fe'n dod yn ôl = but, the next day, back he came

! In speech **ac wedyn** 'and then' is often ⇒ **chwedyn**.

• = later (on)
pam na °ddoi di draw wedyn? = why don't you come round later?
gad inni °adael y gweddill tan wedyn = let's leave the rest till later
 ⇒ **yna**, ⇒ **nes ymlaen**

weithiau *adverb*
 = sometimes

mae pethau felly'n digwydd weithiau = such things happen sometimes
weithiau bydda i'n mynd am °dro cyn swper = sometimes I go for a walk before supper

⇒ **gwaith** *noun, feminine*

wel *interjection*

= well
wel, lle °fuoch chi trwy'r dydd? = well, where have you been all day?
oes rhagor i °ddod?—**wel, °gawn ni °weld** = is there more to come?—well, we'll see

well *adverb*

• = (had) better

! This modal expression takes the construction **i° + subject + °verbnoun**:
well inni °fynd = we'd better go
well i'r rhieni °ofyn eu cwestiynau nhw °gynta, dw i'n meddwl = the parents had better ask their questions first, I think
°ddylen ni °ddweud rhywbeth?—**well inni °beidio** = should we say something?—we'd better not

• = prefer (+ *noun*), would rather (+ *verb*)

! In this sense **well** is used with ⇒ **gyda** (**i'da**) (*South*) or ⇒ **gan°** (*North*); 'to' or 'than' is ⇒ **na^h**
well 'da fi °goffi na te = I prefer coffee to tea
well gynna i °de na °choffi = I prefer tea to coffee
well 'da fi °gerdded na dal y bws = I'd rather walk than catch the bus

⇒ **gwell**

wrth°

1 *preposition*

personal forms: **wrtha i, wrthat ti, wrtho fe, wrthi hi, wrthon ni, wrthoch chi, wrthyn nhw**
common variants: **wrtho i, wrthot ti**

! In normal speech all these personal forms tend to lose the **wr-**: 'tha i, 'that ti, 'tho fe etc.

• (*proximity*)

= by; at
mae rhywun wrth y drws = someone is at the door
oedd o'n sefyll wrth y byrddau 'na trwy'r noson = he was standing by those tables all evening

Wedi

1 PARTICLE

This particle, which does not cause mutation, is used in place of \Rightarrow **yn** *particle* to link a form of \Rightarrow **bod** with a verbnoun when completed rather than ongoing action is indicated.

Compare:

mae Gwenith yn darllen y papur =

Gwenith is reading the paper

mae Gwenith wedi darllen y papur =

Gwenith has read the paper

Note that there is a greater difference in form between the English sentences than between the Welsh ones, where the change of meaning from ongoing to completed action requires only the change of **yn** to **wedi**.

Further examples:

ydy'r lleill wedi mynd? = *have the others gone?*

mae'r byd wedi newid, a hynny er gwaeth, mae arna i ofn = *the world has changed, and for the worse, I'm afraid*

o'n nhw wedi cytuno'n °barod = *they had already agreed*

°fyddwn ni wedi gadael erbyn i chi °gyrraedd = *we will have left by the time you arrive*

pwyr °fasai wedi meddwl? = *who would have thought (it)?*

ond wedi dweud hynny, efallai y dylen ni ailfeddwl = *but having said that, perhaps we should rethink*

Like \Rightarrow **yn** *particle*, **wedi** is used to link a verbnoun to a preceding form of \Rightarrow **bod** associated with it. Unlike **yn**, however, its sense of completed action also allows it to be used with modals like \Rightarrow **dyllwn** and \Rightarrow **gallu**; in these cases **wedi** still requires a 'dummy' °**fod** for it to be attached to:

mi °ddylen ni °fod wedi esbonio'r sefyllfa °gynta = *we should have explained the situation first*

gallen nhw °fod wedi cael eu lladd = *they could have been killed*

The 'completed action' sense of **wedi** also leads it to be used in phrases denoting the result of an action.

Compare:

°gafodd y ffenest ei °chau = *the window was closed* (action)

ffenest wedi'i °chau = *a closed window* (state)

In the first of these examples, we visualize the dynamic action of someone closing the window, for which \Rightarrow **cael** + possessive adjective + verbnoun is used; while in the second we visualize a window that is closed (and may have been in that non-dynamic state for some time)—here **cael** (for dynamic action) is not appropriate, while **wedi** (completed action) is. Like **cael**, though, **wedi** here is followed by possessive adjective + verbnoun.

Further examples:

bwydydd wedi'u rhewi = *frozen foods*
dych chi wedi'ch trechu! = *you're beaten!*

nofel wedi'i sgrifennu yn Almaeneg = *a novel written in German*

2 PREPOSITION AFTER

As a preposition, **wedi** is a less common and more formal alternative to \Rightarrow **ar ôl**:

daethon nhw'n ôl wedi'r rhyfel = *they came back after the war* (more usually ...**ar ôl y rhyfel**)

But it is obligatory in telling the time:

mae'n hanner awr wedi wyth = *it's half past eight*

and in the set phrases **wedi'r cwbl** and **wedi'r cyfan** 'after all'

dim ond gyrrwr lori ydw i, wedi'r cwbl = *I'm only a lorry-driver, after all*

and **wedi hynny** or **wedi 'ny** 'after that', 'then'

°glywes i °ddim byd mwy wedi 'ny = *I didn't hear anything else after that*

continued overleaf

Wedi continued

3 CONJUNCTION AFTER

As with its use as a preposition, **wedi** as a time conjunction (+ **i**° + subject + °verbnoun) is much less frequent and

more formal than **ar ôl**:

wedi iddyn nhw °fynd = *after they go/went* (more usually **ar ôl iddyn nhw °fynd**)

- (with verbs of saying etc)
 - dw i wedi dweud wrthi'n °barod** = I've already told her
 - roedd e'n murmur yn °dawel wrtho'i hun** = he was murmuring quietly to himself
 - glynwch y peth 'ma wrth °waelod y silff** = stick this thing to the bottom of the shelf
- (with ⇒**rhaid**)
 - rhaid wrth °gefnogaeth °fwy ymarferol** = there is a need for more practical support
- (with adjectives indicating personal attitude or behaviour towards someone)
 - dig/crac wrth°** = angry with
 - caedig wrth°** = kind to
 - cas wrth°** = nasty/mean to
 - paid bod yn °ddig wrthyn nhw** = don't be angry with them
 - o'n i'n trio bod yn °garedig wrtho, 'na i gyd** = I was trying to be kind to him, that's all
- (with a verbnoun)
 - = whileing, in ...ing:
 - o'n i'n teimlo'n annifyr °rywsut wrth siarad ag e** = I felt awkward somehow while talking to him
- **wrthi**
 - = hard at it; busy
 - ti'n dal wrthi, 'te?** = you're still hard at it, then?
 - mae'r prif °bleidiau wrthi'n confasio ar hyd a lled Cymru** = the main parties are hard at work canvassing the length and breadth of Wales
 - mae'r archeolegwyr wrthi'n chwilio am hen °furiau'r °dre** = the archaeologists are busy looking for the old town walls
- (in idiomatic phrases)
 - wrth °gwrs** = of course
 - wrth °reswm** = of course, naturally

wrth lwc = luckily, as luck would have it:
peth gwahanol yw hynny, wrth °gwrs = that's different, of course
wrth lwc, roedd y trên yn hwyr iawn am unwaith = luckily, the train was very late for once

! When **wrth °gwrs** stands at the front of the sentence, it is generally followed by a 'that...' clause:
wrth °gwrs bod nhw'n dod gyda ni! = of course they're coming with us!

2 conjunction
 = as; while

! As a time conjunction **wrth°** is followed by the construction **i° + subject + °verbnoun**, with the tense of the English verb varying according to context.

bydd llai o adar wrth iddyn nhw °golli eu cynefinoedd = there will be fewer birds as they lose their habitats
°gafodd e °air 'da pob un ohonyn nhw wrth iddyn nhw °fynd allan = he had a word with each of them as they went out
aros fan'na eiliad wrth i mi °orffen y gwaith 'ma = stay there a moment while I finish this work

! Note that no **i-** construction is necessary when the subject on either side of the 'as/while' is the same person or persons:
diffoddwch y goleuadau wrth °adael = switch off the lights as you leave

wŷ (plural **wyau**) noun, masculine
 = egg

wyf
 ⇨ **bod**

wylo *verb*/*noun*

= weep; cry

⇒ **crio**, ⇒ **llefain**

ŵyn

⇒ **oen**

wyneb (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= face

dw i'n cofio fel byddai hi'n troi ei

hwyneb tua'r ffenest = I remember

how she would turn her face towards
the window

wynebu *verb*/*noun*

= face

nag ych chi nawr yn wynebu

rhwygiadau yn y °blaid? = aren't you
now facing splits in the party?

rhaidd inni wynebu'r ffeithiau = we must
face the facts

wynwyn, wynwns

⇒ **nionyn**

ŵyr (*plural wyrion*) *noun, masculine*

• = grandson

• (*in plural*)

= grandchildren

wyres (*plural -au*)

= granddaughter

wysg

in: yn wysg ei °gefn = backwards

(*talking about 'him' e*)

yn wysg eich cefn = backwards (*talking*

about 'you' chi)

yn wysg ei °chefn backwards (*talking*

about 'her' hi)

i lawr â James yn wysg ei °gefn =

down (the hill) went James backwards

! *The possessive adjective in this expression varies according to the person or object referred to.*

wyt

⇒ **bod**

wyth *numeral*

= eight

! *Generally this numeral is followed by an optional soft mutation of a following noun. Another common construction, however, is **wyth + o° + plural noun**.*

wyth punt or **wyth °bunt** = £8

wyth cant or **wyth °gant** = eight
hundred

wyth °mlynedd (or **wyth blynedd**) =
eight years

wyth °niwrnod (or **wyth diwrnod**) =
eight days

wyth cath, wyth °gath or **wyth o**
°gathod = eight cats.

wythfed *adjective*

= eighth

! *Ordinal numerals are adjectives, but behave in a special way. All other than ⇒ **cynta** precede the noun. With feminine singular nouns, the noun itself undergoes soft mutation, as does the ordinal after the article—so: **yr wythfed dyn** the eighth man but **yr wythfed °ferch** the eighth girl*

wythnos (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= week

°wela i chi wythnos i heddiw = I'll see
you a week today

mae hi wedi bod yn wythnos °brysur

iawn = it's been a very busy week

tan wythnos nesa, °tel = till next week,
then!

bydd 'na un °fargen °bob wythnos na

°ellir mo'i °cholli = there will be one
unmissable bargain each week

! *Note in **wythnos diwetha** 'last week' that the expected mutation of **diwetha** after the feminine **wythnos** does not occur because the combination **s+dd** generally assimilates to **sd** in the spoken language.*

wythnosol *adjective*

= weekly

wythnosolyn (*plural wythnosolion*)

noun, masculine

= weekly magazine, weekly

Yy

y (also **yr**, **'r**) definite article
= the

! ⇨ **the** on the English-Welsh side

y (before vowels **yr**) conjunction
= that

! This conjunction (often silent in normal speech) is used to introduce subordinate clauses (introduced by 'that...' in English) where the original statement began with an affirmative verb other than present tense of **bod**.

dw i'n meddwl y bydd hi gartre = I think that she'll be at home

dw i'n meddwl y dylai hi °fod gartre

= I think that she should be at home
mae disgwyl y bydd y ffatri'n cau = it is expected that the factory will close

dw i'n meddwl y byddai hynny'n

°ormod = I think that that would be too much

mae'n °bosib y gall e °ddod = he may be able to come

In addition, many conjunctions use a 'that...' construction, as do qualifying expressions like 'perhaps' and 'probably':

...rhag ofn y byddan nhw'n hwyr = ...in case they are late

fel y dwedodd y gweinidog ddoe... = as the minister said yesterday

°debyg iawn y basen nhw'n cytuno = they would probably agree

efallai y dylech chi aros tan yfory = perhaps you ought to wait till tomorrow

prin y gallen ni °ganiatáu hynny = we could hardly allow that

Finally, **y** is used in relative clauses to link a verb to its antecedent:

rhywbeth y dylid meddwl amdano = something that should be thought about

oes gynnoch chi °lyfr y gallwn i °brynu (fe) i °ngwraig? = have you got a book that I could buy for my wife?

dyma'r union °broblem y sonies i amdani wythnos diwetha = this is

exactly the problem I talked about last week

y °bobol yr oedd eu merch fan hyn ddoe = the people whose daughter was here yesterday

⇨ **(a)°, ⇨ bod etc** verbnoun functioning as conjunction, ⇨ **mai**, ⇨ **taw**, ⇨ **na^{ho}**

See also **Reported Speech** in the Grammar reference section

y (before vowels **yr**) particle

! These occur in literary and very formal spoken Welsh before present and imperfect tense forms of **bod**—for example **y mae** 'is/are' for **mae**, **yr oedd** for **oedd** 'was/were' for **roedd**, **yr wyf** 'I am' for **dw i** or **wi**. Using them in speech sounds affected.

ychwaith

⇨ **chwaith**

ychwaneg

⇨ **chwaneg**, **chwanag**

ychwanegol

= extra; in addition; additional

dim tál ychwanegol = no extra charge
ai treth ychwanegol ar y tlawd yw'r loteri mewn gwirionedd? = is the lottery really an additional tax on the poor?

ychwanegu

• = add (**at°** to)

°ga i ychwanegu rhywbeth fan hyn? = can I add something here?

• = increase

ydy hyn wedi ychwanegu at ein gwybodaeth o °gwbwl, tybed? = has this increased our knowledge at all, I wonder?

ychydig

• = little

ychydig iawn o amser sy ar ôl 'da ni nawr = we've got very little time left now

faint o °Gymraeg sy gynno fo?—go ychydig = how much Welsh has he got?—not much at all

• = a little; a little bit

°alli di °roi ychydig rhagor i mi? = can you give me a little bit more?

bydda i'n ôl mewn ychydig = I'll be back in a bit

• = few

mae hi'n un o'r ychydig artistiaid Cymreig go iawn = she is one of the few genuinely Welsh artists

• = a few

dim ond ychydig °fisoedd cyn iddyn nhw °gollir etholiad cyffredinol = only a few months before they lost the general election

mae'r cyrff yn bod i °wasanaethu ychydig o °bobol °bwerus = the bodies exist to serve a few powerful people

! *Unlike its more colloquial counterpart ⇒ peth adverb, ychydig can be used with plural as well as singular nouns. It requires o° with a singular noun, but can appear without when a plural noun follows.*

ŷd *noun, masculine*
= corn

ydi, ydw, ydy, ydych, ydyn
⇒ bod

yfed (*stem yf-*) *verb/noun*
= drink

faint yfest ti neithiwr? = how much did you drink last night?

beth am °rywbeth i yfed °gynta? = what about something to drink first?

yfory (*sometimes fory after a vowel*)
adverb
= tomorrow
°wela i di yfory! = I'll see you tomorrow!
heddiw ta fory dach chi am °fynd? = do you want to go today or tomorrow?
°fasai yfory'n °gyfleus? = would tomorrow be convenient?

yng
⇒ ynⁿ *preposition*

ynganiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= pronunciation

ynganu *verb/noun*
= pronounce
gofalwch bod chi'n ynganu'r gair 'ma'n iawn = make sure you pronounce this word properly

ynglwm *adverb*
= bound up (wrth° with)
⇒ clymu

ynghyd *preposition*
= together (â° with)

daeth 21 o °blant ysgolion cynradd Cylch Ystwyth ynghyd = 21 children from Ystwyth district primary schools came together
cafwyd cwestiynau ynghyd â barn a sylwadau = questions were received together with opinion(s) and observations

⇒ cyd

ynghylch *preposition*
= about, concerning
mi °fu pryderon ynghylch dyfodol y mudiad yn °ddiweddar = there have been worries lately concerning the future of the movement

⇒ ynglŷn â°, ⇒ am°

ynglŷn â° *preposition*
= about, concerning
dyma °ofyn am °fwy o °fanylion ynglŷn â'r holiadur = so (we) asked for more details about the questionnaire
⇒ ynghylch, ⇒ am°

ym
⇒ ynⁿ *preposition*

ym°- *prefix*

! *This is used to form verbs and derived nouns, and often, but by no means always, conveys the idea of 'self'.*

• **ymbaratoi** *verb/noun*
= prepare oneself
(⇒ paratoi)
• **ymddiswyddo** *verb/noun*
= resign
(⇒ diswyddo)
• **ymolchi** *verb/noun*
= wash oneself
(⇒ golchi)
• **ymrywmo** *verb/noun*
= bind/commit oneself
(⇒ rhwymo)
• **ymuno** *verb/noun*
= join (*a club*)
(⇒ uno)

yma *adverb*
= here
oes rhywun yma? = is there anyone here?

yma ym °Mhentraeth maen nhw'n byw = here in Pentraeth (is where) they live
mi °fydd y tywydd yn oer, gyda °chawodydd yma ac acw = the

weather will be cold, with showers here and there

! Sometimes **yma** is shortened to **'ma**:
Aled sy 'ma = (it's) Aled here (on phone)

⇒ **dyma**^o, ⇒ **fan hyn**, ⇒ **y .. 'ma**

y ... 'ma adjective

• = this

dyw'r stafell 'ma °ddim yn rhydd bore
'ma = this room is not free this morning

faint °dalest ti am y car 'ma, 'te? = how much did you pay for this car, then?

ydy'r bws 'ma'n mynd i Abergwaun? = does this bus go to Fishguard?

• = these

dydy'r eitemau 'ma °ddim ar °werth = these items are not for sale

ydy'r stafelloedd 'ma ar °gael? = are these rooms available?

faint ydy'r planhigion 'ma? = how much are these plants?

°brynes i'r sgidiau 'ma fan hyn ddoe = I bought these shoes here yesterday

! In spoken Welsh 'this room' is phrased 'the room here' **y stafell 'ma**, and 'these rooms' as 'the rooms here' **y stafelloedd 'ma**. Because of this phrasing, there is no distinction between 'this' and 'these' (+ noun) in spoken Welsh. Gender of the noun is immaterial (unlike in literary Welsh, see below), except as regards the definite article present in the construction, which will cause soft mutation of feminine singulars—see **the** on the English-Welsh side for details. The form of the definite article will vary depending on circumstance—see **the** on the English-Welsh side for details of this as well.

Sometimes **'ma** is given its full form **yma** in speech (e.g **y stafell yma**) but the shortened form is far more common in this use.

Note that literary Welsh uses the true adjectives ⇒ **hwn** (adjective), ⇒ **hon** (adjective), ⇒ **hyn** (adjective)—usage not current in unaffected speech but regularly encountered in writing.

ymadael (stem **ymadaw-**) verbnoun

• = leave (â^h with object)

ymadawodd y brenin â'r ynys y diwrnod wedyn = the king left the island the next day

• = depart

trenau'n ymadael °bob awr = trains departing every hour

ymadawiad (plural **-au**) noun, masculine
= departure

ymadrodd (plural **-ion**) noun, masculine
= expression

mae'n hawdd cymysgu'r °ddau ymadrodd 'ma = it's easy to confuse these two expressions

⇒ **mynegi**

ymaelodi verbnoun

= become a member (ynⁿ of), join

ymaelodwch yn eich cangen °leol

nawr! = join your local branch now!

⇒ **aelod**, ⇒ **ymuno**

ymagor (or **magor**) verbnoun
= yawn (also figurative)

ymarfer

1 verbnoun
= practise

bydd cyfle hefyd i ymarfer eich sgiliau cyfathrebu = there will also be an opportunity to practise your communication skills

2 (plural **-ion**) noun, masculine
= exercise; practice

mae'r llyfr yn cynnwys ymarferion, mynegai a geirfa °gyflawn = the book includes exercises, index, and a complete vocabulary

ymarferol adjective

= practical

mae eisiau i'r gwersi °fod yn °fwy ymarferol = the lessons need to be more practical

ymateb

1 verbnoun
= respond (i^o to)

sut ydan ni'n mynd i ymateb i'r datblygiad 'ma? = how are we going to respond to this development?

2 (plural **-ion**) noun, masculine
= response

cafwyd ymateb da = a good response was had

rhadw cadw rheolaeth ar ein hymateb emosiynol = we must keep control of our emotional response

ymbarél (*plural -au, -i, -s*) *noun, masculine*
= umbrella

ymbelydredd *noun, masculine*
= radiation

⇒ **pelydr**

ymchwil *noun, feminine*
= research

ymchwiliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= investigation

ymchwilio *verb* *noun*
= investigate, look (i° into)

eisoes mae'r cyngor yn ymchwilio i'r sefyllfa = the council is already investigating the situation

ymchwilydd (*plural ymchwilywyr*) *noun, masculine*
= researcher

ymdopi *verb* *noun*
= cope (â^h with)

y peth pwysig yn y' "marn i ydy—ydyn nhw'n ymdopi neu °beidio? = the important thing to my mind is—are they coping or not?

ymdrech (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*
• = effort

ond methiant, hyd yn hyn, °fu pob ymdrech i °gael theatr = but so far every effort to get a theatre has been a failure

• = struggle

ymdrechu *verb* *noun*

• = make efforts
• = exert oneself
• = struggle

ymdrin (*stem ymdrini-*) (â^h) *verb* *noun*
= deal with, be concerning
doedd dim digon o °bobol ifanc i °fedru ymdrin â'r cychod = there were not enough young people to be able to deal with the boats

⇒ **ymwneud**, ⇒ **delio**

ymddangos *verb* *noun*

• = appear
ymddangosodd pump o °bobol gerbron y llys bore 'ma = five people appeared before court this morning

does dim byd wedi ymddangos hyd yma = nothing has appeared so far

• = seem

mae'n ymddangos i mi bod nhw wedi camddeall °rywsut = it seems to me that they've misunderstood somehow

! *The phrase mae'n ymddangos (+ 'that...' clause, or tagged at the end of the sentence) is used for 'apparently':*

mae'n ymddangos °fod e'n sâl or **mae'n sâl, mae'n ymddangos** = apparently he is ill

The written language (and to some extent the media) often uses the formal ymddengys for mae'n ymddangos:

ymddengys bod nhw wedi mynd yno gyda'i gilydd = it seems that they went there together

ymddengys er hynny y gall °fod pethau ychydig yn °wahanol yn yr Alban = it seems, however, that things may be rather different in Scotland

ymddeol *verb* *noun*

= retire

athro o'n i, ond dw i wedi ymddeol bellach = I was a teacher, but I'm retired now

ymddeoliad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= retirement

ymddiddan *verb* *noun*

• = converse

roedd y °ddau'n chwerrthin ac yn ymddiddan yn llon â'i gilydd wrth °fynd = the two of them were laughing and conversing happily with each other as they went

• (*as noun, masculine*) = conversation
awr o ymddiddan = an hour of conversation

ymddiheuro *verb* *noun*

= apologize (am° for)

rhad i mi ymddiheuro am yr hyn wedes i ddoe = I must apologize for what I said yesterday

ymddiheurwn am unrhyw oedi (*formal*) = we apologize for any delay

ymddiried *verb* *noun*

= trust (yn° in)

°alla i °ddim ymddiried ynddyn nhw = I can't trust them

°ga i ymddiried ynoch chi i °wneud hyn droston ni? = can I trust you to do this for us?

ymddiriedaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= trust; confidence

ymddiriedolaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*

= trust

yr Ymddiriedolaeth °Genedlaethol = the National Trust

ymddiswyddo *verbnoun*

= resign

mae nifer o'r pleidiau llai'n galw am iddo ymddiswyddo = a number of the smaller parties are calling for him to resign

⇒ **diswyddo**, ⇒ **swydd**

ymddwyn *verbnoun*

= behave

°bryd hynny roedd y °ddwy °wlad yn ymddwyn fel gweriniaethau de facto = at that time both countries were behaving like de facto republics

ymddygiad *noun, masculine*

= behaviour

fe °fu ymddygiad od Menna'n creu cryn °benbleth i Derek = Menna's odd behaviour has been creating quite a bit of confusion for Derek

ymennydd (*plural ymenyddiau*) *noun, masculine*

= brain

ymenyn

⇒ **menyn**

ymestyn *verbnoun*

• = stretch; extend

bryniau isel yn ymestyn i'r pellter = low hills stretching into the distance

• = be stretched out

roedd y °gath yn ymestyn o °flaen y tân fel arfer = the cat was stretched out in front of the fire as usual

⇒ **estyn**

ymffrostio *verbnoun*

= boast

ymgais (*plural ymgeisiau*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

• = attempt

methiant oedd ei hymgais cynta = her first attempt was a failure

• = entry (*in competition*)

dw y °bunt o °wobr i'r ymgais cywir cyntaf allan o'r het = a prize of £2 for the first correct entry out of the hat

⇒ **cais**

ymgartrefu *verbnoun*

= make a home; settle in

erbyn hyn mae teulu newydd o °foch daer wedi ymgartrefu'n hapus = a new family of badgers has now settled in happily

⇒ **cartre(f)**

ymgeisio *verbnoun*

= apply (**am**° for)

gellwch ymgeisio drwy °lenwi'r ffurflen isod = you can apply by filling in the form below

ymgeisydd (*plural ymgeisywyr*) *noun, masculine*

= applicant; candidate

rhoddir sylw manwl i °gymwysterau pob ymgeisydd = close attention will be given to every applicant's qualifications

ymgyngori *verbnoun*

= take/seek advice (**â**^h from)

rhowch amser inni i ymgyngori â nhw = give us some time to seek their advice

ymgynghorol *adjective*

= consultative; advisory

ymgyrmryd (**â**^h) (*stem ymgymer-*) *verbnoun*

= undertake

ond, yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach, bydd rhywun yn gorfod ymgyrmryd â'r °dasg = but, sooner or later, someone will have to undertake the task

ymgynull (*stem ymgynull-*) *verbnoun*

= gather, assemble

pawb i ymgynull yn y maes parcio os bydd y larwm yn canu = everyone to assemble in the carpark if the alarm sounds

ymgyrch (*plural -oedd*) *noun, masculine or feminine*

= campaign

datganoli'n tanio'r ymgyrch = devolution ignites the campaign

ymgyrchu *verb/noun*

= campaign

ar ôl pedair wythnos o ymgyrchu**dibaid** = after four weeks of non-stop campaigning**ond pwysy'n ymgyrchu dros****°ddiarfogi niwcliar dyddiau 'ma?** = but who campaigns for nuclear disarmament these days?**ymhell** *adverb*

• = far

y tro 'ma, dyma ni'n edrych ymhell i'r**gorffennol** = this time we are looking far into the past

• (time)

= long

ymhell cyn y Chwyldro Ffrengig = long before the French Revolution⇒ **pell****ymhellach** *adverb*

= further

bydd sawl ffordd o °wneud i'ch arian**°fynd ymhellach** = there will be a number of ways of making your money go further**mae'r awdurdod lleol yn bygwth mynd****â'r mater ymhellach** = the local authority is threatening to take the matter further**ymhellach i'ch llythyr dyddiedig y****cynta o °fis Ionawr...** = further to your letter dated the first of January ...⇒ **pell****ymhen** *adverb*

= in (at the end of a period of time)

°fydda i'n ôl ymhen awr = I'll be back in an hour**bydd popeth drosodd ymhen mis** =

it'll all be over in a month

ymhlith *preposition*

= among, amongst

personal forms: **yn ein plith** among us,**yn eich plith** among you, **yn eu plith** among them**ymhlith y dwsinau o argymhellion a****°restrwyd** = among the dozens of recommendations listed**ac roedd digon o °Gymry yn eu plith** =

and there were plenty of Welshmen among them

⇒ **ymysg****ymhlyg** *adverb*

= implicit

ymhobman, ym °mhob man*adverb*

= everywhere

mae'r pethau 'ma ar °gael ymhobman**ar hyn o °bryd** = these things are available everywhere at the moment**oedd 'na °ddŵr ymhobman pan****°ddaethon ni i mewn** = there was water everywhere when we got in**ymholi** *verb/noun*

= enquire, make enquiries

ymholiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*

= enquiry

ymholiadau at Swyddfa'r Eisteddfod = enquiries to the Eisteddfod Office**ymlacio** *verb/noun*

= relax

mae hi'n °bwysig inni °allu ymlacio =

it's important for us to be able to relax

ymladd *verb/noun*

= fight (am° for)

mae'r ymladd yno mor ffyrnig = the fighting there is so fierce**...wrth iddo °orfod ymladd am arian yn****y dyfodol** = ...as he has to fight for money in the future**ymlaen** *adverb**personal forms:* **yn y' °mlaen (i), yn dy****°flaen (di), yn ei °flaen (e), yn ei blaen****(hi), yn ein blaen(au) (ni), yn eich****blaen(au) (chi), yn eu blaen(au) (nhw)**

• = on

dewch ymlaen!, dere 'mlaen! = come on!**ymlaen â ni!** = on we go!**tro'r teledu ymlaen, nei di?** = turn the television on, will you?

• = ahead

bydd y cyfarfod yn mynd yn ei °flaen**fel arfer** = the meeting will go ahead as usual• **yn ôl ac ymlaen** = back and forth, to and fro:**a dyna lle gadawodd e nhw, yn mynd****yn ôl ac ymlaen trwy'r dydd** = and

that's where he left them, going back and forth all day long

• **edrych ymlaen at°** (*or sometimes i° with a noun*) = look forward to:**edrychaf ymlaen at °glywed gennyh****cyn bo hir** (*formal*) = I look forward to hearing from you before long

**Nia Williams sy'n edrych ymlaen i'r
 °wyl ar ei newydd °wedd** = Nia
 Williams looks forward to the new-
 look festival

⇨ °flaen, ⇨ °r blaen

ymlaen llaw *adverb*

= in advance

**byddai talu ymlaen llaw yn sicrhau'ch
 seddi** = paying in advance would
 secure your seats

ymofyn

⇨ mofyn, ⇨ moyn

ymolchi (or **molchi**) *verb noun*

= wash (oneself), have a wash

dw i'n mynd i molchi = I'm going to
 have a wash

! Note that the abbreviated (but
 common) form **molchi** does not
 mutate to *°folchi.

⇨ golchi

ymosod (ar°) *verb noun*

= attack

**ar ôl i'r Almaen ymosod ar Rwsia'n
 °ddirybudd ym 1941** = after
 Germany's surprise attack on Russia
 in 1941

**ymosodwyd ar y °ddau ar eu ffordd
 adre neithiwr** = the two were attacked
 on their way home last night

ymosodiad (plural -au) *noun,*

masculine

= attack

ymosodol *adjective*

= aggressive

ymrannu *verb noun*

• = divide; separate

• (as *noun, masculine*) = division;
 separation

**mae hyn yn creu teimlad o
 °rwystrdigaeth ac o ymrannu** = this
 creates a feeling of frustration and
 division

ymroddgar *adjective*

= diligent

ymroddi, ymroi (stem **ymrodd-**)

verb noun

= devote oneself; apply oneself

ymrwymiad (plural -au) *noun,*

masculine

= commitment, agreement (to do
 something)

ymrwymo *verb noun*

= commit oneself, bind oneself

ymuno *verb noun*

• **ymuno** (â^h) join (an organisation, club
 etc)

**gall hyn °olygu ymuno â grŵp
 cadwraethol lleol** = this can mean
 joining a local conservation group

• **ymuno** (ynⁿ) = join in with
**gallwch chi ymuno yng
 °ngweithgarwch Blwyddyn yr
 Amgylchedd** = you can join in with
 Year of the Environment activities

⇨ ymaelodi

ymweld (â^h) (stem **ymwel-**) *verb noun*

= visit

gallen ni ymweld â'ch ysgol = we could
 visit your school

**ymwelwch â'n siop anrhegion ar eich
 ffordd allan!** = visit our gift shop on
 your way out!

ymweliad (plural -au) *noun, masculine*

= visit

ymwelydd (plural **ymwelwyr**) *noun,*
masculine

= visitor

ymwneud (â^h) *verb noun*

= concern, be concerning, be about, be
 to do with, be related to

**ffactorau'n ymwneud â diweithdra
 ymhlith pobol ifanc yr ardal** = factors
 relating to unemployment among the
 young people of the area

**mae'r cwynion yn ymwneud â diffyg
 gwybodaeth** = the complaints are to
 do with lack of information

ymwybodol *adjective*

• = aware

**ydyn nhw'n ymwybodol o beth ydy
 angen eu cynulleidfafa?** = are they
 aware of what the needs of their
 audience are?

• = conscious

ymwybyddiaeth *noun, feminine*

= consciousness

ymyl (plural -on, -au) *noun, masculine*
 or *feminine*

= border; edge

**fe agorir archfarchnad newydd ar
 ymylon y °dre °fis Tachwedd** = a new

supermarket will be opened on the outskirts of town in November
sefwch ar ymyl y palmant = stand at the edge of the pavement
yn ymyl = nearby
maen nhw'n byw yn ymyl = they live nearby

ymylol *adjective*
 = marginal

ymylu *verb noun*
 = border (**ar** on)
mae rhai o'r sylwadau 'na'n ymylu ar enllib = some of those remarks are bordering on libel

ymyrraeth *noun, feminine*
 = interference

ymyrryd (*stem ymyrr-*) *verb noun*
 = interfere (**â**ⁿ with/in)
does neb eisiau ymyrryd â'u dull nhw o fyw, nag oes? = nobody wants to interfere with their way of life, do they?

ymysg *preposition*
 = among, amongst
personal forms: **yn ein mysg, yn eich mysg, yn eu mysg**
ar yr un pryd bu dadl ffyrnig ymysg gwyddonwyr = at the same time there has been a fierce debate among scientists
ychydig o fflynnydoedd yn ôl, cododd proffwyd yn eu mysg = a few years ago, a prophet arose among them
 ⇨ **ymhlith**

yn (ⁿ after a vowel) *particle*

! see Yn box

⇨ **ynⁿ** *preposition, ⇨ ynⁿ particle*

ynⁿ (ⁿ after a vowel) *particle*

! see Ynⁿ box

⇨ **ynⁿ** *preposition, ⇨ ynⁿ particle*

ynⁿ *preposition*
personal forms: **yna i, ynat ti, yno fe, yni hi, ynon ni, ynoch chi, ynyn nhw**
 or: **yndda i, ynddat ti, ynddo fe, ynddi hi, ynddon ni, ynddoch chi, ynddyn nhw**
Other common variants: **yno i, ynddo i, ynot ti, ynddot ti**
 • = in

mi °fyddan nhw'n ôl yn yr Hydref = they'll be back in the autumn
mae e wedi rhoi radio newydd yn ei °gar = he's put a new radio in his car
dych chi'n byw yn Llundain? = do you live in London?
ddaru mi °gael gafael yno fo = I caught hold of him

• = at

mae peiriannau hefyd ar °gael yn y canghennau canlynol = machines are also available at the following branches

doedd neb o °bwys yn y parti = there was no-one important at the party

! *This preposition is used for 'in/at' where what follows is a specific word or phrase. Specific in this context covers the following:*

1 words preceded by the definite article

2 pronouns

3 words preceded by possessive adjectives ('my', 'your', etc)

4 proper names

When 'in' is followed by a non-specific word, then ⇨ **mewn** must be used instead, and the two words for 'in' are mutually exclusive. Among other things, this means that 'in the ...' will always use **ynⁿ**; you cannot say ***mewn yr °ardd** for 'in the garden'—the choice is between **yn yr °ardd** in the garden (specific) or **mewn gardd** in a garden (non-specific).

Before words beginning **b-**, **c-**, **g-** and **p-**, the word **yn** itself changes as these letters undergo nasal mutation:

ynⁿ + b- becomes **ym °m-**:

ym °Mangor = in Bangor

ynⁿ + c- becomes **ynⁿ °ngh-**:

ynⁿ °Nghaerdydd = in Cardiff

ynⁿ + g- becomes **ynⁿ °ng-**:

ynⁿ °Ngwynedd = in Gwynedd

ynⁿ + p- becomes **ym °mh-**:

ym °Mhwllheli = in Pwllheli

°weles i nhw ynⁿ °nghanol y °dre

neithiwr = I saw them in the centre of town last night

ym °mha °ran o °Gymru °gaethoch

chi'ch geni? = in which part of Wales were you born?

In many varieties of the spoken language the nasal mutation technically required after this

preposition is not applied, or is replaced by soft mutation; so yn Dolgellau or yn °Ddolgellau (for standard yn °Noigellau) in Dolgellau, ym Bangor or yn °Fangor (for standard ym °Mangor) in Bangor, yn Caerdydd or yn °Gaerdydd (for standard yng °Nghaerdydd) in Cardiff, yn Tregaron or yn °Dregaron (for standard yn °Nhregaron) in Tregaron, yn Pwllheli or yn °Bwllheli (for standard ym °Mhwllheli) in Pwllheli. This is abhorred by 'purists' but is a fact nonetheless.

⇒ **i mewn**, ⇒ **mewn**, ⇒ **yn** particle, ⇒ **yn°** particle

yna (often 'na in speech) adverb

• = there

yd y Aled yna? = is Aled there?

pw y sy 'na? = who is there?

dw i eisiau'ch gweld chi i gyd yn

eistedd yna'n °dawl = I want to see you all sitting there quietly

• = then

ewch yn syth ymlaen fan hyn, yna trowch i'r °dde = go straight ahead here, then turn right

yna aethon ni i'r traeth = then we went to the beach

! In this use, **yna** is equivalent to ⇒ **wedyn**.

⇒ **dyna°**, ⇒ **fan'na**, ⇒ **yno**, ⇒ **y... 'na**

y ...'na adjective

• = that

dyw'r stafell 'na °ddim yn rhydd bore 'ma = that room is not free this morning

yd y'r bws 'na'n mynd i Aberteifi, tybed? = does that bus go to Cardigan, I wonder?

dw i'n poeni am yr erthygl 'na o'n ni'n sôn amdani ddoe = I'm worried about that article we were talking about yesterday

• = those

doedd y °bobol 'na °ddim yn ein grŵp ni = those people were not in our group

yd y'r stafelloedd 'na ar °gael? = are those rooms available?

faint yd y'r afalau 'na? = how much are those apples?

! In spoken Welsh 'that room' is phrased 'the room there' **y stafell 'na**, and 'those rooms' as 'the rooms there' **y stafelloedd 'na**. Because of this phrasing, there is no distinction between 'this' and 'these' (+ noun) in spoken Welsh. Gender of the noun is immaterial (unlike in literary Welsh, see below), except as regards the definite article present in the construction, which will cause soft mutation of feminine singulars—see ⇒ **the** on the English-Welsh side for details. The form of the definite article will vary depending on circumstance—see ⇒ **the** on the English-Welsh side for details of this as well.

Sometimes 'na is given its full form **yna** in speech (e.g **y stafell yna**) but the shortened form is far more common in this use.

Note that Literary Welsh uses the true adjectives ⇒ **hwnnw** (adjective), ⇒ **honno** adjective, ⇒ **hynny** adjective—usage not current in unaffected speech but regularly encountered in writing.

ynad (plural -on) noun, masculine = magistrate

llys ynadon = magistrates' court

yn awr

⇒ **nawr**

yn °barod adverb

= already

mae tri wedi mynd ar °goll yn °barod = three have been lost already

mae'n wyth o'r °gloch yn °barod! = it's eight o'clock already!

! **yn °barod** cannot be interposed in the way that English 'already' can—we can say 'three have already been lost' but not **mae tri wedi yn barod mynd ar goll*; **yn °barod** follows the phrase it refers to.

⇒ **eisoes**

yn °bendant

⇒ **pendant**

yndefê

⇒ **yntefê**

This particle, which causes no mutation, is used before verbnouns. Its function is to link the verbnoun to a preceding form of the verb ⇒ **bod** 'to be'. Verbnnouns have no verbal force on their own (they merely convey the meaning of the verb) and therefore need some form of auxiliary verb if they are to be used as verbs in their own right. For example, **darllen** 'read' is the verbnoun, but if we want to say 'Sioned reads' we have to convey present time by using the present tense of **bod** (**mae**): **mae Sioned yn darllen**. In this example, which is typical, **darllen** conveys the action, while **mae** (the true verb grammatically) places that action in the present. The particle **yn** before **darllen** shows that it is associated with the preceding **mae** in an *auxiliary + verbnoun* relationship. Note that the **yn** must immediately precede the verbnoun, and that therefore the subject of the sentence will come before the **yn**:

roedd y plant yn chwarae yn yr °ardd
= *the children were playing in the garden*

ydy hi'n bwrw glaw? = *is it raining?*

bydd y gweddill yn dod nes ymlaen =
the rest will come later

Since **yn** cannot be separated from its verbnoun by any other word, in negative sentences of this type the negative marker °**ddim** will come before **yn** as well:

doedd y plant °ddim yn chwarae yn yr °ardd = *the children weren't playing in the garden*

dyw hi °ddim yn bwrw glaw = *it isn't raining*

°fydd y gweddill °ddim yn dod = *the rest won't come*

Verbnnouns only need this particle when associated with **bod**; other auxiliaries are available for more specific uses—notably ⇒ **gwneud**, ⇒ **gallu**, ⇒ **medru**, ⇒ **dylwn**, and **yn** must not be used to link these to the verbnoun. Compare:

a) **basai Elen yn mynd**
Elen would go

but: b) **dylai Elen °fynd**

Elen should go

In (a), **yn** is needed because the auxiliary **basai** is part of the verb **bod**; whereas in (b) **yn** must not be used because **dylai** is nothing to do with **bod**, but is an independent verb in its own right. Notice also that the absence of **yn** allows the soft mutation that always follows the subject in a Welsh sentence to take effect (°**fynd**), while the presence of **yn** blocks it (**mynd**).

A secondary function of **yn** is to indicate ongoing or uncompleted action. Look at the following examples:

mae'r bws yn mynd = *the bus is going*

roedd y bws yn mynd = *the bus was going*

bydd y bws yn mynd = *the bus will go*

In the first two, the image we have is of the bus in the process of going, either now or in the past; in the third example, the future by definition implies uncompleted action. To indicate completed action, **yn** can be replaced by ⇒ **wedi**:

mae'r bws wedi mynd = *the bus has gone*

roedd y bws wedi mynd = *the bus had gone*

bydd y bws wedi mynd = *the bus will have gone*

In all these cases, the image we have, whether in the present, past or future, is of the bus having gone already. The particles **yn** and **wedi**, therefore, cannot be used with the same verbnoun together—for example **mae Dafydd yn wedi mynd*—because they denote mutually exclusive ideas (incomplete v. completed action).

Note finally that, when the verbnoun in a [**bod**] + **yn** + [*verbnoun*] sentence is sent to the front of the sentence for focus (see FOCUS in the Grammar Reference section for discussion of this procedure),

continued overleaf

Yn continued

the **yn** is dropped because the structure of the sentence is disrupted. Compare:

(neutral) **mae'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu** = *the situation is worsening*

(focused) **gwaethygu mae'r sefyllfa** = *the situation is worsening*

(neutral) **mae'r ffermwyr yn codi**

tatws = *the farmers are digging potatoes*
(focused) **codi tatws mae'r ffermwyr** = *the farmers are digging potatoes*

Phrasings of the type **yn codi tatws mae'r ffermwyr* are affected hypercorrections.

Yn^o

PREDICATIVE USE

This particle has a similar use to ⇒**yn** (particle)—but instead of a verbnoun it links an *adjective* or *noun* to a preceding form of the verb **bod** 'to be'. Most sentences (in both Welsh and English) involving the verb 'to be' either concern actions or descriptions, and the difference between them in Welsh is in the slightly differing particles used as links.

The constructions therefore are:

[**bod**] + [subject] + **yn** + [action]

[**bod**] + [subject] + **yn^o** + [description]

Compare:

mae'r trên yn mynd [verbnoun

mynd—action] = *the train is going*

but: **mae'r trên yn ^ofawr** [adjective

mawr—description] = *the train is big*

Note that, as with ⇒**yn** (particle), the particle **yn^o** always directly precedes the description-word, and therefore always follows the subject (and also the negative **°ddim** in negative sentences).

Further examples of descriptive sentences:

yd y hi'n oer tu allan? (adjective) = *is it cold outside?*

oedd e'n ^obeiriannydd gyda'r cwmni ar y pryd (noun) = *he was an engineer with the company at the time*

°fydd y cynllun yn ^obarod erbyn

hynny? (adjective) = *will the plan be ready by then?*

°fyddai hynny ^oddim yn ^odderbyniol, dw i ^oddim yn meddwl (adjective) = *that would not be acceptable, I don't think*

Compare also these two sentences:

mae'r trên yn hwyr = *the train is late*

mae'r trên hwyr yn ^ogynnar = *the late train is early*

Note that only nouns and adjectives can take this particle. If an adverb (for example an expression denoting place) is involved, no **yn^o** is used, because giving the location of something is not the same as describing it. Compare:

mae'r llyfr yn ^ogostus = *the book is expensive*

mae'r llyfr fan hyn = *the book is here*

And even if an adverb in Welsh corresponds to an adjective in English, there will be no **yn^o** in Welsh. For example, ⇒**ar ^ogael** 'available':

bydd ffurfienni ymaelodi ar ^ogael yfory = *membership forms will be available tomorrow*

The predicative use of **yn^o** extends to use with verbs like 'feel', 'look', 'sound', 'proclaim', 'declare', 'reveal' and many others:

mae Sioned yn teimlo'n sâl = *Sioned is feeling ill*

Yn° continued**ti'n edrych yn iach iawn dyddiau 'ma***= you're looking very healthy these days***etholwyd Harold yn °frenin Lloegr =***Harold was elected king of England*and for the same reason **yn°** sometimes corresponds to as:**...cyn ei °farw yn °ddyn ifanc union***ugain °mlynedd yn ôl = ...before his death as a young man exactly twenty years ago***ar ei wythfed penblwydd cafodd***Harry siwt °ofod yn anrheg = on his eighth birthday Harry got a spacesuit as a present*

linking the adjective to the verb 'to be'.

Compare:

mae'r plant 'ma'n °dawel, on'd ydyn*nhw? = these children are quiet, aren't they?***dw i eisiau i chi °weithio'n °dawel fan***hyn = I want you to work quietly here*Where two adverbs are used in conjunction, the second **yn°** can be dropped (and therefore the mutation with it):**...rhoi doctoriaid ar °flaen y °gad yn***°dechnegol a meddygol = ...put(ting) doctors at the forefront of the battle technically and medically*

FORMING ADVERBS

The other main use of **yn°** is to form adverbs from adjectives, and in this it corresponds to the English ending '-ly'.So, for example, **tawel** 'quiet' gives **yn °dawel** 'quietly'. But you will also encounter **yn °dawel** meaning quiet, with **yn°** performing its primary function of

MUTATION

Note that **yn°** (like ⇒**mor°**) is unusual in that it does not cause soft mutation of **ll-** and **rh-**—so, for example:**roedd y bwyd yn °gostus = the food**
was expensive

but

roedd y stafell yn llawn = the room was
*full***yn erbyn** preposition*personal forms: yn 'yn erbyn (i), yn dy erbyn (di), yn ei erbyn (e), yn ei herbyn (hi), yn ein herbyn (ni), yn eich erbyn (chi), yn eu herbyn (nhw)*

= against

colli naeth Caerdydd o °dair gôl i**°ddwy yn erbyn Abertawe = Cardiff**
*lost by three goals to two against Swansea***dim byd yn ei herbyn, cofiwch =***nothing against her, mind*⇒**erbyn****ynni** noun, masculine

= energy; power

ynni niwclïar—dim diolch! = nuclear
power—no thanks!⇒**nerth**, ⇒**egni****yno** adverb= there (*out of sight of speaker*)**°fues i erioed yn Efrog Newydd, ond****mae gen i ffrindiau yno = I've never**
*been to New York, but I've got friends there***gallai fe ffonio oddi yno, on' gallai? =**
*he could phone from there, couldn't he?***mi aeth hi i'r Eidal llynedd, ac mae'n**
dal i °fod yno hyd y gwn i = she went
*to Italy last year and she's still there as far as I know***! A variant fan'no is also found in**
speech.⇒**yna**, ⇒**acw****yn ogystal** adverb

= as well, in addition

yn ôl adverb

• = back

dewch yn ôl! = come back!**°fydda i'n ôl toc = I'll be back in a**
moment

a dyna lle gadawodd e nhw, yn mynd yn ôl ac ymlaen trwy'r dydd = and that's where he left them, going back and forth all day long

• = ago

mi °ddaethon ni fan hyn °ddeng °mlynedd yn ôl = we came here ten years ago

amser maith yn ôl = a long time ago

• = according to

mae lefelau diweithdra'n codi, yn ôl ffigurau a °gyhoeddwyd heddiw = unemployment levels are rising, according to figures published today
bydd y cyfieithiad yn amrywio yn ôl y cyd-destun = the translation will vary according to (the) context

yn ôl pob golwg = by the looks of it

yn ôl pob tebyg = in all likelihood.

yn sgil *preposition*

= in the wake of, following

yn sgil y canlyniadau gwaetha erioed, beth yw dyfodol y °blaid yng

°Nghymru? = following the worst results ever, what is the party's future in Wales?

roedd y profion wedi'u cynnal yn sgil y tân difrifol yn Sellafield llynedd = the tests had been carried out following the serious fire at Sellafield last year

yntau *pronoun*

= he; him

! *This is one of the special set of expanded pronouns that are used—though not that frequently—to convey emphasis or some idea of contrast with, or echoing of, what has gone before.*

wedi'r Ail °Ryfel Byd, ac yntau wedi morio'r byd... = after the Second World War, and he having sailed the world...

y °feistres yn marw, ac aderyn yn proffwydo °fod angau ar y ffordd i'w nôl yntau = the mistress dies, and a bird prophesies that death is on the way to take him as well

⇒e, ⇒fe

yntefê? (or **yndefê?**) *particle* (South)

! *This particle, rather like French 'n'est-ce pas?' or German 'nicht*

wahr?', is an all-purpose tag to a statement, anticipating an affirmative response. It is generally used with focused (⇒**mai**) statements. The English equivalent will vary according to context because of the absence of such a tag in English.

caws o't ti am °brynu, yntefê? = it was cheese you wanted to buy, wasn't it?
ond mynd o Sir Aberteifi nân nhw wedyn, yndefê? = but they'll go from Cardiganshire then, won't they?

⇒on'd

ynteu *conjunction*

= or

! *This conjunction, usually ⇒ta in speech, is of more restricted scope than the English equivalent, being used between two mutually exclusive choices.*

beth °gawson nhw, bachgen ynteu merch? = what did they have, a boy or a girl?

yn unig *adverb*

• = only

ceir a °cherbydau ysgafn yn unig = cars and light vehicles only

chwech yn unig sy ar ôl °da fi = I've only got six left

• = solely

mae'r gair 'na'n perthyn i'r iaith °lafar yn unig = that word belongs solely to the spoken language

⇒dim ond, ⇒unig

ynys (*plural -oedd*) *noun, feminine*

= island

ynysedig *adjective*

= isolated; insulated

yn ystod *preposition*

= during

mi °ddigwyddodd y cyfan yn ystod y rhyfel = it all happened during the war
mae pethau wedi gwaethgu'n °raddol yn ystod y deng °mlynedd diwetha = things have gradually got worse during the last ten years

⇒cyfamser

ynysu *verb/noun*

= isolate; insulate

yr

⇒y *definite article, ⇒y conjunction*

yr hyn *pronoun*

= what

enghraifft °dda o'r hyn y gellid ei**°alw'n °gomedï °ddu** = a good example of what could be called black comedy**beth am yr hyn wedodd e ddoe, 'te?** = what about what he said yesterday, then?**byddwn ni'n gwneud yr hyn dan ni'n****gorfod °wneud, a dim mwy** = we will do what we have to do, and no more**yr hyn sy eisiau fan hyn ydy ychydig o****°gyfaddawdu** = what's needed here is a bit of compromise

! At the start of a sentence ⇒ **beth** is also possible, at least in the spoken language:

beth sy eisiau fan hyn ydy ychydig o °gyfaddawdu

yr un *pronoun*

• = not (a single) one

°glywes i'r un sylwad y gallwn i**°gytuno ag e** = I didn't hear a single comment that I could agree with

• (of two) = neither

ond does yr un o'r °ddau o °blaid**tynnu'r milwyr allan** = but neither of them is in favour of pulling the soldiers out

! In these first two senses, this pronoun is used with a negative verb, and generally replaces the normal negative marker °ddim.

• = each

mae'r rhain yn costio ugain ceiniog yr**un** = these cost twenty pence each⇒ **un****yr un mor°** *adverb*= just as...(â^h as), every bit as ...(â^h as)**ond stori arall ydy honna, er yr un mor****°ddiddorol** = but that is another story, though (one which is) just as interesting⇒ **mor°****ysbaid** (*plural ysbaidiau*) *noun*,*masculine or feminine*

= interval; spell

bydd yfory'n sych gydag ysbaidiau**heulog yma ac acw** = tomorrow will be dry with sunny intervals here and there**ysbio** *verb/noun*

= spy

ysbiwr (*plural ysbwyr*) *noun*,*masculine*

= spy

ysbiwraig (*plural ysbwragedd*) *noun*,*feminine*

= spy

ysbryd *noun, masculine*• (*plural -oedd*)

= spirit

mae hi'n edrych braidd yn isel ei**hysbryd** = she looks rather depressed• (*plural -ion*)

= ghost

...yn credu bod ysbryd Cati Wen yn**hofran uwch y °fawnog** = ...thinking

that the ghost of Cati Wen hovered

above the peat bog

ysbrydol *adjective*

= spiritual

ysbrydoli *verb/noun*

= inspire

wedi deng °mlynedd mae'r llais yn dal**i ysbrydoli** = after ten years the voice

still inspires

ysbrydoliaeth (*plural -au*) *noun*,*feminine*

= inspiration

ysbwriel⇒ **sbwriel****ysbyty** (*plural ysbytai*) *noun*,*masculine*

= hospital

mae hi yn yr ysbyty = she's in hospital**aethpwyd â tri o °ddynion i'r ysbyty****neithiwr** = three men were taken to

hospital last night

ysgafn *adjective**comparative ysgafnach, superlative***ysgafna(f)**= light (*in weight*)**gofalwch bod hi °ddim yn rhy ysgafn,****nawr** = make sure it's not too light,

now

ond i °ddod yn ôl at °faterion**ysgafnach,...** = but to come back to lighter matters,...**ysgafnhau** *verb/noun*= lighten (*in weight*)

ysgariad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= divorce

ysgaru *verb/noun*
= divorce (â^h from); get a divorce, get divorced
maen nhw wedi ysgaru = they've got divorced/they're divorced
⇒ **gwahanu**, ⇒ **priodi**

ysgogi *verb/noun*
= impel, drive
beth yn union sy wedi'ch ysgogi i
°wneud hyn? = what exactly has driven you to do this?

ysgogiad (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= impulse

ysgol (*plural -ion*) *noun, feminine*
• = school
°allet ti °fynd â'r plant i'r ysgol drosta i bore 'ma? = could you take the children to school for me this morning?
mae'r plant yn mynychu ysgol °gynradd °leol = the children attend a local primary school
ysgol °gynradd (*plural ysgolion cynradd*) = primary school
ysgol uwchradd (*plural ysgolion uwchradd*) = secondary school
• = ladder

ysgrifenedig *adjective*
= written

ysgrifenyddes (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= secretary

ysgrifennu *verb/noun*
= write
peidiwch ysgrifennu o dan y llinell hon = do not write under this line
ysgrifennwch °frawddeg yn °Gymraeg = write a sentence in Welsh
erthygl wedi'i hysgrifennu yn Ffrangeg = an article written in French

! As with verbs for 'send', 'write to...' is **ysgrifennu at°** with people, and **ysgrifennu i°** with places.

⇒ **ysgrifennu**, ⇒ **sgwennu**

ysgrifennydd (*plural ysgrifenyddion*) *noun, masculine*
= secretary

ysgwydd (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= shoulder
ar ysgwyddau rhywun arall bydd y baich o hyn ymlaen = someone else will be shouldering the burden from now on

ysgyfaint *plural noun*
= lungs

ysgytlaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, masculine*
= milkshake

ysmygu *verb/noun*
= smoke
dim ysmysgu yn y neuadd = no smoking in the hall
gall ysmysgu niweidio'ch iechyd = smoking can damage your health

! This word is often ⇒ **smysgu** in speech.

⇒ **mwg**

ystad (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= estate

ystad °dai (*plural ystadau tai*) *noun, feminine*
= housing estate

ystad °ddiwydiannol (*plural ystadau diwydiannol*) *noun, feminine*
= industrial estate

ystadegau *plural noun*
= statistics
yn ôl yr ystadegau diweddar a °ryddhawyd heddiw... = according to the latest statistics released today...

ystadegydd (*plural -ion*) *noun, masculine*
= statistician

ystafell
⇒ **stafell**

ystlum (*plural -od*) *noun, masculine*
= bat (*animal*)

ystod (*plural not commonly used*) *noun, feminine*
= range
cyfle i °fwynhau ystod °ddiddorol o °ddramâu gan °wahanol °gwmnïau = a chance to enjoy an interesting range of plays by various companies
⇒ **yn ystod**

ystrydeb (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= stereotype

ystrydebol *adjective*
= stereotyped, stereotypical

ystwyth *adjective*
= flexible; supple

ystyr (*plural -on*) *noun, feminine or masculine*
= meaning, sense
beth ydy ystyr y gair 'ma? = what does this word mean?
roedd o'n arweinydd yng 'ngwir ystyr y gair = he was a leader in the true sense of the word
⇒ **cyfystyr**, ⇒ **golygu**, ⇒ **meddwl**

ystyriaeth (*plural -au*) *noun, feminine*
= consideration

ystyried (*stem ystyri-*) *verbnoun*
= consider
petai hyn yn digwydd, byddai rhaid ystyried dau °berygl = if this were to happen, two dangers would have to be considered

ysu (am°) *verbnoun*
= itch (*to do something*)
o'n i'n ysu am °fynd = I was itching to go

yswariant (*plural yswiriannau*) *noun, masculine*
= insurance
yswariant cynhwysfawr = comprehensive insurance
yswariant bywyd = life insurance
yswariant trydydd person = third party insurance

yswiro *verbnoun*
= insure, take out insurance on

ysywaeth *adverb*
= alas
⇒ **gwaetha'r modd**

yw
⇒ **bod**

a, an indefinite article

! There is no word for 'a' or 'an' in Welsh, and it is simply not translated. So **cat** can mean 'cat' or 'a cat' depending on context; **damwain** can mean 'accident' or 'an accident'. The only exception to this is when *a/an* means 'per', in which case the definite article **yl** is used in Welsh: **sixty pence a pound** = chwedeg ceiniog y pwys
twenty miles an hour = ugain milltir yr awr

abandon verb

- (car, baby)
= gadael
- (give up)
= rhoi'r ffidil yn y to

abbreviate verb

= talfyrru

abbreviation noun

= talfyriad (plural -au) masculine

ability noun

= gallu (plural -oedd) masculine

able adjective

= galluog

to be able to do something =

gallu/medru gwneud rhywbeth

aboard preposition

= ar^o; ar^ofwrdd

about preposition

- (approximately)
= tua^h
about a hundred people = tua ^hchant o^obobol
- (concerning)
= am^o, ynglŷn â^h, ynghylch;
parthed (literary)
a novel about the war = nofel am y rhyfel
what are you talking about? = am beth dych chi'n sôn?
to be about something = ymwneud â rhywbeth
- (around)
= o^ogwmpas, o amgylch

- (to be about to)

I'm about to go home = dw i ar^ofin mynd adre

the train's about to leave = mae'r trê'n ar^ofynd

above preposition

= uwchben, uwchlaw

above the building = uwchben yr adeilad

see above = gweler uchod

the above remarks = y sylwadau uchod

abroad adverb

= tramor

absence noun

= absenoldeb masculine

absent adjective

= absennol

accent noun

= acen (plural -nau, -ion) feminine

accept verb

= derbyn (stem derbyni-)

to accept an offer = derbyn cynnig

acceptable adjective

= derbyniol

accident noun

= damwain (plural damweiniau) feminine

a car accident = damwain car

I found it by accident = fe^oddes i o hyd iddo yn^oddamweiniol

accommodation noun

= llety masculine

accompany verb

= mynd â^h

accomplish verb

= cyflawni

according to preposition

= yn ôl; chadal (colloquial)

account noun

= cyfri(f) (plural cyfrifon) masculine

accountant noun

= cyfrifydd (plural cyfrifwyr) masculine

accusation *noun*= cyhuddiad (*plural*-au) *masculine***accuse** *verb*

= cyhuddo

ache**1** *noun*

= tost

stomach ache = stumog °dost

! Ailments involving parts of the body + **tost** do not take **ar°**, but **'da/gan°**.

So we say:

mae annwyd arna i = I've got a cold (*no body part mentioned*)but **mae pen tost 'da fi** = I've got a headache (*ailing part of the body*)**2** *verb***my head is aching** = mae pen tost 'da fi**achievement** *noun*= camp (*plural*-au) *feminine***aching** *adjective*

= tost

acknowledge *verb*= cydnabod (*stem* cydnabydd-)**acknowledgement** *noun*= cydnabyddiaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine***across** *preposition*

= ar draws, dros°

across the road = dros y ffordd**act** *verb*• (*take action*)
= gweithredu• (*in play*)
= chwarae (*stem* chwarae-) rôl**active** *adjective*• (*in operation*)
= gweithredol• (*fit*)
= heini**activity** *noun*= gweithgaredd (*plural*-au) *masculine***actor** *noun*= actor (*plural*-ion) *masculine***actress** *noun*= actores (*plural*-au) *feminine***actually** *adverb*

= a dweud y gwir, mewn gwirionedd

! These phrases need to be placed either at the start or end of the phrase—they cannot be inserted in the middle as in English:

I don't actually know = dw i °ddim yn gwybod, a dweud y gwir
= a dweud y gwir, dw i °ddim yn gwybod

adapt *verb*

= addasu

adaptation *noun*= addasiad (*plural*-au) *masculine***add** *verb*• (*increase, add to*)
= ychwanegu• (*maths*)
= adio**addition** *noun***in addition** = yn ychwanegol, ar °ben hynny**additional** *adjective*

= ychwanegol

address *noun*= cyfeiriad (*plural*-au) *masculine***what's your address?** = beth ydy'ch cyfeiriad (chi)?**adequate** *adjective*

= digonol

adhere *verb*

= glynu

to adhere to something = glynu wrth °rywbeth**adjudication** *noun*= beirniadaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine***admire** *verb*

= edmygu

admission *noun*(*entry*) = mynediad**admit** *verb*• (*confess*)
= cyfadde(f) (*stem* cyfaddef-)**it must be admitted that . . .** = rhaid cyfadde. . .• (*let in*)
= gadael (*stem* gadaw-) i mewn**I don't want to admit them** = dw i °ddim am eu gadael nhw i mewn

adolescent *noun*

= llencyn (*plural* llanciau) *masculine*
 = llances (*plural* -i) *feminine*

adopt *verb*

= mabwysiadu

adult *noun*

= oedolyn (*plural* oedolion) *masculine*

advance *noun*

in advance = ymlaen llaw

advantage *noun*

= mantais (*plural* manteision) *feminine*

to take advantage of something =

manteisio ar^o rywbeth

advantageous *adjective*

= manteisiol

adventure *noun*

= anturiaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

advertise *verb*

= hysbysebu

advertisement *noun*

= hysbyseb (*plural* -ion) *masculine or feminine*

advertising *noun*

= hysbysebu *verb noun*

advice *noun*

= cyngor

to take advice = ymgynghori

to give advice = cynghori, rhoi cyngor

advise *verb*

= cynghori

advisory *adjective*

= cynghorol, ymgynghorol

aerial *noun*

= erial (*plural* -au) *masculine or feminine*

aerobics *noun*

= aerobeg

aeroplane *noun*

= awyren (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

affair *noun*

= mater (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

affect *verb*

= effeithio ar^o, cael effaith ar^o

afford *verb*

= fforddio

I can't afford it = alla i ^oddim fforddio fe

afraid *adjective*

to be afraid of something = ofni

rhywbeth

bod ag ofn rhywbeth

! But to be afraid in general terms, as a temporary mental state, is usually expressed using **ofn ar^o** + person:
I'm afraid = mae ofn arna i
are you afraid? = oes ofn arnat ti?

Africa *noun*

= Affrica *feminine*

African

1 *adjective*

= Affricanaidd

2 *noun*

= Affricanwr (*plural* Affricanwyr) *masculine*

= Affricanes (*plural* -au) *feminine*

= Affricaniad (*plural* Affricaniaid) *masculine and feminine*

after

1 *preposition*

• = ar ôl; = wedi (*more formal*)

after the war = ar ôl y rhyfel

wedi'r rhyfel (*more formal*)

• (US: when telling the time)

= wedi

five after four = pum munud wedi

pedwar

2 *conjunction*

= ar ôl; = wedi (*more formal*)

after they go = ar ôl iddyn nhw ^ofynd

after they went = ar ôl iddyn nhw ^ofynd

after the children sat/sit down = ar ôl

i'r plant eistedd

(wedi used in all these cases in *more formal style*)

afternoon *noun*

= prynhawn (*colloquial*: pnawn) (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

good afternoon! = prynhawn da!

tomorrow afternoon = prynhawn yfory

yesterday afternoon = prynhawn ddoe

this afternoon = prynhawn 'ma

afterwards *adverb*

= wedyn, wedi hynny

again *adverb*

= eto; (*literary*): = drachefn, trachefn)

once again = unwaith eto, unwaith yn

rhagor

again and again = ^odro ar ôl tro

now and again = o °bryd i'w gilydd
never again = byth eto

against *preposition*

- (*opposing*)
 = yn erbyn
against them = yn eu herbyn (nhw)
Wales against Ireland = Cymru yn erbyn Iwerddon
against me = yn 'yn erbyn (i)
against you = yn dy erbyn (di)
 = yn eich erbyn (chi)
against him = yn ei erbyn (e)
against her = yn ei herbyn (hi)
against us = yn ein herbyn (ni)
against them = yn eu herbyn (nhw)
against the others = yn erbyn y lleill
against Scotland = yn erbyn yr Alban
- (*contrary to*)
 = yn °groes i°
this goes against our wishes = mae hyn yn mynd yn °groes i'n dymuniadau
- (*next to*)
 = wrth°
against the wall = wrth y wal

age *noun*

- (*years of life*)
 = oedran, oed
what is your age? = beth ydy'ch oedran (chi)?, faint ydy'ch oed (chi)?, faint oed dych chi?
three years of age = tair (blwydd) oed
at three years of age = yn °dair (blwydd) oed

! *The special word **blwydd** (feminine) is used with **oed** for years of age, though it can be omitted. It has special mutated forms after many of the common numerals:*

- two years of age** = dwy (°flwydd) oed
- three years of age** = tair (blwydd) oed
- four years of age** = pedair (blwydd) oed
- five years of age** = pum °mlwydd oed, pump oed
- six years of age** = chwe blwydd oed, chwech oed
- seven years of age** = saith (°mlwydd) oed
- eight years of age** = wyth (°mlwydd/blwydd) oed
- nine years of age** = naw (°mlwydd) oed

- ten years of age** = deng °mlwydd oed, deg oed
- twenty years of age** = ugain (°mlwydd) oed
- forty years of age** = deugain (°mlwydd) oed

- (*period*)
 = oes; cyfnod
the Iron Age = yr Oes Haearn
the Age of the Renaissance = Cyfnod y Dadeni

! *oes is generally a long and relatively ill-defined period, while **cyfnod** tends to mean a period that dates can be assigned to.*

aged *adjective*

a child aged three = plentyn tair oed

aggressive *adjective*

= ymosodol

ago *preposition*

= yn ôl

! *Expressions involving **ago** generally have soft mutation of the time word or phrase:*

- a minute ago** = °funud yn ôl
- ten minutes ago** = °ddeng munud yn ôl
- three years ago** = °dair blynedd yn ôl
- years ago** = °flynyddoedd yn ôl

agree *verb*

- (*with someone*)
 = cytuno â^h, bod yn °gytun â^h
I agree with you = dw i'n cytuno â chi
 dw i'n °gytun â chi
- (*be consistent with*)
 = cydfynd â
this doesn't agree with what I heard = dyw hyn °ddim yn cydfynd â'r hyn °glywes i

agreement *noun*

- (*contract; concurrence*)
 = cytundeb (*plural*-au) *masculine*
- (*commitment*)
 = ymrwymiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

agriculture *noun*

= amaethyddiaeth *feminine*

ahead

- 1** *adverb*
 = ymlaen
go ahead = ewch ymlaen

2 preposition

= o °flaen

ahead of you = o'ch blaen**aid** *noun*

= cymorth

first aid = cymorth cynta(f)**AIDS** *noun*= AID (*acronym for Afiechyd Imiwnedd Diffygiol*)**aim****1** *noun*= bwriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*= amcan (*plural -ion*) *masculine*= nod (*plural -au*) *masculine or feminine***to take aim at something** = anelu at°
rywbeth**2** *verb*

= anelu

to aim at something = anelu at°
rywbeth**air** *noun*= awyr *feminine***air force** *noun*= llu awyr *masculine***air mail** *noun*= post awyr *masculine***by air mail** = drwy °bost awyr**airplane** *noun*= awyren (*plural -nau*) *feminine***airport** *noun*= maes awyr (*plural meysydd awyr*)
*masculine***alarm** *noun*

= larwm

alarm clock *noun*= cloc larwm (*plural clociau larwm*)
*masculine***alas!** *interjection*

= ysywaeth!

alight *adjective***to set something alight** = tanio
rhywbeth**alike****1** *adjective***they are very alike** = maen nhw'n
°debyg iawn i'w gilydd**2** *adverb***boys and girls alike** = bechgyn a
merched fel ei gilydd**alive** *adjective***he's alive** = mae'n byw**all****1** *adjective***all the children** = y plant i gyd or yr holl
°blant**all this** = hyn oll**2** *pronoun***this is all I have** = dyma'r cyfan/cwbwl
sy gen i**is it all gone?** = ydy popeth wedi mynd?**I'm not sure, that's all** = dw i °ddim yn
siwr, 'na i gyd**3** *adverb***all the same** = serch hynny**all day** = trwy'r dydd**all week** = trwy'r wythnos**all over the country** = ledled y °wlad
= dros y °wlad i gyd**all right** *adverb*• (*signifying agreement*)

= o'r gorau

will you open the window?—all right =
newch chi agor y ffenest?—o'r gorau• (*OK, not bad*)

= go lew

how are you today?—all right = sut
dych chi heddiw?—go lew**allow** *verb*

= caniatáu

to allow someone to do something =
caniatáu i° rywun °wneud rhywbeth**allowance** *noun*• (*state payment*)= lwfans (*plural -au*) *masculine*• (*US: pocket money*)= arian poced *masculine***almond** *noun*= almon (*plural -au*) *masculine or
feminine***almost** *adverb*

= bron

it's almost ready = mae e bron yn
°barod

= mae'n °barod, bron (â bod)

I almost fell = roedd bron i mi syrthio**alone** *adverb*! *The spoken language uses ar °ben
[possessive] hun (North) / hunan
(South). For details of the difference*

between **hun** and **hunan**, see *Welsh-English side*.

I want to be alone = dw i eisiau bod ar °ben 'n hun(an), (*more formal*: ... ar 'y °mhen 'yn hunan)

she wanted to be alone = oedd hi eisiau bod ar °ben ei hun(an), (*more formal*: ... ar ei °phen ei hunan)

they want to be alone = maen nhw eisiau bod ar °ben eu hun(ain), (*more formal*: ... ar eu pennau eu hunain)

leave him alone! = gad °lonydd iddo!

along *preposition*

= ar hyd

along the road = ar hyd y ffordd

aloud *adverb*

= yn uchel

already *adverb*

= yn °barod; eisoes (*formal*)

! yn °barod follows the phrase it refers to, and cannot be placed immediately after the main verb as in *English*:

they've already gone = maen nhw wedi mynd yn °barod

she's already here = mae hi fan hyn yn °barod

also *adverb*

= hefyd

! With past tenses, hefyd generally has to come last in the sentence:

I also saw a helicopter = °weles i hofrennydd hefyd

With other tenses it usually comes last, but can appear after the subject:

I'm also learning French = dw i'n dysgu Ffrangeg hefyd
= dw i hefyd yn dysgu Ffrangeg,

alternately *adverb*

= °bob yn ail

although *conjunction*

= er

! er is followed either by a 'that...' clause:

although he is ill = er °fod e'n sâl

although he'll be there = er y bydd e yno

although he won't be there = er na °fydd e yno

or—in the past—by i° + subject + °verbnoun:

although I told him = er i mi °ddweud wrtho

always *adverb*

= wastad, o hyd, °bob amser, °bob tro; (*with past tenses*) = erioed

he always says that = mae e wastad yn dweud hynny

tickets always available = tocynnau °bob amser ar °gael

amaze *verb*

= syfrdanu

amazed *adjective*

I was amazed = fe °ges i 'n syfrdanu

he was amazed = fe °gafodd e ei syfrdanu

we were amazed = fe °gawson ni 'n syfrdanu

amazing *adjective*

= syfrdanol, rhyfeddol

amazingly *adverb*

this thing is amazingly useful = mae'r peth 'ma'n hynod o °ddefnyddiol

ambition *noun*

= uchelgais (*plural* uchelgeisiau) *masculine or feminine*

ambitious *adjective*

= uchelgeisiol

ambulance *noun*

= ambiwlans (*plural*-ys) *masculine*

America *noun*

= America *feminine*

American

1 *adjective*

= Americanaidd

2 *noun*

= Americanwr (*plural* Americanwyr) *masculine*

= Americanaes (*plural* Americanaesau) *feminine*

among(st) *preposition*

= ymhlith; ymysg (*less common*)

among(st) them = yn eu plith (nhw)
= yn eu mysg (nhw)

among(st) us = yn ein plith (ni)

= yn ein mysg (ni)

among(st) you = yn eich plith (chi)
= yn eich mysg (chi)
among(st) the members = ymhlith yr
aelodau
= ymysg yr aelodau
from among(st) us = o'n plith (ni)

amount *noun*

a certain amount = rhywfaint, rhyw
°gymaint

a certain amount of food = rhywfaint o
°fwyd

amusement arcade *noun*

= arcêd °ddifyrion (*plural* arcedau
difyrion) *feminine*

amusing *adjective*

= difyr, doniol

an *indefinite article* ⇨ **a**

analyze *verb*

= dadansoddi

analysis *noun*

= dadansoddiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

ancestor *noun*

= hynafiad (*plural* hynafiaid) *masculine*
and *feminine*

and *conjunction*

= a^h, (before vowels and certain other
words) ac

bread and cheese = bara a ^hchaws

ham and eggs = cig moch ac wyau

and so on = ac ati

! The most common words that are preceded by **ac** rather than **a** even though they do not begin with vowels are: **fe°** and **mi°** (affirmative markers), **mae**, **sy(dd)**, **roedd**, **fel**, **felly**, **mai**, **mor°**, **mewn**, **wedyn**.

Conversely, **a** and not **ac** is used before **ein**, **eich**, **ei** and **eu**, giving **a'n**, **a'ch**, **a'i** and **a'u**.

anger *noun*

= dicter *masculine*

angry *adjective*

= crac, dig

to get angry = mynd yn °grac

= gwylltio

animal *noun*

= anifail (*plural* anifeiliaid) *masculine*

ankle *noun*

= migwrn (*plural* migyrnau) *masculine*

announce *verb*

= datgan, cyhoeddi

announcement *noun*

= datganiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

= cyhoeddiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

annoy *verb*

= cythruddo

annoyed *adjective*

= dig, crac

annual *adjective*

= blynyddol

another

1 *adjective*

= arall

another book = llyfr arall

2 *pronoun*

= un arall

do you want another (one)? = dych chi
eisiau un arall?

! There is a special phrase for **one another** which varies depending on who is being referred to:

ei gilydd (referring to 'them')

eich gilydd (referring to 'you')

ein gilydd (referring to 'us')

they love one another = maen nhw'n
caru ei gilydd

do you know one another? = dych
chi'n nabod eich gilydd?

we will help one another = byddwn
ni'n helpu'n gilydd

answer

1 *noun*

= ateb (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

there was no answer = doedd dim ateb

2 *verb*

= ateb

to answer a question = ateb cwestiwn

to answer the phone = ateb y ffôn

answer back = ateb yn ôl

answering machine *noun*

= peiriant ateb (*plural* peiriannau ateb)
masculine

ant *noun*

= morgrugyn (*plural* morgrug)
masculine

anti-= gwrth^o**anti-English** = gwrth-Seisnig**antifreeze** *noun*= gwrthrewydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine***antique****1** *adjective*

= hynafol

2 *noun*= hynafolyn (*plural* hynafolion) *masculine***antique shop** *noun*= siop hynafolion (*plural* siopau hynafolion) *feminine*, siop hen ^obethau (*plural* siopau hen ^obethau) *feminine***anxiety** *noun*= pryder (*plural* -on) *masculine***anxious** *adjective*

= pryderus

any *adjective*= unrhyw^o**any car will do** = neith unrhyw ^ogar y tro

! But **any** is not translated where it means **some** or in the combination **not...any**:

have you got any cheese? = oes caws 'da chi?**we haven't got any money** = does dim arian 'da ni**anybody** ⇨ anyone**anyone** *pronoun*• (*in questions*)

= unrhywun

do you know anyone who could help?= dych chi'n nabod unrhywun ^oallai helpu?• (*in the negative*)

= neb

there isn't anyone here = does neb fan hyn**we didn't see anyone** = ^owelon ni neb• (*everyone*)

= unrhywun

anyone could do that = gallai unrhywun ^owneud hynny**anything** *pronoun*• (*in questions*)

= unrhywbeth, rhywbeth

can I do anything? = ^oallai ^owneud unrhywbeth/rhywbeth?• (*in the negative*)

= dim byd, dim

there isn't anything here = does dim byd fan hyn**I didn't hear anything** = ^hchlywes i ^oddim byd**I don't know anything about them** = dw i'n gwybod dim amdany'n nhw• (*everything*)

= unrhywbeth

anything would be better than this = byddai unrhywbeth yn ^owell na hyn**anyway** *adverb*

= beth bynnag, ta beth, ta waeth

anywhere *adverb*

= unrhywle

(not) anywhere = nunlle

= nunman

I didn't see them anywhere = ^oweles i nhw nunlle**apart 1** *adjective*

= ar wahân

keep them apart = cadwch nhw ar wahân**2 apart from** *preposition*= heblaw (*colloquial*: 'blaw); ar wahân i^o; ac eithrio**no-one apart from me** = neb heblaw fi**apartment** *noun*= fflat (*plural* -iau) *feminine***apologize** *verb*

= ymddiheuro

to apologize for something =ymddiheuro am^o rywbeth**to apologize to someone for doing****something** = ymddiheuro i^o rywun am ^owneud rhywbeth**apology** *noun*= ymddiheuriad (*plural* -au) *masculine***apparently** *adverb*

= mae'n ymddangos

apparently he's away = mae'nymddangos ^ofod e i ffwrdd

= mae e i ffwrdd, mae'n ymddangos

appear *verb*

= ymddangos

appearance *noun*• (*look*)

= golwg, gwedd

- (*act of appearing*)
= ymddangosiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

appetite *noun*

= chwant bwyd *masculine*, archwaeth *masculine*

lack of appetite = diffyg archwaeth

apple *noun*

= afal (*plural -au*) *masculine*

apple juice *noun*

= sudd afal *masculine*

appliance *noun*

= offeryn (*plural offer*) *masculine*,
peiriant (*plural peiriannau*) *masculine*

applicant *noun*

= ymgeisydd (*plural ymgeiswyr*)
masculine

application *noun*

= cais (*plural ceisiadau*) *masculine*

apply *verb*

= ymgeisio

to apply for something = ymgeisio am^o
rywbeth

appoint *verb*

= penodi

to appoint someone chairman =
penodi rhywun yn ^ogadeirydd

appointment *noun*

= penodiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

appraise *verb*

= cloriannu

appreciable *adjective*

= sylweddol

appreciate *verb*

= gwerthfawrogi

approach *verb*

= nesáu (at^o)

appropriate *adjective*

= priodol

approve *verb*

= cymeradwyo

approximate *adjective*

= bras

approximately *adverb*

= tua^h

there are approximately forty people here = mae tua deugain o ^obobol yma

! To say **at approximately** (a time)
'tua' alone, not 'am tua' is used:

they came at ten o'clock = fe

^oddaethon nhw am ^oddeg o'r gloch

they came at approximately ten

o'clock = fe ^oddaethon nhw tua deg
o'r ^ogloch

apricot *noun*

= bricyllen (*plural bricyll*) *feminine*

April *noun*

= Ebrill, mis Ebrill *masculine*

see also **January**

Aquarius *noun*

= y Dyfrwr, y Cariwr Dŵr

archer *noun*

= saethydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

archery *noun*

= saethyddiaeth *feminine*

architect *noun*

= pensaer (*plural penseiri*) *masculine*

architectural *adjective*

= pensaernïol

architecture *noun*

= pensaernïaeth *feminine*

area *noun*

= ardal (*plural -oedd*) *feminine*, bro
(*plural -ydd*) *feminine*

area code *noun*

= còd ardal (*plural codau ardal*)
masculine

argue *verb*

= dadlau

to argue with someone = dadlau

â^h/gyda^h rhywun

to argue about something = dadlau am
^orywbeth

to argue against something = dadlau
yn erbyn rhywbeth

to argue for something = dadlau dros^o
rywbeth

= dadlau o ^oblaid rhywbeth

argument *noun*

= dadl (*plural -euan*) *feminine*

Aries *noun*

= yr Hwrdd *masculine*

arise *verb*

= codi

arm *noun*

= braich (*plural* breichiau) *feminine*

arm in arm = °fraich ym °mraich

under my arm = dan 'y °nghesail

armchair *noun*

= cadair °freichiau (*plural* cadeiriau breichiau) *feminine*

armed *adjective*

= arfog

the armed forces = y lluoedd arfog

arms *plural noun*

= arfau *masculine plural*

army *noun*

= byddin (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

around *preposition*

• (*location*)

= o amgylch, o °gwmpas

a trip around the town = taith o amgylch y °dre

the world around us = y byd o'n cwmpas (ni)

around me = o °nghwmpas (i)

around you = o dy °gwmpas (di)

around him = o'i °gwmpas (e)

around her = o'i °hchwmpas (hi)

around us = o'n cwmpas (ni)

around you = o'ch cwmpas (chi)

around them = o'u cwmpas (nhw)

• (*approximately*)

= tua^h

around a hundred people = tua °hchant o °bobol

they came around seven = daethon nhw tua saith

arrange *verb*

= trefnu

to arrange a meeting = trefnu cyfarfod

to arrange to meet someone = trefnu cwrdd âⁿ rhywun

arrangement *noun*

= trefniad *masculine*, trefniant (*plural* trefniannau) *masculine*

arrest *verb*

= arestio

three people were arrested = arestiwyd tri o °bobol

arrive *verb*

= cyrraedd (*stem* cyrhaedd-)

to arrive in Cardiff = cyrraedd Caerdydd

arrow *noun*

= saeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

arse *noun*

= tin (*plural* -au) *masculine*

art *noun*

= celfyddyd (*plural* -au) *feminine*

art gallery *noun*

= oriel °gelfyddyd (*plural* orielau celfyddyd) *feminine*

article *noun*

= erthygl (*plural* -au) *feminine*

articulated lorry *noun*

= lori °gymalog (*plural* lorïau cymalog) *feminine*

artificial *adjective*

• = artiffisial

• (*false*)

= ffug

artist *noun*

= artist (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

arts and crafts *plural noun*

= celf a °chreffft, celfyddyd a °chreffft

as**1** *conjunction*

• **as** = fel

as you know, . . . = fel dych chi'n gwybod . . .

• (*at the time when*)

= wrth°

as I went out = wrth i mi °fynd allan

• (*because, since*)

= gan °fod (*etc*)

as he isn't here, let's . . . = gan °fod e °ddim yma, gadewch inni . . .

2 *preposition*

she got the book as a present = fe

°gafodd hi'r llyfr yn anrheg

he got a job as a teacher = fe °gafodd e swydd fel athro

I lived here as a child = o'n i'n byw fan hyn yn °blentyn

3 *adverb*

• (*in comparisons*)

= mor° . . . â^h . . ., cyn° -ed . . . â^h . . .

this one is as dear as that one = mae'r un yma mor °ddrud â'r un yna

as soon as possible = cyn °gynted ag y bo modd

we're just as angry as you = dyn ni

°lawn mor °grac â chi

= dyn ni yr un mor °grac â chi

she sings as well as you (do) = mae hi'n canu cystal â ti
the same age as you = yr un oedran â chi

ashamed *adjective*

be ashamed (of) = teimlo cywilydd (o°/o achos)

! But to be ashamed in general terms, as a temporary mental state, is usually expressed using **cywilydd ar°** + person:

I'm ashamed of what I did = mae cywilydd arna i o achos yr hyn nes i
I'm very ashamed = mae cywilydd mawr arna i
are you ashamed? = oes cywilydd arnat ti?

ashes *noun*

= ulw *plural*
the house burnt to ashes = fe °losgodd y tŷ°n ulw

Asia *noun*

= Asia *feminine*

Asian

1 *adjective*

= Asiaidd

2 *noun*

= Asiad (*plural* Asiaid) *masculine and feminine*

aside *adverb*

= o'r neilltu
to set something aside = neilltuo rhywbeth

ask *verb*

• *gofyn* (*stem* gofynn-)

= holi

to ask a question = gofyn cwestiwn
to ask someone about something = holi rhywun am °rywbeth
to ask someone to phone = gofyn i °rywun am ffonio

• (*invite*)

= gwahodd

to ask someone to lunch = gwahodd rhywun i °ginio

asleep *adjective*

to be asleep = cysgu
to fall asleep = mynd i °gysgu

aspect *noun*

= agwedd (*plural* -au) *feminine*

assemble *verb*

• (*gather*)
 = ymgynnull (*stem* ymgynnull-)
 • (*put together*)
 = cyfosod

assert *verb*

= honni

assess *verb*

= asesu

assignment *noun*

• (*task*)
 = tasg (*plural* -iau) *feminine*
 • (*essay*)
 = traethawd (*plural* traethodau) *masculine*

assistance *noun*

= cymorth *masculine*

assistant *noun*

= cynorthwy-ydd (*plural* cynorthwywyr) *masculine*

assure *verb*

= sicrhau
to assure someone that . . . = sicrhau rhywun °fod . . .

asthma *noun*

= y °fogfa *feminine*
he's got asthma = mae'r °fogfa arno (fe)
has she got asthma? = ydy'r °fogfa arni (hi)?
does she get asthma? = ydy hi'n diodde o'r °fogfa?

astound *verb*

= syfrdanu

astronomer *noun*

= seryddwr (*plural* seryddwyr) *masculine*

astronomy *noun*

= seryddiaeth *feminine*

at *preposition*

• (*location*)
 = ynⁿ
at the Town Hall = yn Neuadd y °Dre
at school = yn yr ysgol
at the meeting = yn y cyfarfod
at home = gartre(f)
 • (*beside*)
 = wrth°
at the desk = wrth y °ddesg
there's someone at the door = mae rhywun wrth y drws

• (time)

at ten o'clock = am °ddeg o'r °gloch

at about ten o'clock = tua deg o'r °gloch

at four years of age = yn °bedair (blwydd) oed

athlete *noun*

= mabolgampwr (*plural*

mabolgampwyr) *masculine*

= mabolgampwraig (*plural* mabolgampwragedd) *feminine*

athletics *noun*

= mabolgampau *plural*

Atlantic *noun*

= Môr Iwerydd

atmosphere *noun*

• (most senses)

= awrygylch (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*

• (convivial mood)

= awrygylch (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*;
hwyl *feminine*

attach *verb*

= clymu

to attach something to something =
clymu rhywbeth wrth° rhywbeth

attack

1 *noun*

= ymosodiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

an attack on someone = ymosodiad ar °rywun

an attack on something = ymosodiad ar °rywbeth

heart attack = trawiad (*plural*-au) ar y °galon

2 *verb*

= ymosod

! ymosod always uses **ar°** before the person or thing attacked:

to attack someone = ymosod ar° rywun

Germany attacked Russia = ymosododd yr Almaen ar Rwsia

attempt

1 *noun*

= cais (*plural* ceisiadau) *masculine*,

ymgais (*plural* ymgeisiadau) *masculine* or *feminine*

2 *verb*

= ceisio or trio

to attempt to do something = ceisio/trio gwneud rhywbeth

attend *verb*

= mynychu

to attend school = mynychu'r ysgol

attention *noun*

= sylw

to draw someone's attention to something = tynnu sylw rhywun (tuag) at °rywbeth

to pay attention = dal sylw

to attract someone's attention = tynnu sylw rhywun

attentive *adjective*

= astud

attentively *adverb*

= yn astud

attic *noun*

= llofft (*plural*-ydd) *feminine*

attitude *noun*

= agwedd (*plural*-au) *feminine*

attract *verb*

= denu

attraction *noun*

= atyniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

attractive *adjective*

= deniadol

audience *noun*

= cynulleidfa (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

audition *noun*

= gwrandawriad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

August *noun*

= Awst, mis Awst *masculine*

see also **January**

aunt *noun*

= modryb (*plural*-edd) *feminine*

she's my aunt = mae hi'n °fodryb i mi

Australia *noun*

= Awstralia *feminine*

Australian

1 *noun*

= Awstraliad (*plural* Awstraliaid)

masculine and feminine

2 *adjective*

= Awstralaidd

author *noun*

= awdur (*plural*-on) *masculine*

authority *noun*

= awdurdod (*plural*-au) *masculine* or *feminine*

automatic *adjective*

= awtomatig

autumn *noun*= hydref) *masculine***in the autumn** = yn yr hydref**all autumn** = trwy gydol yr hydref**available** *adjective*

• (for purchase etc)

= ar °gael, i °gael

tickets available here = tocynnau ar °gael yma**there was nothing available** = doedd dim byd i °gael

• (free)

= rhydd

are you available tomorrow? = dych chi'n rhydd yfory?**avenue** *noun*= rhodfa (*plural* rhodfeydd) *feminine***average** *adjective*

• (medium)

= cyfartalog

on average = ar °gyfartaledd

• (ordinary)

= cyffredin

avoid *verb*

= osgoi

awake *adjective*

= effro, ar °ddihun

are you awake? = wyt ti'n effro

= wyt ti ar °ddihun?

wide awake = hollol effro

= hollol ar °ddihun

to keep someone awake = cadw

rhywun ar °ddihun

award *noun*= gwobr (*plural* -au) *feminine***aware** *adjective*

= ymwybodol

to be aware of the facts = bod yn

ymwybodol o'r ffeithiau

away *adverb*

• (motion/location)

= i ffwrdd, bant (*South*)**go away!** = cer o 'ma!**miles away** = milltiroedd i ffwrdd

• (tidied away)

= ar °gadw

toys away! = teganau ar °gadw!**awful** *adjective*

= ofnadwy

awfully *adverb*

= ofnadwy o°, uffernol o°, andros o°, sobor o°

awfully good = ofnadwy o °dda**awkward** *adjective*

= lletchwith

axe *noun*= bwyall, bwyell (*plural* bwyell, bwyelli) *feminine*

Bb

baby *noun*

= baban (*plural-od*) *masculine*, babi (*plural-s*) *masculine*

baby carriage *noun (US)*

= pram (*plural-iau*) *masculine*

babysit *verb*

= gwarchod (*plant*)

bachelor *noun*

= hen °lanc

back

1 *adverb*

= yn ôl

come back = dewch yn ôl

I'll be back in a moment = bydda i'n ôl toc

back to front = y tu ôl ymlaen

2 *noun*

= cefn (*plural-au*) *masculine*

to turn one's back on someone = cefnu ar° rywun

3 *verb*

= cefnogi

back benches *plural noun*

= y meinciau cefn *plural*

back door *noun*

= drws cefn (*plural* drysau cefn) *masculine*

background *noun*

= cefndir (*plural-oedd*) *masculine*

backpack *noun*

= gwarbac (*plural-iau*) *masculine*

back seat *noun*

= sedd °gefn (*plural* seddau cefn) *feminine*, sedd ôl (*plural* seddau ôl) *feminine*

backside *noun*

= pen-ôl (*plural* penolau) *masculine*

backwards *adverb*

= yn wysg + [possessive adjective] + cefn

! This expression varies depending on who it refers to:

he went backwards = aeth e yn wysg ei °gefn

she went backwards = aeth hi yn wysg ei °chefn

I went backwards = es i yn wysg 'y °nghefn

bacon *noun*

= cig moch, bacwn

bad *adjective*

• (*general senses*)

= drwg

• (*serious*)

= difrifol

a bad accident = damwain °ddifrifol

• (*poor quality*)

= gwael

bad Welsh = Cymraeg gwael

• (*ill*)

= gwael, sâl

I feel bad = dw i'n teimlo'n °wael

= dw i'n teimlo'n sâl

bad luck = anlwc *masculine*

as bad as... = cynddrwg â^h...

badge *noun*

= bathodyn (*plural-nau*) *masculine*

badger *noun*

= mochyn daear (*plural* moch daear) *masculine*

badly *adverb*

• (*not well*)

= yn °ddrwg, yn °wael

he did the work badly = mi naeth y gwaith yn °wael

• (*seriously*)

= yn °ddifrifol

he was badly injured = cafodd ei anafu'n °ddifrifol

• (*very much, urgently*)

= wir

I badly need this = dw i wir angen hwn

badminton *noun*

= badminton

bad-tempered *adjective*

he is very bad-tempered = mae e'n °ddrwg iawn ei °dymer

she is very bad-tempered = mae hi'n °ddrwg iawn ei tymer/^hthymmer

bag *noun*

= bag (*plural-iau*) *masculine*, sach (*plural-au*) *feminine*

baggage *noun*

= bagiau *plural*

bake *verb*

= pobi, crasu

baker *noun*

= pobydd (*plural-ion*) *masculine*

bakery *noun*

= popty (*plural* poptai) *masculine*, siop
°fara (*plural* siopau bara) *feminine*

balance *noun*

- (*equilibrium*)
= cydbwysedd *masculine*
to lose one's balance = colli
cydbwysedd
- (*weighing device*)
= clorian *feminine*
in the balance = yn y °fantol

balcony *noun*

= balconi (*plural* balconïau) *masculine*

bald *adjective*

= moel, penfoel

ball *noun*

= pêl (*plural* peli) *feminine*

ballet *noun*

= bale *masculine*

balloon *noun*

= balŵn (*plural* -s or balwnau) *masculine*
or *feminine*

ban *verb*

= gwahardd
to ban someone from doing something = gwahardd rhywun rhag
gwneud rhywbeth

banana *noun*

= banana (*plural* -s) *feminine*

band *noun*

- (*for holding together*)
= rhwymyn *plural* -nau) *masculine*
- (*of musicians*)
= band (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

bandage *noun*

= rhwymyn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

Band-Aid ® *noun*

= plastr (*plural* -au) *masculine*

bang**1** *noun*

- (*sound*)
= clep (*plural* -iau) *feminine*
- (*blow*)
= ergyd (*plural* -ion) *feminine* or
masculine

2 *verb*

= curo, taro
he banged on the door = mi °gurodd e
ar y drws
the door banged shut = mi °gaeodd y
drws yn °glep

bangs *plural noun* (US = fringe)

= rhimyn *masculine*

bank *noun*

- (*financial institution*)
= banc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
- (*side of river*)
= glan (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

bank account *noun*

= cyfri(f) banc (*plural* cyfrifon banc)
masculine

bank holiday *noun*

= gŵyl banc (*plural* gwyliau banc)
feminine

bank manager *noun*

= rheolwr banc (*plural* rheolwyr banc)
masculine

baptize *verb*

= bedyddio

bar *noun*

- (*place, rod*)
= bar (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
behind bars = yn y carchar
- (*piece*)
= darn (*plural* -au) *masculine*
a bar of soap = darn o sebon

barbecue *noun*

= barbeciw (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

bard *noun*

= bardd (*plural* beirdd) *masculine*

barely *adverb*

= prin

! prin is usually followed by a 'that...' clause:

I barely remember them = prin "mod
i'n cofio nhw

we barely know him = prin bod ni'n
nabod e

but some speakers use an ordinary
main verb:

= prin dw i'n cofio nhw, prin dyn ni'n
nabod e

bargain *noun*

= bargaen (*plural* bargeinion) *feminine*

bark *verb*

= cyfarth

barn *noun*

= (y)sgubor (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

barrel *noun*

= casgen (*plural* -ni) *feminine*

barrier *noun*

- (physical)
= atalfa (plural atalfeydd) feminine
- (obstacle)
= rhwystr (plural -au) masculine

base**1** *noun*

- (foundation)
= sail (plural seiliau) feminine, sylfaen (plural sylfeini) feminine
- (bottom)
= gwaelod (plural -ion) masculine

- (root)
= bôn

2 *verb*

= seilio

to be based on something = bod yn seiliedig ar° rywbeth**baseball** *noun*

= pêl °fas feminine

basement *noun*

= seler (plural -i) feminine

basic *adjective*

- (fundamental)
= sylfaenol
- (simple)
= syml

basically *adverb*

= yn y bôn

! yn y bôn generally comes first in the sentence.**he is basically against the idea** = yn y bôn, mae e yn erbyn y syniad**basin** *noun*

= powlen (plural -ni) feminine, dysgl (plural -au) feminine

basis *noun*

= sail (plural seiliau) feminine, sylfaen (plural sylfeini) feminine

basket *noun*

= basged (plural -i) feminine

basketball *noun*

= pêl-fasged feminine

bat *noun*

- (animal)
= ystlum (plural -od) masculine
- (sport)
= bat (plural -iau) masculine or feminine

bath *noun*

= bath (plural -s) masculine

bathroom *noun*

= stafell molchi (plural stafelloedd molchi) feminine

! The qualifying word molchi (from **ymolchi**) is not susceptible to the soft mutation that would be expected after the feminine singular **stafell**.**battery** *noun*

= batri (plural -s) masculine

battle *noun*

- (fight)
= brwydr (plural -au) feminine
- (competition)
= gornest (plural -au) feminine

bay *noun*

= bae (plural -au) masculine

be *verb*

= bod

! See bod on the Welsh-English side for the various forms and regional variations of this verb.**we are happy** = dyn ni'n hapus**she will be here** = bydd hi fan hyn

- (exist)
= bod
- there is/are...** = mae...
- is/are there...?** = oes...?
- there isn't/aren't...** = does dim...

- (health, weather, etc)

= bod

to be ill = bod yn sâl**it's hot** = mae'n °boeth

- (describing a visit, or travel)

= bod

have you been to Italy? = °fuoch chi yn yr Eidal?

- (identification)
= bod (present tense ydy/yw)
- who is that?** = pwy ydy/yw hwnna?
- what is this?** = beth ydy/yw hwn?

- (time, measurement)

= bod

what time is it? = faint o'r gloch ydy/yw hi?

- (expressing future)

the visitors are to leave at three = mae'r ymwelwyr i °fod i °adael am °dri

- (*passive*)
= cael
milk is delivered daily = mae llaeth yn cael ei 'ddosbarthu 'bob dydd

beach *noun*
= traeth (*plural -au*) *masculine*

beak *noun*
= pig (*plural -au*) *masculine or feminine*

- beam** *noun*
- (*wooden*)
= trawst (*plural -iau*) *masculine*
 - (*of light*)
= pelydryn (*plural pelydrau*) *masculine*

beans *noun*
= ffa *plural*
runner beans = ffa dringo
baked beans = ffa pob

bear
1 *noun*
= arth (*plural eirth*) *feminine*

- 2** *verb*
- (*carry*)
= cario, cludo
 - (*suffer, stand*)
= diodde(f)

beard *noun*
= barf (*plural -au*) *feminine*

bearded *adjective*
= barfog

- beat** *verb*
- (*hit*)
= bwrw, curo
 - (*defeat*)
= curo, trechu
 - (*eggs etc*)
= curo

beat up
to beat someone up = rhoi (*stem rhoi*, rhodd-) curfa i 'rywun

beautiful *adjective*
= hardd, prydferth

beauty *noun*
= harddwch *masculine*, prydferthwch *masculine*

because
1 *conjunction*
= achos (+ 'that...' clause), oherwydd (+ 'that...' clause), am 'fod ..., gan 'fod ...

because he is late = achos 'fod e'n hwyr
= oherwydd 'fod e'n hwyr
= am 'fod e'n hwyr
= gan 'fod e'n hwyr

2 *because of preposition*
= oherwydd, o achos
because of the war = oherwydd y rhyfel
= o achos y rhyfel

become *verb*
= dod (yn°), mynd (yn°)
it has become clear that... = mae hi wedi dod yn amlwg 'fod...
things are becoming worse = mae pethau'n mynd yn 'waeth

! *Welsh often uses derived verbs for 'become + adjective', e.g. tywyllu 'become dark', oeri 'become cold'*

bed *noun*
= gwely (*plural -au*) *masculine*
to go to bed = mynd i'r gwely

! *The definite article is needed in Welsh for 'to bed' i'r gwely and 'out of bed' o'r gwely*

bedroom *noun*
= stafell 'wely (*plural stafelloedd gwely*) *feminine*

bee *noun*
= gwenynen (*plural gwenyn*) *feminine*

beef *noun*
= cig eidion *masculine*

beer *noun*
= cwrw (*plural -au*) *masculine*

beetroot *noun*
= betysen (*plural betys*) *feminine*

before
1 *conjunction*
= cyn
before we arrived = cyn inni 'gyrraedd
before Alun goes = cyn i Alun 'fynd

2 *preposition*

- (*time*)
= cyn
before Christmas = cyn Nadolig
before ten o'clock = cyn deg o'r 'gloch
- (*in front of*)
= o 'flaen

to appear before the court =
ymddangos gerbron y llys

3 *adverb*
(previously)
= o'r blaen, gynt

beg *verb*
= cardota

beggar *noun*
= cardotyn (*plural* cardotwyr) *masculine*

begin *verb*
= dechrau (*stem* dechreu-), cychwyn
(*stem* cychwynn-)
to begin doing something = dechrau
gwneud rhywbeth

beginner *noun*
= dechreuwr (*plural* dechreuwyr)
masculine

beginning *noun*
= dechrau (*plural* dechreuadau
dechreuon), *masculine*, cychwyn
masculine

at the beginning = ar y dechrau
at the beginning of the war = ar
°ddechrau'r rhyfel
a new beginning = dechrau newydd

behalf *noun*
on behalf of = ar °ran, dros°
on behalf of the council = ar °ran y
cyngor
on our behalf = ar ein rhan ni

behave *verb*
= ymddwyn (*stem* ymddyg-)
to behave badly = ymddwyn yn °ddrwg
to behave well = ymddwyn yn °dda

behaviour *noun*
= ymddygiad *masculine*

behind *preposition*
= tu cefn i°, tu ôl i°

beige *adjective*
= llwydfelyn (*feminine* llwydfelen)

Belgium *noun*
= Gwlad Belg *feminine*

belief *noun*
= cred (*plural* -au) *feminine*, credo (*plural*
-au) *feminine*, coel (*plural* -ion) *feminine*

believe *verb*
= credu°
to believe in something = credu yn°
rhywbeth

I believe he's gone to London = dw i'n
credu °fod e wedi mynd i °Lundain

belittle *verb*
= bychanu

bell *noun*
= cloch (*plural* clychau) *feminine*

belly *noun*
= bol (*plural* boliau) *masculine*, bola
(*plural* bolâu) *masculine*

belong *verb*
• (*be the property of*)
= perthyn* (i°)
that belongs to me = mae hwnna'n
perthyn i mi
that belonged to me = roedd hwnna'n
perthyn i mi
• (*be a member of*)
= bod yn aelod o°
do you belong to the squash club? =
wyt ti'n aelod o'r clwb sboncen?

belongings *noun*
= pethau *plural*

below
1 *adverb*
= isod
see below = gweler isod

2 *preposition*
(underneath)
= dan°, o dan°

belt *noun*
= gwregys (*plural* -au) *masculine*

bench *noun*
= mainc (*plural* meinciau) *feminine*
to sit on the back benches = eistedd ar
y meinciau cefn

bend
1 *noun*
(in road) = tro (*plural* -adau) *masculine*,
troad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= plygu

bend down
= plygu

beneath *preposition*
= dan°, o dan°

benefit
1 *noun*
• (*general sense*)
= lles *masculine*
for the benefit of = er lles
of benefit = o °les

• (state payment)
= budd-dâl (*plural* budd-daliadau)
masculine

2 verb

to benefit from something = elwa o°
rywbeth

bereavement *noun*
= profedigaeth *feminine*

berry *noun*
= mwyaren (*plural* mwyyar) *feminine*

beside *preposition*
= wrth och(o)r, wrth ymyl, yn ymyl, ar
°bwys (*South*)

beside the road = wrth ochor y ffordd
= wrth ymyl y ffordd

beside him = wrth ei ochor (e)

beside her = wrth ei hochor (hi)

beside them = wrth eu hochor (nhw)

beside the sea = ar °lan y môr

beside the river = ar °lan yr afon

best *adjective*
= gorau

this is the best one = hwn ydy'r un
gorau

= hon ydy'r un °orau

to do your level best = gwneud eich
gorau glas

the very best = y gorau oll

best of all = yn °well na dim

bet *verb*
= mentro, betio

I bet he's gone already = mi
°fentra/°fetia i °fod e wedi mynd yn
°barod

betray *verb*
= bradychu

better

1 adjective
= gwell

this one is better than that one = mae
hwn yn °well na hwnna

to get better = gwella

to be better than something (*superior*)
= rhagori ar° rywbeth

2 adverb
= well

I'd better go = well i mi °fynd

between *preposition*
= rhwng

between you and me = rhyngddat ti a fi

! This preposition is unusual in having
no mutation after it:

rhwng Cymru ac Iwerddon =
between Wales and Ireland

beyond *preposition*
= tu hwnt i°, tu draw i°

biased *adjective*
= unochrog

bicycle *noun*
= beic (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

big *adjective*
= mawr

! **mawr** has irregular related forms:

as big, so big = cymaint

bigger = mwy

biggest = mwya(f)

bike *noun*
= beic (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
racing bike = beic rasio (*plural* beiciau
rasio) *masculine*

bilingual *adjective*
= dwyieithog

bilingualism *noun*
= dwyieithrwydd *masculine*

bill *noun*
= bil (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

billiards *noun*
= biliards *feminine or masculine*

billion *numeral*
= biliwn *feminine*

bin *noun*
= bin (*plural* -iau) *masculine or feminine*
rubbish bin = bin sbwriel (*plural* biniau
sbwriel) *masculine or feminine*

bin liner *noun*
= sach sbwriel (*plural* sachau sbwriel)
feminine

bind *verb*
= clymu, rhwymo
to bind something to something =
clymu rhywbeth wrth° rywbeth

biology *noun*
= bioleg *feminine*, bywydeg *feminine*

bird *noun*
= aderyn (*plural* adar) *masculine*

! Singular often **deryn** in speech.

biro [®] *noun*

= beiro (*plural -s*) *masculine*

birth *noun*

= genedigaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine*, *geni verbnoun*

date of birth = dyddiad *geni*

place of birth = man *geni*

congratulations on the birth of your

daughter = llongyfarchiadau ar

°enedigaeth eich merch

to give birth to = *geni*

birth control *noun*

= atal cenhedlu *verbnoun*

birthday *noun*

= penblwydd (*plural -i*) *masculine*

Happy Birthday! = Penblwydd Hapus!

biscuit *noun*

= bisgeden (*plural bisgedi*) *feminine*

bishop *noun*

= esgob (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

bit *noun*

• (*small quantity*)

= ychydig, tipyn, braidd, peth

I've only got a bit (*a little*) = dim ond

ychydig sy *geni*

can I have a bit of that cheese? (*some*)

= °ga i ychydig o'r caws 'na?

I think there's a bit left (*some*) = dw i'n

meddwl °fod peth ar ôl

• (*rather*)

= bach, braidd, tipyn

he's a bit shy = mae e bach yn swil

= mae e braidd yn swil

= mae e °dipyn yn swil

• (*every bit + comparative*)

= yr un mor°

she's every bit as clever as him = mae

hi yr un mor °ddeallus ag e

• (*piece*)

= darn (*plural -au*) *masculine*, tamaid

(*plural tameidiau*) *masculine*

can I have a bit of that cheese? = °ga i

°ddarn o'r caws 'na?

! ychydig, tipyn and tamaid are true quantity words, and require **o°** when used with a following noun—**ychydig o °gaws** 'a bit of cheese', 'a little cheese'

to bite one's nails = cnoi'ch ewinedd

bitter *adjective*

= chweww

black *adjective*

= du (*plural occasionally duon in set phrases*)

blackberries *plural noun*

= mwyar duon *plural*

blackboard *noun*

= bwrdd du (*plural byrddau du*) *masculine*

blackcurrant *noun*

= cyransen °ddu (*plural cyrains duon*) *feminine*

bladder *noun*

= pledren (*plural -ni, -nau*) *feminine*

blade *noun*

= llafn (*plural -au*) *masculine*

blade of grass = glaswelltyn (*plural*

glaswellt) *masculine*, gwelltyn (*plural*

gwellt) *masculine*

blame

1 *noun*

= bai *masculine*

to put the blame on someone = beio

rhywun

= rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) 'r bai ar

°rywun

2 *verb*

to blame someone = beio rhywun

= rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) 'r bai ar

°rywun

you are to blame = ti sy ar °fai

blank *adjective*

= gwag

blanket *noun*

= blanced (*plural -i*) *feminine*

blast

1 *noun*

• (*of air*)

= chwythiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

• (*explosion*)

= ffrwydriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= ffrwydro, tanio

blaze *noun*

= fflagl (*plural -au*) *feminine*

bleach *noun*

= cannydd (*plural canyddion*) *masculine*

bite *verb*

= cnoi, brathu

bleed *verb*

= gwaedu

his leg was bleeding = roedd ei °goes yn gwaedu**bless** *verb*

= bendithio

bless you! (*response to sneeze*) = bendith!**blind****1** *adjective*= dall (*plural deillion when referring to people*)**2** *verb*

= dallu

3 *noun*(*on window*)= cysgodlen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*, bleind (*plural -s*) *masculine***blink** *verb*

= amrantu

blister *noun*= swigen (*plural swigod*) *feminine***blizzard** *noun*= lluwchwynt (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*, storm eira (*plural stormydd eira*) *feminine***block****1** *noun*= bloc (*plural -iau*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= blocio

blood *noun*= gwaed *masculine***blood bank** *noun*= banc gwaed (*plural banciau gwaed*) *masculine***bloody** *adjective*

- (*literal sense*)

= gwaedlyd

- (*curse or intensifier*)

= diawledig, cythraul

bloody thing! = y peth diawledig 'ma!**bloom****1** *noun*= blodyn (*plural blodau*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= blodeuo

blossom**1** *noun*= blodyn (*plural blodau*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= blodeuo

blouse *noun*= blows (*plural -ys*) *masculine or feminine***blow****1** *verb*

= chwythu

2 *noun*= ergyd (*plural -ion, -iau*) *feminine or masculine (also figurative)*, trawiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***blow away**

= chwythu i ffwrdd

blow down

= chwythu i lawr

blow out

= chwythu allan

blow up

- (*explode*)

= ffrwydro

- (*inflate*)

= chwythu

blue *adjective*= glas (*plural gleision* *very rare*)**blunt** *adjective*

- (*opposite of sharp*)

= di-awch

- (*direct*)

= plaen

blush *verb*

= gwrido, cochi, mynd yn °goch

board *noun*= bwrdd (*plural byrddau*) *masculine***on board** (*ship*) = ar °long**boarding school** *noun*= ysgol °breswyl (*plural ysgolion preswyl*) *feminine***boast** *verb*

= ymffrostio

boat *noun*= cwch (*plural cychod*) *masculine*, bad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

! **cwch** is the general term for a small vessel, while **bad** is restricted to certain senses, e.g. **bad achub** = lifeboat

body *noun*= corff (*plural cyrff*) *masculine***dead body** = corff marw *masculine*

bog *noun*

= cors (*plural -ydd*) *feminine*

boil *verb*

= berwi

boiled egg *noun*

= wŷ wedi'i °ferwi (*plural wŷau wedi'u berwi*) *masculine*

boiler *noun*

= boeler (*plural -i*) *masculine*

boiling *adjective*

= berwedig

bolt

1 *noun*

= bollt (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= bolltio

bomb

1 *noun*

= bom (*plural -iau*) *masculine or feminine*

2 *verb*

= bomio

bone *noun*

= asgwrn (*plural esgyrn*) *masculine*

bonnet *noun*

= boned (*plural -i, -au*) *feminine*

book

1 *noun*

= llyfr (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= bwcio

booking *noun*

= bwcio *verb* *noun*

booklet *noun*

= llyfryn (*plural -nau*) *masculine*

bookshop *noun*

= siop °lyfrau (*plural siopau llyfrau*) *feminine*

boost

1 *noun*

= hwb

2 *verb*

= hybu, rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) hwb i°

boot *noun*

• (*footwear*)

= esgid (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

• (*of car*)

= cist (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

border

1 *noun*

• (*frontier*)

= ffin (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

to cross the border = mynd dros y ffin

• (*edge*)

= mynl (*plural -on*) *masculine or feminine*

2 *verb*

= ymylu

to border on something = ymylu ar° rywbeth

bore *verb*

• (*make bored*)

= diflasu

• (*bore a hole in*)

= tyllu

he bored a hole in the wood = mi °dyllodd e'r pren

bored *adjective*

I am bored with it = dw i wedi diflasu arno

boring *adjective*

= diflas

born

in be born:

when were you born? = pryd °gest ti dy °eni?

= pryd °gawsoch chi'ch geni?

I was born in 1942 = °ges i °ngeni ym 1942

borrow *verb*

= benthg

can I borrow your bike? = °ga i °fenthg dy °feic?

borrowed word = gair benthg (*plural geiriau benthg*) *masculine*

boss *noun*

= pennaeth (*plural penaethiaid*) *masculine*

both

1 *adjective*

= y °ddau° (*masculine, masculine + feminine*), y °ddwy° (*feminine*)

both cars = y °ddau °gar

both lorries = y °ddwy lori

both my sons = y °ddau °fab sy gen i

2 *pronoun*

= y °ddau° (*masculine, masculine + feminine*), y °ddwy° (*feminine*)

we/us both = (*also*) ni'n dau/dwy;

you both = (also) chi'ch dau/dwy;
they/them both = (also) ill dau/dwy
you are both right = mae'r °ddau
 ohonoch chi'n iawn, dych chi'n iawn
 chi'ch dau

we want them both = dyn ni eisiau'r
 °ddau

we both want them = dyn ni eisiau nhw
 ni'n dau

they were both soaked = fe °gaethon
 nhw eu gwlychu ill dau

bother

1 noun

= trafferth (plural -ion) feminine

2 verb

= poeni, pryderu

don't bother me! = gad °lonydd i mi!

don't bother phoning = paid mynd i'r
 trafferth o ffonio

to be bothered about something =
 poeni am° rywbeth

I'm not bothered = dw i °ddim yn poeni
 = dim ots gen i, dim ots 'da fi

bottle noun

= potel (plural -i) feminine

bottle bank noun

= banc poteli (plural banciau poteli)
 masculine

bottle-opener noun

= agorwr poteli (plural agorwyr poteli)
 masculine

bottom noun

• (lowest part)

= gwaelod (plural -ion) masculine

• (of hill)

= troed masculine or feminine

• (part of body)

= pen ôl (plural penolau) masculine

bounce verb

= bowndio, bownsio

the cheque bounced = mi naeth y siec
 °fownsio, mi °gafodd y siec ei gwrthod

bound adjective

it's bound to happen = mae'n rhwym o
 °ddigwydd
 = mae'n siwr o °ddigwydd

boundary noun

= ffin (plural -iau) feminine

bow¹ noun

• (knot)

= cwllwm (plural cylymau) masculine,
 clwm (plural clymau) masculine

• (weapon)

= bwa (plural bwâu) masculine

bow² verb

= plygu

bowl noun

= padell (plural -i, -au) feminine, powlen
 (plural -ni) feminine, dysgl (plural -au)
 feminine

bowling noun

= bowlïo verbnoun

box noun

= blwch (plural blychau) masculine, bocs
 (plural -ys) masculine

boxer noun

= paffiwr (plural paffwyr) masculine

boxing noun

= paffïo verbnoun

boy noun

= bachgen (plural bechgyn) masculine

boyfriend noun

= cariad (plural -on) masculine

bra noun

= bra (plural -s) masculine

bracelet noun

= breichled (plural -au, -i) feminine

braid noun (US)

= plethen (-ni) feminine

brain noun

= ymennydd (plural ymenyddiau)
 masculine

brake

1 noun

= brêc (plural -s) masculine

2 verb

= brecio

branch noun

= cangen (plural canghennau) feminine

brand-new adjective

= newydd sbon

brandy noun

= brandi masculine

brave adjective

= dewr

bread noun

= bara masculine

bread and butter = bara menyyn
 masculine

breadth *noun*= lled (*plural*-au) *masculine***the length and breadth of Wales** = ar

hyd a lled Cymru

within a hair's breadth = o °fewn trwch
blewyn**break****1** *noun*• (*fracture*)= toriad (*plural*-au) *masculine*• (*interval*)= egwyl (*plural*-iau, ion) *feminine*, saib
(*plural* seibiau) *masculine*• (*holiday*)= gwyliau *plural***2** *verb*

= torri

he broke his arm = mi °dorrodd e ei
°fraich**break down**

= torri i lawr

the car has broken down = mae'r car
wedi torri i lawr**break into**

= torri i mewn i°

break out

= torri allan

break up• (*destroy*)

= chwalu

• (*separate*)

= gwahanu, ysgaru

breakfast *noun*= brecwast (*plural*-au) *masculine***breast** *noun*• (*of woman*)= bron (*plural*-nau) *feminine*• (*chest*)= brest *feminine***breath** *noun*= anadl (*plural*-au, -iadau) *feminine* or
*masculine***breathe** *verb*

= anadlu

breathe in

= anadlu i mewn

breathe out

= anadlu allan

breather *noun*• (*pause*)= seibiant (*plural* seibiau, seibiannau)
*masculine***breed** *verb*

= bridio, meithrin

breeze *noun*= awel (*plural*-on) *feminine***Breton** *noun*• (*language*)= Llydaweg *feminine*• (*man*)= Llydäwr (*plural* Llydaw-wyr) *masculine*• (*woman*)= Llydawes (*plural*-i, -au) *feminine***brew** *verb*

= bragu

bribe**1** *noun*= cildwrn (*plural* cilydrnau) *masculine***2** *verb***to bribe someone** = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-,
rhodd-) cildwrn i °rywun**brick** *noun*= bricsen (*plural* brics, briciau) *feminine***bride** *noun*= priodferch (*plural*-ed) *feminine***bridegroom** *noun*= priodfab (*plural* priodfeibion)
*masculine***bridge** *noun*= pont (*plural*-ydd) *feminine***bridleway** *noun*= llwybr (*plural*-au) ceffyl *masculine***brief** *adjective*= byr (*feminine* ber, *plural* byrion)**briefs** *plural noun*= dillad isa(f) *plural***bright** *adjective*

= disglair, gloyw, llachar

bright blue = glas llachar**brilliant** *adjective*• (*shining*)

= disglair, gloyw, llachar

• (*intelligent*)

= disglair

bring *verb*= dod â^b**why don't you bring the children?** =

pam na °ddoi di â'r plant?

I've brought you a present = dw i wedi

dod ag anrheg i ti

bring about

= (cause) achosi

bring backto bring something back = dod â^h
rhywbeth yn ôl**bring up**

= magu

where were you brought up? = lle
°gaethoch chi'ch magu?I was brought up in London = °ges i y'
magu yn Llundain**Britain** *noun*= Prydain *feminine*

Great Britain = Prydain °Fawr

British *adjective*

= Prydeinig

the British Isles = yr Ynysoedd
Prydeinig**broad** *adjective*

= llydan

broadcast**1** *verb*

= darlledu

2 *noun*= darllediad (*plural*-au) *masculine***broaden** *verb*

= lledu, ehangu

brochure *noun*= llyfryn (*plural*-nau) *masculine*, taflen
(*plural*-ni) *feminine***broil** *verb*

= grilio

broke *adjective*

• (without money)

= heb arian, heb yr un °geiniog

broken *adjective*= wedi'i °dorri (*masculine*), wedi'i
^hthorri/torri (*feminine*), wedi'u torri
(*plural*)a broken window = ffenest wedi'i
^hthorri/torri**bronze** *noun and adjective*= efydd *masculine***brook** *noun*= nant (*plural* nentydd) *feminine*, ffrwd
(*plural* ffrydiau) *feminine***brother** *noun*= brawd (*plural* brodyr) *masculine***brother-in-law** *noun*= brawd-yng-nghyfraith (*plural* brodyr-
yng-nghyfraith) *masculine***brown** *adjective*

= brown

bruise**1** *noun*= clais (*plural* cleisiau) *masculine***2** *verb*

= cleisio

brush**1** *noun*= brws (*plural* -ys, -iau) *masculine***2** *verb*

= brwsio

bubble *noun*= swigen (*plural* swigod) *feminine***bucket** *noun*= bwced (*plural*-i) *feminine***budgerigar, budgie** *noun*= byji (*plural*-s) *masculine***budget****1** *noun*= cyllideb (*plural*-au) *feminine***2** *verb*

= cyllidebu, neilltuo arian

build *verb*

= adeiladu, codi

when was this house built? = pryd
°gafodd y tŷ 'ma ei °godï?**builder** *noun*= adeiladwr (*plural* adeiladwyr)
*masculine***building** *noun*= adeilad (*plural*-au) *masculine***built-in** *adjective*

= gosodedig

bulb *noun*= byl (b) (*plural* -iau) *masculine***bulge****1** *noun*= chwydd (*plural*-au) *masculine***2** *verb*

= chwyddo

bulky *adjective*

= swmpus, trwchus

bull *noun*= tarw (*plural* teirw) *masculine*

bullet *noun*= bwled (*plural -i*) *masculine or feminine***bulletin** *noun*= bwletin (*plural -au*) *masculine***bully****1** *noun*= bwli (*plural -s, bwliaid*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= bwlio

bump**1** *noun*= ergyd (*plural -ion, -iau*) *feminine or masculine*, cnoc (*plural -iau*) *feminine***2** *verb*

= taro, cnocio

bump into**to bump into something** = taro yn erbyn rhywbeth**to bump into someone** (*meet by chance*) = cwrdd â^b rhywun yn annisgwyl**bunch** *noun***bunch of flowers** = tusw (*plural -au*) *masculine*, bwnsiad (*plural* bwnsieidiau) *masculine***bunk beds** *noun*= gwelyau bync *plural***bunk off** *verb*(*miss school*)
= mitsio**burden** *noun*= baich (*plural* beichiau) *masculine***bureaucracy** *noun*= biwrocratiaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine***burger** *noun*= byrgyr (*plural -s*) *masculine*, eidionyr (*plural* eidionod) *masculine***burglar** *noun*= lleidr tŷ (*plural* lladron tai) *masculine***burglar alarm** *noun*= larwm lladron (*plural* larymau lladron) *masculine***burglary** *noun*= lladrad (*plural -au*) *masculine* yn y tŷ, i °dŷ**burn** *verb*

= llosgi

burn down**the house burnt down** = mi °losgodd y tŷ 'n ulw

= mi naeth y tŷ °losgi 'n ulw

burning *adjective*= (*fervent*) tanbaid**burning issue** = pwnc llosg (*plural* pynciau llosg) *masculine***burnt** *adjective*= wedi'i °losgi (*masculine*),= wedi'i llosgi (*feminine*),= wedi'u llosgi (*plural*)**a burnt cake** = cacen wedi'i llosgi**burst** *verb*

= rhwygo, ffrwydro

burst into**she burst into tears** = naeth hi °ddechrau wylu**burst out****they burst out laughing** = naethon nhw °ddechrau rhuo chwerthin**bury** *verb*

= claddu

bus *noun*= bws (*plural* bysiau) *masculine***bus conductor** *noun*= tocyynnwr (*plural* tocynwyr) *masculine*; tocynwraig (*plural* tocynwragedd) *feminine***bus driver** *noun*= gyrrwr bws (*plural* gyrrwr bysiau) *masculine***bush** *noun*= llwyn (*plural -i*) *masculine***business** *noun*• (*commerce*)= masnach *feminine*• (*firm*)= cwmni (*plural* cwmnïau) *masculine*, busnes (*plural -au*) *masculine***local business** = cwmnïau lleol, busnesau lleol• (*affair, concern*)= busnes (*plural -au*) *masculine***mind your own business!** = paid busnesa!**that's my business** = 'y °musnes i ydy hwnna

businessman *noun*

= dyn busnes (*plural* dynion busnes)
masculine

businesswoman *noun*

= merch °fusnes (*plural* merched
busnes) *feminine*

bus station *noun*

= gorsaf °fysiau (*plural* gorsafoedd
bysiau) *feminine*

bus stop *noun*

= safle bysiau (*plural* safleoedd bysiau)
masculine

busy *adjective*

= prysur

! '...busy ... -ing' is usually expressed
by **wrthi'n** + *verbnoun*:

they're busy filling in the forms =
maen nhw wrthi'n llenwi'r ffurflenni

but *conjunction*

= ond

butcher *noun*

= cigydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

butter *noun*

= menyng *masculine*

butterfly *noun*

= pili-pala (*plural* pili-palod) *masculine*;
iâr °fach yr haf (*plural* ieir bach yr
haf) *masculine*

! There is a wide range of terms for
this insect—see **pili-pala** on the
Welsh-English side for more.

button *noun*

= botwm (*plural* botymau) *masculine*

buy *verb*

= prynu

to buy something from someone =
prynu rhywbeth gan °rywun

buzz *verb*

= suo

by *preposition*

- (*location*)

= wrth°, wrth och(o)r, wrth ymyl
by the road = wrth ochor y ffordd

- (*past*)

= heibio

to go by = mynd heibio (i°)

- (*agent*)

= gan°

arrested by the police = wedi'i arestio
gan yr heddlu

- (*by means of*)

= â^h

to pay by cheque = talu â siec

- (*author, etc*)

a play by Shakespeare = drama gan
Shakespeare

- (*method*)

= drwy°, trwy°

by breaking a window = drwy °dorri
fffenest

- (*transport*)

= ar°, gyda^h

by bus = ar y bws, gyda'r bws

by car = gyda'r car

- (*time*)

by ten o'clock = erbyn deg o'r °gloch

by now = erbyn hyn

by-election *noun*

= is-etholiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

bypass**1** *noun*

= ffordd osgoi (*plural* ffyrdd osgoi)
feminine

2 *verb*

= mynd heibio i°

Cc

cab *noun*

- (of vehicle)
= caban (*plural -au*) *masculine*
- (taxi)
= tacsí (*plural -s*) *masculine*

cabbage *noun*

= bresychen (*plural bresych*) *feminine*

cable *noun*

= cebl (*plural -au*) *masculine*

cable tv *noun*

= teledu cebl *masculine*

cafe *noun*

= caffí (*plural -s*) *masculine*

cake *noun*

= cacen (*plural -nau, -ni*) *feminine*, teisen
(*plural -nau, -ni*) *feminine*

calculator *noun*

= cyfrifiannell (*plural cyfrifianellau*)
feminine

calendar *noun*

= calendr (*plural -au*) *masculine*

calf *noun*

= llo (*plural -i, -eau*) *masculine*

call**1** *noun*

- (action of calling)
= galwad (*plural -au*)
- (also *phonecall*)
= caniad (*plural -au*)
to give someone a call = rhoi (stem
rhoi-, rhodd-) caniad i° rywun

2 *verb*

= galw (stem galw-)

call off (*postpone*)

= gohirio

call round

= galw draw, galw heibio

calm**1** *adjective*

= tawel, llonydd

2 *noun*

= tawelwch *masculine*, llonyddwch
masculine

3 *verb*

= tawelu, llonyddu

camcorder *noun*

= camera fideo (*plural camerâu fideo*)
masculine

camel *noun*

= camel (*plural -od*) *masculine*

camera *noun*

= camera (*plural camerâu*) *masculine*

camp**1** *noun*

= gwerysll (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

(go camping)
= gweryslla

campaign**1** *noun*

= ymgyrch (*plural -oedd*) *masculine* or
feminine

2 *verb*

= ymgyrchu
to campaign for something =
ymgyrchu dros° rywbeth

campsite *noun*

= gwerysllfa (*plural gwerysllfeydd*)
feminine

can¹ *noun*

= tun (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

can² *verb*

- (be able)
= gallu, medru
can I help you? = °alla i'ch helpu chi?

! gallu is the standard and Southern word, medru more common in the North. The two words are largely, though not entirely, interchangeable - see Welsh-English entries for details; see also cannot.

- (be allowed)

= cael

can I decide later?—yes = °ga i
°benderfynu wedyn?—cewch

canal *noun*

= camlas (*plural camlesi* or *camlesydd*)
feminine

cancel *verb*

= dileu

Cancer *noun*

= y Cranc *masculine*

cancer *noun*

= canser (*plural -au*) *masculine*

he's got cancer = mae e'n diodde o/gan °ganser

candidate *noun*
= ymgeisydd (*plural* ymgeiswyr)
masculine

candle *noun*
= kannwyll (*plural* canhwyllau)
masculine

candy *noun* (US)
= melysion *plural*

cannot (can't)
= methu; (*South also*) ffili, ffaelu
I can't understand this = dw i'n methu deall hyn
I can't swim = °alla i °ddim nofio

I gallu and medru in the negative can also be used for 'cannot'

dw i °ddim yn gallu/medru deall hyn, °alla i °ddim deall hyn, °fedra i °ddim deall hyn = I cannot understand this

⇒ **can**

canoe *noun*
= canŵ (*plural* -au) *masculine*

canoeing *noun*
= canŵio *masculine*, mynd ar °ganŵ

can-opener *noun*
= agorwr tuniau (*plural* agorwyr tuniau)
masculine

can't
= cannot

canteen *noun*
= ffreutur (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

cap *noun*
• (*hat*)
= cap (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
• (*lid*)
= caead (*plural* -au) *masculine*

capable *adjective*
= galluog
to be capable of doing something = bod yn °alluog i °wneud rhywbeth

capital *noun*
• (*city*)
= prifddinas (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*
• (*finance*)
= cyfalaf *masculine*

capital city *noun*
= prifddinas (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

capitalism *noun*
= cyfalafiaeth *feminine*

capitalist *noun*
= cyfalafwr (*plural* cyfalafwyr)
masculine

Capricorn *noun*
= yr °Afr *feminine*

captain *noun*
= capten (*plural* capteiniaid) *masculine*

capture *verb*
= dal (*stem* dali-), cipio

car *noun*
• (*automobile*)
= car (*plural* ceir) *masculine*, modur (*plural* -on) *masculine*
• (US: *carriage on train*)
= cerbyd (*plural* -au) *masculine*

caravan *noun*
= carafan (*plural* -au) *feminine*

card *noun*
= cerdyn (*plural* cardiau) *masculine*

cardphone *noun*
= ffôn cerdyn (*plural* ffonau cerdyn)
masculine

care

1 *noun*
= gofal
to take care of someone = gofalu am °rywun

2 *verb*
(*bother*)
= beco, poeni
I don't care = dim ots gen i, dim ots 'da fi

to care about something = poeni am °rywbeth

to care for someone = gofalu am °rywun

career *noun*
= gyrfa (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

careful *adjective*
= gofalus
be careful! = bydd yn °ofalus!
= pwylla!

careless *adjective*
= difeddw, diofal

car ferry *noun*

= fferi °geir (*plural* fferiau ceir) *feminine*

carnival *noun*

= carnifal (*plural* -au) *masculine*

car park *noun*

= maes parcio (*plural* meysydd parcio) *masculine*

carpenter *noun*

= saer (*plural* seiri) *masculine*

carpet *noun*

= carped (*plural* -i) *masculine*

car phone *noun*

= ffôn car (*plural* ffonau car) *masculine*

carriage *noun*

(of train)
= cerbyd (*plural* -au) *masculine*

carrot *noun*

= moronen (*plural* moron) *feminine*

carry *verb*

= cario, cludo

carry on

= mynd ymlaen, parhau
to carry on doing something = parhau i °wneud rhywbeth

carry out

(fulfil)
= cyflawni, gweithredu

cartoon *noun*

= cartŵn (*plural* cartwnau) *masculine*

case

1 *noun*

- (legal etc)
= achos (*plural* -ion) *masculine*
- (suitcase)
= cist (*plural* -iau) *feminine*, cês (*plural* cesys) *masculine*

2 in case *conjunction*

= rhag ofn

! in case someone comes = rhag ofn i rywun °ddod,
= rhag ofn bod rhywun yn dod
This phrase uses a typical construction involving i° before the subject and a mutated verb noun following.

in any case = beth bynnag

cash

1 *noun*

= arian *masculine*, arian parod

2 *verb*

to cash a cheque = newid (*stem* newidi-) siec

cash desk *noun*

= desg arian (*plural* desgiau arian) *feminine*

cashpoint *noun*

= arianbwynt (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

cassette *noun*

= casét (*plural* casetiau) *masculine*

cassette player *noun*

= chwaraewr casetiau (*plural* chwaraewyr casetiau) *masculine*

cassette recorder *noun*

= recordydd casetiau (*plural* recordyddion casetiau) *masculine*

castle *noun*

= castell (*plural* cestyll) *masculine*

casual *adjective*

casual clothes = dillad hamdden
casual work = gwaith dros °dros

cat *noun*

= cath (*plural* -od) *feminine*

catch *verb*

= dal (*stem* dali-)
to catch a bus = dal bws
he's caught a cold = mae e wedi dal annwyd

catch up

= dal (*stem* dali-)
he caught up with us in the end = fe °ddaliodd e ni yn y diwedd

caterpillar *noun*

= lindysen (*plural* lindys) *feminine*, Siani °flewog (*plural* Sianis blewog) *feminine*

cathedral *noun*

= eglwys °gadeiriol (*plural* eglwysi cadeiriol) *feminine*

cattle *noun*

= gwartheg *plural*

cauliflower *noun*

= blodfresychen (*plural* blodfresych) *feminine*

cause

1 *noun*

= achos (*plural* -ion) *masculine*
to contribute to good causes = cyfrannu at° achosion da

2 verb

= achosi, peri

what caused the fire? = beth achosodd y tân?, beth oedd achos y tân?**to cause someone to do something** = achosi/peri i° rywun °wneud rhywbeth**caution** noun= gofal *masculine*, pwyll *masculine***cautious** adjective

= gofalus

cave noun= ogof (*plural -âu, -eydd*) *feminine***CD** noun= crynoddig (*plural -iau*) *masculine***CD player** noun= peiriant crynoddisgiau (*plural* peiriannau crynoddisgiau) *masculine***cease** verb

= peidio

to cease doing something = peidio gwneud rhywbeth**ceasefire** noun= cadoediad (*plural -au*) *masculine***ceaseless** adjective

= dibaid, diderfyn

ceiling noun= nenfwd (*plural* nenfydau) *masculine***celebrate** verb

= dathlu

celery noun= seleri *masculine***cell** noun= cell (*plural -au*) *feminine***cellar** noun= seler (*plural -au or -i*) *feminine***cello** noun= cello (*plural -s*) *masculine*, soddgrwth (*plural* soddgrythau) *masculine***Celt** noun= Celt (*plural -iaid*) *masculine***Celtic** adjective

= Celtaidd

the Celtic languages = yr ieithoedd Celtaidd *plural***cement** noun= sment *masculine***cement mixer** noun= corddwr sment (*plural* corddwyr sment) *masculine***cemetery** noun= mynwent (*plural -ydd*) *feminine***centenary** noun= canmlwyddiant (*plural* canmlwyddiannau) *masculine***centimetre** noun= sentimedr (*plural -au*) *masculine*, centimedr (*plural -au*) *masculine***central** adjective

= canolog

central region = canolbarth (*plural -au*) *masculine***central England** = canolbarth Lloegr**central heating** noun= gwres canolog *masculine***centre** noun• (*middle point*)= canol (*plural -au*) *masculine***in the centre of town** = yng nghanol y °dre• (*place for activities*)= canolfan (*plural -nau*) *feminine***century** noun= canrif (*plural -oedd*) *feminine***the twentieth century** = yr ugeinfed °ganrif**the twenty-first century** = yr unfed °ganrif ar hugain**at the turn of the century** = ar °droad y °ganrif**certain** adjective

= sicr, siŵr, siwr

to know something for certain = gwybod rhywbeth i sicrwydd**to a certain extent** = i °raddau**certainly** adverb

= yn sicr, yn sicr iawn

certainty noun= sicrwydd *masculine***certificate** noun= tystysgrif (*plural -au*) *feminine***certify** verb

= tystio

this is to certify that . . . = hyn i °dystio °fod. . ., hyn a °dystia °fod. . .

chain *noun*

= cadwyn (*plural* -i, -au) *feminine*

chainsaw *noun*

= llif gadwyn (*plural* llifiau cadwyn) *feminine*

chair *noun*

= cadair (*plural* cadeiriau) *feminine*

chairman *noun*

= cadeirydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

chairwoman *noun*

= cadeiryddes (*plural* -au) *feminine*

challenge**1** *noun*

= her (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= herio

champagne *noun*

= siampên *masculine*

champion *noun*

= pencampwr (*plural* pencampwyr) *masculine*

= pencampwraig (*plural* pencampwraigedd) *feminine*

championship *noun*

= pencampwriaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

chance *noun*• (*opportunity*)

= cyfle (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*, siawns (*plural* -iau) *feminine* or *masculine*

to have a chance to do something =

bod â'r cyfle i wneud rhywbeth

• (*accident*)

= damwain (*plural* damweiniau) *feminine*

by chance = yn °ddamweiniol

= drwy lwc

= drwy °ddamwain

• (*possibility*)

is there any chance he'll come? = ydy hi'n °bosib y daw e?

change**1** *noun*• (*alteration*)

= newid (*plural* -iadau) *masculine*

for a change = am newid

• (*money*)

= arian mân

have you got change for five pounds?

= oes gynnoch chi newid pum punt?

(*North*), oes newid pum punt 'da chi?

(*South*)

2 *verb*• (*alter*)

= newid (*stem* newidi-)

to change one's mind = ailfeddwl

• (*exchange*)

= cyfnewid (*stem* cyfnewidi-)

• (*change clothes*)

= newid dillad

changeable *adjective*

= newidiol

changing room *noun*

= stafell newid (*plural* stafelloedd newid) *feminine*

channel *noun*

= sianel (*plural* -i) *feminine*

television channel = sianel °deledu (*plural* sianeli teledu) *feminine*

to change channels = troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-) i sianel arall, newid sianel

the English Channel = y Sianel *feminine*

chapter *noun*

= pennod (*plural* penodau) *feminine*

characteristic**1** *adjective*

= nodweddiadol

2 *noun*

= nodwedd (*plural* -ion) *feminine*

charge**1** *noun*• (*money*)

= tâl (*plural* taliadau) *masculine*

• (*accusation*)

= cyhuddiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

• **in charge**

= mewn gofal, mewn awdurdod

2 *verb*• (*money*)

= codi, gofyn (*stem* gofynn-)

• (*with a crime*)

= cyhuddo

to charge someone with something = cyhuddo rhywun o° rywbeth

charming *adjective*

= swynol, hudol

charter flight *noun*

= ehediad siarter (*plural* ehediadau siarter) *masculine*

chase *verb*

= rhedeg (*stem* rhed-) ar ôl

chase him! = rhedwch ar ei ôl!

chat**1** *noun*

= sgwrs (*plural* sgyrssiau) *masculine*,
ymddiddan (*plural* -ion) *masculine*
to have a chat with someone = cael
sgwrs â^h rhywun, sgwrsio â^h rhywun

2 *verb*

= sgwrsio
to chat with someone = sgwrsio â^h
rhywun

cheap *adjective*

- (*not expensive*)
= rhad
- (*of poor quality*)
= o ansawdd gwael

cheat**1** *verb*

= twyllo

2 *noun*

= twyllwr (*plural* twyllwyr) *masculine*

check**1** *noun*

(*US: cheque*)
= siec (-iau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= sicrhau, gwirio

check in

(*to hotel*)
= cofrestru

check out

(*of hotel*)
= ymadael (*stem* ymadaw-)

checkbook *noun*

(*US: chequebook*)
= llyfr siec (*plural* llyfrau siec) *masculine*

checkers *noun*

(*US = draughts*)
= drafftiau *plural*

checkout *noun*

= desg °dalu (*plural* desgiau talu)
feminine

checkup *noun*

= archwiliad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

cheek *noun*

- (*part of face*)
= boch (*plural* -au) *feminine*
- (*insolence*)
= haerllugrwydd *masculine*

cheeky *adjective*

= haerllug

cheer *noun*

to give someone three cheers = rhoi
(*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) tair hwrê i° rywun
cheers! = iechyd dal

cheerful *adjective*

= llawen, siriol

cheese *noun*

= caws *masculine*

chef *noun*

= sieff (*plural* -s) *masculine*

chemist *noun*

(*pharmacist*)
= fferylllydd (*plural* fferyllwyr)
masculine

chemistry *noun*

= cemeg *feminine*

chemist's *noun*

(*shop*)
= fferyllfa (*plural* fferyllfeydd) *feminine*

cheque *noun*

= siec (*plural* -iau) *feminine*
blank cheque = siec °wag (*plural* sieciau
gwag) *feminine*
traveller's cheque = siec °deithio (*plural*
sieciau teithio) *feminine*
to pay by cheque = talu â siec

cheque book *noun*

= llyfr siec (*plural* llyfrau siec) *masculine*

cheque card *noun*

= cerdyn siec (*plural* cardiau siec)
masculine

chess *noun*

= gwyddbwyll *feminine*

chest *noun*

= brest *feminine*

chestnut**1** *adjective (colour)*

= castan

2 *noun*

= castan (*plural* -au) *feminine*

chew *verb*

= cnoi

chewing gum *noun*

= gwm cnoi *masculine*

chick *noun*

= cyw (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

chicken *noun*

= cyw (*plural* -ion) *masculine*, cyw iâr
(*plural* cywion ieir)

chickenpox *noun*
= y °frech ier *feminine*

chief

1 *adjective*
= prif^o, penna(f)

! prif^o always precedes the noun it refers to, and always causes soft mutation where possible—**prif** °reswm chief reason

2 *noun*
= pennaeth (*plural* penaethiaid) *masculine*

chiefly *adverb*
= yn °benna(f), gan amla

child *noun*
= plentyn (*plural* plant) *masculine*

! A diminutive plural plantos is used of small children, especially when addressing them:
dewch, °blantos! = come (along), children!

childminder *noun*
= gofalwr plant (*plural* gofalwyr plant) *masculine*
= gofalwraig plant (*plural* gofalwragedd plant) *feminine*

chilling *adjective*
= iasoer

chilly *adjective*
= oer

chimney *noun*
= simnai (*plural* simneiau) *feminine*

chin *noun*
= gê'n (*plural* genau) *feminine*

chip *noun*
= sglodyn (*plural* sglodion) *masculine*
silicon chip = sglodyn silicon (*plural* sglodion silicon)

chips *plural noun*
• (British : French fries)
= sglodion *plural*
fish and chips = pysgod a sglodion
• (US : crisps)
= creision *plural*

chocolate *noun*
= siocled (*plural*-i) *masculine*

choice *noun*
= dewis (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

we had no choice = doedd gynnon ni °ddim dewis (*North*), doedd dim dewis 'da ni (*South*)

the choice is yours = chi sy â'r dewis

choir *noun*
= côr (*plural* corau) *masculine*

choke *verb*
= tagu

choose *noun*
= dewis (*stem* dewisi-), dethol

chore *noun*
= tasg (*plural*-au) *feminine*

christen *verb*
= bedyddio

christening *noun*
= bedydd (*plural*-iadau) *masculine*

Christian *adjective*
= Cristnogol

Christian name *noun*
= enw bedydd (*plural* enwau bedydd) *masculine*

Christmas *noun*
= (y) Nadolig, Dolig

Merry Christmas! = Nadolig Llawn!

! Dolig is a very common spoken variant of **Nadolig**, sometimes even found in writing.

Christmas card *noun*
= cerdyn Nadolig (*plural* cardiau Nadolig) *masculine*

Christmas carol *noun*
= carol Nadolig (*plural* carolau Nadolig) *feminine*

Christmas cracker *noun*
= clecar Nadolig (*plural* clecars Nadolig) *masculine or feminine*

Christmas Day *noun*
= Dydd Nadolig *masculine*

Christmas Eve *noun*
= Noswyl Nadolig *feminine*

Christmas tree *noun*
= coeden Nadolig (*plural* coed Nadolig) *feminine*

church *noun*
= eglwys (*plural*-i) *feminine*; llan (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

cider *noun*= seidr (*plural* -au) *masculine***cigar** *noun*= sigâr (*plural* sigarau or sigars) *feminine***cigarette** *noun*= sigarét (*plural* sigarets) *feminine***cinders** *noun*= lludw *masculine*, ulw *masculine***cinema** *noun*= sinema (*plural* sinemâu) *masculine* or *feminine***circle** *noun*= cylch (*plural* -au, -oedd) *masculine***circumstances** *plural noun*= amgylchiadau *plural***under the circumstances** = o dan yr amgylchiadau**circus** *noun*= syrcau (*plural* -au) *feminine***citizen** *noun*= dinesydd (*plural* dinasyddion) *masculine***city** *noun*= dinas (*plural* -oedd) *feminine***civilized** *adjective*

= gwareiddiedig

civil servant *noun*= gwas sifil (*plural* gweision sifil) *masculine***claim****1** *noun*• (*assertion*)= honiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*• (*demand*)= cais (*plural* ceisiadau) *masculine***2** *verb*• (*assert*)

= honni

• (*demand*)

= hawlio

clap *verb***to clap someone** = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) clap i °rywun**to clap one's hands** = curo dwylo**clarinet** *noun*= clarinét (*plural* clarinetau) *masculine***clash** *verb*

= gwrthdaro

class *noun*= dosbarth (*plural* -iadau) *masculine***Welsh class** = dosbarth (*plural* dosbarthiadau) Cymraeg *masculine***night class** = dosbarth (*plural* dosbarthiadau) nos *masculine***classical** *adjective*

= clasurol

classical music = cerddoriaeth °glasurol *feminine***classroom** *noun*= stafell °ddosbarth (*plural* stafelloedd dosbarth) *feminine***claw** *noun*= crafanc (*plural* crafangau) *feminine***clay** *noun*= clai *masculine***clean****1** *adjective*

= glân

2 *verb*

• = glanhau

• = llau (*colloquial*)**clear****1** *adjective*• (*general senses*)

= eglur, clir

• (*obvious*)

= amlwg

• (*free from obstruction*)

= clir

to make something clear to someone

= egluro rhywbeth i° rywun

2 *verb*

= clirio

clear up

= clirio

clever *adjective*= deallus; clyfar (*colloquial*)**client** *noun*= cleient (*plural* -iaid) *masculine***cliff** *noun*= clogwyn (*plural* -i) *masculine*, gallt (*plural* gellytydd) *feminine***climate** *noun*= hinsawdd (*plural* hinsoddau) *feminine***climb** *verb*

= dringo

to climb a tree = dringo coeden
to climb down = disgyn (*stem* disgynn-)

climbing *noun*
 = dringo *verb**noun*

clinic *noun*
 = clinig (*plural* -au) *masculine*

cloakroom *noun*
 = stafell °gotiau (*plural* stafelloedd cotiau) *feminine*

clock *noun*
 = cloc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

close¹

1 *adjective*

• (*near*)
 = agos
a close contest = cystadleuaeth agos

• (*sultry*)
 = trymaidd, mwll

• (*in detail*)
 = manwl

2 *adverb*
 (*nearby*)

= yn ymyl, ar °bwys

close to the road = yn ymyl y ffordd

close²

2 *verb*

= cau (*stem* cae-)

close the door! = caewch y drws!

the shop closes at five = mae'r siop yn cau am °bump

closed *adjective*

= ar °gau

the shop is closed = mae'r siop ar °gau

! This expression, like all those beginning with **ar** and denoting a temporary state, is not preceded by **yn**° in sentences with **bod**. Compare the above example with:
the shop is big = mae'r siop yn °fawr

closely *adverb*

(*in detail*)

= yn °fanwl

to look closely at something = edrych yn °fanwl ar° rywbeth

closer *adjective*

= agosach, nes

come closer = dewch yn nes

cloth *noun*

• (*material*)
 = brethyn *masculine*

• (*item*)
 = lliaian (*plural* llieiniau) *masculine*

clothes *noun*

= dillad *plural*

cloud *noun*

= cwmwl (*plural* cymylau) *masculine*

cloudy *adjective*

= cymylog

clown *noun*

= clown (*plural* -s, -iaid) *masculine*

club *noun*

= clwb (*plural* clybiau) *masculine*

clue *noun*

I haven't got a clue = does gen i °ddim syniad (*North*), does dim clem °da fi (*South*)

clumsy *adjective*

= lletchwth

co- *prefix*

= cyd-°

coach *noun*

• (*bus*)

= bws (*plural* bysiau) *masculine*

coach station = gorsaf °fysiau (*plural* gorsafoedd bysiau) *feminine*

• (*trainer*)

= hyfforddwr (*plural* hyfforddwyr) *masculine*

= hyfforddwraig (*plural*

hyfforddwagedd) *feminine*

coal *noun*

= glo *masculine*

coalition *noun*

= clymblaidd (*plural* clymbleidiau) *feminine*

coalminer *noun*

= glöwr (*plural* glowyr) *masculine*

coast *noun*

= arfordir (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

on the coast = ger y glannau

coat *noun*

= côt (*plural* cotiau) *feminine*

coat hanger *noun*

= cambren côt (*plural* cambrenni cotiau) *masculine*

cobweb *noun*

= gwe pry copyn (*plural* gweoedd pryfed cop) *feminine* (*North*), gwe corryn (*plural* gwe corynnod) *feminine* (*South*)

cock *noun*= ceiliog (*plural -od*) *masculine***cocoa** *noun*= coco *masculine***coconut** *noun*= cneuen °goco (*plural cnau coco*)
*feminine***cod** *noun*= penfras (*plural penfreision*)
*masculine***coffee** *noun*= coffi *masculine***coffee machine** *noun*= peiriant coffi (*plural peiriannau coffi*)
*masculine***coffin** *noun*= arch (*plural eirch*) *feminine***coin** *noun*= darn arian (*plural darnau arian*)
masculine, pisin, pisin (*plural pisiau*)
*masculine***coincidence** *noun*= cyd-ddigwyddiad (*plural -au*)
*masculine***cold****1** *adjective*

= oer

to get/grow cold(*weather*) = oeri(*person*) = mynd yn oer**2** *noun*• (*coldness*)= oerfel *masculine*• (*illness*)= annwyd (*plural anwydau*) *masculine***I've got a cold** = mae annwyd arna i

! This expression, denoting a temporary physical state, uses **ar** + person.

collaborate *verb*

= cydweithio, cydweithredu

collaboration *noun*= cydweithrediad (*plural -au*) *masculine*,
cydweithredu *masculine***collapse** *verb*

= syrthio, cwmpo, dymchwel

collar *noun*= coler (*plural -i*) *feminine* (*North*),
masculine (*South*)**colleague** *noun*= cydweithiwr (*plural cydweithwyr*)
*masculine***collect** *verb*

= casglu

collection *noun*= casgliad (*plural -au*) *masculine***college** *noun*= coleg (*plural -au*) *masculine***collide** *verb*

= gwrthdaro

to collide with something = gwrthdaroâ^h rhywbeth**colour****1** *noun*= lliw (*plural -iau*) *masculine***what colour do you want?** = pa °liw
dych chi eisiau?**2** *verb*

= lliwio

colour in

= lliwio

coloured *adjective*

= lliwiog

colour film *noun*= ffilm °liw (*plural ffilmiau lliw*)
*feminine***colourful** *adjective*

= lliwgar

colour tv *noun*= teledu lliw *masculine***comb****1** *noun*= crib (*plural -au*) *feminine* or *masculine***2** *verb*

= cribo

come *verb*= dod (*irregular*), dŵad (*North*)**come across****to come across something** = dod o
hyd i° rywbeth, dod ar °draws
rhywbeth**come back**

= dod yn ôl

come from

to come from something (*derive from*)
= tarddu o° rywbeth

come in

= dod i mewn

come in! = ty'd/dere/dewch i mewn!

come on

come on! = ty'd ymlaen! dere 'mlaen!,
dewch ymlaen!

come out

= dod allan

comfortable *adjective*

= cyfforddus

comforter *noun*

(*US: duvet, quilt*) = cwilt (*plural -iau*)
masculine

comic strip *noun*

= sribed comig (*plural sribedi comig*)
masculine

commentary *noun*

= sylwebaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine*

commerce *noun*

= masnach *feminine*, busnes *masculine*

commercial**1** *adjective*

= masnachol

2 *noun*

(*on TV*)

= hysbyseb (*plural -ion*) *feminine*

commit *verb*

to commit oneself to doing

something = ymrwymo i °wneud
rhywbeth

commitment *noun*

= ymrwymiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

committee *noun*

= pwyllgor (*plural -au*) *masculine*

common *adjective*

= cyffredin

what have they got in common? =
beth sy gynnyn nhw'n °gyffredin?

the House of Commons = Tŷ'r
Cyffredin *masculine*

communicate *verb*

= cyfathrebu

communicative *adjective*

= cyfathrebol

community *noun*

= cymuned (*plural -au*) *feminine*

compact disc *noun*

= crynoddig (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

company *noun*

= cwmni (*plural cwmnïau*) *masculine*

to keep someone company = cadw
(*stem cadw-*) cwmni i° rywun

company secretary

= ysgrifennydd cwmni *masculine*

compare *verb*

= cymharu (â^h)

! The phrase for compared with/to varies in Welsh depending on the subject:

compared with = o'i °gymharu â^h
(*masculine*)

= o'i ^hcymharu â^h (*feminine*)

= o'u cymharu â^h (*plural*)

he's tall compared with his brother

= mae e'n °dal o'i °gymharu â'i °frawd

she's tall compared with her

brother = mae hi'n °dal o'i ^hcymharu
â'i brawd

compartment *noun*

= adran (*plural -nau*) *feminine*

compass *noun*

= cwmpawd (*plural -au*) *masculine*

points of the compass = pwyntiau'r
cwmpawd

compel *verb*

= gorfodi

compete *verb*

= cystadlu

competent *adjective*

= galluog, medrus

to be competent to do something =
medru gwneud rhywbeth

competition *noun*

= cystadleuaeth (*plural cystadleuthau*)
feminine

competitive *adjective*

= cystadleuol

complain *verb*

= cwyno, achwyn

to complain about something to someone = cwyno/achwyn am°
ryw Beth wrth° rywun

complaint *noun*

= cwyn (*plural ion*) *feminine*

complete**1** *adjective*

= cyflawn, llwyr

complete beginner = dechreuwr llwyr
*masculine***2** *verb*

= cwblhau

completely *adverb*

= yn llwyr, yn hollol, yn °gyfangwbwl

I completely agree = dw i'n cytuno'n llwyr

! 'completely...' used with an adjective is **cwb(w)**°—this word precedes the adjective and causes soft mutation:

completely unnecessary = cwbwl °ddiangen

complex *adjective*

= cymhleth

complicated *adjective*

= cymhleth

compliment**1** *noun***to pay someone a compliment** = talu teyrnged i° rywun, canmol rhywun**to send compliments to someone** = danfon cyfarchion at° rywun**2** *verb***to compliment someone** = canmol rhywun**comprehensive** *adjective*

• (including much)

= cynhwysfawr

• (type of school)

= cyfun

comprehensive school *noun*= ysgol °gyfun (*plural* ysgolion cyfun)
*feminine***compromise** *verb*

= cyfaddawdu

compulsory *adjective*

= gorfodol

computer *noun*= cyfrifiadur (*plural*-on) *masculine***computer game** *noun*= gêm °gyfrifiadur (*plural* gemau cyfrifiadur) *feminine***computer programmer** *noun*= rhaglennydd cyfrifiaduron (*plural* rhaglenwyr cyfrifiaduron) *masculine***computer studies** *noun*= cyfrifiadureg *feminine***concentrate** *verb*

= canolbwyntio

to concentrate on something =

canolbwyntio ar° rywbeth

to concentrate on doing something =

canolbwyntio ar °wneud rhywbeth

concern *verb*

• (with regard to, about)

= ymwneud â^h, ymdrin â^h

• (worry)

= poeni

I'm concerned = dw i'n poeni**concerning** *preposition*

• (about)

= ynghylch, ynglŷn â^h

• (as regards)

= o °ran; parthed

to be concerning... = ymwneud â^h...**concert** *noun*= cyngerdd (*plural* cyngherddau)
*masculine***concert hall** *noun*= neuadd °gyngerdd (*plural* neuaddau cyngerdd) *feminine***conclusion** *noun*

• (end)

= diwedd (*plural*-au) *masculine*,terfyniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

• (assumption, decision)

= casgliad (*plural*-au) *masculine***concrete** *noun and adjective*= concriid *masculine***condemn** *verb*

= condemnio

condition *noun*

• (state)

= cyflwr (*plural* cyflyrau) *masculine*

• (stipulation)

= amod (*plural*-au) *masculine or feminine***conditions** (*terms*)= telerau *plural***condom** *noun*= condom (*plural*-au) *masculine***conductor** *noun*

• (on bus)

= tocyynnwr (*plural* tocynwyr) *masculine*= tocynwraig (*plural* tocynwagedd)*feminine*

- (of orchestra)
= arweinydd (*plural* -ion, arweinwyr)
masculine

conference *noun*
= cynhadledd (*plural* cynadleddau)
feminine
to hold a conference = cynnal (*stem*
cynhali-) cynhadledd

confidence *noun*
= ffydd *feminine*, hyder *masculine*,
ymddiriedaeth *feminine*
to have confidence in someone = bod
â^h ffydd ynⁿ rhywun
to speak to someone in confidence =
siarad â^h rhywun yn °gyfrinachol

confident *adjective*
= hyderus, ffyddiog

confidential *adjective*
= cyfrinachol

confirm *verb*
= cadarnhau

confiscate *verb*
= cymryd (*stem* cymer-)

conflict *noun*
= gwrthdaro *verb/noun*

conflicting *adjective*
(not in agreement, inconsistent)
= anghyson

confuse *verb*
• (mix up, fail to distinguish)
= cymysgu
• (put someone in confusion)
= drysu, rhoi mewn penbleth

confused *adjective*
= mewn penbleth

confusion *noun*
= penbleth *feminine* or *masculine*

congratulate *verb*
= llongyfarch

congratulations *noun*
= llongyfarchiadau *plural*

connect *verb*
= cysylltu

connection *noun*
= cysylltiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

conquer *verb*
= gorchfygu, trechu

conscientious *adjective*
= cydwybodol

conscious *adjective*
= ymwybodol
to be conscious of something = bod
yn ymwybodol o^o rywbeth

consciousness *noun*
= ymwybyddiaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

consent

1 *noun*
= cydsyniad *masculine*

2 *verb*
to consent to do something = cydsynio
i °wneud rhywbeth

consequently *adverb*
= o °ganlyniad

**! o °ganlyniad generally comes first
in the sentence:**

**it is consequently impossible at the
moment** = o °ganlyniad mae'n
amhosib ar hyn o bryd

Conservative

1 *adjective*
= Ceidwadol

2 *noun*
= Ceidwadwr (*plural* Ceidwadwyr)
masculine

consider *verb*
= ystyried (*stem* ystyri-)

considerate *adjective*
= ystyriol
to be considerate to someone = bod
yn ystyriol o^o rywun

consideration *noun*
= ystyriaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

consistent *adjective*
= cyson

consonant *noun*
= cytsain (*plural* cytseiniaid) *feminine*

constant *adjective*
= diderfyn, dibaid, parhaol

construct *verb*
= adeiladu

consult *verb*
= ymgynghori
to consult someone about something
= ymgynghori â^h rhywun ynglŷn â^h
rhywbeth

consultative *adjective*

= ymgynghorol

consumer *noun*= defnyddiwr (*plural* defnyddwyr)*masculine*= defnyddwraig (*plural*defnyddwragedd) *feminine***consumption** *noun*= traul (*plural* treuliau) *feminine***fuel consumption** = traul tanwydd*feminine***contact****1** *noun*

= cyswllt

to keep/stay in contact = cadw mewn

cyswllt

2 *verb*

= cysylltu

to contact someone = cysylltu â^h

rhywun

contact lens *noun*= lens °gyswllt (*plural* lensys cyswllt)*feminine*, lens °gyffwrdd (*plural* lensyscyffwrdd) *feminine***contain** *verb*= cynnwys *(*stem* cynhwys-), dal *(*stem*

dali-)

contaminate *verb*

= llygru

contamination *noun*= llygredd *masculine*, heintiad*masculine***contemporary****1** *adjective*

= cyfoes

2 *noun*= cyfoeswr (*plural* cyfoeswyr) *masculine*= cyfoeswraig (*plural* cyfoeswragedd)*feminine***contend** *verb*• (*fight*)

= ymladd, dadlau

• (*assert*)

= honni

• (*face up to*)

= ymdopi

to contend with difficulties

= ymdopi ag anawsterau

content *adjective*

= bodlon

to be content to wait = bod yn °fodlon

aros

to be content with something = bod yn

°fodlon ar° rywbeth

contents *noun*= cynnwys *masculine***contest** *noun*• (*competition*)= cystadleuaeth (*plural* cystadleuthau)*feminine*• (*fight*)= gornest (*plural*-au) *feminine***continent** *noun*= cyfandir (*plural*-oedd) *masculine***continuation** *noun*= parhad *masculine***continue** *verb*• (*still do something*)= dal (*stem* dali-)**he continues to claim that...** = mae e'n

dal i honni °fod...

• (*last*)= para; parhau (*formal*)**to continue for two years** = para am

°ddwy °flynedd

continuing *adjective*

= parhaol

continuous *adjective*

= parhaol

contraception *noun*= atal cenhedlu *verbnoun***contraceptive****1** *adjective*

= atal cenhedlu

2 *noun*= gwrthgenhedlyn (*plural*gwrthgenhedlion) *masculine***contract** *noun*= cytundeb (*plural*-au) *masculine***contradict** *verb*= gwrthddweud (*stem* gwrthddwed-)**contrary** *adverb***contrary to** = yn °groes i°**they acted contrary to our wishes** = mi

°weithredon nhw'n °groes i'n

dymuniadau

contribute *verb*

= cyfrannu

to contribute to something = cyfrannu at° rywbeth

contribution *noun*
= cyfraniad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

control

1 *noun*
= rheolaeth
under control = (o) dan °reolaeth

2 *verb*
= rheoli

controversial *adjective*
= dadleuol

convenient *adjective*
= cyfleus

conversation *noun*
= sgwrs (*plural sgyrsiau*) *feminine*,
ymddiddan (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

converse *verb*
= sgwrsio, ymddiddan

convince *verb*
= argyhoeddi

cook

1 *noun*
= cogydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*
= cogyddes (*plural -au*) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= ceginio

cooker *noun*
= popty (*plural poptai*) *masculine*

cookie *noun* (US)
= bisgeden (*plural bisgedi*) *feminine*

cooking *noun*
= ceginio *verb* *noun*

cool *adjective*
• (temperature)
= eitha oer, braidd yn oer

• (calm)
stay cool = paid cynhyrfu! peidiwch cynhyrfu!

co-operate *verb*
= cydweithredu, cydweithio

cope *verb*
= ymdopi
to cope with something = ymdopi â^h rhywbeth

copper *noun and adjective*
(metal)
= copor *masculine*

copy

1 *noun*
= copi (*plural copïau*) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= copio

cork *noun*

• (material)
= corc *masculine*
• (in bottle)
= corcyn (*plural cyrc*) *masculine*

corkscrew *noun*
= tynnwr corcyn *masculine*

corn *noun*

• (British: wheat)
= yđ *masculine*
• (US: maize)
= india-corn *masculine*

corner *noun*
= cornel (*plural -i*) *feminine*

cornflakes *plural noun*
= creision yđ *plural*

Cornish

1 *adjective*
(of Cornwall)
= o °Gernyw

2 *noun*
(language)
= Cernyweg *feminine*

Cornwall *noun*
= Cernyw *feminine*

corpse *noun*
= corff (*plural cyrff*) *masculine*
= corff marw (*plural cyrff marw*) *masculine*, celain (*plural celanedd*) *feminine*

correct

1 *adjective*
= cywir

2 *verb*
= cywiro

correction *noun*
= cywiriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

correspond *verb*

• (write)
= gohebu
to correspond with someone = gohebu â^h rhywun
• (be equivalent of)
= cyfateb

to correspond to something = cyfateb i^o rywbeth

corresponding *adjective*
= cyfatebol

corridor *noun*
= coridor (*plural*-au) *masculine*

cost

1 *noun*
= cost (*plural*-au) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= costio
what do these cost? = faint mae'r rhain yn °gostio?, beth ydy pris y rhain?

costly *adjective*
= drud

cost of living *noun*
= costau byw *plural*

costume *noun*
= gwisg (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

cosy *adjective*
= clyd, cysurus

cot *noun*
= cot (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

cottage *noun*
= bwthyn (*plural* bythynnod) *masculine*

cotton *noun and adjective*
= cotwm *masculine*

cotton wool *noun*
= gwllân cotwm *masculine*

couch *noun*
= soffa (*plural*-s) *feminine*

cough

1 *noun*
= peswch *masculine*
she's got a cough = mae peswch arni hi

! This expression, denoting a temporary physical state, uses **ar^o** + person.

2 *verb*
= pesychu

could *verb*

• (*was able*)
I couldn't see the sign = o'n i °ddim yn gallu gweld yr arwydd
she couldn't speak English = doedd hi °ddim yn gallu siarad Saesneg

• (*would be able*)
we could help you = gallen ni 'ch helpu chi

I couldn't do the work now = °allwn i °ddim gwneud y gwaith nawr
could you shut the window? = °allech chi °gau'r ffenest?

• (*possibility*)
you could be right = gallet ti °fod yn iawn, efallai °fod ti'n iawn

council *noun*
= cyngor (*plural* cynghorau) *masculine*

count *verb*

• (*calculate*)

= cyfri(f)

• (*be valid*)

= cyfri(f)

• (*say numbers*)

= rhifo

• (*depend*)

to count on someone = dibynnu ar^o rywun

counter *noun*
= cownter (*plural*-i) *masculine*

counter- *prefix*
= gwrth^o-

counteract *verb*
= gwrthweithio

counterattack

1 *noun*
= gwrthymosodiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= gwrthymosod

counterproductive *adjective*
= gwrthgynhyrchol

countless *adjective*
= diri(f)

country *noun*

• (*nation, land*)

= gwlad (*plural* gwledydd) *feminine*

• (*not town*)

= cefn gwlad *masculine*

countryside *noun*
= cefn gwlad *masculine*

county *noun*

• (*Welsh county*)

= sir (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

• (*elsewhere*)

= swydd (*plural*-i) *feminine*

couple *noun*= cwp(w)l (*plural* cyplau) *masculine***a couple of things** = cwpwl o °bethau**courage** *noun*= dewrder *masculine***courageous** *adjective*

= dewr

course *noun*= cwrs (*plural* cyrsiau) *masculine***a Welsh course** = cwrs Cymraeg**a beginners' course** = cwrs

dechreuwr

of course = wrth °gwrs, wrth °reswm**court** *noun*= llys (*plural* -oedd) *masculine***Magistrates' Court** = Llys Ynadon
*masculine***Crown Court** = Llys y °Goron *masculine***court case** *noun*= achos (*plural* -ion) llys *masculine***cousin** *noun**(male)*= cefnder (*plural* cefndyr) *masculine**(female)*= cyfnither (*plural* -oedd) *feminine***cover****1** *noun*• (*general*)= gorchudd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*• (*of book*)= clawr (*plural* cloriau) *masculine***2** *verb*

= gorchuddio

cow *noun*= buwch (*plural* buchod) *feminine***coward** *noun*= cachgi (*plural* cachgwn) *masculine***cowboy** *noun*= cowboi (*plural* -s) *masculine***crab** *noun*= cranc (*plural* -od) *masculine***crack****1** *noun*• (*sound*)= clec (*plural* -iau) *feminine*• (*split*)= crac (*plural* -iau) *feminine* or *masculine***2** *verb*• (*sound*)= clecian (*stem* cleci-)• (*split*)

= cracio

cradle *noun*= crud (*plural* -au or -iau) *masculine***craft** *noun*= crefft (*plural* -iau) *feminine*, celfyddyd*(plural* -au) *feminine***cramp** *noun*= cramp *masculine***crane** *noun**(machine)*= craen (*plural* -iau) *masculine***crash****1** *noun*• (*collision*)= gwrthdrawiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*• (*sound*)= trwst (*plural* trystau) *masculine*, clec*(plural* -iau) *feminine***2** *verb*

= mynd yn erbyn, gwrthdaro

the two cars crashed = aeth y °ddau

°gar yn erbyn ei gilydd

to crash a car into a tree = gyrru car i

°goeden/ yn erbyn coeden

crate *noun*= cawell (*plural* -au, -i or cewyll)*masculine***crawl****1** *verb*• (*baby*)= cropian (*stem* cropi-)• (*animals, traffic*)

= ymlusgo

2 *noun*• (*swimming stroke*)= ymlusgo *verb* *noun***crayon** *noun*= creon (*plural* -s) *masculine***crazy** *adjective*

= gwallgo(f)

cream**1** *adjective**(colour)*

= hufen, lliw hufen

2 *noun*= hufen *masculine***create** *verb*

= creu

creative *adjective*

= creadigol

crèche *noun*= meithrinfa (*plural* meithrinfeydd)
*feminine***credence** *noun*

= coel

to give something credence = rhoi
(*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) coel ar^o rywbeth**credit** *noun*

= credyd

credit card *noun*= cerdyn credyd (*plural* cardiau credyd)
*masculine***do you take credit cards?** = dych chi'n
derbyn cardiau credyd?**crib** *noun*= cot (*plural*-iau) *masculine***cricket** *noun*(*game*)

= criced

crime *noun*= trosedd (*plural*-au) *masculine***to commit a crime** = troseddu, cyflawni
trosedd**criminal****1** *adjective*

= troseddol

2 *noun*= troseddwr (*plural* troseddwyr)*masculine*= troseddwrraig (*plural* troseddwragedd)*feminine***crisis** *noun*= argyfwng (*plural* argyfyngau)*masculine***crisps** *plural noun*= creision *plural***critical** *adjective*• (*disparaging*)

= beirniadol

• (*crucial*)

= pwysig, allweddol

criticism *noun*= beirniadaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine***criticize** *verb*

= beirniadu

to criticize someone severely =
beirniadu rhywun yn hallt**crockery** *noun*= llestri *plural***crocodile** *noun*= crocodeil (*plural*-od) *masculine***crooked** *adjective*• (*twisted, bent*)

= cam

• (*criminal*)

= troseddol, anonest

cross**1** *adjective*

= crac, dig

to get cross = mynd yn °grac**2** *noun*= croes (*plural*-au) *feminine***3** *verb*

= croesi

to cross the road = croesi'r ffordd**cross out**

= dileu

crossroads *noun*= croesffordd (*plural* croesffyrdd)*feminine***crossword** *noun*= croesair (*plural* croeseiriau) *masculine***crow** *noun*= brân (*plural* brain) *feminine***crowd****1** *noun*= torf (*plural*-eydd) *feminine***2** *verb***everyone crowded in** = naeth pawb

°dyrru i mewn

crown *noun*= coron (*plural*-au) *feminine***crucial** *adjective*

= allweddol

cruel *adjective*

= creulon

cruelty *noun*= creulondeb (*plural*-au) *masculine***cruise** *noun*= mordaith (*plural* mordeithiau)*feminine***crush** *verb*

= gwasgu

crutch *noun*= bagl (*plural*-au) *feminine*

cry**1** *noun*

= galwad (*plural*-au) *masculine*, cri
(*plural* criâu) *feminine*

2 *verb*• (*weep*)

= crio, llefain, wylo

• (*shout*)

= crio, gweiddi, bloeddio

cub *noun*

= cenau (*plural* cenawon) *masculine*,
cenawes (*plural*-au) *feminine*

lion cub = cenau llew

cuckoo *noun*

= cog (*plural*-au) *feminine*

cucumber *noun*

= cucumber (*plural*-au) *masculine*

cuddle *verb*

= anwesu

cuff *noun*

= cyffsen (*plural* cyffs) *feminine*

cul-de-sac *noun*

= ffordd °bengaead (*plural* ffyrdd
pengaead) *feminine*

culprit *noun*

= troseddwr (*plural* troseddwyr)
masculine

= troseddwraig (*plural* troseddwragedd)
feminine

cultural *adjective*

= diwylliannol

culture *noun*

= diwylliant (*plural* diwylliannau)
masculine

cup *noun*• (*vessel*)

= cwpan (*plural*-au) *masculine* or
feminine

• (*cupful*)

= cwpanaid, panaid

cupboard *noun*

= cwpwrdd (*plural* cypyrddau)
masculine

curb *noun* (US)

= ymyl palmant (*plural* ymylon
palmant) *masculine* or *feminine*

cure**1** *noun*

(*medicine*)

= moddion *plural*

there's no cure for it = does dim
moddion yn ei erbyn

2 *verb*

= gwella

to cure someone of a cold = gwella
annwyd rhywun

curious *adjective*• (*strange*)

= rhyfedd, od

• (*inquisitive*)

= chwilfrydig

curly *adjective*

= cyrliog

currency *noun*

= arian, arian cyfredol *masculine*

current *adjective*• (*contemporary*)

= cyfoes

current affairs = materion cyfoes

• (*issue of periodical etc*)

= cyfredol

curry *noun*

= cyrri (*plural* cyriâu) *masculine*

curse**1** *noun*

= melltith (*plural* -ion) *feminine*

2 *verb*• (*put a curse on*)

= melltithio

• (*swear*)

= rhegi

curtain *noun*

= llen (*plural* -ni) *feminine*

to draw the curtains = tynnu'r llenni

cushion *noun*

= clustog (*plural*-au) *feminine*

custard *noun*

= cwstard *masculine*

custom *noun*

= arfer (*plural* -ion) *masculine* or
feminine

customer *noun*

= cwsmer (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

customs *noun*

= tollau *plural*

customs officer *noun*

= swyddog tollau (*plural* swyddogion
tollau) *masculine*

Dd

cut**1 verb**

- (general senses)

= torri

she's had her hair cut = mae hi wedi cael torri ei gwallt

- (injure with knife)

= agor

he has cut his finger = mae e wedi agor ei °fys

! Note that **mae e wedi torri ei °fys** would mean he has broken his finger, the primary meaning of the word.

2 noun

= toriad (-au) masculine

cute adjective

= annwyl

cutlery noun

= cylllyll a ffyrc plural

CV noun

= braslun bywyd (plural brasluniau bywyd) masculine

cycle**1 noun**

= beic (plural -iau) masculine

2 verb

= beicio

cycle lane noun

= llwybr beiciau (plural llwybrau beiciau) masculine, lôn °feiciau (plural lonydd beiciau) feminine

cycling noun

= beicio verbnoun

cyclist noun

= beiciwr (plural beicwyr) masculine
= beicwraig (plural beicwragedd) feminine

cynical adjective

= sinicaidd

dad noun

= tad; (referring to one's own father)

°nhad

daddy noun

= °nhad

daffodil noun

= cenhinen °Bedr (plural cennin Pedr) feminine

daily**1 adjective**

= beunyddiol, °bob dydd

2 adverb

(every day)

= °bob dydd

dairy noun

= llaethdy (plural llaethdai) masculine

daisy noun

= llygad y dydd (plural llygaid y dydd) masculine

damage**1 noun**

= difrod masculine, niwed (plural niweidiau) masculine

£500 worth of damage was caused =

achoswyd gwerth £500 o °ddifrod

damages = iawndal masculine

to award damages = dyfarnu iawndal

2 verb

= niweidio

damp adjective

= llaith; gwlyb

dance**1 noun**

- (activity)

= dawns (plural -iau) feminine

- (social function)

= dawns (plural -feydd) feminine

2 verb

= dawnsio

dancer noun

= dawnsiwr (plural dawnswyr) masculine

= dawnswraig (plural dawnswragedd) feminine

dancing noun

= dawnsio verbnoun

danger *noun*

= perygl(l) (*plural* peryglon) *masculine*
to be in danger = bod mewn peryg

dangerous *adjective*

= peryglus

dare *verb*

- (*general senses*)
 = meiddio, mentro
you wouldn't dare! = °feiddiet ti °ddim!
don't you dare! = paid ti â meiddio!
to dare to do something = mentro gwneud rhywbeth
- (*challenge*)
 = herio
to dare someone to do something = herio rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

daring *adjective*

= beiddgar

dark**1** *adjective*

= tywyll

to get dark = tywyllu

2 *noun*

= tywyllwch *masculine*

darken *verb*

= tywyllu

darkness *noun*

= tywyllwch *masculine*

darling**1** *noun*

= cariad *masculine and feminine*

2 *adjective*

= annwyl

darts *noun*

= dartiau or darts *plural*

date *noun*

- (*on calendar*)
 = dyddiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
what date is it today? = beth ydy'r dyddiad heddiw?
- (*appointment*)
 = apwyntiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

daughter *noun*

= merch (*plural*-ed) *feminine*

daughter-in-law *noun*

= merch-yng-nghyfraith (*plural* merched-yng-nghyfraith) *feminine*

dawn *noun*

= gwawr (*plural*-iau, -oedd) *feminine*

day *noun*

- (*period of 24 hours*)
 = diwrnod (*plural*-au) *masculine*

! A special system of mutations applies when **diwrnod** is used after numbers—see *Welsh-English* entry for details.

- (*opposite of night*)
 = dydd (*plural*-iau) *masculine*
day after day = °ddydd ar ôl dydd
the day after/the next day = y diwrnod wedyn, trannoeth
once a day = unwaith y dydd
all day = trwy'r dydd
every day = °bob dydd
during the day = yn ystod y dydd
two days (*period of time*) = deuddydd
I was there for two days = o'n i yno am °ddeuddydd
three days (*period of time*) = tridiau

! The distinction in meaning between **dydd** and **diwrnod** is not always clear-cut.

day-to-day *adjective*

= beunyddiol, °bob dydd

daybreak *noun*

= gwawr (*plural*-iau, -oedd) *feminine*
at daybreak = yn y bore glas, gyda'r °wawr

day care centre *noun*

= meithrinfa (*plural* meithrinfeydd) *feminine*

daylight *noun*

= golau dydd *masculine*

dazzle *verb*

= dallu

dead**1** *adjective*

= marw, wedi marw

he is dead = mae e wedi marw

2 *noun*

the dead = y meirw *plural*

deaf *adjective*

= byddar

deal *noun*

- **to make a deal with someone** = taro bargaen â^h rhywun
- **a great deal of money** = llawer iawn o arian

deal with *verb*= delio â^h, trin, ymdrin â^h**dear** *adjective*

• (beloved)

= annwyl

! Also used as a greeting in letters, where it precedes the noun and causes soft mutation except on proper names: **Annwyl °Olygydd** Dear Editor, but **Annwyl Dafydd** Dear Dafydd.

• (expensive)

= drud, costus

• (term of endearment)

= bach

dearth *noun*

= prinder (plural -au) masculine, diffyg

(plural -ion) masculine

death *noun*

= marwolaeth (plural -au) masculine, angau (plural angheuoedd, angheuau) (formal) masculine

death penalty *noun*

= cosb marwolaeth feminine

debate**1** *noun*

= dadl (plural -eion) feminine, trafodaeth (plural -au) feminine

2 *verb*

= dadlau, trafod

debit**1** *noun*

= debyd (plural -au) masculine

direct debit = debyd uniongyrchol**2** *verb*

= debydu

debit card *noun*

= cerdyn debyd (plural cardiau debyd) masculine

debt *noun*

= dyled (plural -ion) feminine

decade *noun*

= degawd (plural -au) masculine

decaffeinated *adjective*

= digaffein, heb °gaffein

deceive *verb*

= twyllo

December *noun*

= mis Rhagfyr, Rhagfyr masculine

see also **January****decide** *verb*

= penderfynu

to decide to do something =

penderfynu gwneud rhywbeth

she decided to go = mi °benderfynodd hi °fynd**decision** *noun*

= penderfyniad (plural -au) masculine

to make a decision = penderfynu**decisive** *adjective*

= penderfynol

deck *noun*

• (of ship)

= bwrdd (plural byrddau) masculine

• (of cards)

= pecyn (plural -nau) masculine

deckchair *noun*

= cadair °blygu (plural cadeiriau plygu) feminine

declare *verb*

= datgan, cyhoeddi

decorate *verb*

= addurno

decorations *plural noun*

= addurniadau plural

decrease *verb*

= lleihau, gostwng

deep *adjective*

= dwfn

deer *noun*

= carw (plural ceirw) masculine

defeat *verb*

= trechu, curo

defect *noun*

= diffyg (plural -ion) masculine, gwall (plural -au) masculine, nam (plural -au) masculine

defective *adjective*

= diffygiol, gwallus, â nam

defence *noun*

= amddiffyniad (plural -au) masculine

Ministry of Defence = Gweinyddiaeth Amddiffyn**defend** *verb*

= amddiffyn

to defend someone from something =

amddiffyn rhywun rhag rhywbeth

definite *adjective*
= pendant, penodol

definitely *adverb*
= yn °bendant, yn °ddi-os

! *These phrases generally come at the end of the sentence, not in the middle:*

she'll definitely have to go = bydd rhaid iddi °fynd yn °bendant, bydd rhaid iddi °fynd—mae hynny'n °bendant

definition *noun*
= diffiniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

defy *verb*
= herio

degree *noun*
= gradd (*plural*-au) *feminine*
to a great degree = i °raddau helaeth

delay

1 *noun*
= oediad (*plural*-au) *masculine*, oedi *verb**noun*
without further delay = heb oedi rhagor

2 *verb*
= oedi

delete *verb*
= dileu

deliberate *adjective*
= bwriadol, pwrpasol

deliberately *adverb*
= o °fwriad, yn °fwriadol, o °bwrpas, yn °bwrpasol

delicious *adjective*
= hyfryd

delighted *adjective*
= wrth [*possessive adjective*] bodd

! *This expression varies depending on person:*

I'm delighted = dw i wrth 'y °modd
he's delighted = mae e wrth ei °fodd
she's delighted = mae hi wrth ei bodd
they're delighted = maen nhw wrth eu bodd(au)
It is not preceded by **yn**° when used with the verb **bod**.

deliver *verb*
= dosbarthu, danfon

demand *verb*
= hawlio, mynnu
to demand something from someone = hawlio rhywbeth gan° rywun
to demand to do something = mynnu gwneud rhywbeth

democracy *noun*
= democratiaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

democratic *adjective*
= democrataidd

demolish *verb*
= chwalu, dymchwel

demonstrate *verb*
= profi, dangos, esbonio

demonstration *noun*

- (*proof*)
= prawf (*plural* profion) *masculine*
- (*explanation*)
= esboniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
- (*protest gathering*)
= gwrthdystiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

denim *noun*
= denim *masculine*
denims (*jeans*) = trowsus denim *masculine*

dense *adjective*

- (*impenetrable*)
= trwchus
- (*stupid*)
= twp

dentist *noun*
= deintydd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*
to go to the dentist's = mynd at y deintydd

deny *verb*
= gwadu

depart *verb*
= ymadael (*stem* ymadaw-)

department *noun*
= adran (*plural*-nau) *feminine*

department store *noun*
= siop adrannol (*plural* siopau adrannol) *feminine*

departure *noun*
= ymadawiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

depend *verb*

= dibynnu

to depend on someone = dibynnu ar^o rywun**that depends** = mae hynny'n dibynnu**deposit** *noun* (*money put down*)= blaendal (*plural* blaendaliadau) *masculine***depressed** *adjective*= isel [*possessive adjective*] ysbryd

! *This expression varies depending on person:*

she's rather depressed = mae hi braidd yn isel ei hysbryd**he's depressed** = mae e'n isel ei ysbryd**I'm depressed** = dw i'n isel 'yn ysbryd**depressing** *adjective*

= digalon

deprive *verb*

= amddifadu

to deprive someone of something = amddifadu rhywun o^o rywbeth**depth** *noun*

= dyfnder

deputy *noun*= dirprwy (*plural* -on) *masculine***derivation** *noun*= tarddiad (*plural* -au) *masculine***derive** *verb*

= tarddu

this word derives from Latin = mae'r gair 'ma'n tarddu o'r Lladin**describe** *verb*

= disgrifio

description *noun*= disgrifiad (*plural* -au) *masculine***desert** *noun*= anialwch (*plural* anialychau) *masculine*, diffeithwch (*plural* diffeithychau) *masculine***deserve** *verb*

= haeddu

deserving *adjective*

= teilwng

design**1** *noun*

- (*pattern, way something is designed*) = cynllun (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
- (*subject of study*) = cynllunio *verbnoun*

2 *verb*

= cynllunio

desist *verb*

= peidio

to desist from doing something = peidio gwneud rhywbeth

! *In more formal styles peidio is followed by â, but this is optional in speech.*

desk *noun*= desg (*plural* -iau) *feminine***despair****1** *noun*= anobaith *masculine***2** *verb*

= anobeithio

desperate *adjective*

- (*serious*) = difrifol, peryglus
- (*in despair*) = anobeithiol
- (*keen*) = taer

despite *preposition*

= er gwaetha(f)

despite the difficulties = er gwaetha'r anawsterau**despite him** = er ei °waetha**dessert** *noun*= pwddin (*plural* -s) *masculine***destiny** *noun*= tynged (*plural* tynghedau) *feminine***destroy** *verb*

= dinistrio, distrywio, difetha, chwalu

detached *adjective***detached house** = tŷ sengl (*plural* tai sengl) *masculine***detail** *noun*= manylyn (*plural* manylion) *masculine***to go into something in detail** = manylu ar^o rywbeth**detailed** *adjective*

= manwl

details *plural noun*

= manylion *plural*

to go into details = manylu

detective *noun*

= ditectif (*plural-s*) *masculine*

determined *adjective*

= penderfynol

to be determined to go = bod yn

°benderfynol o °fynd

develop *verb*

= datblygu

development *noun*

= datblygiad (*plural-au*) *masculine*

devil *noun*

= diawl (*plural-iaid*) *masculine*, cythraul
(*plural cythreuliaid*) *masculine*

devote *verb*

= (*set aside*) neilltuo

to devote time to something = neilltuo

amser i° rywbeth

to devote oneself to something =

ymroddi i° rywbeth

dew *noun*

= gwlith *masculine*

diagram *noun*

= diagram (*plural-au*) *masculine*

dial *verb*

= deialu

to dial a wrong number = camddeialu

dialect *noun*

= tafodiaith (*plural tafodieithoedd*)
feminine

dialling code *noun*

= cōd deialu (*plural codau deialu*)
masculine

dialling tone *noun*

= sain °ddeialu (*plural seiniau deialu*)
feminine

diamond *noun*

= diamwnt (*plural-au*) *masculine*

diaper (*US*) *noun*

= cewyn (*plural-nau*) *masculine*

diary *noun*

= dyddiadur (*plural-on*) *masculine*

dice *noun*

= deisiau *plural*

dictionary *noun*

= geiriadur (*plural-on*) *masculine*

die¹ *verb*

= marw

he died = bu °farw

he is dying = mae e'n marw

! Note the difference between **bu °farw** he died, **mae e wedi marw** he is dead, and **mae e'n marw** he is dying.

I'm dying to see it = dw i'n ysu am ei °weld e

die² *noun*

= deis (*plural-iau*) *masculine*

diet *noun*

= deiet (*plural-au*) *masculine*

to go on a diet = mynd ar °ddeiet

to be on a diet = bod ar °ddeiet

difference *noun*

= gwahaniaeth (*plural-au*) *masculine*

what's the difference between ..? =

beth ydy'r gwahaniaeth rhwng ...?

it makes no difference to me = dim ots

gen i (*North*)

= dim ots 'da fi (*South*)

! Although the vast majority of nouns ending in **-aeth** are feminine, **gwahaniaeth** is masculine.

different *adjective*

= gwahanol

! **gwahanol** follows the noun it refers to in this sense; when it precedes the noun, it means 'various'.

difficult *adjective*

= anodd

difficulty *noun*

= anhawster (*plural anawsterau*)
masculine

dig *verb*

= palu, cloddio

dig up

• (*plants*)

= dadwreiddio

• (*objects*)

= datgloddio, datgladdu

diligent *adjective*

= ymroddgar

dim *adjective*

- (of light etc)
= gwan, aneglur
- (stupid)
= twp

dinghy *noun*

= dingi (*plural -s*) *masculine*

dining room *noun*

= stafell °fwyta (*plural* stafelloedd
bwyta) *feminine*

dinner *noun*

= cinio, swper

dip *verb*

- (in liquid)
= trochi
- (headlights)
= gostwng (*stem* gostyng-)

direct *adjective*

= uniongyrchol

direct debit *noun*

= debyd uniongyrchol *masculine*

direction *noun*

= cyfeiriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
in the direction of... = yng
°nghyfeiriad...
= tuag at°...

directions *noun*

(instructions)
= cyfarwyddiadau *plural*

directly *adverb*

- (straight)
= yn syth
- (at once)
= ar unwaith, yn syth

director *noun*

= cyfarwyddwr (*plural* cyfarwyddwyr)
masculine
= cyfarwyddwraig (*plural*
cyfarwyddwragedd) *feminine*

dirt *noun*

= baw *masculine*

dirty *adjective*

= bud(u)r, brwnt

dis- *prefix*

= af^o-, anⁿ-, an^o-

disabled *adjective*

= anabl

disadvantage *noun*

= anfantais (*plural* anfanteision)
feminine

disadvantaged *adjective*

= (o) dan anfantais

disagree *verb*

= anghytuno

to disagree with someone about

something = anghytuno â^h rhywun
am° rywbeth, anghytuno â rhywun
ynglŷn â^h rhywbeth

disagreeable *adjective*

= annymunol

disappear *verb*

= diflannu

disappoint *verb*

= siomi

disappointed *adjective*

= siomedig, wedi [*possessive adjective*]
siomi

we were disappointed = fe °gawson

ni'n siomi (*action*)

= o'n ni wedi'n siomi (*state*)

disappointing *adjective*

= siomedig

disappointment *noun*

= siom (*plural -au*) *feminine or masculine*

disapprove *verb*

= anghymeradwyo

disaster *noun*

= trychineb (*plural -au*) *masculine or
feminine*

disastrous *adjective*

= trychinebus

discipline *noun*

= disgyblaeth *feminine*

disco *noun*

= disgo (*plural -s*) *masculine*

disconnect *verb*

= datgysylltu

discourage *verb*

- (make downhearted)
= digalonni

- (persuade not to)
= perswadio i °beidio

to discourage someone from doing

something = perswadio rhywun i

°beidio gwneud rhywbeth

discover *verb*

= darganfod (*stem* darganfydd-)

discovery *noun*

= darganfyddiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

discriminate *verb*

to discriminate against someone = dangos anffafiaeth i^o rywun

discrimination *noun*

- (*in someone's favour*) = ffafiaeth *feminine*
- (*against someone*) = anffafiaeth *feminine*

discuss *verb*

= trafod

discussion *noun*

= trafodaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*
a discussion about politics = trafodaeth ar ^owleidyddiaeth

disease *noun*

- (*illness*) = clefyd (*plural*-au, -on) *masculine*
- (*infection*) = haint (*plural* heintiau) *masculine*

disgrace *noun*

= gwarth *masculine*

disgraceful *adjective*

= gwarthus

disguise**1** *noun*

= cuddwisg (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

2 *verb*

- (*with clothes*) = cuddwisgo
- (*conceal*) = cuddio

disgusting *adjective*

= fffiaidd, ysglyfaethus

dish *noun*

= dysgl (*plural*-au) *feminine*

dishes *noun*

= llestri *plural*

to do the dishes = golchi'r llestri

dishonest *adjective*

= anonest

dishwasher *noun*

= peiriant golchi llestri (*plural* peiriannau golchi llestri) *masculine*

dislike *verb*

I dislike him = dw i ^oddim yn hoff ohono fe, dw i ^oddim yn leicio or hoffi fe

I dislike dogs = dw i ^oddim yn hoff o

^ogŵn, dw i ^oddim yn leicio/hoffi cŵn, ^ogas gen i ^ogŵn

dismiss *verb*

- (*from job*) = diswyddo
- (*treat as unimportant*) = diystyru

disobedient *adjective*

= anufudd

disobey *verb*

= anufuddhau

disorganised *adjective*

= anhrefnus, anniben

display *verb*

= arddangos

pay and display car park = maes parcio talu ac arddangos

dispute**1** *noun*

= dadl (*plural*-euon) *feminine*

2 *verb*

- (*argue*) = dadlau
- (*challenge*) = herio

dissatisfied *adjective*

= anfodlon

to be dissatisfied with something =

bod yn anfodlon â^h rhywbeth / ar^o rywbeth

dissertation *noun*

= traethawd (*plural* traethodau) *masculine*

distance *noun*

= pellter (*plural*-au, -oedd) *masculine*

in the distance = yn y pellter, ymhell

to keep one's distance = cadw draw

distant *adjective*

= pell

distinct *adjective*

- (*different*) = gwahanol
- (*definite*) = penodol, pendant

distinguish *verb*

to distinguish between A and B = gwahaniaethu rhwng A a B

distract *verb*

to distract someone from his work =
tynnu sylw rhywun oddiar ei °waith

distressed *adjective*

= gofidus

distressing *adjective*

= gofidus

distribute *verb*

- (hand out)
= dosbarthu
- (share)
= rhannu

district**1** *adjective*

= rhanbarthol

2 *noun*

- (general senses)
= ardal (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*, cylch
(*plural* -oedd) *masculine*
- (administrative)
= rhanbarth (*plural* -au) *masculine*

disturb *verb*

= aflonyddu, rhwystro

dive *verb*

= penllamu, plymio

diversion *noun*

(for traffic)
= gwyrriad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

divert *verb*

diverted traffic = traffig osgoi

divide *verb*

- = rhannu
to divide thirty by six = rhannu trideg â
chwech
- = ymrannu
the road divides = mae'r ffordd yn
ymrannu

divorce**1** *noun*

= ysgariad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= ysgaru, cael ysgariad
they are getting divorced = maen
nhw'n mynd i ysgaru, maen nhw'n
mynd i °gael ysgariad
they are divorced = maen nhw wedi
ysgaru, maen nhw wedi cael
ysgariad

DIY *needs postp*

DIY shop = siop crefftau'r cartref
(*plural* siopau crefftau'r cartref)
feminine

DIY enthusiast = crefftwr cartref (*plural*
crefftwyr cartref) *masculine*

dizzy *adjective*

I feel dizzy = mae °mhen i'n troi
he felt dizzy = roedd ei °ben e'n troi

do *verb*

! This verb has a very wide range of meanings and uses in English. A frequent and important use is as an auxiliary in various circumstances, and particular care is needed to make the right choice in Welsh in each case.

- (general senses)
= gwneud (*irregular*)
to do the shopping = gwneud y gwaith
siopa
he's doing his homework = mae'n
gwneud ei °waith cartre
do as you please = gwnewch fel y
mynnoch chi
do your best = gwna dy °orau
they'll do it later = nân nhw fe wedyn
they didn't do anything = naethon nhw
°ddim byd
- (in present tense negatives and questions)
do you speak Welsh? = dych chi'n
siarad Cymraeg?
I don't live there now = dw i °ddim yn
byw yno bellach
- (in past tense negatives and questions)
did you see them? = °welest ti nhw?, nest
ti °weld nhw?, ddaru ti °weld nhw?
(North)
she didn't come = °ddaeth hi °ddim,
naeth hi °ddim dod, ddaru hi °ddim
dŵad (North)
- (in prohibitions)
don't shout like that! = paid gweiddi fel
'ny!
don't wait for us = peidiwch aros
amdanon ni
don't be angry = paid bod yn °grac
don't worry = peidiwch poeni
- (in tags and short answers)
Dafydd phoned, didn't he? = mi
ffoniodd Dafydd, on'°do?

she speaks Welsh, doesn't she? =

mae hi'n siarad Cymraeg, on'd ydy?

'I like them'—'so do I' = 'dw i'n hoffi
nhw—'a finnau'

'I don't like this'—'neither do I' = 'dw i
°ddim yn hoffi hwn'—'na finnau'

'will you come?'—'I might do' = '°ddoi
di?'—'efallai'

• (*idioms*)

something to do with computers =

rhywbeth yn ymwneud â

^hchyfrifiaduron

that has nothing to do with me = does a

nelo hynny â fi

they can do without it = mi °allan nhw
°fyw hebddi

do up

• (*garment*)

= cau (*stem cae-*)

• (*renovate*)

= adnewyddu

dock *noun*

= doc (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

doctor *noun*

= meddyg (*plural -on*) *masculine*, doctor
(*plural -iaid*) *masculine*

to go to the doctor's = mynd at y
meddyg

document *noun*

= dogfen (*plural -ni, -nau*) *feminine*

documentary *noun*

(*programme*)

= rhaglen °ddogfennol (*plural rhaglenni*
dogfennol) *feminine*

dog *noun*

= ci (*plural cŵn*) *masculine*

dole *noun*

on the dole = ar y clwt

doll *noun*

= dol (*plural -iau*) *feminine*, doli (*plural -s*)
feminine

dollar *noun*

= doler (*plural -i*) *feminine*

dolphin *noun*

= dolfîn (*plural -od*) *masculine*

domino *noun*

= dominô (*plural -s*) *masculine*

to play dominoes = chwarae (*stem*
chwarae-) dominôs

donate *verb*

= rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) yn anrheg

donated by ... = rhoddedig gan° ...

donation *noun*

= rhodd (*plural -ion*) *feminine*

donkey *noun*

= asyn (*plural -nod*) *masculine*

don't

= paid... (*singular*), peidiwch... (*plural*);

paid â^h..., peidiwch â^h...

don't wait for us = paid aros amdanon

ni, paid ag aros amdanon ni

don't lose the money = paid colli'r

arian, paid â^hcholli'r arian

don't sit there = peidiwch eistedd fan

'na, peidiwch ag eistedd fan 'na

! The versions with â are more formal in style, except in the emphatic construction **paid ti â ...!**, 'don't you...!', where it is normal even in speech.

door *noun*

= drws (*plural drysau*) *masculine*

there's someone at the door = mae
rhywun wrth y drws

doorbell *noun*

= cloch drws (*plural clychau drysau*)
feminine

dormitory *noun*

= (y)stafell °gysgu (*plural (y)stafelloedd*
cysgu) *feminine*

dose *noun*

= dogn (*plural -au*) *masculine*

double *adjective*

= dwb(w)l

to play doubles = chwarae (*stem*
chwarae-) mewn parau

double bass *noun*

= bas dwb(w)l (*plural basau dwb(w)l*)

masculine, basgrwth (*plural*
basgrythau) *masculine*

double bed *noun*

= gwely dwbwl (*plural gwelyau dwbwl*)
masculine

double-decker *noun*

= bws deulawr (*plural bysiau deulawr*)
masculine

double room *noun*

= stafell °ddwblw (*plural* stafelloedd dwblw) *feminine*

doubt**1** *noun*

= amheuaeth (*plural* amheuan) *feminine*

there's no doubt about it = does dim dwywaith amdani

no doubt he'll be along later = mi °ddaw nes ymlaen, mae'n °debyg, mae'n °debyg y daw e nes ymlaen

without a doubt = yn °ddi-os = heb os nac onibai

2 *verb*

= amau (*stem* amheu-)

dough *noun*

= toes *masculine*

doughnut *noun*

= toesen (*plural*-ni) *feminine*

down *adverb*

= lawr, i lawr

he ran down the road = fe °redodd e (i) lawr y ffordd

prices have gone down = mae prisiau wedi mynd (i) lawr

down there = lawr fan 'na

down here = lawr fan hyn

! **lawr** and **i lawr** are interchangeable, with **i lawr** the more formal of the two.

downstairs *adverb*

= (i) lawr y grisiau, (i) lawr staer

dozen *noun*

= dwsin (*plural*-au) *masculine*

a dozen eggs = dwsin o wyau

dozens (*indeterminate number*) = ugeiniau

! When used with a following noun, this noun, either singular or plural, requires o°.

draft *noun* (US)

there's a draft here = mae hi'n tynnu fan hyn

drag *verb*

= llusgo, tynnu

dragon *noun*

= draig (*plural* dreigiau) *feminine*

the Red Dragon = y Ddraig Goch

drain *noun*

= ffos (*plural*-ydd) *feminine*, draen (*plural* dreiniau) *feminine*

drama *noun*

= drama (*plural* dramâu) *feminine*

dramatic *adjective*

= dramatig

drapes *plural noun* (US)

= llenni *plural*

draught *noun*

there's a draught here = mae hi'n tynnu fan hyn

draughts *plural noun*

(*game*)

= drafftiau *plural*

draw**1** *verb*

• (*pull*)

= tynnu

to draw the curtains = tynnu'r llenni

• (*with pencil*)

= tynnu

to draw a map = tynnu map

• (*attract*)

= denu

to draw someone's attention to something = tynnu sylw rhywun at°

rywbeth

2 *noun*

• (*raffle etc*)

= tyniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

• (*drawn game*)

= gêm °gyfartal (*plural* gemau cyfartal) *feminine*

• (*attraction*)

= atyniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

draw back

• (*retreat*)

= tynnu'n ôl

• **to draw back the curtains** = tynnu'r llenni

draw up

• (*plans*)

= llunio

• (*of car*)

= stopio

drawer *noun*

= drôr (*plural*-s or droriau) *masculine* or *feminine*

drawing *noun*

= darlun (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

dread *verb*

= ofni

dreadful *adjective*

= ofnadwy, dychrynlyd, erchyll

dream**1** *noun*= breuddwyd (*plural -ion*) *masculine or feminine***a bad dream** = hunllaf (*plural -au*) *feminine***2** *verb*

= breuddwydio

to dream about something = breuddwydio am ° rywbeth**drench** *verb*

= gwlychu

we got drenched = fe °gaethon ni'n gwlychu**dress****1** *noun*• (*item of clothing*)= ffrog (*plural -iau*) *feminine*• (*costume*)= gwisg (*plural -oedd*) *feminine***2** *verb*

= gwisgo

dress up

= gwisgo

dressed *adjective***to be dressed in something** = gwisgo rhywbeth**dressing gown** *noun*= gŵn llofft (*plural gynau llofft*) *masculine***drill****1** *noun*= dril (*plural -iau*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= tyllu, drilio

drink**1** *noun*= diod (*plural -ydd*) *feminine***can I buy you a drink?** = °ga i °brynu diod i chi?**2** *verb*= yfed (*stem yf-*)**he drank too much** = mi yfodd e °ormod**drive****1** *verb*• (*car etc*)

= gyrru

I don't like driving = dw i °ddim yn hoffi gyrru• (*impel*)

= ysgogi

what drives him? = beth sy'n ysgogi fe?**2** *noun***to go for a drive** = mynd am °dro yn y car**drive away**= gyrru i ffwrdd (*North*), gyrru bant (*South*)**driver** *noun*= gyrrwr (*plural gyrrwyr*) *masculine***driving licence** *noun*= trwydded °yrru (*plural trwyddedau gyrru*) *feminine***drizzle****1** *noun*= glaw mân *masculine***2** *verb*

= bwrw glaw mân

drop**1** *noun*= diferyn (*plural diferion*) *masculine***2** *verb*= gollwng (*stem gollyng-*), cwympo**you've dropped your gloves** = dych chi wedi cwympo'ch menig**drop by**

= galw heibio

drop in**to drop in on someone** = galw heibio i° rywun**drop off**• (*fall*)

= syrthio, cwympo

• (*set down from car etc*)**I'll drop you off here** = na i °adael chi fan hyn• (*go to sleep*)

= mynd i °gysgu

drop out• (*withdraw*)

= tynnu'n ôl

• (*give up*)= rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) 'r gorau i°**drought** *noun*= sychder (*plural -au*) *masculine***drown** *verb*

= boddi

drug *noun*= cyffur (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

drug addict *noun*

- = caeth i °gyffuriau (*plural* caethion i °gyffuriau) *masculine*
- = caethes i °gyffuriau (*plural* caethesau i °gyffuriau) *feminine*

drug addiction *noun*

- = caethiwed i °gyffuriau *masculine*

druggist *noun* (US)

- = fferyllydd (*plural* fferyllwyr) *masculine*

drugstore *noun* (US)

- = fferyllfa (*plural* fferyllfeydd) *feminine*

drum *noun*

- = drwm (*plural* drymiau) *masculine*

drunk**1** *adjective*

- = meddw, wedi meddwi

blind drunk = meddw °gaib, meddw'n racs

to get drunk = meddwi, mynd yn °feddw

2 *noun*

- = meddwyn (*plural* meddwon) *masculine*

dry**1** *adjective*

- = sych

2 *verb*

- = sychu

duck**1** *noun*

- = hwyaden (*plural* hwyaid) *feminine*

2 *verb*

- = gostwng (*stem* gostyng-) pen

due *adjective*• (*for payment*)

- = dyledus

• (*proper, fair*)

- = teg

• **when is the bus due?** = pryd mae'r bws i °fod i °gyrraedd?

• **due to something** (*because of*) =

- oherwydd rhywbeth, o achos rhywbeth

dull *adjective*

- = diflas

dumb *adjective*• (*unable to speak*)

- = mud

• (US: *stupid*)

- = twp

dump *noun*• (*for rubbish etc*)

- = tomen (*plural*-ni) *feminine*

• (*pejorative: place*)

- = twll o °le *masculine*

dune *noun*

- = twyn (*plural*-i) *masculine*

during *preposition*

- = yn ystod

during the war = yn ystod y rhyfel

dusk *noun*

- = cyfnos (*plural*-au) *masculine*

at dusk = gyda'r nos, gyda'r cyfnos

dust**1** *noun*

- = llwch *masculine*

2 *verb*

- = tynnu llwch, dwstio

dustbin *noun*

- = bin sbwriel (*plural* biniau sbwriel) *masculine*

dustman *noun*

- = dyn y biniau (*plural* dynion y biniau) *masculine*

dustpan *noun*

- = rhaw °lwch (*plural* rhawiau llwch)

feminine, padell °lwch (*plural* padellau llwch) *feminine*

dusty *adjective*

- = llychlyd

duty *noun*• (*obligation*)

- = dyletswydd (*plural*-au) *feminine*

to be on duty = bod ar °ddyletswydd

• (*tax*)

- = toll *feminine*

duty-free *adjective*

- = di-°doll

duvet *noun*

- = duvet (*plural*-s) *masculine*, cwilt (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

dwelling *noun*

- = preswylfa (*plural* preswylfeydd) *feminine*

dye**1** *noun*

- = lliw (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

- = lliwio

Ee

each**1** *adjective*

= pob

each room = pob stafell**each one is different** = mae pob un yn °wahanol**2** *pronoun*

= pob un

each of them has a car = mae gan °bob un ohonyn nhw °gar**twenty pence each** = ugain ceiniog yr un**3** *each other* *pronoun*

! *There is a special phrase for each other depending on who it refers to:*
 ei gilydd (referring to 'them')
 ein gilydd (referring to 'us')
 eich gilydd (referring to 'you')

they hate each other = maen nhw'n casáu ei gilydd**we'll help each other** = nawn ni helpu'n gilydd**did you recognise each other?** = naethoch chi adnabod eich gilydd?**eager** *adjective*

= awyddus, taer

eagle *noun*= eryr (*plural -od*) *masculine***ear** *noun*= clust (*plural -iau*) *feminine or masculine***I'm all ears** = dw i'n °glustiau i gyd**earache** *noun***she's got earache** = mae gynni hi °bigyn yn y °glust (*North*), mae clust °dost 'da hi (*South*)**earlier** *adverb*

= °gynt

early *adjective*

= cynnar

earmark *verb*

= clustnodi

earn *verb*= ennill (*stem enill-*)**earring** *noun*= clustdlws (*plural clustdlysau*) *masculine***earth** *noun*• (*planet*)= daear *feminine*, byd *masculine*• (*soil*)= pridd *masculine***earthquake** *noun*= daeargryn (*plural -fâu or -feydd*) *masculine or feminine***easier** *adjective*

= haws

it's easier this way = mae'n haws ffordd hyn**easier said than done** = haws dweud na gwneud

! *This is the standard, and irregular, formation from hawdd easy—some speakers use a regular form hawddach, and a combined form hawsach is also common.*

easily *adverb*

= yn hawdd

east**1** *adverb***to go east** = mynd i'r dwyrain, mynd tua'r dwyrain**2** *noun*= dwyrain *masculine***in the east of Wales** = yn °nwyrain Cymru**to the east of here** = i'r dwyrain o fan hyn**the Middle East** = y Dwyrain Canol**the Far East** = y Dwyrain Pell**Easter** *noun*= (y) Pasg *masculine***Happy Easter!** = Pasg Hapus!**Easter Sunday** = Sul y Pasg**Easter Monday** = Llun y Pasg**Easter egg** *noun*= ŵy Pasg (*plural wyau Pasg*) *masculine***easterly** *adjective*

= dwyreiniol, o'r dwyrain

easy *adjective*

= hawdd, rhwydd

it's easy to forget = mae'n hawdd anghofio

it's not easy to get work here = dydy hi
°ddim yn hawdd i °gael gwaith fan hyn

eat *verb*

= bwyta

eat out = mynd allan i °fwyta

EC *noun*

= y °Gymuned Ewropeaidd *feminine*

echo *noun*

= atsain (*plural* atseiniau) *feminine*

economic *adjective*

= economaidd

economics *noun*

= economeg *feminine*

economize *verb*

= cynilo

economy *noun*

= economi (*plural* economïau) *feminine*
or *masculine*

edge *noun*

• (*general*)

= ymyl (*plural* -on) *masculine* or *feminine*

on the edge of town = ar ymyl(on) y
°dre

• (*of knife etc*)

= min *masculine*

educate *verb*

= addysgu

he was educated in Wales = cafodd ei
addysg yng °Nghymru

education *noun*

= addysg *feminine*

effect *noun*

= effaith (*plural* effeithiau) *feminine*

to have an effect on something =
effeithio ar° rywbeth

effective *adjective*

= effeithiol

efficient *adjective*

= effeithiol

effort *noun*

= ymdrech (*plural* -ion) *masculine* or
feminine

to make an effort = ymdrechu

egg *noun*

= wŷ (*plural* wyau) *masculine*

eggcup *noun*

= cwpan wŷ (*plural* cwpanau wŷ)
masculine or *feminine*

eight *numeral*

= wyth

eight cats = wyth cath, wyth o °gathod

eight pounds (*money*) = wyth
punt°bunt

eight days = wyth °niwrnod/diwrnod

eight years = wyth °mlynedd

eight years old = wyth °mlwydd oed

at eight o'clock = am wyth o'r °gloch

I have eight = mae gen i wyth (*North*),
mae wyth 'da fi (*South*)

eighteen *numeral*

= deunaw, undeg wyth

eighteen pounds = deunaw punt,
undeg wyth o °bunnoedd

eighteenth *adjective*

= deunawfed (*precedes noun*)

the eighteenth book = y deunawfed
llyfr

the eighteenth year = y °ddeunawfed
°flwyddyn

on the eighteenth of September = ar y
deunawfed o °Fedi

eighth *adjective*

= wythfed (*precedes noun*)

the eighth month = yr wythfed mis

the eighth year = yr wythfed
°flwyddyn

eighty *numeral*

= wythdeg

eighty apples = wythdeg o afalau

eighty years = wythdeg o °flynyddoedd

eighty years old = wythdeg oed

eisteddfod *noun*

= eisteddfod (*plural* -au) *feminine*

either

1 *conjunction*

= naill ai

either tea or coffee = naill ai te neu
°goffi, te ynteu coffi

2 *pronoun*

take either of them = cymerwch naill
ai'r un neu'r llall

3 *adjective*

take either book = cymerwch yr un
llyfr neu'r llall

4 *adverb*

• (*in negative sentences—not ... either*)
= chwaith

I can't see them either = °alla i mo'u
gweld nhw chwaith

elastic band *noun*

= dolen elastig (*plural* dolennau or dolenni elastig) *feminine*

elbow *noun*

= penelin (*plural* -oedd) *masculine* or *feminine*

elder *adjective*

= hŷn

elderly *adjective*

= oedrannus, mewn oed

eldest *adjective*

= hyna(f)

elect *verb*

= ethol

election *noun*

= etholiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

to win an election = ennill (*stem* enill-) etholiad

electric *adjective*

= trydanol, trydan

electrician *noun*

= trydanwr (*plural* trydanwyr) *masculine*

electricity *noun*

= trydan *masculine*

elegant *adjective*

= cain

element *noun*

= elfen (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

he's in his element = mae e wrth ei °fodd

she's in her element = mae hi wrth ei bodd

I'm in my element = dw i wrth 'y °modd

elephant *noun*

= eliffant (*plural* -od) *masculine*

elevator *noun* (US)

= lifft (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

eleven *numeral*

= unarddeg, undeg un

eleven people = unarddeg o °bobol

at eleven o'clock = unarddeg o'r °gloch

eleven years = un °flwyddyn ar °ddeg, undeg un o °flynyddoedd

eleven years old = blwydd ar °ddeg oed, undeg un °mlwydd oed

I have eleven = mae gen i

unarddeg/undeg un (*North*), mae unarddeg/undeg un 'da fi (*South*)

eleventh *adjective*

= unfed ar °ddeg

the eleventh month = yr unfed mis ar °ddeg

else**1** *adverb*

= arall

someone else = rhywun arall

something else = rhywbeth arall

somewhere else = rhywle arall

everyone else = pawb arall

everything else = popeth arall

nothing else = dim byd arall

no-one else = neb arall

2 *or else* (*otherwise*)

= fel arall

elsewhere *adverb*

= rhywle arall

e-mail**1** *noun*

= e-bost *masculine*

2 *verb*

to e-mail someone = danfon e-bost at° rywun

embarrassed *adjective*

= annifyr

embarrassing *adjective*

= annifyr

embassy *noun*

= llysgenhadaeth (*plural* llysgenadaethau) *feminine*

emergency *noun*

= argyfwng (*plural* argyfyngau) *masculine*

in an emergency = mewn argyfwng

emergency exit *noun*

= allanfa °frys (*plural* allanfeydd brys)

feminine, dihangfa (*plural* dihangfeydd) *feminine*

emergency services *plural noun*

= gwasanaethau brys

emigrate *verb*

= ymfudo, gadael (*stem* gadaw-) y °wlad

they've emigrated = maen nhw wedi gadael y °wlad

emotion *noun*

= emosiwn (*plural* emosiynau)
masculine

emotional *adjective*

= emosiynol

emperor *noun*

= ymerawdwr (*plural* ymerawdwyr)
masculine

emphasis *noun*

= pwyslais *masculine*

emphasize *verb*

= pwysleisio

to emphasize something = pwysleisio
 rhywbeth, rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) 'r
 pwyslais ar^o rywbeth

employ *verb*

- (*give work to*)
 = cyflogi
- (*use*)
 = defnyddio

employed *adjective*

to be employed = bod â gwaith

= bod â swydd

to be employed as a driver = gweithio
 fel gyrrwr

employee *noun*

= cyflogedig (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

employer *noun*

= cyflogwr (*plural* cyflogwyr) *masculine*

employment *noun*

= cyflogaeth *feminine*

to find employment = cael gwaith
 = cael swydd

empty**1** *adjective*

= gwag

2 *verb*

= gwacáu

enable *verb*

= galluogi

to enable someone to do something =
 galluogi rhywun i ^owneud rhywbeth

enchant *verb*

= swyno

enchanting *adjective*

= swynol

enclose *verb*

= amgau (*stem* amgae-)

I enclose two tickets = amgaeaf^oddau
^odocyn

enclosed *adjective*

- (*with letter*)
 = amgaeëdig

encourage *verb*

- (*give courage to*)
 = calonogi
- (*persuade, urge*)
 = annog

end**1** *noun*

- (*final part*)
 = diwedd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*, terfyn
 (*plural*-au) *masculine*

the end of the programme = diwedd y
 rhaglen

at the end = ar y diwedd

in the end = yn y diwedd

at the end of August = ^oddiwedd mis
 Awst

- (*furthest part*)
 = pen *masculine*

the end of the street = pen y stryd

2 *verb*

- (*come to an end*)
 = diweddu, dod i ^oben
- (*put an end to*)
 = rhoi pen/terfyn/diwedd ar^o

end up

they ended up in Bangor = aethon nhw
 i ^oFangor yn y diwedd

he ended up a teacher = mi aeth yn
 athro yn y diwedd

endearing *adjective*

= annwyl

ending *noun*

= diwedd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

endless *adjective*

- (*without ceasing*)
 = dibaid
- (*with no end*)
 = diderfyn, di-ben-draw

endlessly *adverb*

= yn ^oddiderfyn, yn ^oddibaid

enemy *noun*

= gelyn (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

energetic *adjective*

= egniol

energy *noun*

= egni (*plural* egniön) *masculine*, ynni
masculine

engaged *adjective*

- (to be married)
to get engaged = dyweddio
they're engaged = maen nhw wedi dyweddio
- (phone line)
= prysur
the line is engaged = mae'r lein yn °brysur

engine *noun*

- = peiriant (*plural* peiriannau)
masculine, injan (*plural-s*) *feminine*

engineer *noun*

- = peiriannydd (*plural* peirianwyr)
masculine

England *noun*

- = Lloegr *feminine*

English**1** *adjective*

- (language)
= Saesneg
- (pertaining to England)
= Seisnig

2 *noun*

- (language)
= Saesneg
- (people)
= y Saeson *plural*

English-only *adjective*

- (language) = uniaith Saesneg
an English-only document = dogfen uniaith Saesneg

Englishman *noun*

- = Sais (*plural* Saeson) *masculine*

Englishwoman *noun*

- = Saesnes (*plural-au*) *feminine*

enjoy *verb*

- = mwynhau (*stem* mwynheu-)
- to enjoy doing something = mwynhau gwneud rhywbeth
- did you enjoy the trip? = naethoch chi °fwynhau'r °daith?

enjoyable *adjective*

- = dymunol, hyfryd

enjoyment *noun*

- = mwynhad *masculine*

enliven *verb*

- = bywiogi

enormous *adjective*

- = anferth, enfawr

enough**1** *adverb*

- = digon
- this isn't big enough = dyw hwn °ddim yn °ddigon mawr

2 *pronoun*

- = digon (o°)
- enough food = digon o °fwyd
- have you got enough? = oes gen ti °ddigon?
- that's enough = mae hynny'n °ddigon
- not enough (*insufficient*) = annigonol
- to have enough of something (*ie in excess*) = syrffedu ar° rywbeth

! digon requires o° with a following noun.

enquire *verb*

- = ymholi, gofyn (*stem* gofynn-)
- !ll enquire over there = na i °ofyn draw fan'na

enquiry *noun*

- = ymholiad (*plural-au*) *masculine*
- to make enquiries = holi, ymholi

ensure *verb*

- = sicrhau

enter *verb*

- (go in)
= mynd i mewn, dod i mewn
- (compete)
= cystadlu
- to enter a race = cystadlu mewn ras

enterprise *noun*

- = menter (*plural* mentrau) *feminine*, busnes (*plural-au*) *masculine*

entertain *verb*

- = difyrru, adlonni

entertaining *adjective*

- = difyr

entertainment *noun*

- = adloniant *masculine*

enthusiastic *adjective*

- = brwd, brwdfrydig

enthusiasm *noun*

- = brwdfrydedd *masculine*

entirely *adverb*

- = hollol, cwb(w)

! Both these adverbs cause soft mutation of a following adjective:

entirely unnecessary = hollol/cwbwl
°ddiangan

entrails *plural noun*
= perfedd *masculine*, perfeddion
masculine plural

entrance *noun*
• (way in)
= mynedfa (*plural mynedfeydd*) *feminine*
• (admittance)
= mynediad *masculine*

entry *noun*
• (admittance)
= mynediad *masculine*
• (in competition)
= cais (*plural ceisiadau*) *masculine*

envelope *noun*
= amlen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*

environment *noun*
= amgylchedd (*plural -au*) *masculine*,
amgylchfyd (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

envy
1 *noun*
= cenfigen *feminine*

2 *verb*
to envy someone = bod yn
°genfigennus o° rywun

episode *noun*
= pennod (*plural* penodau) *feminine*

equal *adjective*
= cyfartal

equality *noun*
= cyfartalwch *masculine*, cydraddoldeb
masculine

equally *adverb*
= yr un mor° + *adjective*

! yr un mor° displaces the **yn°** that
we would expect in **bod-** sentences:
he is guilty = mae e'n euog
he is equally guilty = mae e yr un
mor euog

equal opportunities *plural noun*
= cyfleoedd cyfartal *plural*

equator *noun*
= cyhydedd (*plural -au*) *masculine*

equipment *noun*
= cyfarpar *masculine*, offer *plural*
translation equipment = cyfarpar
cyfieithu

era *noun*
= cyfnod (*plural -au*) *masculine*, oes
(*plural -oedd or -au*) *feminine*

eraser *noun*
= rwbwr (*plural -au or -i*) *masculine*

error *noun*
= gwall (*plural -au*) *masculine*,
camgymeriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

escalator *noun*
= esgaladur (*plural -on*) *masculine*

escape *verb*
• (get away)
= dianc (*stem* dihang-)
to escape from prison = dianc o'r
carchar
• (avoid)
= osgoi

especially *adverb*
= yn enwedig, yn arbennig
especially in winter = yn
enwedig/arbennig yn y gaea

**! especially + adjective is usually
arbennig o° + adjective:**
This one is good = Mae hwn yn °dda
This one is especially good = Mae
hwn yn arbennig o °dda

essay *noun*
= traethawd (*plural* traethodau)
masculine

essential *adjective*
= hanfodol

essentially *adverb*
= yn ei hanfod

establish *verb*
= sefydlu

estate *noun*
= stad (*plural -au*) *feminine*, ystad (*plural*
-au) *feminine*

estate agent *noun*
= gwerthwr tai (*plural* gwerthwyr tai)
masculine

estimate
1 *noun*
= amcangyfri(f) (*plural* amcangyfrifon)
masculine

2 *verb*
= amcangyfri(f)

eternal *adjective*
= tragwyddol

ethnic *adjective*
= ethnig

Europe *noun*
= Ewrop *feminine*

European

1 *adjective*
= Ewropeaidd

2 *noun*
= Ewropead (*plural* Ewropeaid)
masculine and feminine

European Union *noun*
= yr Undeb Ewropeaidd *masculine*

evacuate *verb*

- (*building*)
= gwacáu
- (*people*)
= symud allan

even

- 1** *adverb*
- (*expressing surprise*)
= hyd yn oed
he didn't even reply = naeth e °ddim ateb hyd yn oed
even Aled knows that = mae hyd yn oed Aled yn gwybod hynny
 - (*with comparisons*)
= fyth
this one is even more expensive = mae hwn yn °ddrutach fyth

! fyth in this use shows a fixed and permanent soft mutation.

- even though
= er (+ 'that...' clause)
I'll come even though I'm ill = mi °ddo i er °mod i'n sâl

- 2** *adjective*
- (*flat*)
= gwastad
 - (*equal*)
= cyfartal
even number = eilrif (*plural*-au) *masculine*

evening *noun*

= nos, noson, noswaith (*plural* nosweithiau)
good evening! = noswaith °dda!
in the evening = yn yr hwyr
this evening = heno

tomorrow evening = nos yfory
yesterday evening = neithiwr
all evening = trwy'r noson

event *noun*
= digwyddiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

eventually *adverb*
= yn y diwedd, yn y pen draw

ever *adverb*
• (*at any time*)
= byth; erioed

have you ever been to Ireland? = °fuoch chi erioed yn Iwerddon?

we didn't ever see them again = °welon ni byth mohonyn nhw 'to

he's as lazy as ever = mae e mor °ddiog ag erioed

! byth and erioed are *not* interchangeable—see *Welsh-English entries* for details of the difference between them.

- every** *adjective*
= pob (*mutates in adverbial expressions*)
every house is different = mae pob tŷ'n °wahanol
every day = °bob dydd
every week = °bob wythnos
every year = °bob blwyddyn
every time = °bob tro
every other week = °bob yn ail wythnos
every third week = °bob yn °drydedd wythnos
two out of every three = dau allan o °bob tri
every bit as ... as ... = yr un mor° ... â^h ... = °lawn mor° ... â^h ...

everybody *pronoun*
= pawb
everybody else = pawb arall

everyone *pronoun*
= pawb
everyone else = pawb arall

everything *pronoun*
= popeth
everything else = popeth arall

everywhere *adverb*
= ymhobman
everywhere else = ymhobman arall

evidence *noun*
= tystiolaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

to give evidence = tystio

to be in evidence = bod yn amlwg
= bod i'w °weld

evil

1 *adjective*
= drwg

2 *noun*
= drygioni *masculine*

exact *adjective*

- (*precise*)
= union
- (*detailed*)
= manwl

exactly *adverb*
= yn union, i'r dim

exaggerate *verb*
= gorliwio

exam *noun*
= arholiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
to sit/take an exam = sefyll (*stem* sef- or saf-) arholiad
to pass an exam = pasio arholiad
to fail an exam = methu arholiad

examine *verb*
= archwilio

example *noun*
= enghraifft (*plural* enghreifftiau) *feminine*, esiampl (*plural*-au) *feminine*
for example = er enghraifft (*abbreviation* e.e.)

exceedingly *adverb*
= dros ben (*follows adjective*)
exceedingly good cakes = cacennau blasus dros ben

excellent *adjective*
= ardderchog, rhagorol, campus

except *preposition*
= heblaw (or 'blaw), ac eithrio, ar wahân i°

exchange

1 *noun*
(*place*) = cyfnewidfa (*plural* cyfnewidfeydd) *feminine*
in exchange for something = yn °gyfnewid am° rywbeth

2 *verb*
= cyfnewid (*stem* cyfnewidi-)
to exchange something for something else = cyfnewid rhywbeth am° rywbeth arall

exchange rate *noun*
= cyfradd °gyfnewid (*plural* cyfraddau cyfnewid) *feminine*

excited *adjective*
to get excited = cynhyrfu
to be excited = bod yn llawn cyffro

exciting *adjective*
= cyffrous

exclude *verb*
= cau (*stem* cae-) allan, cadw (*stem* cadw-) allan

excursion *noun*
= gwibdaith (*plural* gwibdeithiau) *feminine*

excuse
1 *noun*
= esgus (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= esgusodi
excuse me! = esgusodwch fi!

exercise
1 *noun*
= ymarfer (*plural*-ion) *masculine*
to do exercises = gwneud ymarferion

2 *verb*
= ymarfer

exercise book *noun*
= llyfr (y)sgrifennu (*plural* llyfrau (y)sgrifennu) *masculine*

exert *verb*
to exert oneself = ymdrechu

exhausted *adjective*
I'm exhausted = dw i wedi blino'n lân

exhibition *noun*
= arddangosfa (*plural* arddangosfeydd) *feminine*

exit
1 *noun*
= allanfa (*plural* allanfeydd) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= mynd allan

expand *verb*
= ehangu
to expand on something = ehangu ar° rywbeth

expect *verb*
= disgwyl (*stem* disgwyli-)
to expect to do something = disgwyl gwneud rhywbeth

to expect something to happen =
disgwyl i^o rywbeth ^oddigwydd
they expect us to do the work = maen
nhw'n disgwyl inni ^owneud y gwaith

expectation *noun*= disgwyl *masculine***according to expectations** = yn ôl y
disgwyl**expense** *noun*

• (cost)

= cost (*plural*-au) *feminine*

• (detriment)

at the expense of something = ar
^odraul rhywbeth**expense account** *noun*= cyfri(f) treuliau (*plural* cyfrifon
treuliau) *masculine***expenses** *plural noun*= treuliau *plural*, costau *plural***travelling expenses** = treuliau/costau
teithio**expensive** *adjective*

= drud, costus

experience**1** *noun*= profiad (*plural*-au) *masculine***2** *verb*

= profi

experienced *adjective*

= profiadol

experiment**1** *noun*= arbrawf (*plural* arbrofion) *masculine***2** *verb*

= arbrofi

expert *noun*= arbenigwr (*plural* arbenigwyr)
*masculine***a computer expert** = arbenigwr mewn
cyfrifiaduron**explain** *verb*

= esbonio, egluro

to explain something to someone =
esbonio/egluro rhywbeth i ^orywun**explanation** *noun*= esboniad (*plural*-au) *masculine***explode** *verb*

= ffrwydro

exploit *verb*

• (use)

= defnyddio

• (misuse, treat unfairly)

= camddefnyddio

explosion *noun*= ffrwyriad (*plural*-au) *masculine***explosive****1** *adjective*

= ffrwydrol

2 *noun*= ffrwydryn (*plural* ffrwydron)
*masculine***export****1** *verb*

= allforio

2 *noun*

• (object)

= allforyn (*plural* allforyn) *masculine*

• (action)

for export only = i^ow allforio'n unig**express****1** *adverb*(fast) = ar ^ofrys, yn ^ogyflym**2** *verb*

= mynegi

to express an opinion = mynegi barn**expression** *noun*

• (of face)

= golwg (*plural* golygon) *feminine* or
masculine

• (phrase)

= ymadrodd (*plural*-ion) *masculine***extend** *verb*

• = estyn

to extend an invitation = estyn
gwahoddiad

• = ymestyn

the road extended for a mile = roedd y
ffordd yn ymestyn am ^ofilltir**extension** *noun*= estyniad (*plural*-au) *masculine***extensive** *adjective*

= helaeth

extent *noun***to a certain extent** = i ^oraddau**to a great extent** = i ^oraddau helaeth**external** *adjective*

= allanol

Ff

extinct *adjective*

= darfodedig, wedi marw

extinguish *verb*

= diffodd

extra**1** *adjective*

= ychwanegol

no extra charge = dim tâl ychwanegol**2** *adverb*

= yn ychwanegol

we paid five pounds extra = fe °dalon ni °bum punt yn ychwanegol**extra big** = mawr dros ben**extraordinarily** *adverb*

= hynod o°

extraordinarily clever = hynod o °ddeallus**extraordinary** *adjective*

= rhyfedd, anghyffredin iawn

extreme *adjective*

= eitha(f)

extremely *adverb*= tu hwnt (*follows adjective*), dros ben (*follows adjective*), i'r eitha (*follows adjective*)**this exercise is extremely difficult** = mae'r ymarfer 'ma'n anodd tu hwnt**extrovert****1** *adjective*

= allblyg

2 *noun*= dyn allblyg *masculine*= dynes allblyg *feminine***eye** *noun*= llygad (*plural llygaid*) *masculine***eyebrow** *noun*= ael (*plural -iau*) *feminine***eyelash** *noun*= blewyn amrant (*plural blew amrant*) *masculine***eyelid** *noun*= amrant (*plural amrantau or amrannau*) *masculine***eye shadow** *noun*= colur llygaid *masculine***eyesight** *noun*= golwg *masculine***eyewitness** *noun*= llygad-dyst (*plural -ion*) *masculine***fable** *noun*= chwedl (*plural -au*) *feminine***fabulous** *adjective*• (*legendary*)

= chwedlonol

• (*great, marvellous*)

= gwych

face**1** *noun*= wyneb (*plural -au*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= wynebu

facing the bank = °gyferbyn i'r banc**face up****to face up to something** = wynebu rhywbeth**fact** *noun*= ffaith (*plural ffeithiau*) *feminine***in fact** = a dweud y gwir, mewn gwirionedd**factor** *noun*= ffactor (*plural -au*) *masculine***factory** *noun*= ffatri (*plural ffatrioedd*) *feminine***fade** *verb*• (*lose colour*)

= colli lliw

• (*disappear*)

= diflannu

fail *verb*

= methu, pallu

! In more formal styles, **methu** can be followed by **â** + *verbnoun*, though **methu** + *verbnoun* alone is common.

to fail an exam = methu arholiad**failure** *noun*= methiant (*plural methiannau*) *masculine***faint****1** *verb*

= llewygu

2 *adjective*• (*slight, weak*)

= bychan, gawn

• (*unwell*)

I feel faint = mae "mhen i'n troi

fair

1 *adjective*

• (*reasonable*)

= teg

it's not fair = dydy hi °ddim yn °deg

• (*fair-haired*)

= gwallt golau

to have fair hair = bod â gwallt golau

2 *noun*

= ffair (*plural ffeiriau*) *feminine*

fairly *adverb*

= eitha, go°, gweddol, lled

fairly good = eitha da, go °dda *etc*

to be fairly certain of something = bod yn eitha sicr o° rywbeth

I eitha (*no mutation*) is the most common word, while at the other extreme **lled** is very rare in the modern language.

fairy tale *noun*

= chwedl (*plural -au*) *feminine*

faith *noun*

= ffydd

to have faith in someone = bod â ffydd ynⁿ rhywun

faithful *adjective*

= ffyddlon

fall

1 *noun*

• (*action*)

= cwmp (*plural -au*) *masculine*

• (*US: autumn*)

= hydre(f) *masculine*

in the fall = yn yr hydre

2 *verb*

= syrthio, cwmpo (*South*)

to fall in love with someone = syrthio mewn cariad âⁿ rhywun

to fall asleep = mynd i °gysgu

fall down

= syrthio, cwmpo

fall off

to fall off something = syrthio/cwmpo oddiar° rywbeth

fall over

= syrthio, cwmpo

fall through

• (*fail*) = methu

• (*go wrong*) = mynd yn chwith

false *adjective*

= ffug

false teeth *plural noun*

= dannedd gosod *plural*

familiar *adjective*

= cyfarwydd

family

1 *adjective*

= teuluol

2 *noun*

= teulu (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

famine *noun*

= newyn (*plural -au*) *masculine*

famous *adjective*

= enwog, adnabyddus

fan *noun*

• (*machine*)

= ffan (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

• (*supporter*)

= cefnogwr (*plural cefnogwyr*) *masculine*

fancy dress party *noun*

= parti gwisg ffansi *masculine*

fantastic *adjective*

• (*strange, unusual*)

= rhyfedd

• (*great*)

= gwyach

far

1 *adjective*

= pell

the far end = y pen pella(f), y pen draw

2 *adverb*

= yn °bell, ymhell

don't go far = paid mynd yn

°bell/ymhell

as far as = hyd°

so far (*up till now*) = hyd yma

= hyd yn hyn

not far = nid nepell

far from happy = °ddim yn hapus o

°bell ffordd

far too big = rhy °fawr o °lauer

fare *noun*

• (*cost of trip*)

= pris (-iau) *masculine*

- (*food*)
= bwyd (*masculine*)

Far East *noun*
= y Dwyrain Pell *masculine*

farm

1 *noun*
= fferm (*plural -ydd*) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= ffermio

farmer *noun*

= ffermwyr (*plural ffermwyr*) *masculine*

farmhouse *noun*

= ffermdy (*plural ffermdai*) *masculine*,
tŷ fferm (*plural tai fferm*) *masculine*

farm

1 *noun*
= rhechen (*plural rhechod*) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= rhechu

farther *adverb*

= ymhellach

fascinating *adjective*

= diddorol iawn

fashion

1 *noun*
= ffasiwn (*plural ffasiynau*) *masculine or feminine*

2 *verb*
(*make, shape*)
= ffurfio, llunio

fashionable *adjective*

= ffasiynol

fast

1 *adjective*

- (*quick*)
= cyflym, clou
this watch is three minutes fast =
mae'r oriau'r ma °dri munud yn °fuan
- (*firm*)
= cadarn

2 *adverb*
• (*quickly*) = yn °gyflym
• (*stuck*)
= sownd

3 *verb*
= ymprydio

fasten *verb*

- (*attach*)
= clymu

to fasten something to something =
clymu rhywbeth wrth° rywbeth

- (*garment*)
= cau (*stem cae-*)

fat

1 *adjective*
= tew

2 *noun*
(*grease*) = saim *masculine*

fatal *adjective*

- (*deadly*)
= marwol
- (*disastrous*)
= enbyd

fate *noun*

= tynged (*plural tyngedau*) *feminine*,
ffawd *feminine*

father *noun*

= tad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

! tad appears as "nhad" when 'Father' is used to mean 'my father'

Father Christmas *noun*

= Siôn Corn *masculine*

father-in-law *noun*

= tad-yng-nghyfraith (*plural tadau-yng-nghyfraith*) *masculine*

fatty *adjective*

= seimllyd, seimlyd

faucet *noun* (US)

= tap (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

fault *noun*

- (*defect*)
= diffyg (*plural -ion*) *masculine*, nam (*plural -au*) *masculine*

- (*blame*)
= bai *masculine*

at fault = ar °fai

it's your fault = chi sy ar °fai

whose fault is it? = pwysy ar °fai?, bai
pwysydy hi?

favour *noun*

= ffafir (*plural -au*) *feminine*

to do someone a favour = gwneud ffafir
i° rywun

will you do me a favour? = nei di ffafir i
mi?

to be in favour of something = bod o
°blaid rhywbeth

favourable *adjective*

= ffafriol

favourite *adjective*= hoff^o (*precedes noun*)**what's your favourite programme?** =
beth ydy'ch hoff^oraglen?**fax****1** *noun*= ffacs (*plural -au*) *masculine or feminine***2** *verb*

= ffacsio

fax machine *noun*= peiriant ffacs (*plural* peiriannau ffacs)
*masculine***fear****1** *noun*• (*general sense*)= ofn (*plural -au*) *masculine*• (*anxiety*)= pryder (*plural -on*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= ofni, bod ag ofn

to fear something = ofni rhywbeth**to fear the worst** = bod ag ofn rhywbeth**fearful** *adjective*• (*inspiring fear*)

= dychrynlyd

• (*afraid*)

= ofnus

feast *noun*= gwledd (*plural -oedd*) *feminine***feat** *noun*= camp (*plural -au*) *feminine***feather** *noun*= pluen (*plural plu*) *feminine***feature** *noun*= nodwedd (*plural -ion*) *feminine***February** *noun*= Chwefror, mis Chwefror *masculine*see also **January****fed up** *adjective*

= wedi cael llond bol(a)

fee *noun*= tâl (*plural taliadau*) *masculine*, ffi
(*plural ffoedd*) *feminine***feeble** *adjective*

= gwan

feed *verb*

= bwydo

will you feed the animals? = nei di

°fwydo'r anifeiliaid?

feel *verb*

= teimlo

I feel ill = dw i'n teimlo'n sâl**it feels cold here** = mae'n teimlo'n oer
fan hyn**can you feel this?** = °ellwch chi

°deimlo hwn?

do you feel like going out? = wyt ti'n

teimlo fel mynd allan?

= oes gen ti awydd mynd allan?

I feel like a cup of tea = hoffwn i °gael
panaid o °de**feeling** *noun*= teimlad (*plural -au*) *masculine***felt-tip pen** *noun*= pin ffelt (*plural* pinnau ffelt)*masculine***female** *adjective*

= benywaidd

feminine *adjective*

= benywaidd

fence *noun*= ffens (*plural -ys*) *feminine*, sietin
*masculine (South)***fencing** *noun*(sport) = cleddyfa *verb**noun*, cleddyfaeth
*feminine***ferry** *noun*= fferi (*plural* fferiau) *feminine***festival** *noun*= gwyl (*plural* gwyliau) *feminine***fetch** *verb*

= nôl, moy'n

go and fetch the milk = cer i nôl y
llaeth**fever** *noun*= twymyn *feminine*, gwres *masculine*

! These terms, when indicating a temporary physical state, are used with **ar^o** + person:

she's got a fever = mae gwres arni.

few**1** *adjective*• (*several*)**a few** = ychydig

a few people = ychydig o °bobol
a few pounds = ychydig o °bunnoedd

- (not many)
= dim llawer, ychydig iawn
few people = dim llawer o °bobol
= ychydig iawn o °bobol

! These quantity expressions require o° before the things or people counted.

2 pronoun

- (several)
there are a few left = mae ychydig ar ôl
= mae rhai ar ôl
- (not many)
there are few left = dim llawer sy ar ôl
= ychydig iawn sy ar ôl
there are few of us left = dim llawer ohonon ni sy ar ôl
so few = cynlleied
as few as = cynlleied â^h

fewer

1 adjective

fewer shops = llai o siopau

2 pronoun

fewer than = llai na^h
fewer than ten people = llai na deg o °bobol

fewest adjective

(smallest number)

the fewest people = y nifer isa o °bobol

field noun

- (area of ground)
= cae (plural -au) masculine, maes (plural meysydd) masculine
playing field = maes chwarae (plural meysydd chwarae) masculine
- (sphere)
= maes (plural meysydd) masculine

fierce adjective

- (heat)
= ffyrnig
- (ferocious)
= gwyllt

fifteen numeral

= pymtheg
fifteen apples = pymtheg o afalau
fifteen years = pymtheng °mlynedd
fifteen years old = pymtheng °mlwydd oed
at 2.15 = am chwarter wedi dau
I have fifteen = mae gen i °bymtheg (North), mae pymtheg 'da fi (South)

fifth adjective

= pumed

fifty numeral

= hanner can(t), pumdeg
fifty apples = pumdeg o afalau
fifty pounds = hanner can punt
fifty years = hanner can °mlynedd
fifty years old = hanner can °mlwydd oed

! hanner can(t) is the normal term with money, measurements and years—note that, as with can(t), the final -t only appears when the numeral stands on its own without the thing counted. Numbers 51–59 use pumdeg rather than hanner cant—pumdeg un, pumdeg dau etc.

fight

1 noun

= brwydr (plural -au) feminine

2 verb

= ymladd, brwydro
to fight against something = ymladd yn erbyn rhywbeth
to fight for something = ymladd dros° rhywbeth
to fight someone = ymladd â^h rhywun

fight back

= ymladd yn ôl

figure noun

- (shape)
= ffurf (plural -iau) feminine
- (person, character)
= ffigwr masculine
- (number)
= ffigur (plural -au) masculine

file

1 noun

= ffeil (plural -iau) feminine
in single file = yn un llinell

2 verb

= ffeilio

fill verb

= llenwi
to fill in a form = llenwi ffurflen
to fill up the car = llenwi'r car

film

1 noun

= ffilm (plural -iau) feminine

2 verb

= ffilmio

filthy *adjective*
= bud(u)r, brwnt

! **budur** is more common in the North, **brwnt** in this meaning in the South.

final

1 *adjective*
= terfynol

2 *noun*
• (sport)
= rownd °derfynol (*plural* rowndiau terfynol) *feminine*

finally

• (in the end)
= yn y diwedd, o'r diwedd
• (lastly)
= yn ola(f)

finance *noun*
= cyllid *masculine*

financial *adjective*
= ariannol

find *verb*
= ffeindio, dod o hyd i°, cael hyd i°

find out
= darganfod (*stem* darganfydd-)

fine

1 *adjective*
• (weather)
= braf
it's been fine all week = mae hi wedi bod yn braf trwy'r wythnos

• (great)
= gwych
a fine performance = perfformiad gwych *masculine*

• (OK)
= iawn
how's your coffee?—fine = sut mae dy °goffi?—iawn

2 *noun*
= dirwy (*plural* -on) *feminine*
to be fined for doing something = cael dirwy am °wneud rhywbeth

finger *noun*
= bys (*plural* -edd) *masculine*

finger nail *noun*
= ewin (*plural* -edd) *masculine* or *feminine*

finger print *noun*
= ôl bys (*plural* olion bysedd) *masculine*

finish

1 *verb*
= gorffen (*stem* gorffenn-), cwpla (*colloquial*), bennu (*colloquial*)
to finish doing something = gorffen gwneud rhywbeth

! Although **gorffen** is the standard term, the alternatives **cwpla** and **bennu**, though not part of the written language, are far more common in speech.

2 *noun*
= diwedd (*plural* -au) *masculine*

finished *adjective*
(at an end)
= ar °ben
we're finished = mae hi ar °ben 'da ni

fir *noun*
= pinwydden (*plural* pinwydd) *feminine*

fire

1 *noun*
= tân (*plural* tanau) *masculine*
to set something on fire = tanio rhywbeth
= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) rhywbeth ar °dân
to catch fire = mynd ar °dân
to light a fire = cynnau tân

2 *verb*
• (weapon)
= tanio, saethu
• (dismiss)
= diswyddo

fire alarm *noun*
= rhybudd tân *masculine*

fire brigade *noun*
= brigâd °dân *feminine*

fire engine *noun*
= injan °dân (*plural* injans tân) *feminine*

fire exit *noun*
= allanfa °dân (*plural* allanfeydd tân) *feminine*

fire extinguisher *noun*
= offeryn diffodd tân (*plural* offer diffodd tân) *masculine*

firefighter *noun*
= diffoddwr tân (*plural* diffoddwyr tân) *masculine*
= diffoddwraig °dân (*plural* diffoddwragedd tân) *feminine*

fire station *noun*

= gorsaf °dân (*plural* gorsafoedd tân)
feminine

fireworks *plural noun*

= tân gwyllt *masculine*

fireworks display = arddangosfa tân
gwyllt *feminine*, sioe tân gwyllt
feminine

firm**1** *adjective*

= cadarn, pendant

2 *noun*

= cwmni (*plural* cwmnïau) *masculine*

first**1** *adjective*

= cynta(f)

the first book = y llyfr cynta

the first example = yr enghraifft °gynta

this is the first time I've been here =
dyma'r tro cynta i mi °fod yma

! Unlike other ordinal numerals, **cynta** behaves like a normal adjective and follows the noun it refers to.

2 *adverb*• (*first of all*)

= °gynta

let's go there first = awn ni yno °gynta

! In this adverbial use, the mutation on °gynta is fixed.

• (*in the first place*)

= yn °gynta

first, I haven't seen him = yn °gynta, dw
i heb °weld e

at first = i °ddechrau

3 *noun*

this one is the first = dyma'r un cynta
masculine, dyma'r un °gynta *feminine*

first aid *noun*

= cymorth cynta(f) *masculine*

first class *noun*

= dosbarth cynta(f) *masculine*

first(ly) *adverb*

= yn °gynta(f)

first name *noun*

= enw bedydd (*plural* enwau bedydd),
enw cynta(f) (*plural* enwau cynta(f))
masculine

fish**1** *noun*

= pysgodyn (*plural* pysgod) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= pysgota

fisherman *noun*

= pysgotwr (*plural* pysgotwyr) *masculine*

fishing *noun*

= pysgota *verb* *noun*

fishing rod *noun*

= gwialen °bysgota (*plural* gwialenni
pysgota) *feminine*

fishmonger's *noun*

= siop °bysgod (*plural* siopau pysgod)
feminine

fist *noun*

= dwrn (*plural* dyrnau) *masculine*

fit**1** *adjective*• (*healthy*)

= ffit, heini

to keep fit = cadw'n heini

• (*suitable*)

to be fit for something = bod yn addas
i° rywbeth

2 *verb*

= ffitio

fit in• (*find room*)

to fit someone in = gwneud lle i° rywun

• (*integrate*)

= cydfynd

fitness *noun*

= ffitrwydd *masculine*

fitted kitchen *noun*

= cegin °osod (*plural* ceginau gosod)
feminine

five *numeral*

= pump (pum *before singular noun*)

five rooms = pum stafell

= pump o stafelloedd

five pounds (*money*) = pum punt

five days = pum °niwrnod/diwrnod

five years = pum °mlynedd

five years old = pum °mlwydd oed

at five o'clock = am °bump o'r °gloch

I have five = mae gen i °bump (*North*),
mae pump 'da fi (*South*)

fix *verb*• (*mend*)

= trwsio

• (*set*)

= gosod

• (arrange)
= trefnu

flag *noun*
= baner (*plural -i*) *feminine*

flame *noun*
= fflam (*plural -au*) *feminine*
to go up in flames = mynd yn
°wenfflam

flannel *noun*
= clwt molchi (*plural clytiau molchi*)
masculine

flash
1 *noun*
= fflach (*plural -iau or -iadau*) *feminine*
flash of lightning = mellten *feminine*
in a flash = mewn fflach

2 *verb*
= fflachio

flashlight *noun* (US)
= tortsh (*plural -is*) *masculine*

flask *noun*
= fflasg (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

flat
1 *adjective*
• (countryside, surface etc)
= gwastad

• (tyre)
= fflat
• (not fizzy)
= fflat

2 *noun*
= fflat (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

flavour *noun*
= blas (*plural -au*) *masculine*

flaw *noun*
= nam (*plural -au*) *masculine*, diffyg
(*plural -ion*) *masculine*

flea *noun*
= chwannen (*plural chwain*) *feminine*

flee *verb*
= ffoi
to flee from something = ffoi rhag
rhywbeth

fleet *noun*
= llynges (*plural -au*) *feminine*

flesh *noun*
= cnawd *masculine*

flexible *adjective*
= hyblyg, ystwyth

flexitime *noun*
= oriau hyblyg *plural*
to work flexitime = gweithio oriau
hyblyg

flight *noun*
= hediad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
flight of stairs = rhes o °risiau (*plural*
rhesi o °risiau) *feminine*

float *verb*
• (on water)
= nofio
• (in air)
= hofran

flock *noun*
• (of animals)
= praidd (*plural preiddiau*) *masculine*
• (of birds)
= haid (*plural heidiau*) *feminine*

flood *noun*
• (of water)
= llif (*plural -ogydd*) *masculine*
• (of words, ideas etc)
= llifeiriant *masculine*

floor *noun*
= llawr (*plural lloriau*) *masculine*
the ground floor = y llawr isa(f)
masculine

the first floor
(British) = y llawr cynta(f) *masculine*
(US: ground floor) = y llawr isa(f)
masculine

floppy disk *noun*
= disg llipa (*plural disgiau llipa*)
masculine

florist *noun*
= gwerthwr blodau (*plural gwerthwyr*
blodau) *masculine*, gwerthwraig
blodau (*plural gwerthwragedd* blodau)
feminine

florist's *noun*
= siop °flodau (*plural siopau blodau*)
feminine

flour *noun*
= blawd *masculine*, fflŵr *masculine*

flow
1 *noun*
• (general sense)
= llif (*plural -au*) *masculine*
• (tidal)
= llanw *masculine*

2 *verb*
= llifo

flower

1 *noun*
= blodyn (*plural* blodau) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= blodeuo

flu *noun*

= y ffliw

she's got the flu = mae'r ffliw arni (hi)

! This expression requires **ar** + person because it denotes a temporary physical state.

fluent *adjective*

= rhugl

he speaks fluent Welsh = mae e'n rhugl yn y °Gymraeg, mae e'n siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl

fluid *noun*

= hylif (*plural*-au) *masculine*

flush *verb*

to flush the toilet = tynnu'r dŵr

flute *noun*

= ffliwt (*plural*-iau) *feminine*

fly

1 *noun*

= pryf (*plural*-ed) *masculine*, cleren (*plural* clêr) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= hedfan

foam *noun*

= ewyn *masculine*

focus

1 *noun*

= canolbwynt (*plural*-iau) *masculine*, ffocws (*plural* ffocysau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

to focus on something = canolbwyntio ar °rywbeth

fog *noun*

= niwl *masculine*

foggy *adjective*

= niwlog

fold

1 *verb*

= plygu

he folded his arms = naeth e °blethu'i °freichiau

2 *noun*

= plyg (*plural*-ion) *masculine*, plygiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

fold up

= plygu i fyny (*North*), plygu lân (*South*)

folder *noun*

= plygell (*plural*-au) *masculine*

foliage *noun*

= dail *plural*

follow *verb*

= dilyn

follower *noun*

= dilynwr (*plural* dilynwyr) *masculine*

following

1 *adjective*

= canlynol

the following day = y diwrnod wedyn

2 *preposition*

= yn sgîl

following this decision = yn sgîl y penderfyniad 'ma

fond *adjective*

= hoff

to be fond of something/someone =

bod yn hoff o °rywbeth/rywun, hoffi/leicio rhywbeth/rhywun

food *noun*

= bwyd (*plural*-ydd) *masculine*

food chain *noun*

= cadwyn °fwyd (*plural* cadwyni bwyd) *feminine*

fool

1 *noun*

= ffŵl (*plural* ffyliaid) *masculine*, twpsyn (*plural* twpsod) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= twyllo

foolish *adjective*

= hurt, twp, ffôl, gwirion

foot *noun*

• (*part of body*)

= troed (*plural* traed) *masculine* or *feminine*

• (*unit of measurement*)

= troedfedd (*plural*-i) *feminine*

on foot (*walking*) = ar °gerdded

football *noun*

• (*game*)

= pêl-droed *masculine*

• (*ball*)

= pêl °droed (*plural* peli troed) *feminine*

footballer *noun*

= pêl-droediwr (*plural* pêl-droedwyr)
masculine

footpath *noun*

= llwybr (*plural* -au) *masculine*

footprint *noun*

= ôl troed (*plural* olion traed) *masculine*

footstep *noun*

= sŵn troed (*plural* sŵn traed)
masculine

for *preposition*

- (general senses)

= i°, ar °gyfer

there's a letter for you here = mae

llythyr i ti fan hyn

a present for Sioned = anrheg i Sioned

to work for a company = gweithio i

°gwmni

will you open this for me? = nei di agor

hwn i mi?

a course for beginners = cwrs ar °gyfer

dechreuwr

this is for you = ar eich cyfer chi mae

hwn

! i° and ar °gyfer are very similar in meaning—the latter has perhaps slightly more of a sense of 'for the benefit of'.

ar °gyfer is a compound preposition and so changes its form with pronouns—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

- (in favour of)

= o °blaid

who is for the motion? = pwy sy o

°blaid y cynnig?

- (on behalf of)

= dros°

I'll sign for them = na i arwyddo

drostyn nhw

- (future time)

= am°

how long are you going for? = am faint

dych chi'n mynd?

we're going for a fortnight = dyn ni'n

mynd am °bythefnos

- (past time)

= ers

we've been here for years = dyn ni fan

hyn ers blynyddoedd

- (in exchange for)

= am°

he paid ten pounds for it = fe °dalodd e

°ddeg punt amdano fe

how much did you get for the car? =

faint °gest ti am y car?

I got a pound for washing the car =

°ges i °bunt am °olchi'r car

- (in preparation for)

= at°, ar °gyfer

to save for Christmas = cynilo at y

Nadolig

forbid *verb*

= gwahardd

to forbid someone to do something =

gwahardd rhywun rhag gwneud

rhywbeth

force

1 *noun*

- (of people)

= llu (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

the police force = yr heddlu *masculine*

the armed forces = y lluoedd arfog

plural

- (power)

= grym (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*, nerth

masculine

to use force = defnyddio grym

2 *verb*

= gorfodi

to force someone to do something =

gorfodi rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

forecast

1 *noun*

(weather forecast)

= rhagolygon y tywydd *plural*

2 *verb*

= rhagweld (*stem* rhagwel-), darogan

forehead *noun*

= talcen (*plural* -nau, -ni) *masculine*

foreign *adjective*

- (from overseas)

= estron, tramor

foreign languages = ieithoedd estron

- (strange, alien)

= estron, dieithr

foreigner *noun*

= estron (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

= estrones (*plural* -au) *feminine*

Foreign Secretary *noun*

= Ysgrifennydd Tramor *masculine*

foresee *verb*

= rhagweld (*stem* rhagwel-)

forest *noun*= fforest (*plural*-ydd) *feminine***foretaste** *noun*= rhagflas (*plural*-au) *masculine***foretell** *verb*= rhagddweud (*stem* rhagddwed-)**forever** *adverb*• (*for always*)

= am byth

Wales forever! = Cymru am byth!• (*constantly*)

= byth a hefyd

he's forever talking about it = mae e

byth a hefyd yn siarad amdano

forewarn *verb*

= rhagrybuddio

foreword *noun*= rhagair (*plural* rhageiriau) *masculine***forget** *verb*

= anghofio

to forget about something = anghofioam^o rywbeth**to forget to do something** = anghofio

gwneud rhywbeth

forgive *verb*= maddau (*stem* maddeu-)**to forgive someone** = maddau i^o rywun**forgive me!** = maddeuwch i mi!**fork** *noun*• (*cutlery*)= fforc (*plural* ffyr) *feminine*• (*for digging*)= fforch (*plural* ffyrch) *feminine*• (*in road*)= fforchiad (*plural*-au) *masculine***form****1** *noun*• (*shape*)= ffurf (*plural*-iau) *feminine*• (*piece of paper*)= ffurflen (*plural*-ni) *feminine*• (*school class*)= dosbarth (*plural*-au or -iadau)*masculine***2** *verb*

= ffurfio

formal *adjective*

= ffurfiol

former *adjective*

= blaenorol, cynt

formerly *adverb*

= °gynt, o'r blaen

! °gynt has a fixed mutation in this adverbial sense.**fortnight** *noun*= pythefnos (*plural*-au) *masculine* or *feminine***fortnightly****1** *adjective*

= pythefnosol

2 *adverb*

= °bob pythefnos, yn °bythefnosol

fortunate *adjective*

= ffodus, lwcus

fortunately *adverb*

= yn ffodus, wrth lwc

fortune *noun***to cost a fortune** = costio arian mawr**to tell someone's fortune** = dweud(*stem* dwed-) fortwn rhywun**forty** *numeral*

= deugain, pedwardeg

forty apples = deugain o afalau

= pedwardeg o afalau

forty years = deugain °mlynedd**forty pounds (money)** = deugain punt**forty years old** = deugain °mlwydd

oed

! deugain is particularly common with money, measurements, and years. **pedwardeg** must be used with numbers 41–49—**pedwardeg un, etc.****forward****1** *adverb*

= ymlaen

2 *adjective*• (*at the front*)

= blaen

• (*cheeky*)

= haerllug

3 *verb***to forward a letter** = danfon llythyr

ymlaen

foul**1** *adjective*• (*repulsive*)

= ffiadd

• (*dirty*)

= bud(u)r, brwnt

2 *noun*

= ffowl (*plural -iau*) *feminine*
 (*trip*) = bagliad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

found *verb*

= sefydlu, seilïo

foundation *noun*

= sail (*plural seiliau*) *feminine*, sylfaen
 (*plural sylfeini*) *feminine*

foundations *plural noun*

= sylfeini

founder *noun*

= sylfaenydd (*plural sylfaenydd*)
masculine, sefydlydd (*plural sefydlydd*)
masculine

fountain *noun*

= ffynnon (*plural ffynhonnau*) *feminine*

four *numeral*

= pedwar *masculine*, pedair *feminine*

four books = pedwar llyfr, pedwar o
 lyfrau

four rooms = pedair stafell, pedair o
 stafelloedd

four pounds (*money*) = pedair punt

four days = pedwar diwrnod

four years = pedair blynedd

four years old = pedair blwydd oed

at four o'clock = am °bedwar o'r °gloch

I have four = mae gen i °bedwar/°bedair
 (*North*), mae pedwar/pedair 'da fi
 (*South*)

fourteen *numeral*

= pedwardeg, undeg pedwar
masculine

= pedairdeg, undeg pedair *feminine*

fourteen horses = pedwar ceffyl ar

°ddeg, undeg pedwar o °geffylau

fourteen cats = pedair cath ar °ddeg,
 undeg pedair o °gathod

fourteen years = pedair blynedd ar
 °ddeg, undeg pedair o °flynyddoedd

fourteen years old = pedair blwydd ar
 °ddeg oed

fourteenth *adjective*

= pedwerydd ar °ddeg *masculine*
 = pedwaredd ar °ddeg *feminine*

fourth *adjective*

= pedwerydd *masculine*

= pedwaredd *feminine*

the fourth book = y pedwerydd llyfr

the fourth desk = y °bedwaredd °ddeg

fox *noun*

= llwynog (*plural -od*) *masculine*, cadno
 (*plural -id*) *masculine*

fraction *noun*

= ffracsiwn (*plural ffracsiynau*)
masculine

fragile *adjective*

= brau

frame *noun*

= ffrâm (*plural fframiau*) *feminine*

framework *noun*

= fframwaith (*plural fframweithiau*)
masculine

France *noun*

= Ffrainc *feminine*

frank *adjective*

= plaen

to speak frankly = siarad yn °blaen

freckles *plural noun*

= brychau haul

free**1** *adjective*

• (*general sense*)

= rhydd

to set someone free = rhyddhau
 rhywun

• (*gratis*)

= rhad ac am °ddim

2 *verb*

= rhyddhau

freedom *noun*

= rhyddid *masculine*

freeway *noun* (US)

= traffordd (*plural traffyrdd*) *feminine*,
 priffordd (*plural priffyrdd*) *feminine*

freeze *verb*

= rhewi

freezer *noun*

= rhewgell (*plural -oedd*) *feminine*

freezing *adjective*

= rhewllyd

it's freezing today, isn't it? = mae'n
 rhewi heddiw, on'd ydy?

French**1** *adjective*

• (*language*)

= Ffrangeg

• (*pertaining to France*)

= Ffrengrig

2 *noun**(language)*= Ffrangeg *feminine***the French** = y Ffrancwyr**French fries** *plural noun*= sglodion *plural***Frenchman** *noun*= Ffrancwr (*plural* Ffrancwyr) *masculine***Frenchwoman** *noun*= Ffrances (*plural*-au) *feminine***frequent****1** *adjective*

= aml, mynych

2 *verb*

= mynychu

frequently *adverb*

= yn aml, yn °fynych

fresh *adjective*

= ffres

Friday *noun*

= dydd Gwener

Friday night = nos °Wenersee also **Monday****fridge** *noun*= oergell (*plural*-oedd) *feminine***fried** *adjective*= wedi'i ffrio *singular*, wedi'u ffrio*plural***fried egg** = wŷ wedi'i ffrio (*plural* wyau)wedi'u ffrio) *masculine***friend** *noun*= ffrind (*plural*-iau) *masculine*, cyfaill(*plural* cyfeillion) *masculine***to be friends** = bod yn ffrindiau**a friend of mine** = ffrind i mi

! cyfaill is the preferred standard term, but in practice the loanword **ffrind** is far more common.

friendly *adjective*

= cyfeillgar

friendship *noun*= cyfeillgarwch *masculine***fright** *noun***to have a fright** = dychryn**to give someone a fright** = dychryn

rhywun

frighten *verb*

= dychryn

frightened *adjective*

= wedi dychryn

frightful *adjective*

= dychrynlyd

fringe *noun*= rhimyn (*plural*-au) *masculine***to wear one's hair in a fringe** =

gwisgo'ch gwallt yn rhimyn

frog *noun*= llyffant (*plural*-od, llyffaint)*masculine*, broga (*plural*-od) *masculine*

! Technically, llyffant is 'toad', but many speakers do not use **broga** and call all frogs and toads **llyffaint**.

from *preposition*• (*direction*)

= o°

they come from North Wales = maen

nhw'n dod o °Ogledd Cymru

to come back from the office = dod yn

ôl o'r swyddfa

open from nine till five = ar agor o naw

tan/hyd °bump

ten miles from the city centre = deng

milltir o °ganol y °ddinas

• (*with letters etc*)

= oddiwrth°, oddi wrth°

a message from Dafydd = neges

oddiwrth Dafydd

• (*from on something*)

= oddiar°, oddi ar°

to fall from a bike = syrthio oddiar °feic• (*money etc*)

= gan°

how much did you get from him? =

faint °gest ti gynno fo?

• (*with words like 'prevent', 'stop'*)

= rhag

to prevent someone from doing**something** = rhwystro rhywun rhag

gwneud rhywbeth

to stop someone from doing**something** = atal rhywun rhag

gwneud rhywbeth

front**1** *adjective*

= blaen, ffrynt

front row = rhes °flaen (*plural* rhesiblaen) *feminine***2** *noun*= blaen *masculine*

in front of the building = o °flaen yr adeilad

in front of me = o °mlaen (i)

! o °flaen is a compound preposition and so changes its form with pronouns—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

front door *noun*

= drws ffrynt (*plural* drysau ffrynt) *masculine*

frontier *noun*

= ffin (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

front page *noun*

= tudalen blaen *masculine*, tudalen °flaen *feminine*

front seat *noun*

= sedd °flaen (*plural* seddau/seddi blaen) *feminine*

frost *noun*

= rhew *masculine*

frosty *adjective*

= rhewllyd

frown *verb*

= cuchio, gwgu

to frown at someone = cuchio/gwgu ar °rywun

frozen *adjective*

= wedi'i °rewi *masculine*, wedi'i rhewi *feminine*, wedi'u rhewi *plural*

frozen foods = bwydydd wedi'u rhewi

fruit *noun*

= ffrwyth (*plural* -au) *masculine*

frustrate *verb*

= (plans) llesteirio, rhwystro

frustrated *adjective*

= rhwystredig

fry *verb*

= ffrio

frying pan *noun*

= padell ffrio (*plural* pedyll/padelli ffrio) *feminine*

fuel *noun*

= tanwydd *masculine*

fulfil *verb*

= cyflawni

full *adjective*

• (*general sense*)

= llawn

• (*very crowded*)

= dan ei sang

full up = llawn °dop

full stop *noun*

= atalnod llawn (*plural* atalnodau llawn) *masculine*

full-time *adjective and adverb*

= llawn-amser

to work full-time = gweithio llawn-amser

fumes *plural noun*

= mwg *masculine*

fun *noun*

= hwyl *feminine*, sbort *masculine or feminine*, sbri *masculine or feminine*

what fun! = am sbort!

to have fun = cael hwyl

to make fun of someone = gwneud sbort am °ben rhywun

function

1 *noun*

• (*duty, purpose*)

= swyddogaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= gweithio

fundamental *adjective*

= sylfaenol

fundamentally *adverb*

= yn y bôn

funeral *noun*

= angladd (*plural* -au) *masculine or feminine*

funfair *noun*

= ffair °bleser (*plural* ffeiriau pleser) *feminine*

funny *adjective*

= doniol

fur *noun*

= ffwr *masculine*

furious *adjective*

= ffyrnig, gwyllt

furniture *noun*

= dodrefn *plural*, celfi *plural*

further *adverb*

= ymhellach

further to your letter... = ymhellach
i'ch llythyr...

fuss

1 noun

= ffwdan *feminine*, helynt *feminine*
to make a fuss about something =
creu helynt am^o rywbeth

2 verb

= ffwdanu

futile *adjective*

= ofer

future

1 adjective

= dyfodol

2 noun

= dyfodol

in the near future = yn y dyfodol agos

Gg

Gaelic *noun*

(*language*)

= Gaelic *feminine*

Scottish Gaelic = Gaelic yr Alban

gain *verb*

= ennill (*stem enill-*)

to gain weight = ennill pwysau

gale *noun*

= storm (*plural -ydd*) *feminine*

gallery *noun*

= oriel (*plural -au*) *feminine*

game *noun*

= gêm (*plural -au*) *feminine*

! Although *feminine*, this word does not lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation, either after the word for 'the' or in any other circumstances where soft mutation would be expected. So (**gardd**) yr **°**ardd **°**fawr the big garden, but (**gêm**) y **gêm** **°**fawr —the big game.

games *noun*

(*school activity*)

= chwaraeon *plural*, mabolgampau
plural

gang *noun*

= criw (*plural -iau*) *masculine*, giang
(*plural -au*) *feminine*

gap *noun*

= bwlch (*plural bylchau*) *masculine*

garage *noun*

= garej (*plural -is*) *feminine*

garbage (US) *noun*

= sbwriel *masculine*

garbage can (US) *noun*

= bin sbwriel (*plural biniau sbwriel*)
masculine

garbage collector (US) *noun*

= dyn y biniau (*plural dynion y biniau*)
masculine

garden

1 noun

= gardd (*plural gerddi*) *feminine*

2 verb

= garddio

gardener *noun*

- = garddwr (*plural* garddwyr) *masculine*
- = garddwraig (*plural* garddwagedd) *feminine*

gardening *noun*

- = garddio *verb/noun*

garlic *noun*

- = garlleg *masculine*

garment *noun*

- = dilledyn (*plural* dillad) *masculine*

gas *noun*

- (*general sense*)
= nwy (*plural* -on) *masculine*
- (*US: petrol*)
= petrol *masculine*

gas station *noun (US)*

- = gorsaf^obetrol (*plural* gorsafoedd petrol) *feminine*

gate *noun*

- = lliadiart (*plural* lliadiardau) *masculine*,
giât (*plural* giatiau) *feminine*

gather *verb*

- (*collect*)
= casglu
- (*assemble*)
= ymgynnull (*stem* ymgynnull-)

gay *adjective*

- (*homosexual*)
= hoyw

gaze *verb*

- = syllu
- to gaze at something** = syllu ar^o
rywbeth

GCSE (*acronym for General Certificate of Secondary Education*) *noun*
= TGAU (*acronym for Tystysgrif^oGyffredinol Addysg Uwch*)**gear** *noun*

- (*equipment*)
= offer *plural*
- (*clothes*)
= dillad *plural*
- (*of car*)
= gêr *masculine or feminine*

Gemini *noun*

- = yr Efeilliaid *plural*

general

- 1** *adjective*
= cyffredinol

in general = yn ^ogyffredinol, fel rheol

2 *noun*

- = cadfridog (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

generally *adverb*

- = yn ^ogyffredinol, fel arfer

generation *noun*

- = cenhedlaeth (*plural* cenedlaethau) *feminine*

generous *adjective*

- = hael

genius *noun*

- = athrylith (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

gentle *adjective*

- = caredig, tyner

gentleman *noun*

- = bonheddwr (*plural* bonheddwyr) *masculine*

genuine *adjective*

- = go iawn

! This phrase behaves like a true adjective and follows the noun it refers to: **genuine leather** = lledr go iawn

geography *noun*

- = daeryddiaeth *feminine*

germ *noun*

- = eginyn (*plural* egin) *masculine*

German

- 1** *adjective*
= o'r Almaen, yr Almaen

2 *noun*

- (*language*)
= Almaeneg *feminine*
- (*man*)
= Almaenwr (*plural* Almaenwyr) *masculine*
(*woman*)
= Almaenes (*plural* -au) *feminine*

German measles *noun*

- = brech ^ogoch yr Almaen *feminine*

Germany *noun*

- = yr Almaen *feminine*

! The word for **the** is part of the name of the country in Welsh—they come from **Germany** = maen nhw'n dod o'r Almaen.

get *verb*

! This verb poses translation problems because of its wide range of meanings in English. When in doubt, decide on an alternative in English and use this to pinpoint the correct choice in Welsh.

• (receive)

= cael *irregular*

! cael has irregular forms in the preterite, short future and conditional—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

I got socks for Christmas = °ges i sanau i Nadolig

did you get the message? = °gest ti'r neges?

• (become)

= mynd yn°, dod yn° (*rare*)

It's getting late = mae'n mynd yn hwyr

everything got too expensive = aeth popeth yn rhy °ddrud

• (in passive)

= cael

he got arrested by the police = fe °gafodd e ei arestio gan yr heddlu

are you getting paid? = wyt ti'n cael dy °dal?

• (fetch)

= nôl, moy'n

go and get the milk = cer i nôl y llaeth

• (arrive)

= cyrraedd (*stem* cyrrhaedd-)

we got there at nine = naethon ni °gyrraedd yno am naw

• (prepare)

= paratoi

I'll get dinner = na i °baratoi cinio

• (catch—illnesses, transport etc)

= dal (*stem* dali-)

I got a cold = nes i °ddal annwyd

we'll have to get the bus = bydd rhaid inni °ddal y bws

get away (*escape*)

= dianc (*stem* dihang-)

get back

(*return*) = dod yn ôl, dychwelyd

to get something back = cael rhywbeth yn ôl

I'll get back to you = mi °ddo i'n ôl atoch chi

to get back at someone = talu'r pwyth i° rywun

get down

= dod i lawr

get in (*car etc*)

= dod/mynd i mewn i°

get off (*bus etc*)

= dod/mynd allan o°

get on (*bus etc*)

= dod/mynd i mewn i°

get out

= dod/mynd (allan) o°

get out of my sight! = dos o °ngolwg i!

get over (*overcome*)

= meistroli, trechu

get through

to get through to someone (*contact*) = cysylltu â^h rhywun

to get through to someone (*make understand*) = gwneud i° rywun °ddeall

get together

= ymgynull (*stem* ymgynull-)

get up (*out of bed*)

= codi

when do you get up? = pryd dych chi'n codi?

ghost *noun*

= ysbryd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

giant**1** *adjective*

= anferth

2 *noun*

= cawr (*plural* cewri) *masculine*

gift *noun*

= anrheg (*plural* -ion) *feminine*, rhodd (*plural* -ion) *feminine*

ginger**1** *adjective*

= melyngoch

2 *noun*

= sinsir *masculine*

girl *noun*

= merch (*plural* -ed) *feminine*, geneth (*plural* -od) *feminine*

girlfriend *noun*

= cariad (*plural* -on) *feminine* (*but generally* y cariad)

give *verb*= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-)**to give something to someone** = rhoi rhywbeth i^o rywun**give away**(for free) = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) yn anrheg**give back**= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) yn ôl**give in**• (*capitulate*)

= iildio

• (*hand in*)= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) i mewn**give out** (*distribute*)

= dosbarthu

give up (*abandon*)= rhoi'r gorau i^o**to give up doing something** = rhoi'r gorau i^o wneud rhywbeth**give way** (*traffic*)

= iildio

glad *adjective*

= balch

to be glad to do something = bod yn °falch o °wneud rhywbeth**glade** *noun*= llannerch (*plural* llennyrch) *masculine* or *feminine***glance****1** *noun*= cipolwg (*plural* cipolygon) *masculine***2** *verb***to glance at something** = rhoi cipolwg ar^o rywbeth**glass** *noun*• (*material*)= gwydr (*plural* -au) *masculine*• (*vessel*)= gwydr (*plural* -au) *masculine*, gwydryn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*• (*glassful*)= gwydraid (*plural* gwydreidiau) *masculine***will you have a glass of wine?** = °gymerwch chi °wydraid o °win?**glasses** *plural noun*= sbectol *feminine* (*singular*)**glove** *noun*= maneg (*plural* menig) *feminine***glow** *verb*

= tywynnu

glowing *adjective*

= llewyrchus

glue**1** *noun*= glud (*plural* -ion) *masculine***2** *verb*

= gludo

go *verb*• (*general senses*)= mynd (*irregular*)

! mynd has irregular forms in the preterite, short future, conditional and imperative—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

where are you going? = lle dych chi'n mynd?**we're going to England** = dyn ni'n mynd i °Loegr**how are things going?** = sut mae pethau'n mynd?**how did it go?** = sut aeth hi?• (*become*)= mynd yn^o**he went red** = mi aeth e'n °goch**go across**

= croesi

go ahead

= mynd ymlaen

go away= mynd i ffwrdd (*North*), mynd bant (*South*)**go away!** = cer o 'ma! cerwch o 'ma!**go back**

= mynd yn ôl

go by

= mynd heibio

go down

= mynd i lawr

go in= mynd i mewn (i^o)**go off**• (*explode*)

= ffrwydro

• (*go rotten*)

= pydru

go on• (*go ahead*)

= mynd ymlaen

- (continue, last)
= para

go out

= mynd allan (North), mynd mas (South)

go over

= mynd dros/drosodd

go through

= mynd drwy/drwodd

go up

= mynd i fyny (North), mynd lan (South)

go with (match)

= cydfynd â^h

goal noun

- (in sport)

= gôl (plural goliau) feminine

! Although feminine, this word does not lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation, either after the word for 'the' or in any other circumstances where soft mutation would be expected. So **(garrd) yr ardd**—the garden, but **(gôl) y gôl**—the goal

- (aim)

= nod (plural -au) masculine or feminine, amcan (plural -ion) masculine

goalkeeper noun

= golwr (plural golwyr) masculine
= gôl-geidwad (plural gôl-geidwaid) masculine

goat noun

= gafr (plural geifr) feminine

god noun

= duw (plural -iau) masculine

God knows! = Duw a °wyr!

God Almighty! = Duw mawr!, 'rargian!

for God's sake = er mwyn Duw

thank God! = diolch byth!

God forbid! = Duw a'n gwaredol!

goddaughter noun

= merch °fedydd (plural merched bedydd) feminine

goddess noun

= duwies (plural -au) feminine

godfather noun

= tad bedydd (plural tadau bedydd) masculine

godmother noun

= mam °fedydd (plural mamau bedydd) feminine

godson noun

= mab bedydd (plural meibion bedydd) masculine

gold noun

= aur masculine

goldfish noun

= pysgodyn coch (plural pysgod coch) masculine, pysgodyn aur (plural pysgod aur) masculine

golf noun

= golff masculine

! **golff** word does *not* lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation where this mutation would otherwise be expected. So **what do you know about golf?** = beth wyt ti'n °wybod am° golff?

golf course noun

= maes golff (plural meysydd golff) masculine

good adjective

= da

good morning = bore da

good afternoon = prynhawn da

good evening = noswaith °dda

good night = nos da

it's no good shouting = does dim pwynt gweiddi

exercise is good for you = mae ymarfer corff yn gwneud lles

we had a good time = °gaethon ni amser da

it was good to meet you = roedd hi'n °dda gwrrd â chi

so good = cystal

as good as ... = cystal â^h ...

I'm as good as you = dw i cystal â ti

for good (forever) = am byth

good-looking adjective

= golygus

goodbye interjection

= hwyl!, hwyl °fawr! da boch!

to say goodbye to someone = ffarwelio â^h rhywun

Good Friday noun

= Dydd Gwener y °Groglith masculine

goods *noun*= nwyddau *plural***heavy goods vehicle** = cerbyd (*plural*-au) nwyddau trwm *masculine***goose** *noun*= gŵydd (*plural* gwyddau) *feminine***gooseberry** *noun*= eirinen Mair (*plural* eirin Mair) *feminine***gorilla** *noun*= gorila (*plural*-od) *masculine***gossip****1** *noun*

• (talk)

= clecs *plural*

• (person)

= clebrwr (*plural* clebrwyr) *masculine*,
cleciwr (*plural* clecwyr) *masculine***2** *verb*

= clebran, hel clecs

got⇨ **get**• **have got:****I have got a car** = mae gen i °gar (*North*),
mae car 'da fi (*South*)• **have got to** (*must*)

= rhaid

I have got to go = rhaid i mi °fynd

! rhaid is not a verb, and requires a different construction from English—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details and more examples.

govern *verb*

= llywodraethu (ar°)

governing *adjective*

= llywodraethol

governing body = corff llywodraethol *masculine***government** *noun*= llywodraeth (*plural*-au) *feminine***governor** *noun*= llywodraethwr (*plural*
llywodraethwyr) *masculine***GP** *noun*= meddyg teulu (*plural* meddygon
teulu) *masculine***grab** *verb*= cipio, gafael (ynⁿ)**to grab someone by the arm** = gafael
ym ⁿmraich rhywun**grade** *noun*

• (mark)

= marc (*plural*-iau) *masculine***to get good/poor grades** = cael
marciau da/gwael

• (US: school class)

= dosbarth (*plural*-au or -iadau)
*masculine***gradually** *adverb*

= yn °raddol, °fesul tipyn

gram *noun*= gram (*plural*-au) *masculine***grammar** *noun*

• (structure of language)

= gramadeg (*plural*-au) *masculine* or
feminine

• (book)

= gramadeg (*plural*-au) *masculine***grandchild** *noun*= ŵyr (*plural* wyrion) *masculine*= wyres (*plural*-au) *feminine***granddaughter** *noun*= wyres (*plural*-au) *feminine***grandfather** *noun*= taid (*plural* teidiau) *masculine* (*North*),
tad-cu (*plural*-od) *masculine* (*South*)**grandmother** *noun*= nain (*plural* neiniau) *feminine* (*North*),
mam-gu (*plural*-od) *feminine* (*South*)**grandparents** *noun***his grandparents** = ei °daid a'i nain
(*North*), ei °deidiau a'i neiniau (*North*),
ei °dad-cu a'i °fam-gu (*South*), ei °dad-
cuod a'i °fam-guod (*South*)**grandson** *noun*= ŵyr (*plural* wyrion) *masculine***grant****1** *noun*= grant (*plural*-iau) *masculine***2** *verb*• **he was granted permission** = fe
°gafodd e °ganiatâd

• (acknowledge)

= cydnabod (*stem* cydnabydd-)**I grant you this is true** = dw i'n
cydnabod °fod hyn yn °wir

to take something for granted =
cymryd (*stem cymer-*) rhywbeth yn
°ganiataol

grapefruit *noun*
= grawnffrwyth (*plural -au*) *masculine*

grapes *plural noun*
= grawnwin *plural*

grass *noun*
= glaswellt, gwair

grasshopper *noun*
= sioncyn y gwair (*plural sioncod y
gwair*) *masculine*

grateful *adjective*
= diolchgar
I would be grateful if you could.... =
byddwn i'n °ddiolchgar pe gallech
chi° ...

gratis *adjective*
= (yn) rhad ac am °ddim

grave
1 *noun*
= bedd (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *adjective*
= difrifol

graveyard *noun*
= mynwent (*plural -ydd*) *feminine*

gray (US) *adjective*
= llwyd

graze *verb*
= pori

grazing land *noun*
= porfa (*plural porfeydd*) *feminine*

grease *noun*
= saim *masculine*

greasy *adjective*
= seimllyd, seimlyd

great *adjective*
• (*big*)
= mawr
a great success = llwyddiant mawr
• (*splendid*)
= gwych
that's great! = mae hynny'n °wych!

Great Britain *noun*
= Prydain °Fawr *feminine*

great grandfather *noun*
= hendaid (*plural hendeidiau*)
*masculine (North), hen °dad-cu (plural -
od) masculine (South)*

great grandmother *noun*
= hen nain (*plural hen neiniau*) *feminine
(North), hen °fam-gu (plural -od) feminine
(South)*

greedy *adjective*
= barus, trachwantus

green *adjective*
• (*basic term*)
= gwyrdd (*feminine gwerdd*)
• (*of vegetation sometimes*)
= glas

greenhouse *noun*
= tŷ gwydr (*plural tai gwydr*) *masculine*

greenhouse effect *noun*
= effaith tŷ gwydr *feminine*

greeting *noun*
= cyfarchiad (*plural cyfarchion*)
masculine
Season's Greetings = Cyfarchion y
Tymor

grey *adjective*
= llwyd

greyhound *noun*
= milgi (*plural milgwn*) *masculine*

grill *verb*
= grilo, brwylio

grin
1 *noun*
= gwên (*plural gwenau*) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= gwenu

grind *verb*
= malu

groan *verb*
= ochneidio

grocer *noun*
= groser (*plural -iaid*) *masculine*
grocer's = siop groser
(*plural siopau groseriaid*) *feminine*

grocery *noun*
= siop groser (*plural siopau groseriaid*)
feminine

ground *noun*
= llawr *masculine, daear feminine, tir
masculine*
to burn to the ground = llosgi'n ulw

ground floor *noun*
= llawr isa(f) *masculine*

grounds *plural noun*

(reason) = achos *masculine*, sail *feminine*

on the grounds of something =
o achos rhywbeth, oherwydd
rhywbeth, ar sail rhywbeth

group**1** *noun*

= grŵp (*plural* grwpiau) *masculine*

! grŵp does *not* lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation in any circumstances where soft mutation would be expected. So (**gorsaf**) many stations = llawer o^o orsafoedd, but (**grŵp**) many groups = llawer o^o grwpiau

2 *verb*

= grwpio

grove *noun*

= llwyn (*plural -i*) *masculine*

grow *verb*

• (general sense) = tyfu
(of person) = tyfu, prifio

• (become)
= mynd yn^o

he has grown old = mae e wedi mynd
yn hen

• (increase)
= cynyddu

grow up

= tyfu, prifio

growth *noun*

= twf *masculine*, tyfiant *masculine*,
cynnydd *masculine*

grumble *verb*

= cwyno, achwyn

guarantee**1** *noun*

= gwarant (*plural -au*) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= gwarantu

guard**1** *noun*

= gwarchodwr (*plural* gwarchodwyr)
masculine, ceidwad (*plural* ceidwaid)
masculine

2 *verb*

= gwarchod

guard dog *noun*

= ci gwarchod (*plural* cŵn gwarchod)
masculine

guess**1** *noun*

= amcan (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= dyfalu

guest *noun*

• (general sense)

= gwestai (*plural* gwesteion) *masculine*

• (invitee)

= gwestai (*plural* gwesteion) *masculine*,
gwahoddedig (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

guesthouse *noun*

= gwesty (*plural* gwestai) *masculine*

guide**1** *noun*

• (person)

= arweinydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*,
arweinyddes (*plural -au*) *feminine*

• (book)

= arweinylfr (*plural* arweinyfrau)
masculine

2 *verb*

= arwain (*stem* arweini-), tywys

guidebook *noun*

= teithlyfr (*plural -au*) *masculine*,
arweinylfr (*plural -au*) *masculine*

guide dog *noun*

= ci tywys (*plural* cŵn tywys) *masculine*

guided tour *noun*

= taith (*plural* teithiau) dan arweiniad
feminine

guideline *noun*

= canllaw (*plural -iau*) *feminine* or
masculine

guilty *adjective*

= euog

to feel guilty = teimlo'n euog

guinea pig *noun*

= mochyn cwta (*plural* moch cwta)
masculine

guitar *noun*

= gitâr (*plural* gitarau) *masculine*

! gitâr does *not* lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation in any circumstances where soft mutation would be expected.

gulf *noun*

= gwllff (*plural* gylffau) *masculine*

! **gwllf** does *not* lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation in any circumstances where soft mutation would be expected.

gum *noun*

- (substance)
 - = *gwm* masculine
- (of teeth)
 - = *cig y dannedd* masculine

gun *noun*

- (general term)
 - = *gwn* (plural *gynnu*) masculine

! **gwn** does *not* normally lose its initial **g-** by soft mutation in circumstances where soft mutation would be expected.

- (hand-weapon only)
 - = *dryll* (plural *-iau*) masculine

guts *plural noun*

- = *perfedd*, *perfeddion* plural
- he's got guts** = *mae e'n °ddewr*, *mae gynno fo iau* (North)

gym *noun*

- = *campfa* (plural *campfeydd*) feminine

gymnasium *noun*

- = *campfa* (plural *campfeydd*) feminine

gymnastics *noun*

- = *gymnasteg* feminine

gynaecologist *noun*

- = *gynecolegwr* (plural *gynecolegwyr*) masculine
- = *gynecolegwraig* (plural *gynecolegwagedd*) feminine

gynaecology *noun*

- = *gynecoleg* feminine

gypsy *noun*

- = *sipsi* (plural *sipsiwn*) masculine and feminine

Hh**habit** *noun*

- = *arfer* (plural *-ion*) masculine or feminine

to get into the habit of doing

- something** = *mynd i'r arfer o °wneud rhywbeth*

hail *noun*

- = *cenllysg* plural (North), *cesair* plural (South)

it's hailing = *mae'n bwrw*

- cenllysg/cesair*

hair *noun*

- (on head)
 - = *gwallt* masculine
- (single)
 - = *blewyn* (plural *blew*) masculine
 - he's having his hair cut** = *mae e'n cael torri ei °wallt*
 - you've had your hair cut!** = *ti wedi cael torri dy °wallt!*
 - she's got black hair** = *mae gynni hi °wallt du* (North), *mae gwallt du 'da hi* (South)

hairbrush *noun*

- = *brws gwallt* (plural *brwsys gwallt*) masculine

haircut *noun*

- you've had a haircut!** = *dych chi wedi cael torri'ch gwallt!*

hairdresser *noun*

- = *dynes trin gwallt* (plural *merched trin gwallt*) feminine
- = *dyn trin gwallt* (plural *dynion trin gwallt*) masculine

hairdryer *noun*

- = *peiriant* (plural *peiriannau*) sychu gwallt masculine

hairstyle *noun*

- = *steil gwallt* feminine

half *noun*

- = *hanner* (plural *hanerau*, *haneri*) masculine
- to cut an apple in half** = *torri afal yn ei hanner*
- half a pound of cheese** = *hanner pwys o °gaws*

half of them speak Welsh = mae hanner ohonyn nhw'n siarad Cymraeg
one-and-a half pounds = pwys a hanner
two-and-a-half pounds = dau °bwys a hanner

! *In telling the time, 'half past...' is always **hanner awr wedi**—in contrast to **chwarter wedi** 'a quarter past...'*
it's half past three = mae'n hanner awr wedi tri

half-brother *noun*
 = hanner brawd (*plural* hanner brodyr) *masculine*

half-hour *noun*
 = hanner awr *feminine*

half-sister *noun*
 = hanner chwaer (*plural* hanner chwiorydd) *feminine*

half term *noun*
 = hanner tymor *masculine*

hall *noun*
 • (for meetings etc)
 = neuadd (*plural*-au) *feminine*
 • (in house)
 = cyntedd (*plural*-au) *masculine*

ham *noun*
 = cig moch *masculine*
ham sandwich = brechdan (*plural*-au) cig moch

hamburger *noun*
 = eidionyn (*plural* eidionod) *masculine*, hambygyr (*plural*-s) *masculine* or *feminine*

hammer *noun*
 = morthwyl (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

hamster *noun*
 = bochdew (*plural*-ion) *masculine*, llygoden °fochog (*plural* llygod bochog) *feminine*

hand
1 *noun*
 • (part of body)
 = llaw (*plural* dwylo) *feminine*
to hold someone's hand = dal llaw rhywun
 • (of clock)
 = bys (*plural*-edd) *masculine*

to give someone a hand = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) help llaw i° rywun, helpu rhywun
on the other hand... = ar y llaw arall...
(both) hands up! = dwylo i fyny!

2 *verb*
to hand someone something = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) rhywbeth i °rywun
to hand something in = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) rhywbeth i mewn
to hand out (*distribute*) = dosbarthu

handbag *noun*
 = bag (*plural*-iau) llaw *masculine*

handball *noun*
 (game) = pêl-law *feminine*

handbook *noun*
 = llawlyfr (*plural*-au) *masculine*

handbrake *noun*
 = brêc llaw *masculine*

handicapped *adjective*
 = dan anfantais

handkerchief *noun*
 = cadach (*plural*-au) *masculine*, hances (*plural*-i) *feminine*

handle
1 *noun*
 = braich (*plural* breichiau) *feminine*, coes (*plural*-au) *masculine*, dolen (*plural*-ni) *feminine*

2 *verb*
 • (deal with)
 = delio â^h
 • (feel, touch)
 = teimlo

handrail *noun*
 = canllaw (*plural*-iau) *masculine* or *feminine*

handsome *adjective*
 = golygus

handwriting *noun*
 = ysgrifen *feminine*, llawysgrifen *feminine*

hang *verb*
 • (general sense)
 = hongian
to hang something on the wall = hongian rhywbeth ar y wal

to be hanging on the wall = hongian ar y wal

- (*execute*) = crogi

hang around
= loetran

hang on
= (*wait*) dal (*stem dali-*)
hang on a moment! = daliwch eiliad!

hang on to
• (*keep hold of*) = dal (*stem dali-*) gafael ynⁿ rhywbeth
• (*keep*) = cadw (*stem cadw-*)

hang up
• (*clothes etc*)
he hung his coat up = mi °roddodd e ei °gôt ar yr hoel
• (*phone*) = rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) 'r ffôn i lawr
he hung up = mi °roddodd e'r ffôn i lawr

hang-gliding *noun*
= barcuta *verb/noun*

happen *verb*
= digwydd
what's happening? = beth sy'n digwydd?
what happened? = beth °ddigwyddodd?
what has happened? = beth sy wedi digwydd?
what happened to you? = beth °ddigwyddodd i ti?
as it happens = fel mae'n digwydd
as happens = fel sy'n digwydd

happiness *noun*
= llawenydd *masculine*, hapusrwydd *masculine*

happy *adjective*
• (*general sense*) = hapus, balch
Happy Birthday! = Penblwydd Hapus!
Happy New Year! = Blwyddyn Newydd °Dda!
Happy Christmas! = Nadolig Llawen!
Happy Easter! = Pasg Hapus!
• (*satisfied*) = bodlon
to be happy with something = bod yn °fodlon ar° rywbeth

harbour *noun*
= porthladd (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*,
harbwr (*plural -s*) *masculine*

hard
1 *adjective*
• (*firm, solid*) = caled
• (*difficult*) = anodd, caled

2 *adverb*
to work hard = gweithio'n °galed
to try hard = gwneud ymdrech, ymdrechu
to be hard at it doing something = bod wrthi'n gwneud rhywbeth

hardback *noun*
= llyfr clawr caled (*plural llyfrau clawr caled*) *masculine*

hard-boiled *adjective*
a hard-boiled egg = ŵy wedi'i °ferwi'n °galed (*plural wyau wedi'u berwi'n °galed*) *masculine*

hardly *adverb*
• (*scarcely*) = prin
they can hardly stay here = prin y gallan nhw aros fan hyn
we hardly know him = prin bod ni'n nabod e

! **prin** is generally followed by a 'that...' clause.

• (*with pluperfect*)
hardly had he gone than ... = roedd e newydd °fynd pan°...

hardware *noun*
(*computers*) = caledwedd *feminine* or *masculine*

hard-working *adjective*
= gweithgar

hare *noun*
= ysgyfarnog (*plural -od*) *feminine*,
sgwarnog (*plural -od*) *feminine*

harm
1 *noun*
= niwed *masculine*
there's no harm in asking = waeth inni °ofyn (*North*), man a man inni °ofyn (*South*)
it won't do you any harm = neith hi °ddim drwg i ti

2 verb

= niweidio

harmful adjective

= niweidiol

harmless adjective

= diniwed

harp noun

= telyn (plural -au) feminine

to play the harp = canu'r °delyn**harpist** noun

= telynor (plural -ion) masculine

= telynores (plural -au) feminine

harsh adjective

= garw, llym

harvest noun

= cynhaea(f) (plural cynaeafau) masculine

hat noun

= het (plural -iau) feminine

hatch verb

= deor

hate verb

= casáu

I hate doing my homework = °gas gen i °wneud °ngwaith cartre**hateful** noun

= cas

hatred noun

= casineb masculine

have verb

! This verb poses translation problems because of its wide range of meanings in English. When in doubt, decide on an alternative in English and use this to pinpoint the correct choice in Welsh.

- (possess) no equivalent verb in Welsh

I have got a new car = mae gen i °gar newydd (North), mae car newydd 'da fi (South)

have you got children? = oes gynnoch chi °blant? (North), oes plant 'da chi? (South)

we haven't got time = does gynnon ni °ddim amser (North), does dim amser 'da ni (South)

- (eat, drink) = cael (irregular)

I had eggs for breakfast = °ges i wyau i °frecwast

- (get, receive)

= cael (irregular)

did you have any letters today = °gest ti °lythyrau heddiw?

- (take)

= cymryd (stem cymer-)

I'll have a dozen of these = °gymera i °ddwsin o'r rheina

I'll have a glass of red wine = °gymera i °wydraid o °win coch

what will you have? = beth °gymeri di?

- (hold a function)

= cynnal (stem cynhali-)

we're having a party tomorrow = dyn ni'n cynnal parti yfory

- (illness)

Sioned has got a cold = mae annwyd ar Sioned

I've got a headache = mae pen tost 'da fi (South)

= mae gen i °gur (yn) °mhen i (North)

- (spend time)

= cael (irregular), treulio

we had a pleasant week in Spain =

°dreulion ni wythnos °ddymunol yn Sbaen

- (get something done)

= cael (irregular)

we're having the video fixed = dan ni'n cael trwsio'r peiriant fideo

- (auxiliary)

we have arrived = dyn ni wedi cyrraedd
have you spoken to them? = wyt ti wedi siarad â nhw?

- **have to** (must)

= rhaid, gorfod

we have to go now = rhaid inni °fynd nawr, dan ni'n gorfod mynd nawr

do you have to wait? = oes rhaid i chi aros?

hay noun

= gwair masculine

hay fever noun

= clefyd y gwair masculine

hazelnut noun

= cneuen °gyll (plural cnau cyll) feminine

he pronoun

= e, fe, o (North), fo (North), yntau, fothau (North)

he's coming next week = mae e'n dod wythnos nesa

there he is! = dyna/dacw fe!

he didn't write the letter = dim fe sgrifennodd y llythyr

! For details on the expanded forms **yntau** and **fothau**, see the entries on the Welsh-English side.

head

1 noun

- (part of body) = pen (plural -nau) masculine
- (chief) = pennaeth (plural penaethiaid) masculine

2 verb

- (be in charge of) = arwain (stem arweini-)
- (in football) = penio

head for

= anelu at°

headache

noun = pen tost, cur (yn y) pen (North)

I've got a headache = mae gen i °gur (yn) °mhen i (North)
= mae pen tost 'da fi (South)

headlamp, headlight

noun = lamp °flaen (plural lampau blaen) feminine, golau blaen (plural goleuadau blaen) masculine

headline

noun = pennawd (plural penawdau) masculine

headphones

plural noun = clustffonau plural

headquarters

plural noun = pencadlys masculine or feminine

headteacher

noun = prifathro (plural prifathrawon) masculine
= prifathrawes (plural -au) feminine

health

noun = iechyd masculine

good health! = iechyd da!

to be in good health = bod mewn iechyd da

to have health problems = bod â p(h)roblemau iechyd

healthy

adjective = iach

heap

1 noun

= pentwr (plural pentyrrau) masculine

2 verb

= pentyrru

hear

verb

= clywed (stem clyw-)

I can't hear you = °alla i mo'ch clywed

chi

have you heard the news? = °glywsoch

chi'r newyddion?, dych chi wedi

clywed y newyddion?

! **clywed** frequently, though optionally, adds an **-s-** between stem and plural preterite endings: °glywest ti? = did you hear?, but °glywoch chi or °glywsoch chi? = did you hear?

hear about

= clywed (stem clyw-) am°.

hear from:

have you heard from Aled? = wyt ti

wedi clywed gan/oddiwrth Aled?

you'll be hearing from my solicitors =

bydd °nghyfreithwyr yn cysylltu â chi

hear of:

I've never heard of him = dw i erioed

wedi clywed amdano (fe)

heart

noun

= calon (plural -nau) feminine

to lose heart = digalonni

to learn something by heart = dysgu

rhywbeth ar °gof

in the heart of London = yng °nghanol

Llundain

heart attack

noun

= trawiad (plural -au) ar y °galon

masculine

hearth

noun

= aelwyd (plural -ydd) feminine

heat

1 noun

= gwres masculine

2 verb

= twymo, cynhesu

heater

noun

= twymydd (plural -ion) masculine

heath

noun

= rhos (plural -ydd) feminine

heating *noun*= gwres *masculine***heatwave** *noun*= gwres mawr (*plural* gwresogydd mawr) *masculine***heave** *verb*

- (*lift*)
= codi
- (*pull*)
= tynnu
- (*be very full of people*)
= berwi

heaven *noun*= nefoedd *plural***good heavens!** = nefoedd °wen!**for heaven's sake!** = neno'r nefoedd!**heavily** *adverb***to sleep heavily** = cysgu'n °drwm**to rain heavily** = bwrw glaw'n °drwm**heavy** *adjective*

= trwm

hedge *noun*= gwrych (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*,
clawdd (*plural* cloddiau) *masculine*,
sietyn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

! Words for 'hedge' vary widely from region to region.

hedghegog *noun*= draenog (*plural* -od) *masculine***heel** *noun*= sawdl (*plural* sodlau) *masculine* or
*feminine***Achilles' heel** = sawdl Achil**to be on someone's heels** = bod ar
sodlau rhywun**hefty** *adjective*

- (*kick, punch etc*)
= sylweddol
- (*book, document etc*)
= swmpus

height *noun*

- (*general sense*)
= uchder (*plural* -au) *masculine*
to be afraid of heights = ofni uchderau
- (*of person*)
= taldra *masculine*
what height are you? = beth ydy'ch
taldra?

helicopter *noun*= hofrennydd (*plural* hofrenyddion)
*masculine***hell** *noun*

- = uffern *feminine*
- = (*as intensifier*) uffern, cythraul,
coblyn, diawl
it's a hell of a thing = mae'n °goblyn o
°beth
what the hell are you doing? = beth
uffern/°gythraul wyt ti'n °wneud?
who the hell are you? = pwy uffern wyt
ti?
go to hell! = cer i °gythraul/°ddiawl!
to work like hell = gweithio fel y diawl

hellish *adjective*

= uffernol

hellish expensive = uffernol o °ddrud
= andros o °ddrud**hello** *exclamation*= s'mae (*North*), siwmae! (*South*),
shwmae! (*South*), hylo!**helm** *noun***at the helm** = wrth y llyw**helmet** *noun*= helm (*plural* -au) *feminine***help****1** *noun*= cymorth *masculine*, help *masculine***2** *verb*

= helpu, cynorthwyo

can I help you? = °alla i'ch helpu chi?**I can't help it** = °alla i °ddim peidio**I can't help laughing** = °alla i °ddim
peidio (â) chwerthin**help yourselves!** = helpwch eich hun!
(*North*), helpwch eich hunain! (*South*)**helpful** *adjective***to be helpful to someone** = bod o
°gymorth i° rywun**helping** *noun*= platiad (*plural* plateidiau) *masculine***helpless** *adjective*

= digymorth

hen *noun*= iâr (*plural* ieir) *feminine***her****1** *pronoun*

- (*object pronoun*)
= hi, hithau

I know her = dw i'n nabod hi

catch her! = daliwch hi!

don't help her! = paid helpu hi!

- = ei^h ... (hi) (as object of verb/noun)

I can't hear her = °alla i mo'i^hchlywed hi

what about helping her? = beth am ei helpu hi?

- (to her)

= iddi (hi), ati (hi)

give her the book = rhowch y llyfr iddi (hi)

I'll write her a letter = na i sgrifennu ati (hi)

2 adjective

= ei^h ... (hi); after i^o: 'w^h... (hi)

her car = ei^hchar (hi)

her shoes = ei sgidiau hi

give them to her brother = rhowch nhw i'w brawd hi

! For details on the expanded form **hithau**, see entry on the Welsh-English side.

herb noun

= sawr-lysieuyn (plural sawr-lysiau) masculine

herd noun

= gyr (plural -roedd) masculine, buches (plural -au or -i) feminine

here adverb

- (location or motion)

= yma ('ma), fan hyn, fan'ma, fam'ma

who lives here? = pwy sy'n byw yma/fan hyn (etc)?

is there anyone here? = oes unrhywun yma/fan hyn (etc)?

! **yma** is the preferred standard term, while the regional variants **fan hyn**, **fan'ma** and **fam'ma** are all far more common in speech.

- (pointing out)

= dyma^o

here comes the bus = dyma'r bws

here's Dafydd = dyma Dafydd

here is the city centre = dyma °ganol y °ddinas

heritage noun

= etifeddiaeth feminine, treftadaeth feminine

hers pronoun

this is hers = hi (sy) biau hwn

our house is big but hers is small = mae'n tŷ ni'n °fawr ond mae un hi'n °fach

herself pronoun

= ei hunan (South), ei hun (North)

she'll do the work herself = neith hi'r gwaith ei hun(an)

she's by herself = mae hi ar °ben ei hun(an)

hesitate verb

= petruso, oedi

hi exclamation

= s'mae (South), siwmae! (South),

shwmae! (South), hyllo!

hiccups plural noun

I've got hiccups = mae'r ig arna i

= mae'r igian arna i

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar** + person.

hidden adjective

= cudd

hide verb

= cuddio

high adjective

= uchel

high school (secondary school) = ysgol uwchradd (plural ysgolion uwchradd) feminine

highland noun

= ucheldir (plural -oedd) masculine

the Highlands = Ucheldiroedd yr Alban

highlights plural noun

(of performance etc) = uchafbwyntiau plural

highrise block noun

= tŵr fflatiau (plural tyrau fflatiau) masculine

high season noun

= adeg °brysur (plural adegau prysur) feminine

high tide noun

= penllanw masculine

highway noun

= priffordd (plural priffyrdd) feminine

hijack**1** *noun*= herwgiadiad (*plural*-au) *masculine***2** *verb*

= herwgiipio

hike**1** *noun*= crwydr (*plural*-au) *masculine*, heic (*plural*-iau) *feminine***2** *verb*

= heicio, crwydro

hill *noun*= bryn (*plural*-iau) *masculine*, rhiw (*plural*-iau) *feminine***him** *pronoun*• (*object pronoun*)= e, fe, o (*North*), fo (*North*), yntau, fothau (*North*)**I haven't seen him** = dw i heb °weld e**we'll go with him** = awn ni gyda fe**do you know him?** = dych chi'n nabod e?**will you help him?** = newch chi helpu fe?• = ei° ... (e/fe) (*as object of verb/noun*)**do you want to see him?** = dych chi eisiau ei °weld e?**what about supporting him?** = beth am ei °gefnogi (fe)?• (*to him*)

= iddo (fe), ato (fe)

give him the message = rhowch y neges iddo (fe)**did you show him the map?** = nest ti °ddangos y map iddo (fe)?**I wrote him a letter** = nes i sgrifennu ato (fe)

! For details on the expanded forms **yntau** and **fothau**, see the entries on the *Welsh-English* side.

himself *pronoun*= ei hunan (*South*), ei hun (*North*)**he did the work himself** = naeth e'r gwaith ei hun(an)**he is by himself** = mae e ar °ben ei hun(an)**hinder** *verb*

= llesteirio

hindrance *noun*= llesteiriant *masculine***hip** *noun*= clun (*plural*-iau) *feminine***hippopotamus, hippo** *noun*= hipopotamws (*plural* hipopotamysau) *masculine***hire****1** *verb*

= llogi

2 *noun***on hire** = ar °log**for hire** = i'w °logi (*masculine*)= i'w llogi (*feminine*)= i'w llogi (*plural*)**car-hire company** = cwmni llogi ceir (*plural* cwmniau llogi ceir) *masculine***his****1** *adjective*

= ei° ... (hi); after i°: 'w° ... (e/fe)

his car = ei °gar (e)**his shoes** = ei sgidiau fe**give them to his brother** = rhowch nhw i'w °frawd e**2** *pronoun***this is his** = fe (sy) biau hwn**our house is big but his is small** = mae'n tŷ ni'n °fawr ond mae un fe'n °fach**historical** *adjective*

= hanesyddol

history *noun*= hanes (*plural*-ion) *masculine***hit****1** *verb*= curo, taro (*stem* also traw-), bwrw**2** *noun*• (*blow*)= ergyd (*plural*-ion) *feminine* or *masculine*• (*success: song, film etc*)= llwyddiant (*plural* llwyddiannau) *masculine***hit back**

= taro'n ôl

hitch *noun***without a hitch** = yn °ddidrafferth**hitchhike** *verb*

= bodio

hitchhiker *noun*= bodiwr (*plural* bodwyr) *masculine***hoarse** *adjective*

= cryg

hobby *noun*= hobi (*plural -s or hobiau*) *masculine***hockey** *noun*= hoci *masculine***hold****1** *verb*

- (most senses)

= dal (*stem dali-*)**to hold hands** = dal dwylo**to hold the line** = dal y lein

- (function)

= cynnal (*stem cynhali-*)**the meeting will be held tomorrow** =

cynhelir y cyfarfod yfory

- (keep, detain, save)

= cadw

to hold a seat for someone = cadwsedd i^o rywun**2** *noun*

- (grip)

= gafael (*plural -ion*) *feminine*

- (of ship)

= howld (*plural -iau*) *feminine***hold on:****hold on a moment!** = daliwch eiliad!**hold on to:****to hold on to something** = dal (*stem*dali-) gafael ynⁿ rhywbeth**hold up**(*delay*) = dal (*stem dali-*), rhwystro, atal**hole** *noun*= twll (*plural tyllau*) *masculine***holiday** *noun*= gwyliau *plural***a month's holiday** = mis o ^owyliau**holidays** *plural noun*= gwyliau *plural***home****1** *noun*= cartre(f) (*plural cartrefi*) *masculine***to make a home for oneself** =

ymgartrefu

make yourself at home! = gwna dy hunyn ^ogartrefol!**he lives at home** = mae e'n byw gartre**to feel at home** = teimlo'n ^ogartrefol**2** *adverb*

- (homewards)

= adre

on the way home = ar y ffordd adre**we took them home** = aethon ni â nhw

adre

- (at home)

= gartre

are they home this evening? = ydyn

nhw gartre heno?

! The distinction between **adre** (motion) and **gartre** (location) is often disregarded in speech, with either word being used for both meanings according to region.

homeless *adjective*

= digartre(f)

homesick *adjective***I'm homesick** = mae hiraeth arna i**homework** *noun*= gwaith cartre(f) *masculine***homosexual****1** *adjective*

= cyfunrhywiol

2 *noun*= gwrywgydiwr (*plural gwrywgydwyr*)*masculine*= lesbiad (*plural lesbiaid*) *feminine***honest** *adjective*

= gonest

to be honest, I'm not sure = a dweud ygwir, dw i ^oddim yn siwr**I'll be there in a minute, honest!** =

bydda i 'na mewn mund, wir i ti!

honestly *adverb*= yn ^oonest**honey** *noun*= mêl *masculine***honeymoon** *noun*= mis mêl (*plural misoedd mêl*)*masculine***honour** *noun*= anrhydedd (*plural -au*) *masculine or**feminine***on my (word of) honour** = ar 'yn llw**hood** *noun*

- (of garment)

= cwff(w)l (*plural cyflau*) *masculine*

- (US: bonnet of car)

= boned (*plural -i, -au*) *feminine or**masculine***hoof** *noun*= carn (*plural -au*) *masculine***hook** *noun*= bach (*plural -au*) *masculine*

hooligan *noun*= hwligan (*plural*-iaid) *masculine***hoover®****1** *noun*= hwfer (*plural*-s, hwfrau) *masculine*,
sugnwr llwch *masculine***2** *verb*

= hwfro

hop *verb*

= hopian, neidio

hope**1** *noun*= gobaiith (*plural* gobeithion) *masculine***2** *verb*

= gobeithio

I hope you're feeling better = gobeithio

bod chi'n teimlo'n °well

we hope to be there later = dyn ni'n

gobeithio bod yno nes ymlaen

I hope so = gobeithio**hopefully** *adverb*

(I/we hope)

= gobeithio

hopeless *adjective*

• (without hope)

= diobaith

• (useless, futile)

= anobeithiol

horizon *noun*= gorwel (*plural*-ion) *masculine***horn** *noun*= corn (*plural* cyrn) *masculine***horoscope** *noun*= horosgop (*plural*-au) *masculine***horrible** *adjective*

= erchyll, ofnadwy

horrid *adjective*

= ffiaidd, ofnadwy

horror *noun*= arswyd *masculine***horror film** *noun*= ffilm arswyd (*plural* ffilmiau arswyd)
*feminine***horse** *noun*= ceffyl (*plural*-au) *masculine***horseman** *noun*= marchog (*plural*-ion) *masculine***horseriding** *noun*= marchogaeth *verbnoun***horseshoe** *noun*= pedol (*plural*-au) *feminine***hospital** *noun*= ysbyty (*plural* ysbytai) *masculine***to take someone to hospital** = mynd â^h.
rhywun i'r ysbyty**three people were taken to hospital** =

aethpwyd â tri o °bobol i'r ysbyty

to be in hospital = bod yn yr ysbyty**! 'to hospital' and 'in hospital'***always require the word for 'the' in Welsh.***host** *noun*

• (large number of people)

= llu (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*

• (at party etc)

= gwahoddwr *masculine*,gwahoddwraig *feminine***hostage** *noun*= gwystl (*plural*-on) *masculine***to take/hold someone hostage** =cymryd (*stem* cymer-)/dal (*stem* dali-)

rhywun yn °wystl

hostel *noun*= llety (*plural*-au) *masculine*, hostel(*plural*-au or -i) *feminine***hostess** *noun*= gwahoddwraig *feminine***hostile** *adjective*

= gelyniaethus

hot *adjective*

• = poeth, twym

it's too hot here = mae'n rhy °boeth fan
hyn

• (spicy etc)

= poeth

hot air balloon *noun*= balŵn awyr poeth (*plural* balwnauawyr poeth) *masculine* or *feminine***hot dog** *noun*= ci poeth (*plural* cŵn poeth) *masculine***hotel** *noun*= gwesty (*plural* gwestai) *masculine***hour** *noun*= awr (*plural* oriau) *feminine*

I've been here for hours = dw i fan hyn ers oriau

an hour and a half = awr a hanner

60 miles an hour = chwedeg mya (milltir yr awr)

house *noun*

= tŷ (*plural tai*) *masculine*

terraced house = tŷ teras

semi-detached house = tŷ semi

detached house = tŷ sengl

housewife *noun*

= gwraig tŷ (*plural gwragedd tŷ*) *feminine*

housework *noun*

= gwaith tŷ *masculine*

housing development *noun*

= (y)stad °dai (*plural (y)stadau tai*) *feminine*

housing estate *noun*

= (y)stad °dai (*plural (y)stadau tai*) *feminine*

hovercraft *noun*

= hofrenfad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

how *adverb*

• (*in what way*)

= sut; ffordd (*colloquial*), fel (*rare*)

how are the family these days? = sut mae'r teulu dyddiau 'ma?

how did you get here? = sut dest ti fan hyn?

it depends how he's feeling = mae'n dibynnu sut mae'n teimlo

how do you know? = ffordd ych chi'n gwybod?

funny how these things happen = rhyfedd fel mae'r pethau 'ma'n digwydd

• (+ *adjective*)

= pa mor° ...?, mor° ...

how big? = pa mor °fawr?

did you see how expensive it was? = °welest ti mor °gostus oedd e?

• (*exclamations*)

= 'na° ...!

how kind! = 'na °garedig!

how pretty! = 'na °bert!

however *adverb*

• (*nevertheless*)

= er hynny, serch hynny

• (*in whatever way*)

= °fodd bynnag, sut bynnag

however they do it... = sut bynnag maen nhw'n gwneud e...

• (+ *adjective*)

= er mor°

however expensive it is... = er mor °ddrud yw e

how many

= faint, sawl

1 adjective

how many children have you got? =

faint o °blant sy 'da chi?, sawl plentyn sy 'da chi?

how many people are going? = faint o °bobol sy'n mynd?

! *This quantity expression requires o° before the people or things counted.*

2 pronoun

how many would you like? = faint hoffech chi?

how many are coming? = faint sy'n dod?

how many is he inviting? = faint mae'n gwahodd?

I don't care how many are here = dim ots gen i faint sy 'ma

how much

= faint

1 adjective

how much cheese do you want? = faint o °gaws dych chi eisiau?

how much money have you got? = faint o arian sy 'da chi?

! *This quantity expression requires o° before the people or things counted.*

2 pronoun

how much is that? = faint ydy hwnna?

how much would you like? = faint hoffech chi?

how much is needed? = faint sy angen?

huge *adjective*

= anferth, enfawr, aruthrol

human

1 adjective

= dynol

2 noun

= bod dynol (*plural bodau dynol*) *masculine*

human being *noun*

= bod dynol (*plural bodau dynol*) *masculine*

hundred *numeral*

= cant, (*before singular nouns*) can

a hundred = cant

a hundred and one = cant ag un

a hundred and sixty-four = cant
chwedeg pedwar

a hundred people = cant o °bobol

a hundred miles = can milltir

a hundred pounds = can punt, cant o
°bunnoedd

a hundred apples = cant o afalau

a hundred years = can °mlynedd
= cant o °flynyddoedd

a hundred years old = cant oed

hunger *noun*

- (*day-to-day*)

= eisiau bwyd *masculine*

- (*starvation*)

= newyn *masculine*

hungry *adjective*

I'm hungry = mae eisiau bwyd arna i

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar°** + person.

hunt

1 *verb*

= hela

2 *noun*

= helfa (*plural helfeydd*) *feminine*

hurdle *noun*

= clwyd (*plural -i, -au*) *feminine*

hurray *noun and exclamation*

= hwrê *feminine*

hurry *verb*

= brysio

to be in a hurry = bod ar °frys

hurry up! = brysia!, brysiwch!

hurt *verb*

- (*be hurting*)

= rhoi dolur

my arm hurts = mae °mraich i'n rhoi
dolur

- (*do physical damage to*)

= brifo

he's hurt his leg = mae e wedi brifo ei
°goes

did you hurt yourself? = °gest ti
°ddolur?

husband *noun*

= gŵr (*plural gwŵr*) *masculine*

hygiene *noun*

= glendid *masculine*, glanweithdra
masculine

hygienic *adjective*

= glanwaith

hypocrisy *noun*

= rhagrith *masculine*

hypocrite *noun*

= rhagrithiwr (*plural rhagrithwyr*)
masculine

hypocritical *adjective*

= rhagrithiol

I

I *pronoun*

= i, fi, mi; innau, finnau, minnau

here I am = dyma fi

I'm responsible for this = fi sy'n °gyfrifol am hyn

she drives but I don't = mae hi'n gyrru ond dw i °ddim

I saw this film last week = °weles i'r fffilm 'ma wythnos diwetha

I have to go now = rhaid i mi °fynd nawr

! The basic forms **i**, **fi** and **mi** are by and large not interchangeable—see entries on the Welsh-English side for details. Similarly for the much less frequently occurring emphatic forms **innau**, **finnau** and **minnau**—see entries on the Welsh-English side for more details on these.

ice *noun*

= iâ *masculine*, rhew *masculine*

ice cream *noun*

= hufen iâ *masculine*

ice hockey *noun*

= hoci iâ or hoci rhew *masculine*

ice rink *noun*

= rinc iâ (*plural* rinciau iâ) *masculine* or *feminine*, llawr iâ (*plural* lloriau iâ) *masculine*

ice-skate

1 *noun*

= esgid sglefrio (*plural* sgidiau sglefrio) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= sglefrio ar iâ | °rew

ice-skating *noun*

= sglefrio ar iâ or sglefrio ar °rew *verb*/*noun*

icing *noun*

= eisin *masculine*

idea *noun*

= syniad (*plural* -au) *masculine*, amcan (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

what a good idea! = 'na syniad da!

I've no idea = does gen i °ddim syniad (*North*)

= does dim clem 'da fi (*South*)

ideal *adjective*

= delfrydol

to be ideal for someone = bod yn °ddelfrydol i° rywun

idealistic *adjective*

= delfrydol

identity *noun*

= hunaniaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

identity card *noun*

= cerdyn adnabod (*plural* cardiau adnabod) *masculine*

identity crisis *noun*

= argyfwng hunaniaeth *masculine*

idiot *noun*

= twpsyn *masculine*

if *conjunction*

! Welsh uses different words for 'if', and different constructions, depending on whether the condition stated is open (possible but not certain) or closed (hypothetical). See **If** box for more details and examples.

• (open conditions)

= os

if you see him, let me know = os gweli di fo, rho °wybod i mi

if he's ill, we'd better not go = os ydy e'n sâl, well inni °beidio mynd

if he's ill tomorrow, we'll ... = os bydd e'n sâl yfory, byddwn ni'n ...

• (closed conditions)

= pe, t-

if I saw her, I'd ... = pe byddwn i'n gweld hi, byddwn i'n ...

= taswn i'n gweld hi, byddwn/baswn i'n ...

if he were here, ... = pe byddai fe fan hyn ...

if you could help, ... = pe gallech chi helpu, ...

• (indirect questions)

= a° (often silent)

! This use of 'if' in English to mean 'whether' has nothing to do with open or closed conditions. In this case it is translated by a°.

If

Welsh has two words for if—**os** for open conditions, where the likelihood or not of fulfilment is more balanced ('If he is here, I will tell him'); and **pe** for closed or hypothetical conditions which are not regarded as likely to be fulfilled ('If he were here, I would tell him'). They are distinguished in English by the verb in the other half of the sentence (future or imperative with open conditions; conditional with closed conditions).

OPEN CONDITIONS

The sequences of tenses for open conditions in Welsh and English differ: (English) *if* + present, future/imperative (Welsh) **os** + future (sometimes present), future/imperative

os bydd y trên yn hwyr, byddwn ni'n colli'r gêm = *if the train is late, we'll miss the game*

os eith popeth yn °ddidrafferth... = *if everything goes without a hitch...* (literally: 'if everything will go...')

Note the difference between the following, both corresponding to present in English:

os ydy Gwenith yn sâl, gadewch inni aros tan yfory = *if Gwenith is ill (i.e. right now), let's wait till tomorrow*

os bydd Gwenith yn sâl, bydd rhaid inni ailfeddwl = *if Gwenith is ill (tomorrow), we'll have to think again*

Other tense sequences are, however, possible so long as the criterion of open condition is maintained:

os aethon nhw ddoe, yna mae'n rhy hwyr, on'd ydy? = *if they went yesterday, then it's too late, isn't it?*

In the 3rd person singular present tense, **os** is always followed by **ydy**, not **mae**. Negatives with **os** (i.e. clauses involving 'if...not...' in English) use **os na°** (or **h**), **os nad** before original vowels:

os nad ydyn nhw'n °barod, gadewch inni °fynd hebddyn nhw = *if they're not ready, let's go without them*

os na °fydd gynnoch chi °ddigon o amser... = *if you don't have enough time...*

os na °ddôn nhw, be' nawn ni? = *if they don't come, what shall we do?*

CLOSED CONDITIONS

The sequences of tenses for closed conditions in Welsh and English also differ:

(English) *if* + past (really a subjunctive), conditional (Welsh) **pe** + conditional, conditional **pe** generally combines with the conditional of **⇒bod**, which has two main variants:

pe baswn i	pe byddwn i	if I were
pe baset ti	pe byddet ti	if you were
pe basai fe/hi	pe byddai fe/hi	if he/she were
pe basen ni	pe bydden ni	if we were
pe basech chi	pe byddech chi	if you were
pe basen nhw	pe bydden nhw	if they were

In addition, the following variants occur widely in speech in various areas:

pe bawn i	pe tawn i	tawn i	pe taswn i	taswn i
pe baet ti	pe taet ti	taet ti	pe taset ti	taset ti
pe bai	pe tai	tai	pe tasai	tasai
fe/hi	fe/hi	fe/hi	fe/hi	fe/hi
pe baen ni	pe taen ni	taen ni	pe tasen ni	tasen ni
pe baech chi	pe taech chi	taech chi	pe tasech chi	tasech chi
pe baen nhw	pe taen nhw	taen nhw	pe tasen nhw	tasen nhw

The abbreviated variant **taswn i** etc is very common—in this case the **pe** has been dropped, but its presence is understood. Note that all of the above have in common the unreality set of endings that we also see in other hypothetical verb uses such as **⇒dylwn i** etc 'ought/should', **gallwn i** etc (**⇒gallu**) 'could/would be able' and **hoffwn i/leiciwn i** etc (**⇒hoffi**, **⇒leicio**) 'would like'.

pe byddai'r lleill fan hyn, gallen ni °ddechrau = *if the others were here, we could start*

If continued

taswn i'n °gyfoethog, °swn i °ddim yn aros yn y swydd 'ma = if I were rich, I wouldn't stay in this job

pe bai hi yno, byddai rhaid esbonio iddi, on' byddai? = if she were there, it would have to be explained to her, wouldn't it?

byddai'r cyngor yn cytuno pe byddai'r arian ar °gael = the council would agree if the money were available

'sai hynny'n iawn efallai petai pawb yn cydweithio = that would be OK perhaps if everybody cooperated

pe bydden nhw'n colli'r bws, byddai rhaid inni °fynd i'w nôl nhw = if they missed the bus, we'd have to go and fetch them

(compare: **os byddan nhw'n colli'r bws, bydd rhaid inni °fynd i'w nôl**)

nhw = if they miss the bus, we'll have to go and fetch them (open condition)

pe baen ni'n methu, fe °fydden ni'n trio eto = if we failed, we would try again
Note also the set phrase **fel petai** 'as it were':

mae hi wedi mynd drwy'r °felin, fel petai = she's been through the mill, as it were

pe can also be used with other unreality verbs, notably **gallwn i** etc:

'swn i'n helpu pe gallwn i = I would help if I could

Using the unreality endings on ordinary verbs in place of the construction **bod**-conditional + verb-noun (i.e. saying **pe syrthiet ti** for **pe baset ti'n syrthio** 'if you fell') is very unusual in the modern language, and so therefore is the use of **pe** with ordinary verbs.

go and ask if they're ready = cer i °ofyn
(a) ydyn nhw'n °barod

I don't know if they'll come = dw i °ddim yn gwybod (a) °ddôn nhw

ignite verb
= cynnau, tanio

ignorant adjective
= anwybodus

ignore verb
= anwybyddu

ill adjective
= sâl, gwael, tost

I feel ill = dw i'n teimlo'n sâl/°wael/°dost

illegal adjective
= anghyfreithlon

illness noun
= salwch masculine, gwaeledd masculine

illustration noun
• (picture)
= darlun (plural -iau) masculine, llun (plural -iau) masculine
• (example)
= enghraifft (plural enghreifftiau) feminine

imagination noun
= dychmyg (plural dychmygion) masculine

imagine verb
• (use imagination)
= dychmygu
• (suppose)
= tybio

imitate verb
= efelychu

immediately adverb
= ar unwaith, yn syth, yn °ddi-oed, yn y °fan

immense adjective
= aruthrol

immerse verb
to immerse something in something = trochi rhywbeth ynⁿ rhywbeth
to immerse oneself = ymdrochi

immigrant noun
= mewnfudwr (plural mewnfudwyr) masculine, dyn dŵad (plural dynion dŵad) masculine
= gwraig °ddŵad (plural gwragedd dŵad) feminine

= pobol °ddwad *plural*

immigration *noun*

= mewnfudiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*,
mewnfudo *verb**noun*

immovable *adjective*

- (most senses)
= ansymudol
- (stuck)
= sownd

impatient *adjective*

= diamynedd

impel *verb*

= ysgogi

impolite *adjective*

= anghwrtais

import**1** *verb*

= mewnforio

2 *noun*

= mewnforyn (*plural* mewnforion)
masculine

importance *noun*

= pwysigrwydd *masculine*

important *adjective*

= pwysig, o °bwys

it's important = mae'n °bwysig

= mae o °bwys

it's important that they come = mae'n °bwysig bod nhw'n dod

important people = pobol o °bwys

impossible *adjective*

= amhosib(l)

it's impossible to say at the moment =
mae'n amhosib dweud ar hyn o °bryd

impress *verb*

to be impressed by something = cael
argraff °dda o °rywbeth

impression *noun*

= argraff (*plural -ion*) *feminine*

to make an impression on someone =
gwneud argraff ar °rywun

impressive *adjective*

= trawiadol

imprison *verb*

= carcharu

improve *verb*

= gwella

improvement *noun*

= gwelliant (*plural* gwelliannau)
masculine

in**1** *preposition*

! There are two words in Welsh for location 'in' a place—one is used with specific nouns, and the other with non-specific nouns. For more details on the difference, and more examples, see entries on the Welsh-English side.

- (with specific nouns)

= ynⁿ

in the room = yn y stafell

in Wales = yng °Nghymru

in your garden = yn eich gardd chi

- (with non-specific nouns)

= mewn

in a room = mewn stafell

in other countries = mewn gwledydd
eraill

- (at the end of a period of time)

= ymhen

we'll be back in half an hour = byddwn

ni yn ôl ymhen hanner awr

2 *adverb*

= i mewn

come in! = dewch i mewn!

in we go! = i mewn â ni!

she's not in = dyw hi °ddim i mewn

inadequate *adjective*

= annigonol

inch *noun*

= modfedd (*plural -i*) *feminine*

incident *noun*

= digwyddiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

incidentally *adverb*

= gyda llaw

include *verb*

= cynnwys (*stem* cynhwys-)

including *preposition*

= gan °gynnwys

income *noun*

= incwm (*plural* incymau) *masculine*

income tax *noun*

= treth incwm *feminine*

incompetent *adjective*

= analluog, anghymwys

inconsiderate *adjective*

= anystyriol

to be inconsiderate of someone = bod yn anystyriol o^o rywun

inconvenient *adjective*

= anghyfleus

I hope that's not inconvenient for you

= gobeithio ^ofod hynny ^oddim yn anghyfleus i chi

incorrect *adjective*

= anghywir

increase

1 *noun*

= cynnydd *masculine*, twf *masculine*

2 *verb*

• (*become larger*)

= cynyddu, tyfu, codi

• (*make larger*)

= codi

increasing *adjective*

= cynyddol

incredible *adjective*

= anhygoel

that's incredible! = mae hynny'n anhygoel!

independence *noun*

= annibyniaeth *feminine*

independent *adjective*

= annibynnol

index *noun*

= mynegai (*plural* mynegeion) *masculine or feminine*

indicate *verb*

• (*point to*)

= dangos

• (*make known*)

= mynegi

• (*give signal in car*)

= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) arwydd

indifferent *adjective*

• (*uninterested*)

= difater

• (*mediocre*)

= canolig

indigestion *noun*

I've got indigestion = mae diffyg traul arna i

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar^o** + person.

individual

1 *adjective*

= unigol, neilltuol

2 *noun*

= unigolyn (*plural* unigolion) *masculine*

indoor *adjective*

= dan ^odo

indoor pool *noun*

= pwll dan ^odo (*plural* pyllau dan ^odo) *masculine*

indoors *adverb*

= yn y tŷ, tu ^ofewn

industrial *adjective*

= diwydiannol

industrial estate *noun*

= ystad ^oddiwydiannol (*plural* ystadau diwydiannol) *feminine*

industry *noun*

= diwydiant (*plural* diwydiannau) *masculine*

inevitable *adjective*

= anochel, diosgoi

infant school *noun*

= ysgol plant bach (*plural* ysgolion plant bach) *feminine*

infection *noun*

= haint (*plural* heintiau) *masculine or feminine*, heintiad (*plural* au) *masculine*

inflation *noun*

= chwyddiant *masculine*

influence

1 *noun*

= dylanwad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= dylanwadu

to influence someone/something =

dylanwadu ar^o rywun/rywbeth

inform *verb*

= rhoi gwybod i^o, hysbysu

to inform someone of something =

rhoi gwybod i^o rywun am^o rywbeth

= hysbysu rhywun o^o rywbeth

will you keep me informed? = newch

chi ^oadael i mi ^owybod beth sy'n

digwydd?

they informed the authorities = fe

^oroddon nhw ^owybod i'r awdurdodau

informal *adjective*

= anffurfiol

information *noun*= gwybodaeth *feminine***information desk** *noun*= desg °wybodaeth (*plural* desgiau
gwybodaeth) *feminine***information technology** *noun*= technoleg gwybodaeth *feminine***infrequent** *adjective*

= anaml

ingredients *plural noun*= cynhwysion *plural***inhabitants** *noun*= trigolion *plural (no singular)***inherit** *verb*

= etifeddu

inheritance *noun*= etifeddiaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine***injection** *noun*= pigiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*,
chwistrelliad (*plural -au*) *masculine***injure** *verb*

= anafu

injured *adjective*= wedi'i anafu *masculine*
= wedi'i hanafu *feminine*
= wedi'u hanafu *plural***injury** *noun*= anafiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***ink** *noun*= inc (*plural -iau*) *masculine***innings** *noun*

(cricket)

= batiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***innocent** *adjective*

- (not guilty)
= dieuog
- (harmless)
= diniwed

innumerable *adjective*

= diri(f)

inoculate *verb*

= brechu

inoculation *noun*= brechiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***inquire** *verb*

= holi, ymholi

to inquire about something = holi or
ymholi ynglŷn â^h rhywbeth

inquiry *noun*

- (request for information)

= ymholiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

to make inquiries about something =

holi or ymholi ynglŷn â^h rhywbeth

- (investigation)

= ymchwiliad (*plural -au*) *masculine***insect** *noun*

= pry(f) (*plural* pryfed) *masculine*;
(technical term) trychfilyn (*plural*
trychfilod) *masculine*

inside**1** *preposition*

= (y) tu °fewn i°, (y) tu mewn i°

inside the building = tu °fewn i'r

adeilad

2 *noun*

= tu °fewn, tu mewn

on the inside of something = tu °fewn
or mewn i° rywbeth

3 *adverb*

= i mewn

come inside! = dewch i mewn!

4 *adjective*

= o'r tu °fewn or mewn

inside information = gwybodaeth o'r tu
°fewn or mewn

inside out = (y) tu mewn allan

insist *verb*

= mynnu

to insist on doing something = mynnu
gwneud rhywbeth

inspect *verb*

= archwilio

inspector *noun*

= arolygydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*,
arolygwr (*plural* arolygwyr) *masculine*

inspiration *noun*= ysbrydoliaeth *feminine***inspire** *verb*

= ysbrydoli, ennyn

to inspire confidence in someone =
ennyn hyder ynⁿ rhywun

instalment *noun*

- (payment)
= rhandaliad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
- (of serial etc)
= pennod (*plural* penodau) *feminine*

instantly *adverb*

= ar unwaith, yn syth, yn y °fan, yn °ddi-oed

instead *adverb*

instead of = yn lle

instead of him = yn ei °le

instead of us = yn ein lle

instead of you = yn dy °le

instead of the manager = yn lle'r rheolwr

! yn lle is a compound preposition and so changes its form with pronouns—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

Dafydd was ill but Ieuan came instead

= roedd Dafydd yn sâl ond daeth Ieuan yn ei °le

Sioned was ill but Medi came instead

= roedd Sioned yn sâl ond daeth Medi yn ei lle

institute *noun*

= sefydliad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

Women's Institute = Sefydliad y Merched *masculine*

institution *noun*

= sefydliad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

instructions *plural noun*

= cyfarwyddiadau *plural*

instrument *noun*

(*musical*)

= offeryn (*plural*-nau) *masculine*

insufferable *adjective*

= annioddefol

insufficient *adjective*

= annigonol

insult**1** *noun*

= sarhad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= sarhau

insulting *adjective*

= sarhaus

insurance *noun*

= yswiriant (*plural* yswiriannau) *masculine*

comprehensive insurance = yswiriant cynhwysfawr *masculine*

third party insurance = yswiriant trydydd person *masculine*

life insurance = yswiriant bywyd

masculine

to take out insurance on something = yswirio rhywbeth

insure *verb*

• (*take out insurance on*)

= yswirio

• (*make sure*)

= sicrhau

intelligent *adjective*

= deallus

intend *verb*

= bwriadu

to intend to do something = bwriadu gwneud rhywbeth

intense *adjective*

= dwys

intensive care *noun*

= gofal dwys *masculine*

intention *noun*

= bwriad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

interest *noun*

• (*general sense*)

= diddordeb (*plural*-au) *masculine*

to take an interest in something = ymddiddori ynⁿ rhywbeth

• (*on loan etc*)

= llog (*plural*-au) *masculine*

interested *adjective*

to be interested in something =

ymddiddori ynⁿ rhywbeth, bod â

diddordeb ynⁿ rhywbeth

interesting *adjective*

= diddorol

interfere *verb*

to interfere with something = ymyrryd

âⁿ rhywbeth

to interfere in something (*meddle*) =

busnesa ynⁿ rhywbeth

don't interfere! = paid busnesa!

interference *noun*

= ymyrraeth *feminine*

intermission *noun*

= egwyl (*plural*-ion) *feminine*

internal *adjective*

= mewnlol

international *adjective*

= rhyngwladol

Internet *noun*
= Rhyngrywd *feminine*

interpret *verb*

- (translate)
= cyfieithu
- (situation etc)
= dehongli

interpreter *noun*
= cyfieithydd (*plural* cyfieithwyr)
masculine
= cyfieithwraig (*plural* cyfieithwragedd)
feminine

interrupt *verb*
= torri ar °draws
to interrupt someone = torri ar °draws rhywun
they interrupted him = naethon nhw °dorri ar ei °draws
don't interrupt me! = paid torri ar °nhraws!

interval *noun*
• (in show, play etc)
= egwyl (*plural* -ion) *feminine*
• (spell)
= ysbaid (*plural* ysbeidiau) *masculine* or *feminine*
sunny intervals = ysbeidiau heulog
at regular intervals = °bob hyn a hyn

interview
1 *noun*
= cyfweiliad (*plural* -au) *masculine*
2 *verb*
to interview someone = cyfweled â^h rhywun

intimidate *verb*
= bygwth (*stem* bygyth-), dychryn

intimidating *adjective*
= bygythiol

into *preposition*
= i°
to go into the garden = mynd i'r °ardd
to translate a book into Welsh = cyfieithu llyfr i'r °Gymraeg
• (where motion is particularly emphasized)
= i mewn i°
come into the dining room = dewch i mewn i'r stafell °fwyta

introduce *verb*
= cyflwyno

may I introduce my brother (to you)? = °ga i °gyflwyno °mrawd (i chi)?

introduction *noun*
• (in book etc)
= rhagarweiniad (*plural* -au) *masculine*
• (of person, legislation etc)
= cyflwyniad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

introductory *adjective*
= rhagarweiniol

introvert

- 1** *adjective*
= mewnblyg
- 2** *noun*
= dyn mewnblyg *masculine*, dynes °fewnblyg *feminine*

invade *verb*
to invade a country = goresgyn gwlad

invent *verb*
= dyfeisio

invention *noun*
= dyfais (*plural* dyfeisiau, dyfeisiadau) *feminine*

invest *verb*
= buddsoddi
to invest time/money in something = buddsoddi amser/arian ynⁿ rhywbeth

investigate *verb*
to investigate something = ymchwilio i° rywbeth

investigation *noun*
= ymchwiliad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

investment *noun*
• (sum of money)
= buddsoddiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*
• (act of investing)
= buddsoddi *verb* *noun*

invisible *adjective*
= anweladwy

invitation *noun*
= gwahoddiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

invite *verb*
= gwahodd
to invite someone to do something = gwahodd rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

involved *adjective*
• (complex)
= cymhleth

- (connected)
= cysylltiedig (â^h with)

iota *noun*

there's not an iota of truth in it = does
dim mymryn o °wir ynnddi

Ireland *noun*

= Iwerddon *feminine*

Irish**1** *adjective*

= Gwyddelig, o Iwerddon

2 *noun*

= (language) Gwyddeleg
the Irish = y Gwyddelod

Irishman *noun*

= Gwyddel (*plural-od*) *masculine*

Irishwoman *noun*

= Gwyddeles (*plural-au*) *feminine*

iron**1** *noun*

= (metal, for clothes) haearn (*plural*
heyrn) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= smwddio

irrelevant *adjective*

= amherthnasol

irresponsible *adjective*

= anghyfrifol

island *noun*

= ynys (*plural-oedd*) *feminine*

isolate *verb*

= ynysu

isolated *adjective*

= ynysedig

issue *noun*

- (matter, subject)
= mater (*plural-ion*) *masculine*, pwnc
(*plural pynciau*) *masculine*
- (of magazine)
= rhifyn (*plural-nau*) *masculine*

it *pronoun*

! Welsh has no word corresponding to 'it'—in abstract senses the **feminine hi** is used, in concrete senses **elo** or **hi** depending on gender.

- (abstract)

= hi

how did it go? = sut aeth hi?

it's cold here = mae hi'n oer fan hyn

what about it? = beth amdani (hi)?

it was a disappointment = roedd hi'n siom

- (concrete)
masculine: = e, fe, o (*North*), fo (*North*);
feminine: = hi (*depends on gender of thing referred to*)
- = ei° ... (e/fe) (*masculine*), ei^h ... (hi) (*feminine*) (*as object of verb/noun*)
I can't see it = °alla i mo'i °weld e
= °alla i mo'i gweld hi

IT *abbreviation (Information Technology)* *noun*

= TG (*abbreviation of Technoleg*
Gwybodaeth)

itch *verb*

- (irritate)
= cosi
- (yearn)
= ysu
I was itching to tell her = o'n i'n ysu am
°ddweud wrthi

itchy *adjective*

= coslyd

its *adjective*

= ei° ... (e/fe) *masculine*, ei^h ... (hi) *feminine*
(*after i*) 'w° ... (e/fe) *masculine*, 'w^h ... (hi) *feminine*

itself *pronoun*

= ei hun (*North*), ei hunan (*South*)

the dog hurt itself = naeth y ci °frifo ei hun/ei hunan

the car itself wasn't damaged =

^hchafodd y car ei hun/ei hunan °ddim difrod

Jj

jacket *noun*

= siaced (*plural-i*) *feminine*

jail

1 *noun*

= carchar (*plural-au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= carcharu

to jail someone for life = carcharu rhywun am oes

jam *noun*

• (*food*)

= jam *masculine*

• (*traffic*)

= tagfa (*plural tagfeydd*) *feminine*

January *noun*

= mis Ionawr, Ionawr *masculine*

! in January = ym mis Ionawr, ynⁿ Ionawr

every January = °bob mis Ionawr
on the tenth of January = ar y degfed o (°fis) Ionawr

by the tenth of January = erbyn y degfed o (°fis) Ionawr

by January = erbyn (mis) Ionawr
next/last January = mis Ionawr nesa/diwetha

(in) late January = yn hwyr ym mis Ionawr

(in) early January = yn °gynnar ym mis Ionawr

at the beginning of January = °ddechrau mis Ionawr

at the end of January = °ddiwedd mis Ionawr

for the remainder of January = am °weddill mis Ionawr

till January = tan (°fis) Ionawr

throughout January = trwy gydol mis Ionawr

jar *noun*

= jar (*plural-iau*) *feminine*

jaw *noun*

= gèn (*plural genau*) *feminine*

jazz *noun*

= jazz *masculine*

JCB *noun*

= Jac codi baw

jealous *adjective*

= cenfigennus

to be jealous of someone = bod yn °genfigennus o°/wrth° rywun

jeans *plural noun*

= jîns *plural*

jeer *verb*

= gwawdio

jelly *noun*

= jeli (*plural jeliâu*) *masculine*

Jesus *noun*

= (yr) Iesu *masculine*

jet *noun*

= jet (*plural-iau*) *feminine*

jewellery *noun*

= gemau *plural*, gemwaith *masculine*

Jew *noun*

= Iddew (*plural-on*) *masculine*

Jewish *adjective*

= Iddewig

jigsaw puzzle *noun*

= pos jig-so (*plural posau jig-so*) *masculine*

job *noun*

• (*work*)

= swydd (*plural-i*) *feminine*

to look for a job = chwilio am swydd

• (*task*)

= tasg (*plural-au*) *feminine*, jobyn *masculine*

jogging *noun*

= loncian *verb/noun*

join *verb*

• (*bring together*)

= uno

• (*become a member*)

= ymuno âⁿ, ymaelodi ynⁿ

I've joined the squash club = dw i wedi ymuno â'r clwb sboncen

= dw i wedi ymaelodi yn y clwb sboncen

join in

= ymuno âⁿ

jointly *adverb*

= ar y cyd

joke

1 *noun*

= jôc (*plural-s*) *feminine*

2 verb

= jocio, gwneud jôc

jot noun

there's not a jot of truth in it = does
dim mymryn o °wir yn ddi

journalist noun

= newyddiadurwr (plural
newyddiadurwyr) masculine
= newyddiadurwraig (plural
newyddiadurwragedd) feminine

journey noun

= taith (plural teithiau) feminine

joy noun

= llawenydd masculine

judge**1** noun

= barnwr (plural barnwyr) masculine

2 verb

- (act as judge)
= barnu
- (in competition)
= beirniadu

judgment noun

- (sentence)
= dyfarniad (plural -au) masculine
- (opinion)
= barn (plural -au) feminine

judo noun

= jwdo masculine

jug noun

= jwg (plural jygiau) masculine or
feminine

juice noun

= sudd (plural -ion) masculine

July noun

= mis Gorffennaf, Gorffennaf masculine

see also **January**

jump verb

= neidio
to jump over something = neidio dros°
rywbeth
to jump off something = neidio oddiar°
rywbeth

jumper noun

(garment)
= siwmpwr (plural -i) feminine

jump rope noun

= cortyn neidio (plural cyrt neidio)
masculine

June noun

= mis Mehefin, Mehefin masculine
see also **January**

junior adjective

= iau

junior high school noun (US)

= ysgol uwchradd iau (plural ysgolion
uwchradd iau) feminine

junior school noun

= ysgol plant iau (plural ysgolion plant
iau) feminine

jury noun

= rheithgor (plural -au) masculine

just¹ adverb

! This adverb poses translation problems because of its wide range of meanings in English. When in doubt, decide on an alternative in English and use this to pinpoint the correct choice in Welsh.

- (just now: with present tense in Welsh, present perfect in English). When in doubt, decide on an alternative in English and use this to pinpoint the correct choice in Welsh.
- (just now: with present tense in Welsh, present perfect in English)
= newydd°
they've just come back = maen nhw
newydd °ddod yn ôl
have you just arrived? = wyt ti newydd
°gyrraedd?
we had just left = o'n ni newydd °adael

! Compare 'he has gone' = **mae e wedi mynd** and 'he has just gone' = **mae e newydd °fynd**—**newydd** replaces **wedi**, and it is wrong to say ***mae e newydd wedi mynd**, or, indeed, ***mae e jyst wedi mynd**.

- (just now: with preterite tense in Welsh, past in English)
= gynnuau
what did he just say? = be' wedodd e
gynnuau?
- (about to)
= ar °fin
I was just going to phone you = o'n i ar
°fin eich ffonio (chi)
- (immediately)
= yn union
just before Christmas = yn union cyn y
Nadolig
- (exactly)
= yn union
that's just what I said = 'na'n union be'
weddes i

- (*barely*)
= o'r braidd
he just escaped = o'r braidd y dihangodd e
- (*only*)
= dim ond, yn unig
just a week ago = dim ond wythnos yn ôl
= wythnos yn unig yn ôl
- (*in comparisons*)
= yr un (mor^o ... â^h ...), °lawn (mor^o ... â^h ...)
this one is just as big as that one = mae hwn yr un mor °fawr â hwnna
I'm just as cross as you = dw i °lawn mor °grac â ti

just² *adjective*
= cyfiawn

justice *noun*
= cyfiawnder *masculine*, tegwch *masculine*

justification *noun*
= cyfiawnhad *masculine*

- justify** *verb*
- (*give justification for*)
= cyfiawnhau
 - (*align*)
= unioni

Kk

kangaroo *noun*
= cangarw (*plural -od*) *masculine*

karate *noun*
= carate *masculine*

keen *adjective*

- (*eager*)
= awyddus
- (*enthusiastic*)
= brwd
to be keen on something = bod yn hoff °o rywbeth

keep *verb*

- (*retain*)
= cadw
he keeps sheepdogs = mae'n cadw cŵn defaid
how are you keeping? = sut dych chi'n cadw?
- (*stay*)
= cadw
keep quiet! = cadwch yn °dawe!
- (*other uses*)
to keep someone waiting = gwneud i° rywun aros
= cadw rhywun yn aros
to keep someone from doing something = rhwystro rhywun rhag gwneud rhywbeth

keep away
(*keep one's distance*) = cadw draw

keep back
= cadw yn ôl

keep on
(*continue*) = dal (*stem dali-*)
to keep (on) doing something = dal i °wneud rhywbeth
= para i °wneud rhywbeth

keep out
= cadw allan (*North*), cadw mas (*South*)

keep up
• (*maintain*)
= cynnal (*stem cynhali-*)

- (*not fall behind*)
I couldn't keep up with them = o'n i °ddim yn medru dal i fyny â nhw (*North*), o'n i °ddim yn gallu dal lan â nhw

kerb *noun*

= ymyl palmant (*plural* ymylon palmant) *masculine or feminine*

kettle *noun*

= tegell (*plural* -i, -au) *masculine*

key**1** *noun*

= agoriad (*plural* -au) *masculine* (North),
allwedd (*plural* -au, -i) *feminine* (South)

2 *adjective*

= allweddol

keyhole *noun*

= twll clo (*plural* tyllau clo) *masculine*

kick**1** *verb*

= cicio

2 *noun*

= cic (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

kick out

= cicio allan (North), cicio mas (South)

kid *noun*

• (child)

= plentyn (*plural* plant) *masculine*

! A plural term of endearment **plantos** also exists.

• (goat)

= gefryn (*plural* -nod) *masculine*, gafran
(*plural* -nod) *feminine*

kidnap *verb*

= herwgipto

kill *verb*

= lladd

killer *noun*

= lladdwr (*plural* lladdwyr) *masculine*
(murderer)

= llofrudd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

kilogram *noun*

= cilogram (*plural* -au) *masculine*

kilometre *noun*

= cilomedr (*plural* -au) *masculine*

kind**1** *adjective*

= caredig

2 *noun*

= math (*plural* -au) *masculine or feminine*

what kind of book? = pa °fath o °lyfr?

= sut °lyfr?

kindness *noun*

= caredigrwydd *masculine*

king *noun*

= brenin (*plural* brenhinoedd)
masculine

kingdom *noun*

= teyrnas (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

the United Kingdom = y °Deyrnas
Unedig

kiss**1** *noun*

= cusan (*plural* -au) *feminine or*
masculine, sws (*plural* -us) *feminine*
to give someone a kiss = rhoi (*stem*
rhoi-, rhodd-) cusan/sws i° rywun

2 *verb*

= cusanu

kitchen *noun*

= cegin (*plural* -au) *feminine*

kite *noun*

= barcud, barcut (*plural* barcutiaid)
masculine

kitten *noun*

= cath °fach (*plural* cathod bach)
feminine

knee *noun*

= pen-glin (*plural* pengliniau)
masculine

kneel down *verb*

= penlinio, penglinio

knife *noun*

= cylllell (*plural* cylyllyll) *feminine*

knight *noun*

= marchog (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

knit *verb*

= gwau, gweu

knock**1** *verb*

= taro

2 *noun*

= cnoc (*plural* -iau) *feminine*, ergyd
(*plural* -ion) *feminine*

knock down:

he was knocked down by a car =
cafodd ei °daro gan °gar

knock out:

to knock someone out = llorio rhywun

knot *noun*

= cwlwm (*plural* clymau, cylymau)
masculine

know *verb*

! *There are two verbs for know in Welsh—one denoting knowledge of facts, etc.; the other denoting acquaintance with people or places. Both express states rather than actions, and therefore cannot be used in the preterite—where English uses a past tense, the Welsh verbs use the imperfect.*

• (*fact etc*)

= gwybod (*irregular*)

he thinks he knows everything =

mae'n meddwl °fod e'n gwybod
popeth

does he know about the meeting? =

ydy e'n gwybod am y cyfarfod?

I knew that = o'n i'n gwybod hynny

who knows? = pwy a °wyr?

God knows! = Duw a °wyr!

..., **you know** = ..., °wyddost ti (*North*)

..., °wyddoch chi (*North*), ..., timod
(*South*), ..., chimod (*South*)

to let someone know = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-,
rhodd-) gwybod i° rywun

to know how to do something = medru
gwneud rhywbeth

! ⇒ **Gwybod** *box on the Welsh-English side*

• (*person, place etc*)

= nabod

do you know them? = wyt ti'n nabod
nhw?

do you know London = wyt ti'n nabod
Llundain?

I knew them = o'n i'n nabod nhw

knowledge *noun*

= gwybodaeth *feminine*

L**label****1** *noun*

= label (*plural* -i) *masculine or feminine*

2 *verb*

= labelu

laboratory *noun*

= labordy (*plural* labordai) *masculine*

labour**1** *noun*

= llafur *masculine*

the Labour Party = y °Blaid °Lafur
feminine

to be in labour (*giving birth*) = bod ar
esgor

2 *verb*

= llafurio

lace *noun*• (*of shoe*)

= carrai (*plural* careiau) *feminine*

to tie one's laces = clymu'ch careiau

• (*material*)

= les *feminine*

lack**1** *noun*

= diffyg (*plural* -ion) *masculine*, prinder
masculine

because of a lack of resources =
oherwydd diffyg adnoddau

2 *verb*

he lacks confidence = does gynno fo
°ddim hyder (*North*), does dim hyder
'da fe (*South*)

lad *noun*

= llanc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*, hogyn
(*plural* hogiau) *masculine* (*North*)

ladder *noun*

= ysgol (*plural* -ion) *feminine*

lady *noun*

= boneddiges (*plural* -au) *feminine*

lake *noun*

= llyn (*plural* -noedd) *masculine*

the Lake District = Ardal y Llynnoedd
feminine

lamb *noun*• (*animal*)

= oen (*plural* wŷyn) *masculine*

- (*meat*)
= cig oen *masculine*

lamp *noun*
= lamp (*plural -au*) *feminine*

lampshade *noun*
= lamplen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*

land

- 1** *noun*
- (*opposite of sea*)
= tir *masculine*
 - (*country*)
= gwlad (*plural gwledydd*) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= glanio

landlady

noun

- (*of rented accommodation*)
= perchnoges (*plural -au*) *feminine*
- (*of pub*)
= tafarnwraig (*plural tafarnwragedd*) *feminine*

landlord

noun

- (*of rented accommodation*)
= perchennog (*plural perchnogion*) *masculine*
- (*of pub*)
= tafarnwr (*plural tafarnwyr*) *masculine*

landscape *noun*
= tirlun (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

lane *noun*
= lôn (*plural lonydd*) *feminine*

language *noun*
= iaith (*plural ieithoedd*) *feminine*
to speak a language = siarad iaith
native language = mamiaith *feminine*
body language = iaith y corff *feminine*
what languages do you speak? = pa ieithoedd dych chi'n siarad?
what language is this in? = ym "mha iaith mae hwn?

language laboratory *noun*
= labordy iaith (*plural labordai iaith*) *masculine*

lap *noun*
= glin (*plural -iau*) *masculine*, gliniau *plural*

large *adjective*
= mawr

largely *adverb*
= i °raddau helaeth

lass *noun*
= hogen (*plural genod*) *feminine*, hogan (*plural genod*) *feminine* (*North*)

last

1 *adjective*

- (*most recent*)
= diwetha(f)
last week = wythnos diwetha (*not* *wythnos °ddiwetha)
last month = mis diwetha
last night = neithiwr
the night before last = echnos
last year = llynedd

• (*last in series*)

= ola(f)
that's the last time I saw her = dyna'r tro ola i mi °weld hi
at last = o'r diwedd

2 *adverb*

= yn ola(f)
he came last = daeth e'n ola

3 *verb*

= (*continue*) para; parhau (*formal*)
how long does it last? = am faint mae'n para?

late

adjective

- (*in the day*)
= hwyr
- (*not on time*)
= hwyr
- (*deceased*)
= diweddar (*precedes noun*)
the late Mr Jones = y diweddar Mr Jones

later

adverb

= nes ymlaen, wedyn
I'll see you later = °wela i di wedyn/nes ymlaen
later on = nes ymlaen, wedyn
sooner or later = yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach

latest

adjective

- (*most recent, up-to-date*)
= diweddar(a)(f)
the latest headlines = y penawdau diweddar(a)
by five o'clock at the latest = erbyn pump o'r °gloch man pella or °fan °bella

Latin *noun*
= Lladin

Latin America *noun*
= America Ladin *feminine*

Latin American**1** *adjective*

= Lladin-Americanaidd

2 *noun*= Lladin-Americanwr (*plural* Lladin-Americanwyr) *masculine*= Lladin-Americanes (*plural*-au)*feminine*= Lladin-Americaniad (*plural* Lladin-Americaniaid) *masculine and feminine***laugh** *verb*= chwervthin (*stem* chwardd-, chwervth-)**to laugh at something/someone** =

chwervthin am *ben rhywbeth/rhywun

laughable *adjective*

= chwervthinllyd

launch**1** *verb*

= lansio

2 *noun*= lansiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*, lansio *verbnoun***laundry** *noun*• (*clothes*)= dillad golchi *plural***to do the laundry** = golchi'r dillad• (*place*)= golchdy (*plural* golchdai) *masculine***law** *noun*• (*institution*)= cyfraith (*plural* cyfreithiau) *feminine***to study law** = astudio'r °gyfraith**to break the law** = torri'r °gyfraith**that's against the law** = mae hynny yn

erbyn y °gyfraith, mae hynny'n

anghyfreithlon

• (*statute*)= deddf (*plural*-au) *feminine***lawn** *noun*= lawnt (*plural*-iau, -ydd) *feminine***lawnmower** *noun*

= peiriant torri lawnt/glaswellt

*masculine***lawyer** *noun*= cyfreithiwr (*plural* cyfreithwyr)*masculine*= cyfreithwraig (*plural* cyfreithwragedd)*feminine***lay** *verb*• (*put*)= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) i lawr, gosod**to lay something on the floor** = rhoi(*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) rhywbeth ar y

llawr

to lay the table = gosod y bwrdd• (*eggs*)

= dodwy

lay down• (*set down*)= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) i lawr• (*establish*)

= gosod

lay off• (*workers*)

= danfon adre (o'r gwaith)

• (*desist*)

= peidio

lazy *adjective*

= diog

lead¹*noun*(*metal*)= plwm *masculine***lead²****1** *noun*• = blaen *masculine***in the lead** = ar y blaen• (*for dogs*)= tennyn (*plural* tenynnau) *masculine***2** *verb*• (*general sense*)= arwain (*stem* arweini-)• (*in race, match etc*)

= bod ar y blaen

• (*guide*)

= tywys

• (*roads etc*)

= mynd i°

where does this road lead? = i lle

mae'r ffordd 'ma'n mynd?

leader *noun*= arweinydd (*plural* arweinwyr)*masculine***leaf** *noun*= deilen (*plural* dail) *feminine***leaflet** *noun*= taflen (*plural*-ni) *feminine***leak****1** *noun*= twll (*plural* tyllau) *masculine***2** *verb*= gollwng (*stem* gollyng-)

lean¹ *verb*

= pwyso

to lean on something/someone =pwyso ar^o rywbeth/rywun**to lean against something/someone** =

pwyso yn erbyn rhywbeth/rhywun

lean back

= pwyso yn ôl

lean forward

= pwyso ymlaen

lean² *adjective*

= main, tenau

leap *verb*

= neidio, llamu

leap year *noun*= blwyddyn naid (*plural* blynyddoedd naid) *feminine***learn** *verb*

= dysgu

to learn Welsh = dysgu Cymraeg**how long have you been learning****Welsh?** = ers pryd dych chi'n dysgu Cymraeg?**I've been learning for two years** = dw

i'n dysgu ers dwy °flynedd

to learn how to drive = dysgu gyrru**learner** *noun*= dysgwr (*plural* dysgwyr) *masculine*= dysgwraig (*plural* dysgwagedd)*feminine***learner driver** = dysgwr gyrru (*plural*dysgwyr gyrru) *masculine*= dysgwraig gyrru (*plural* dysgwagedd gyrru) *feminine***leash** *noun*= tennyn (*plural* tenynnau) *masculine***least** *adjective*

= lleia(f)

that was the least we ever got = dyna'r

lleia °gawson ni erioed

it was the least I could do = dyna'r lleia

gallwn i °wneud

at least = o °leia(f)

! *This phrase tends to go at the end of the sentence:*

at least he wasn't injured = "chafodd e mo'i anafu, o leia

there are at least a hundred here = mae cant fan hyn o leia

not in the least = dim o °gwibwl

leather *noun*= lledr *masculine***leave** *verb*• (*most senses*)= gadael (*stem* gadaw-)**to leave school** = gadael yr ysgol**to leave early** = gadael yn °gynnar**to leave a book on the table** = gadael

llyfr ar y bwrdd

leave him alone! = gad °lonydd iddo (fe)!**she left the room** = naeth hi °adael y stafell• (*especially of vehicles*)= ymadael (*stem* ymadaw-)**trains leaving every hour** = trenau'n

ymadael °bob awr

! *ymadael is a rather formal term, and many speakers use gadael in this sense as well.*

• (*put off*)

= gadael, gohirio

to leave something till tomorrow

= gadael/gohirio rhywbeth

tan yfory

• (*remain*)**there's nothing left** = does dim byd ar ôl**how much is left?** = faint sy ar ôl?**leave behind**

= gadael ar ôl

leave out= gadael allan (*North*), gadael mas (*South*)**leave over**

= gadael yn °weddill, gadael yn ôl

with ten left over = gyda deg yn

°weddill

lecture *noun*= darlith (*plural* -oedd) *feminine***leek** *noun*= cenhinen (*plural* cennin) *feminine***left****1** *noun*

= chwith

on the left = ar y chwith**to the left** = i'r chwith**2** *adjective*

= chwith

her left hand = ei llaw chwith**3** *adverb***to turn left** = troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-) i'r chwith

left-handed *adjective*
= llawchwith

left-wing *adjective*
= asgell chwith

leg *noun*
= coes (*plural*-au) *feminine*

legal *adjective*
• (*lawful*)
= cyfreithlon
• (*pertaining to the law*)
= cyfreithiol

legend *noun*
= chwedl (*plural*-au) *feminine*

leisure *noun*
= hamdden

leisure centre *noun*
= canolfan hamdden (*plural*
canolfannau hamdden) *feminine*

lemon *noun*
= lemon (*plural*-au) *masculine*

lend *verb*
= benthycu, rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-)
benthyg i°
to lend someone something = rhoi
benthyg rhywbeth i° rywun

length *noun*
= hyd (*plural*-au) *masculine*
the length and breadth of Wales =
ledled Cymru
at length (*finally*) = o'r diwedd

lens *noun*
= lens (*plural*-ys) *feminine*

Leo *noun*
= y Llew *masculine*

leopard *noun*
= llewpard (*plural*-iaid) *masculine*

less

1 *adverb*
= llai
this one is less expensive = mae hwn
yn llai drud
less money = llai o arian
less work = llai o °waith

! This quantity expression requires o°
with a following noun.

2 *pronoun*
= llai
it costs less = mae'n costio llai

I read less these days = dw i'n darllen
llai dyddiau 'ma
less than half an hour = llai na hanner
awr
more or less = mwya na °lai
less and less = llai a llai, lleilai

lessen *verb*
• (*become less, smaller*)
= mynd yn llai, lleihau
• (*make less, smaller*)
= lleihau

lesson *noun*
= gwrs (*plural*-i) *feminine*

let¹ *verb*
• (*allow*)
= gadael (*stem* gadaw-)
let me think = gad/gadewch i mi
°feddwl
let's go! = gad/gadewch inni °fynd!
= awn ni!
to let someone do something = gadael
i° rywun °wneud rhywbeth

let down
to let someone down = gadael rhywun
i lawr

let go
to let go of something = gollwng (*stem*
gollyng-) rhywbeth

let in
to let someone in = gadael rhywun i
mewn

let off
to let off fireworks = tanio tân gwyllt

let²
verb
(*property*)
= gosod

letter *noun*
• (*correspondence*)
= llythyr (*plural*-on, -au) *masculine*
to write someone a letter = ysgrifennu
llythyr at° rywun
to send someone a letter =
anfôn/danfôn/hala llythyr at° rywun
• (*of alphabet*)
= llythyren (*plural*-nau) *feminine*

letterbox *noun*
• (*for posting letters*)
= blwch llythyrau (*plural* blychau
llythyrau) *masculine*

- (*in door*)
= twll llythyrau (*plural* tyllau llythyrau)
masculine

lettuce *noun*
= letysen (*plural* letys) *feminine*

level

1 *adjective*
= gwastad

2 *noun*

- (*of course etc*)
= safon (*plural*-au) *feminine*
- (*of noise, income etc*)
= lefel (*plural*-au) *feminine*
- (*floor*)
= llawr (*plural* lloriau) *masculine*

liar *noun*
= celwyddgi (*plural* celwyddgwn)
masculine

liberal *adjective*
= rhyddfrydig

Liberal *adjective*
the **Liberal Democrats** = y
Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol

liberate *verb*
= rhyddhau

liberty *noun*
= rhyddid *masculine*

Libra *noun*
= y °Glorian *feminine*, y °Fantol *feminine*

librarian *noun*
= llyfrgellydd (*plural* llyfrgellwyr)
masculine

library *noun*
= llyfrgell (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

licence *noun*
= trwydded (*plural*-au) *feminine*

license *verb*
= trwyddedu

license number *noun* (US)
= rhif car *masculine*

license plate *noun* (US)
= plât rhifau (*plural* platiau rhifau)
masculine

lick *verb*
= llyfu

lid *noun*
= caead (*plural*-au) *masculine*

lie¹

1 *noun*
(*untruth*)
= celwydd (*plural*-au. clwyddau)
masculine

to tell lies = dweud (*stem* dwed-, wed-)
clwyddau

2 *verb*
= dweud celwydd (*plural*-au)

lie² verb

= gorwedd

to lie down on the bed = gorwedd ar y
gwely

he was lying on the floor = roedd e'n
gorwedd ar y llawr

lie around
= gorwedd o °gwmpas

lie down
= gorwedd (i lawr)

life

- (*general sense*)
= bywyd (*plural*-au) *masculine*
- (*lifetime, lifespan*)
= oes

life imprisonment = carchar am oes

for the rest of his life = am °weddill ei
oes

lifeboat *noun*
= bad (*plural*-au) achub *masculine*

lifestyle *noun*
= ffordd o °fyw (*plural* ffyrdd o °fyw)
feminine, dull o °fyw (*plural* dulliau o
°fyw) *masculine*

lift

- 1** *noun*
- (*elevator*)
= lifft (*plural*-iau) *masculine* or *feminine*
- (*ride in car etc*)
= lifft (*plural*-iau) *masculine* or *feminine*

2 *verb*
= codi

lift up
= codi

light

- 1** *adjective*
- (*not heavy*)
= ysgafn

- (*not dark*)
= golau

light blue = glas golau

2 *noun*
= golau (*plural* goleuadau) *masculine*

to switch on a light = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) golau ymlaen

to switch off a light = diffodd golau
the lights are red = mae'r golau'n
°goch

have you got a light? = °ga i °dân?

3 verb

- (*fire, match etc*)
= cynnau
- (*illuminate*)
= goleuo

light bulb *noun*

= bylŷ golau (*plural* bylŷiau golau)
masculine

lighten *verb*

= ysgafnhau

lighthouse *noun*

= goleudy (*plural* goleudai) *masculine*

lightning *noun*

= meltt *plural*

bolt/flash of lightning = meltten
feminine

like

1 preposition

= fel; megis (*formal*)

people like us = pobol fel ni

! **megis** is entirely restricted to writing and never heard in unaffected speech.

who is he like? = i °bwŷ mae'n °debyg?

2 noun

I've never seen his like = weles i erioed
mo'i °debyg

3 verb

= leicio, hoffi

would you like a drink? = leiciech or
hoffech chi °ddiod?

I like apples = dw i'n leicio/hoffi afalau

I'd like to come = leiciwn or hoffwn i
°ddod

does she like swimming? = ydy hi'n
leicio or hoffi nofio?

! **hoffi** is the preferred standard term nowadays, but the loanword **leicio** is by far the more common with native speakers.

likelihood *noun*

= tebygolrwydd *masculine*

in all likelihood = yn ôl pob tebyg

likely *adjective*

= tebyg, tebygol

to be likely to do something = bod yn
°debyg or °debygol o °wneud rhywbeth

limit

1 noun

= terfyn (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 verb

= cyfyngu

limited *adjective*

= cyfyngedig

Jones & Son Ltd = Jones a'i °Fab Cyf.

limp

1 adjective

= llipa

limp

2 verb

= hercian

line

1 noun

• (*general, electric, phone etc*)

= llinell (*plural* -au) *feminine*

• (*railway*)

= lein (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

• (*string, cord*)

= llinyn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

• (*US: queue*)

= rhes (*plural* -i) *feminine*, ciw (*plural* -iau)
masculine

2 verb

a path lined with flowers = llwybr â
blodau ar °bob ochor

linguistic *adjective*

= ieithyddol

link

1 noun

= cysylltiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

to have links with Wales = bod â
°chysylltiadau â °Chymru

2 verb

= cysylltu

the two cases are linked = mae
cysylltiad rhwng y °ddau achos, mae'r
°ddau achos yn °gysylltiedig

lion *noun*

= llew (*plural* -od) *masculine*

lip *noun*

= gwefus (*plural* -au) *feminine*

lipstick *noun*

= minlliw (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

list**1** *noun*= rhestr (*plural*-au) *feminine***2** *verb*

= rhestru

listen *verb*= gwrando (*stem* gwrandaw-)**to listen to someone/something** =gwrando ar^o rywun/rywbeth**listen!** = gwranda!gwrandewch!**literal** *adjective*

= llythrennol

literally *adverb*

= yn llythrennol

literature *noun*• (*writing, works*)= llenyddiaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*• (*literary tradition*)= llên *feminine***litre** *noun*= litr (*plural*-au) *masculine***litter** *noun*= (y)sbwriel *masculine***little****1** *adjective*• (*small*) = bach, bychan• (*in quantity*)**little food** = dim llawer o °fwyd, ychydig

iawn o °fwyd

a little food = ychydig o °fwyd, tipyn or

tamaid o °fwyd, peth bywyd

! These quantity expressions (except **path**) require **o°** with a following noun.

2 *pronoun***I only ate a little** = dim ond ychydig nes

i °fwyta

as little as possible = cynlleied ag sy'n

°bosib(l)

little by little = fesul tipyn, °bob yn

°dipyn

3 *adverb***a little deaf** = braidd yn °fyddar,

ychydig yn °fyddar

live¹ *verb*

= byw*

she lives in Cardiff = mae hi'n byw yng

°Nghaerdydd

we lived in Wales = o'n ni'n byw yng

°Nghymru

! **byw** denotes a state rather than an action, and so cannot be used in the preterite—where English uses a past tense, the imperfect must be used in Welsh.

live² *adjective*

= byw

a live broadcast = darllediad/telediad

byw

a live programme = rhaglen °fyw**livelihood** *noun*= bywoliaeth *feminine***lively** *adjective*

= bywiog

liven up *verb*

= bywiogi

living *noun*= bywoliaeth *feminine***to make/earn a living** = ennill (*stem*

enill-) bywoliaeth

living room *noun*= stafell °fyw (*plural* stafelloedd byw)*feminine***load****1** *noun*= llwyth (*plural*-i) *masculine*, baich(*plural* beichiau) *masculine***loads of money** = llawer iawn o arian,

hen °ddigon o arian

that's a load of rubbish! = sothach

llwyr ydy hwyna!

2 *verb*

= llwytho

loaf *noun*= torth (*plural*-au) *feminine***loan** *noun*= benthyciad (*plural*-au) *masculine***lobster** *noun*= cimwch (*plural* cimychod, cimychiaid)*masculine***local** *adjective*

= lleol

local shop = siop °leol (*plural* siopaulleol) *feminine***locally** *adverb*

= yn lleol

they live locally = maen nhw'n byw yn

yr ardal

locate *verb*

- (position, *situate*)
= lleoli

the museum is located in the centre of town = mae'r amgueddfa wedi'i lleoli yng nghanol y °dre

- (*find*)
= ffeindio, dod o hyd i°

location *noun*

= lleoliad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

lock**1** *noun*

= clo (*plural -eon*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= cloi; rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) dan °glo

to lock a room = cloi stafell, rhoi stafell dan °glo

lock in:

to lock someone in = cloi rhywun i mewn

locker *noun*

= cloer (*plural -iau*) *masculine or feminine*

locker room *noun*

= stafell newid (*plural stafelloedd newid*) *feminine*

locked *adjective*

= ar °glo

log *noun*

= boncyff (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

logical *adjective*

= rhesymegol

London *noun*

= Llundain *feminine*

lonely *adjective*

= unig

long**1** *adjective*

= hir

how long is the garden? = beth ydy hyd yr °ardd? (*dimension*)

a long time ago = amser maith yn ôl

2 *adverb*

before long = cyn hir, cyn bo hir

long before the war = ymhell cyn y rhyfel

don't be long! = paid bod yn hir!

not long ago = ychydig o amser yn ôl

as long as you don't complain = ar yr amod °fod ti °ddim yn cwyno

how long are you going for? = am faint dych chi'n mynd? (*time in future*)

how long have you been here? = ers pryd dych chi fan hyn? (*time in past*)

3 *verb*

to long for something = hiraethu am° rywbeth

longing *noun*

= hiraeth *masculine*

long-sighted *adjective*

a long-sighted man = dyn hir ei °olwg

a long-sighted woman = dynes hir ei golwg

look**1** *noun*

- (*glance*)

= cipolwg *masculine*

can I have a look? = °ga i °gipolwg?

- (*appearance*)

= golwg *feminine*, gwedd *feminine*

the new-look Fiesta = y Fiesta ar ei newydd °wedd

2 *verb*

= edrych, sbio

! edrych is the standard general term, while **sbio** is a widespread Northern alternative. But while **edrych am°** is sometimes used for **chwilio am°** 'look for', **sbio** cannot be used in this way.

to look at something = edrych ar° rywbeth

look! = (e)drych(a)! (e)drychwch!
= sbia! / sbiwch!

to look through a window = edrych drwy ffenest

it looks like rain = mae golwg glaw arni

I know him to look at = dw i'n nabod e o'i °olwg

look after

to look after something/someone = gofalu am° rywbeth/rywun

! edrych ar ôl is also used, but is considered wrong by some.

look down on

= edrych i lawr ar°

look for:

to look for something = chwilio am° rywbeth

look forward:

to look forward to something = edrych ymlaen at° rywbeth

to look forward to doing something = edrych ymlaen at °wneud rhywbeth

look onto

= edrych allan ar° (*North*), edrych mas ar° (*South*)

look out

look out! = gofall!, pwylla!

look up:

to look up a word = chwilio am °air

loose *adjective*

• (*most senses*)

= rhydd

• (*of clothes etc*)

= llac

lord *noun*

= arglwydd (*plural-i*) *masculine*

lorry *noun*

= lori (*plural* lorïau) *feminine*

coal lorry = lori °lo (*plural* lorïau glo) *feminine*

lorry driver *noun*

= gyrrwr lori (*plural* gyrwyr lorïau) *masculine*

lose *verb*

• (*mislay*)

= colli

• (*not win*)

= colli

loss *noun*

= colled (*plural-ion*) *feminine*

lost *adjective*

= ar °goll

Sioned is lost = mae Sioned ar °goll

! This adjective phrase does *not* use **yn** to link it to the verb 'to be'.

lot *pronoun*

= llawer, llawer iawn, lot, lot °fawr

a lot of things = llawer o °bethau, lot o °bethau

I'll take the lot = °gymera i 'r cw(b(w)l)cyfan

not a lot = dim llawer, dim lot

he's lots happier = mae'n hapusach o °lawer, mae'n llawer hapusach, mae'n lot hapusach

! This quantity expression requires o° with a following noun.

lottery *noun*

= loteri (*plural* loteriau) *feminine*

loud *adjective*

= uchel

speak louder! = siaradwch yn uwch!

not too loud! = dim yn rhy uchel!

loudspeaker *noun*

= corn siarad (*plural* cyrn siarad) *masculine*

lounge *noun*

= lolfa (*plural* lolfeydd) *feminine*

louse *noun*

= lleuen (*plural* llau) *feminine*

love

1 *noun*

= cariad *masculine*

2 *verb*

= caru

they love each other = maen nhw'n caru ei gilydd

to love doing something = bod yn hoff iawn o °wneud rhywbeth

lovely *adjective*

= hyfryd, braf

it's lovely to be here again = mae'n braf bod yma eto

low *adjective*

= isel

prices are low here = mae prisiau'n isel fan hyn

lower

1 *adjective*

= is

the water is lower today = mae'r dŵr yn is heddiw

2 *verb*

= gostwng (*stem* gostyng-)

low season *noun*

= adeg °dawel (*plural* adegau tawel) *feminine*

low tide *noun*

= trai *masculine*

loyal *adjective*

= ffyddlon

luck *noun*

= lwc *feminine*

good luck! = pob llwyddiant!

= pob lwc!

luckily *adverb*
= wrth lwc, drwy lwc

lucky *adjective*
= lwcus

ludicrous *adjective*
= chwerthinllyd

luggage *noun*
= bagiau *plural*

lunch *noun*
= cinio *masculine*
to have lunch = cael cinio

lunchtime *noun*
= amser cinio *masculine*

lungs *plural noun*
= ysgyfaint *plural*

luxurious *adjective*
= moethus

luxury
1 *noun*
= moeth (*plural* -au) *masculine*
2 *adjective*
= moethus

Mm

machine *noun*
= peiriant (*plural* peiriannau) *masculine*

machinery *noun*
= peirianwaith *masculine*

mad *adjective*
• (*crazy*)
= gwallgo(f), lloerig
to go mad = mynd yn °wallgo(f)
to be mad about something/someone
= dwli ar° rywbeth/rywun
• (*US: angry*)
= crac, dig

magazine *noun*
= cylchgrawn (*plural* cylchgronau)
masculine

magic
1 *noun*
= hud *masculine*
2 *adjective*
= hud, hudol

magistrate *noun*
= ynad (*plural* -on) *masculine*
magistrate's court = llys ynadon (*plural* llysoedd ynadon) *masculine*

magnet *noun*
= maged (*plural* -au) *masculine*

magnificent *adjective*
= ardderchog, ysblennydd

maiden name *noun*
= enw morwynol *masculine*

mail *noun*
= post *masculine*

mailbox *noun (US)*
= blwch post (*plural* blychau post)
masculine

mailman *noun (US)*
= dyn post (*plural* dynion post)
masculine, postmon (*plural* postmyn)
masculine

main *adjective*
= priif^o

! priif^o always precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation.

main course *noun*

= prif saig (*plural* prif seigiau) *feminine*,
prif °gwrs (*plural* prif °gyrsiau)
masculine

mainly *adverb*

= yn °benna(f)

main road *noun*

= priffordd (*plural* priffyrdd) *feminine*

maintain *verb*

= cynnal (*stem* cynhali-), cadw (*stem*
cadw-)

major *adjective*

- (*most important*)
= prif^o

! **prif^o** precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation.

- (*important*)
= pwysig

majority *noun*

= mwyafrif (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*, y
rhan °fwya(f) *feminine*

an overwhelming majority = mwyafrif
llethol

make *verb*

- (*general senses*)
= gwneud

! **gwneud** is irregular in the preterite, short future, conditional and imperative—see *Welsh-English side* for details and more examples.

to make a phone call = gwneud galwad
ffôn

to make room = gwneud lle

to make someone angry = gwneud
rhywun yn °grac

made in Wales = gwnaed/
gwnaethpwyd yng °Nghymru

- (*prepare*)
= paratoi
- **to make lunch** = paratoi cinio
- (*compel*)
= gwneud, gorfodi
- **to make someone do something** =
gwneud i^o rywun °wneud rhywbeth,
gorfodi rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth
- (*create*)
= creu
- (*earn*)
= ennill (*stem* enill-)

she makes £500 a week = mae hi'n
ennill pum cant o °bunnoedd yr
wythnos

- (*other uses*)

to make something clear = esbonio
rhywbeth, amlygu rhywbeth

to make the most of something =
manteisio ar^o rhywbeth

make do

to make do with something = bodloni
ar^o rhywbeth

make out

- (*distinguish*)
= canfod
- (*understand*)
= deall

make up

- (*fabricate*)
= ffugio, dyfeisio
- (*compensate*)

to make it up to someone = gwneud
iawn i^o rywun

make-up *noun*

= colur (*plural* -on) *masculine*

male

- 1 *adjective*
= gwrywaidd

2 *noun*

= gwryw (*plural* -iaid, -od) *masculine*

man *noun*

= dyn (*plural* -ion) *masculine*, gŵr (*plural*
gwŷr) *masculine*

manage *verb*

- (*control*)
= rheoli
- (*cope*)
= ymdopi
- (*succeed*)
= llwyddo

to manage to do something = llwyddo
i °wneud rhywbeth

manager *noun*

= rheolwr (*plural* rheolwyr) *masculine*

manageress *noun*

= rheolwraig (*plural* rheolwragedd)
feminine

manner *noun*

= dull (*plural* -iau) *masculine*, ffordd
(*plural* ffyrdd) *feminine*, modd (*plural*
-au) *masculine*

manners *plural noun*= cwrteisi *masculine***bad manners** = anghwrteisi *masculine***good manners** = cwrteisi *masculine***mansion** *noun*= plasty (*plural* plastai) *masculine***manual****1** *noun*(book) llawlyfr (*plural* -au) *masculine***2** *adjective***manual labour** = gwaith dwylo *masculine***manufacture****1** *noun*= (make) gwneuthuriad *masculine***2** *verb*

= gwneud, cynhyrchu

manuscript *noun*= llawysgrif (*plural* -au) *feminine***Manx** *noun*

(language)

= Manaweg *feminine***many****1** *adverb*

= llawer

many applicants = llawer o ymgeiswyr**how many people?** = faint o °bobol?**too many books** = gormod o °lyfrau**so many papers** = cymaint o °bapurau

= cynifer o °bapurau

many thanks = llawer o °ddiolch**as many toys as possible** =

cymaint/cynifer o °deganau ag sy'n °bosib

! This quantity expression requires o° with a following noun.

2 *pronoun*

= llawer

have you got many left? = oes llawer

'da chi ar ôl? (South), oes gynnoch chi

'lawer ar ôl? (North)

there are so many here! = mae

cymaint/cynifer fan hyn!

map *noun*= map (*plural* -au) *masculine***marble** *noun*

• (material)

= marmor (*plural* -au) *masculine*

• (glass ball)

= marblen (*plural* marblis) *feminine***march****1** *verb*

= gorymdeithio

2 *noun*= gorymdaith (*plural* gorymdeithiau) *feminine***March** *noun*= mis Mawrth, Mawrth *masculine*see also **January****margarine** *noun*= marjarin *masculine***marginal** *adjective*

= ymylol

mark**1** *noun*

• (on paper etc)

= marc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

• (grade)

= marc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

• (trace, stain)

= ôl (*plural* olion) *masculine***2** *verb*

• (correct)

= marcio

• (make a mark)

= nodi

marker *noun*= marciwr (*plural* marcwyr) *masculine***market** *noun*= marchnad (*plural* -oedd) *feminine***job market** = marchnad swyddi (*plural*marchnadoedd swyddi) *feminine***marketing** *noun*= marchnata *verb* *noun***marmalade** *noun*= marmalêd *masculine***marriage** *noun*= priodas (*plural* -au) *feminine***married** *adjective*

= priod

are you married? = dych chi'n °briod?**to get married to someone** = priodirhywun, priodi â^h rhywun**marry** *verb*

= priodi

marsh *noun*= cors (*plural* -ydd) *feminine***marvellous** *adjective*

= gwyach, bendigedig, penigamp

masculine *adjective*

= gwrywaidd

mashed potatoes *noun*= tatws stwnsh *plural***mask** *noun*= mwgwd (*plural* mygydau) *masculine*,
masg (*plural*-iau) *masculine***mason** *noun*= saer (*plural* seiri) *masculine***mass****1** *adjective*

(relating to the masses) = torfol

2 *noun*

- (church service)
= offeren *feminine*
- (physical)
= màs *masculine*
- (of people)
= torf (*plural*-eydd) *feminine*, llu (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*

massive *adjective*

= enfawr, anferth

mass media *noun*= cyfryngau torfol *plural***mast** *noun*= hwylbren (*plural*-au) *masculine*, mast
(*plural*-iau) *masculine***master****1** *noun*= meistr (*plural*-i) *masculine***2** *verb*

= meistroli

mat *noun*= mat (*plural*-iau) *masculine***match****1** *noun*

- (game)
= gêm (*plural*-au) *feminine*
- (matchstick)
= matsien (*plural* matsis) *feminine*

2 *verb*

- (correspond)
= cyfateb
three matching numbers = tri rhifyn
cyfateb, tri rhif cyfatebol
- (go together)
= cydfynd â^h
the curtains don't match the carpet =
dyw'r llenni °ddim yn cydfynd â'r
carped

matchbox *noun*= bocs matsis (*plural* bocsys matsis)
*masculine***mate** *noun*(friend) = ffrind (*plural*-iau) *masculine***material** *noun*= deunydd (*plural*-iau) *masculine*,
defnydd (*plural*-iau) *masculine***math** *noun* (US)= mathemateg *feminine***mathematics** *noun*= mathemateg *feminine***maths** *noun*= mathemateg *feminine***matter****1** *noun*

- (material)
= deunydd (*plural*-iau) *masculine*,
defnydd (*plural*-iau) *masculine*
reading matter = deunydd darllen
masculine
- (idiomatic uses)

for that matter = o °ran hynny**what's the matter?** = beth sy'n bod?**what's the matter with him** = beth sy'n
bod arno (fe)?**2** *verb***does it matter?** = ydy hi'n °bwysig?**it doesn't matter** = does dim ots**mattress** *noun*= matres (*plural*-i) *masculine* or *feminine***maximum****1** *adjective*

= ucha(f), mwya(f)

2 *noun*= uchafswm (*plural* uchafsymiau)
*masculine***May** *noun*= mis Mai, Mai *masculine*see also **January****may** *verb*

! This verb has no exact equivalent in Welsh. Where it indicates possibility, phrasings with **efallai** ('perhaps') are used. Where it indicates permission, **cael** is the best option.

- (possibility : generally phrased using **efallai** in Welsh)

they may be able to come = efallai y gallan nhw °ddod
you may be right = efallai °fod ti'n iawn
he may have gone already = efallai °fod e wedi mynd yn °barod

• (be allowed)
 = cael

may I come in? = °ga i °ddod i mewn?
you may call round tomorrow = fe °gewch chi °alw heibio yfory
may we contribute? = °gawn ni °gyfrannu?

maybe *adverb*

= efallai (*colloquial ella (North), falle (South)*), *hwyrach (North)*
maybe they'll come tomorrow = efallai y dôn nhw yfory
maybe he's ill = efallai °fod e'n sâl
maybe they left early = efallai bod nhw wedi gadael yn °gynnar, efallai iddyn nhw °adael yn °gynnar

mayor *noun*

= maer (*plural meiri*) *masculine*

mayoress *noun*

= maeres (*plural -au*) *feminine*

me *pronoun*

• (object pronoun)
 = i, fi; mi (*rare*)

come with me = dewch 'da fi
phone me = ffonia fi
don't help me! = paid helpu fi!
write to me = ysgrifenna ata i
who's there?—me! = pwy sy'na?—fi!
it's me! = fi sy'ma!

• (to me)

= i mi, i fi, ata i
she gave me a present = rhoddodd hi anrheg i mi
will you send me a letter? = nei di hala llythyr ata i?

• (as object of verb/noun)
 = 'n/'n ... i/fi

can you hear me? = °elli di °nghlywed i?

meagre *adjective*

= pitw

meal *noun*

= pryd o °fwyd *masculine*

mean

1 *adjective*

• (*unkind, nasty*)
 = cas

don't be mean to her = paid bod yn °gas wrthi (hi)

• (*stingy*)
 = crintach

2 *verb*

• (*signify*)
 = meddwl, golygu

what does this word mean? = beth mae'r gair 'ma'n °olygu?, beth mae'r gair 'ma'n °feddwl?, beth ydy ystyr y gair 'ma?

• (*imply*)
 = meddwl

what do you mean? = beth dych chi'n °feddwl?

• (*intend*)
 = bwriadu

I mean to go there = dw i'n bwriadu mynd yno

• (*to have as a result*)
 = golygu, meddwl

this means we'll be late = mae hyn yn golygu or meddwl y byddwn ni'n hwyr

meaning *noun*

= ystyr (*plural -on*) *masculine or feminine*

what is the meaning of this word? = beth ydy ystyr y gair 'ma?, beth mae'r gair 'ma'n °feddwl?

means *noun*

• (*way*)
 = modd (*plural -au*) *masculine*, ffordd (*plural ffyrdd*) *feminine*

a means of earning money = modd or ffordd o ennill arian

• (*method*)
 = dull (*plural -iau*) *masculine*
by means of something = drwy° rywbeth

meant: to be meant to *verb*
 = i °fod i°

he is meant to go tonight = mae e i °fod i °fynd heno

what are we meant to do? = beth dyn ni i °fod i °wneud?

meantime *noun*

= cyfamser *masculine*
in the meantime = yn y cyfamser

meanwhile *adverb*

= yn y cyfamser

measles *noun*

= y °frech °goch *feminine*

they've got measles = mae'r °frech
°goch arnyn nhw

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar°** + person.

measure

1 noun

- (for measuring)
= mesur (plural -au) masculine
- (act, step)
= mesur (plural -au) masculine

2 verb

= mesur, mesuro

measurement noun

to take someone's measurements =
mesur rhywun

to take the measurements of a room =
mesur stafell

meat noun

= cig masculine

mechanic noun

= mecanydd (plural -ion) masculine

mechanical adjective

= mecanyddol

mechanism noun

= mecanwaith (plural mecanweithiau)
masculine

medal noun

= medal (plural -au) feminine

media noun

= cyfryngau plural

the mass media = y cyfryngau torfol

medical adjective

= meddygol

medicine noun

= moddion plural

Mediterranean noun

the Mediterranean (Sea) = Môr y
Canoldir masculine

medium

1 adjective

= canolig

2 noun

= cyfrwng (plural cyfryngau) masculine

through the medium of Welsh = drwy
°gyfrwng y °Gymraeg

meet verb

- (most senses)
= cwrdd â^h, cyfarfod (â^h)

to meet someone = cwrdd â^h rhywun

= cyfarfod (â^h) rhywun

have you met my wife? = dych chi wedi
cwrdd â °ngwraig?

- (fetch, collect)

= casglu

I'll meet you from the station = na i

°gasglu chi o'r °orsaf

meeting noun

= cyfarfod (plural -ydd) masculine

melon noun

= melon (plural -au) masculine

melt verb

= toddi

member noun

= aelod (plural -au) masculine

to become a member of a club =
ymaelodi mewn clwb

to become a member of the club =
ymaelodi yn y clwb

a member of staff = aelod staff (plural
aelodau staff) masculine

Member of the (Welsh) Assembly =

Aelod Cynulliad (plural Aelodau
Cynulliad) masculine

membership noun

= aelodaeth feminine

membership card noun

= cerdyn aelodaeth (plural cardiau
aelodaeth) masculine

membership fee noun

= tâl aelodaeth (plural taliadau
aelodaeth) masculine

memory noun

- (faculty)

= cof (plural -ion) masculine

he's got a good memory = mae gynno
fo °gof da (North), mae cof da °da fe
(South)

- (remembrance)

= atgof (plural -ion) masculine

menace

1 noun

= bygythiad (plural -au) masculine

2 verb

= bygwth (stem bygyth-)

menacing adjective

= bygythiol

mend verb

= trwsio

I'll have to have the car mended = bydd rhaid i mi °gael trwsio'r car

mental *adjective*
= meddylïol

mention *verb*
= sôn (*stem soni-*) am°

I've already mentioned that = dw i wedi sôn am hynny'n °barod

I'm cold, not to mention wet = dw i'n oer, heb sôn am °wlyb

menu *noun*
= bwydlen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*

mercy *noun*
= trugaredd *masculine or feminine*

merry *adjective*
= llawen

Merry Christmas! = Nadolig Llawen!

mess *noun*
• (*disorder*)
= llanast *masculine*

look at this mess! = edrych ar y llanast 'ma!

• (*botch*)
= cawl *masculine*

I've made a mess of it = dw i wedi gwneud cawl ohoni

message *noun*
= neges (*plural -au, -euon*) *feminine*

messenger *noun*
= negesydd (*plural -on*) *masculine*

metal *noun*
= metel (*plural -au, -oedd*) *masculine*

method *noun*
= dull (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

metre *noun*
= medr (*plural -au*) *masculine*

microphone *noun*
= meicroffon (*plural -au*) *masculine*

microwave (oven) *noun*
= meicrodon (*plural -nau*) *feminine*,
popty meicrodon (*plural* poptai meicrodon) *masculine*

midday *noun*
= canol dydd, hanner dydd

middle *noun*
• = canol (*plural -au*) *masculine*
in the middle of the town = yng °nghanol y °dre

I'm in the middle of doing this = dw i ar °ganol gwneud hyn

• (*middle region*)
= canolbarth (*plural -au*) *masculine*

middle-aged *adjective*
= canol oed

middle-class *adjective*
= dosbarth canol

middle-class values = gwerthoedd dosbarth canol

middle class *noun*
the middle class(es) = y dosbarthiadau canol *plural*

Middle East *noun*
= y Dwyrain Canol *masculine*

midling *adjective*
= canolig

midland *noun*
the Midlands = Canolbarth Lloegr

midnight *noun*
= canol nos, hanner nos

midwife *noun*
= bydwraig (*plural* bydwragedd) *feminine*

might *verb*

! This verb has no exact equivalent in Welsh. Where it means 'may', phrases with **efallai** ('perhaps') or **mae'n °bosib** (it's possible') are used. For 'might have...', **gallu/medru + °fod wedi** is the usual equivalent, while a special construction is used for 'might as well...':

• (*may*: generally phrased using *efallai* or *mae'n °bosib* in Welsh)

he might come later = *efallai* y daw e wedyn

she might be right = *efallai* bod hi'n iawn

we might miss the bus = *mae'n bosib* y collwn ni'r bws

they might have gone = *efallai* bod nhw wedi mynd

• (*could have*: indicating something that could have happened but didn't)

they might have been killed = *mi °allen* nhw °fod wedi cael eu lladd

she might have warned us = *gallai* hi °fod wedi'n rhybuddio ni

• **might as well ...**
= *waeth i° + °verbnoun*, *man a man i° + °verbnoun*

we might as well go = waeth inni °fynd
= man a man inni °fynd
she might as well give up = waeth iddi
°roi'r gorau iddi
= man a man iddi °roi'r gorau iddi

mild *adjective*
= mwyn

mile *noun*
= milltir (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*
sixty miles an hour = chwedeg millitr
yr awr

military *adjective*
= milwrol

milk
1 *noun*
= llefrith (*North*) *masculine*, llaeth
(*South*) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= godro

milkman *noun*
= dyn llefrith/llaeth (*plural* dynion
llefrith/llaeth) *masculine*

milkshake *noun*
= ysgytlaeth *masculine*

mill *noun*
= melin (*plural*-au) *feminine*

million *numeral*
= miliwn (*plural* miliynau) *feminine*
eight million people = wyth miliwn o
°bobol
twenty million pounds = ugain miliwn
o °bunnoedd

! This numeral always requires **o°** +
plural noun.

millionaire *noun*
= miliwnydd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

mince *noun*
= cig mân *masculine*

mind
1 *noun*
= meddwl *masculine*
to change one's mind = ailfeddwl
to make up one's mind = penderfynu

2 *verb*

! This verb has numerous idiomatic
uses in English and care should be
taken in finding the appropriate
translation in Welsh.

I don't mind = does gen i °ddim ots
= dim ots gen i, dim ots 'da fi
I wouldn't mind a cup of tea = byddai'n
°dda cael panaid

I wouldn't mind coming = °fyddwn i
°ddim yn malio dod

mind your own business! = paid
busnesa!

do you mind? = oes gen ti ots?, oes ots
'da ti?

never mind! = ta waeth!, dim ots!

mind the steps! = gwyliwch y grisiau!

nothing against her, mind = dim byd
yn ei herbyn, cofia

mine¹ *pronoun*

that's mine = fi (sy) biau hwanna

his garden's bigger than mine = mae ei
°ardd e'n °fwy na 'n un i

his marks were better than mine =
roedd ei °farciau fe'n °well na 'n rhai i

the yellow book is mine = fi (sy) biau'r
llyfr melyn

mine²

1 *noun*

• (*general term*)

= mwynglawdd (*plural* mwyngloddiau)
masculine

• (*coal*)

= glofa (*plural* glofeydd) *feminine*, pwll
glo (*plural* pyllau glo) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= cloddio

miner *noun*

• (*general term*)

= cloddiwr (*plural* cloddwyr) *masculine*,
mwyngloddwr (*plural* mwyngloddwyr)
masculine

• (*coal miner*)

= glōwr (*plural* glōwyr) *masculine*

mineral *noun*

= mwyn (*plural*-au) *masculine*

mineral water *noun*

= dŵr mwynol *masculine*

minimum

1 *adjective*

= lleia(f), isa(f)

2 *noun*

= lleiafswm (*plural* lleiafswymiau)
masculine, isafswm (*plural* isafswymiau)
masculine

minister *noun*

= gweinidog (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

minor *adjective*

- (insignificant)
= mân
- (lesser)
= llai, lleia(f)

minority *noun*

= lleiafrif (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*
minority language = iaith °leiafrifol
 (*plural ieithoedd lleiafrifol*) *feminine*

mint *noun*

- (*plant*)
= mint, mintys *masculine*
- (*sweet*)
= mint (*plural -s*) *masculine*

minus *preposition*

- (*in subtraction*)
= namyn
six minus two is four = chwech namyn dau ydy pedwar

• (*numbers*)

= minws
minus ten degrees Celsius = minws deg gradd Celsius

• (*without*)

= heb°
he got his wallet back minus the money = fe °gafodd e ei waled yn ôl heb yr arian

minute *noun*

= munud (*plural -au*) *masculine (North), feminine (South)*

I'll be back in ten minutes = bydda i yn ôl ymhen deng munud

at the last minute = ar y °funud ola(f)

wait a minute! = aros/arhoswch °funud!

at the minute = ar hyn o °bryd

! Although the gender of **munud** varies from region to region, it is always feminine in the expression **ar y °funud ola(f)**.

minutes *noun*

to take the minutes = cofnodi

miracle *noun*

= gwyrth (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

miraculous *adjective*

= gwyrthiol

mirror *noun*

= drych (*plural -au*) *masculine*

mis- *prefix*

= cam°-

misbehave *verb*

= camymddwyn

misbehaviour *noun*

= camymddygiad *masculine*,
 camymddwyn *verb-noun*

miserable *adjective*

- (*wretched*)
= truan, truenus
- (*downhearted*)
= digalon
to feel miserable = teimlo'n °ddigalon
- (*weather etc*)
= diflas

misfortune *noun*

- (*single event*)
= anffawd (*plural anffodion*) *feminine*
- (*state*)
= anlwc *feminine*

mishap *noun*

= anffawd (*plural anffodion*) *feminine*

mislead *verb*

= camarwain (*stem camarweini-*)

misleading *adjective*

= camarweiniol

miss

1 *verb*

- (*fail to catch, be late for*)

= colli

to miss the bus = colli'r bws

to miss an opportunity = colli cyfle

- (*fail to hit*)

= methu

to miss the target = methu'r nod

- (*a person*)

= colli, gweld eisiau

we'll miss you = byddwn ni'n colli chi,
 byddwn ni'n gweld eich eisiau

2 *noun*

= methiant (*plural methiannau*)
masculine

missile *noun*

= taflegryn (*plural taflegrau*) *masculine*

missing *adjective*

= ar °goll

the document is missing = mae'r °ddogfen ar °goll

! This adjective phrase does not use **yn** to link it to the verb 'to be'.

mist *noun*

= niwl (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

mistake *noun*

- (*misunderstanding, error*)
= camgymeriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
to make a mistake = gwneud camgymeriad
- (*written error etc*)
= gwall (*plural -au*) *masculine*
this document is full of mistakes = mae'r °ddogfen 'ma'n °wallus

mistletoe *noun*

= uchelwydd *masculine*

mistreat *verb*

= camdrin (*stem camdrini-*)

misty *adjective*

= niwlog

misunderstand *verb*

= camddeall

misunderstanding *noun*

= camddealltwriaeth (*plural -au*)
feminine

mix *verb*

= cymysgu

to mix something with something

else = cymysgu rhywbeth â^h rhywbeth arall

oil and water don't mix = dydy olew a dŵr °ddim yn cymysgu

he mixes well = mae e'n cymysgu'n °dda

mix up

to mix someone up with someone

else = cymysgu rhwng rhywun a rhywun arall

to mix two things up = cymysgu dau °beth

mixed *adjective*

= cymysg

mixed feelings = teimladau cymysg
plural

mixed school = ysgol °gymysg (*plural*)
ysgolion cymysg) *feminine*

mixture *noun*

= cymysgedd (*plural -au*) *masculine*

moan *verb*

= ochneidol

mobile *adjective*

= symudol

mobile phone *noun*

= ffôn symudol (*plural* ffonau symudol)

masculine, ffôn cludo (plural ffonau cludo) *masculine*

model *noun*

= model (*plural -au*) *masculine*

modern *adjective*

= modern, cyfoes

mole *noun*

• (*animal*)

= twrch daear (*plural* tyrchod daear) *masculine (North), gwadd, gwadden (plural* gwaddod) *feminine (South)*

• (*on skin*)

= man geni (*plural* mannau geni) *masculine*

mom *noun (US)*

= mam *feminine*

moment *noun*

= eiliad (*plural -au*) *feminine or masculine, munud (plural -au) masculine or feminine, moment (plural -au) feminine*

at the moment = ar hyn o °bryd, ar y °foment

wait a moment! = arhoswch eiliad/°funud!

mommy *noun (US)*

= mam *feminine*

Monday *noun*

= dydd Llun

! (on) Monday night = nos °Lun

on Monday = °ddydd Llun

on Mondays = ar °ddydd Llun

on Monday nights = ar nos °Lun

every Monday = °bob dydd Llun

Monday morning = bore (dydd) Llun

on Monday morning = °fore dydd Llun

Monday afternoon = pnawn dydd Llun

last Monday = dydd Llun diwetha

next Monday = dydd Llun nesa,
= dydd Llun sy'n dod

from Monday till Wednesday = o °ddydd Llun tan/hyd °ddydd Mercher

by Monday = erbyn dydd Llun

a week Monday = wythnos i °ddydd Llun

money *noun*

= arian *masculine, pres masculine (North)*

monkey *noun*
= mwnci (*plural* mwncïod) *masculine*

monoglot *adjective*
= uniaith

monolingual *adjective*
= uniaith

monotonous *adjective*
= undonog

monster *noun*
= anghenfil (*plural* angenfilod) *masculine*

month *noun*
= mis (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*
two months = deufis
every month = °bob mis
every other month = °bob yn ail °fis
last month = (y) mis diwetha
this month = (y) mis yma
next month = (y) mis nesa
I'll be back in a month = bydda i yn ôl ymhen mis

monthly

1 *adjective*
= misol

2 *noun*
(*magazine*)
= misolyn (*plural* misolion) *masculine*

monument *noun*
= cofeb (*plural* -au) *feminine*

mood *noun*
= tymer (*plural* tymherau) *feminine*,
hwyl (*plural* -iau) *feminine*
she's in a good mood = mae hi mewn tymer °dda, mae hwyl °dda arni (hi)
she's in a bad mood = mae hi mewn tymer °ddrwg, mae hwyl °ddrwg arni (hi)
to be in the mood for dancing = bod mewn hwyl dawnsio

moody *adjective*
= orioig

moon *noun*
= lleuad (*plural* -au) *feminine*
full moon = lleuad °lawn (*plural* lleuadau llawn)
new moon = lleuad newydd (*plural* lleuadau newydd)

moor *noun*
= rhos (*plural* -ydd) *feminine*

moped *noun*
= moped (*plural* -au) *masculine*

moral
1 *adjective*
= moesol

2 *noun*
(*of story*) = gwers (*plural* -i) *feminine*,
moeswers (*plural* -i) *feminine*

morals *plural noun*
= moesau *plural*

more

1 *pronoun*
= mwy, rhagor
we need more = dyn ni angen mwy
I did more than you = nes i °fwy na ti
there are more here today than yesterday = mae mwy fan hyn heddiw na ddoe

2 *adjective*
• (*in addition*)
= rhagor, mwy, chwaneg, chwanag (*colloquial*)
would you like some more coffee? = hoffech chi °ragor o °goffi?, hoffech chi °fwy o °goffi?, hoffech chi chwaneg o °goffi?

! All these quantity expressions require o° with a following noun.

3 *adverb*

• (*in comparisons*)
= mwy (*with longer words*), -ach (*with shorter words*)
more expensive = mwy costus
= drutach
this one is more dangerous = mae hon yn °fwy peryglus
that one is more beautiful = mae honna'n harddach
• (*time*)
= bellach, mwyach (*both with negative verb*)
he doesn't live here any more = dydy e °ddim yn byw yma bellach
• (*in excess of, over*)
= mwy, dros°
more than a thousand people = mwy na mil o °bobol
= dros °fil o °bobol
the more..., the more... = mwya yn y byd..., mwya yn y byd...

morning *noun*
= bore (*plural* -au) *masculine*

good morning = bore da!
three o'clock in the morning = tri o'r
 °gloch yn y bore
this morning = (y) bore 'ma
tomorrow morning = bore fory
yesterday morning = bore ddoe

most**1** *pronoun*

= y rhan °fwya(f), mwyafrif (*plural* -oedd)
masculine

most will come back = bydd y rhan
 °fwya'n dod yn ôl

I like most of it = dw i'n leicio'r rhan
 °fwya ohoni

at the most = ar y mwya(f)

2 *adverb*

= mwya (*with longer words*), -a(f) (*with shorter words*)

most expensive = mwya costus,
 druta(f)

this one is the most dangerous = hon
 ydy'r un °fwya peryglus, hwn ydy'r un
 mwya peryglus

that one is the most beautiful = honna
 ydy'r un hardda(f)

most of all = yn anad dim

3 *adjective*

= y rhan °fwya(f)

most children watch television =
 mae'r rhan °fwya o °blant yn gwyllo'r
 teledu

mostly *adverb*

= rhan amla(f), gan amla(f), gan
 °fwya(f)/mwya(f)

moth *noun*

= gwyfyn (*plural* -od or gwyfod)
masculine, pry'r °gannwyll (*plural*
 prfyfed y °gannwyll) *masculine*

mother *noun*

= mam (*plural* -au) *feminine*

mother-in-law *noun*

= mam-yng-nghyfraith *feminine*

mother tongue *noun*

= mamiaith *feminine*

motion *noun*• (*movement*)

= symudiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*,
 symud *verb* *noun*

• (*in debate*)

= cynnig (*plural* cynigion) *masculine*

motor *noun*

= motor (*plural* -au) *masculine*

motorbike *noun*

= beic modur (*plural* beiciau modur)
masculine

motorcyclist *noun*

= motorbeiciwr (*plural* motorbeicwyr)
masculine

motorist *noun*

= modurwr (*plural* modurwyr)
masculine

motor racing *noun*

= rasio ceir *verb* *noun*

motorway *noun*

= priffordd (*plural* priffyrdd) *feminine*,
 traffordd (*plural* traffyrdd) *feminine*

mountain *noun*

= mynydd (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

to climb a mountain = dringo mynydd
to make a mountain out of a molehill =
 gwneud môr a mynydd o° rywbeth

mountain bike *noun*

= beic mynydd (*plural* beiciau mynydd)
masculine

mountaineering *noun*

= mynydda *verb* *noun*

mountainous *adjective*

= mynyddig

mourning *noun*

= galar *masculine*

to be in mourning for someone =
 galaru am° rywun

mouse *noun*

= llygoden (*plural* llygod) *feminine*

moustache *noun*

= mwstach (*plural* -is) *masculine*

mouth *noun*• (*part of face*)

= ceg (*plural* -au) *feminine*

shut your mouth! = cau dy °geg!

• (*of river*)

= aber (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

movable *adjective*

= symudol

move *verb*

= symud

don't move! = paid symud!

to move the car = symud y car

to move house = symud tŷ

to move someone to do something =
ysgogi rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

move away (*to another area*)
= mynd i ffwrdd i °fyw

move back (*into an area*)
= dod yn ôl i °fyw

move forward
= symud ymlaen

move in
= symud i mewn

move out
= symud allan (*North*), symud mas
(*South*)

move over
= symud
could you move over? = °allet ti
symud?

movement *noun*
• (*act or result of moving*)
= symudiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
• (*organization*)
= mudiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

movie *noun*
= ffilm (*plural*-iau) *feminine*
at the movies = yn y sinema

movie theater *noun* (*US*)
= sinema (*plural* sinemâu) *masculine or
feminine*

mow *verb*
= pladurio

MP *noun*
= Aelod Seneddol (*plural* Aelodau
Seneddol) *masculine, AS*

mph *abbreviation*
= mya (*milltir yr awr*)

Mr *noun*
= y Br (*abbreviation of Bonwr*)

Mrs *noun*
= y Fns (*abbreviation of °Foneddiges*)

much

1 *adverb*
• (*a lot*)
= llawer, (*also* o °lawer *with adjectives*),
lot

this work is much too hard = mae'r
gwaith 'ma'n llawer rhy °galed,
mae'r gwaith 'ma'n rhy °galed o
°lawer

I don't read much = dw i °ddim yn
darllen llawer
we haven't got much time = does dim
llawer o amser 'da ni (*South*), does
gynnon ni °ddim llawer o amser
(*North*)

not much = dim llawer
how much? = faint (o°)
how much bread did you buy? = faint
o °fara °brynest ti?

too much = gormod (o°)
I've spent too much money = dw i wedi
gwario gormod o arian

so much = cymaint (o°)
there was so much noise = roedd
cymaint o sŵn

! llawer is the preferred standard term, but the loanword **lot** is very common in speech. Welsh has special words for 'how much', 'too much' and 'so much', none of which use the word **llawer**.

The quantity expressions **llawer**, **lot**, **faint**, **gormod** and **cymaint** all require o° with a following noun.

• (*often*)
= yn aml
we don't go out much = dyn ni °ddim
yn mynd allan yn aml
too much = gormod, °ormod
you talk too much = ti'n siarad
gormod
so much = cymaint, °gymaint

2 *pronoun*
= llawer, lot
is there much left? = oes llawer ar
ôl?

he didn't eat much = naeth e °ddim
bwyta llawer

how much? = faint?
how much is this? = faint ydy hwn?

too much = gormod
she drank too much = naeth hi yfed
gormod

so much = cymaint
there was so much to see = roedd
cymaint i'w °weld

mud *noun*
= baw *masculine*

mug

1 *noun*
• (*cup*)
= mwg (*plural* mygiau) *masculine*

- (*fool*)
= ffwl (*plural ffyliaid*) *masculine*

2 verb
(*attack*)
= mygio

mugger *noun*
= mygiwr (*plural mygwyr*) *masculine*

muggy *adjective*
= mwll, trymaidd

multiply *verb*

- (*general sense*)
= lluosogi
- (*maths*)
= lluos

mum *noun*
= mam

mummy *noun*
= mam

mumps *noun*
= clwy'r pennau *masculine*
he's got mumps = mae clwy'r pennau arno (fe)

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar** + person.

murder

1 noun
= llofruddiaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine*

2 verb
= llofruddio

murderer *noun*
= llofrudd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

murderess *noun*
= llofruddes (*plural -au*) *feminine*

muscle *noun*
= cyhyr (*plural -au*) *masculine*

museum *noun*
= amgueddfa (*plural amgueddfeydd*) *feminine*

mushroom *noun*
= madarchen (*plural madarch*) *feminine*

music *noun*
= cerddoriaeth *feminine*

! The loanword **miwsig** is common in speech and more informal writing styles.

musical *adjective*
= cerddorol

musical instrument *noun*
= offeryn cerdd (*plural offerynnau cerdd*) *masculine*

musician *noun*
= cerddor (*plural -ion*) *masculine*
= cerddores (*plural -au*) *feminine*

Muslim

1 noun
= Moslem (*plural -iaid*) *masculine and feminine*

2 adjective
= Moslemaidd

must *verb*

- (*obligation*)
= rhaid, gorfod
we must go now = rhaid inni °fynd nawr, dyn ni'n gorfod mynd nawr
must you shout like that? = oes rhaid i ti °weiddi felly?

they mustn't miss the bus = rhaid iddyn nhw °beidio colli'r bws

- (*supposition*)
= rhaid

you must be tired = rhaid °fod ti'n °flinedig

they must have arrived by now = rhaid bod nhw wedi cyrraedd erbyn hyn

! **rhaid** is the usual term for 'must', but is not a verb, and furthermore uses different constructions for the two English senses. **gorfod** is a verb, but is restricted to the 'obligation' sense of the word. See *Welsh-English entries* for more details and examples.

mustache *noun* (US)
= mwstach (*plural -is*) *masculine*

mustard *noun*
= mwstard *masculine*

mutate *verb*
(*grammar*)
= treiglo

mutation *noun*
(*grammar*)
= treiglad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
soft mutation = treiglad meddal *masculine*

Nn

aspirate mutation = treiglâd llaes

masculine

nasal mutation = treiglâd trwynol

masculine

to wrongly apply a mutation =

camdreiglo

mute *adjective*

= mud

mutton *noun*

= cig dafad *masculine*

my *adjective*

= 'n ... (i/fi); ⁿ ... (i/fi); fyⁿ ... (formal written)

my children = ⁿmhlant (i)

my shoes = 'n sgidiau (fi)

my dog = ⁿnghi (fi)

my room = 'n stafell (i)

! The form **fy** is largely confined to the written language, where it is the norm. Systematic use of it in speech sounds affected.

myself *pronoun*

= 'n hun (North), 'n hunan (South)

I'll go there myself = a i yno 'n hun(an)

I hurt myself = nes i ^ofrifo 'n hun(an)

by myself (on my own) = ar ^oben 'n

hun(an), ar ^omhen 'n hun(an)

I'm working for myself = dw i 'n

gweithio ar 'n liwt 'n hun(an)

mysterious *adjective*

= rhyfedd, rhyfeddol

mystery *noun*

= dirgelwch (*plural* dirgelion) *masculine*

nail *noun*

• (on finger)

= ewin (*plural* -edd) *masculine*

• (metal)

= hoelen, hoel (*plural* hoelion) *feminine*

nail polish *noun*

= lliw ewinedd (*plural* lliwiau ewinedd)

masculine

naked *adjective*

= noeth

stark naked = noethlymun

name *noun*

= enw (*plural* -au) *masculine*

what's your name? = beth ydy'ch enw chi?

my name is Aled = Aled dw i

= Aled ydy'r enw

first name = enw cynta (*plural* enwau

cynta) *masculine*

namely *adverb*

= sef

napkin *noun*,

= nappcyn (*plural* -au) *masculine*

nappy *noun*

= cewyn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

narrow *adjective*

= cul

narrow-minded *adjective*

a narrow-minded man = dyn cul ei

^ofeddwl

a narrow-minded woman = dynes cul ei

meddwl

nasty *adjective*

• (person)

= cas, ffiadd

• (cold)

= drwg

• (moment)

= annymunol

nation *noun*

= cenedl (*plural* cenedloedd) *feminine*

the United Nations = y Cenedloedd

Unedig

national *adjective*

= cenedlaethol

nationalism *noun*= cenedlaetholdeb *masculine***nationalist** *noun*= cenedlaetholwr (*plural* cenedlaetholwyr) *masculine*
= cenedlaetholwraig (*plural* cenedlaetholwraigedd) *feminine***nationality** *noun*= cenedligrwydd *masculine***native****1** *adjective*

= brodorol

native language = mamiaith *feminine***2** *noun*= brodor (*plural* -ion) *masculine*= brodorez (*plural* -au) *feminine***he's a native of Pwllheli** = brodor o
°Bwllheli ydy e**natural** *adjective*

= naturiol

naturally *adverb*

- (
- general senses*
-)

= yn naturiol

- (
- of course*
-)

= wrth °gwrs

nature *noun*= natur (*plural* -oedd) *feminine***naughty** *adjective*

= drwg

navy *noun*= llynges (*plural* -au) *feminine***to join the navy** = ymuno â'r llynges,
mynd i'r llynges**navy blue** *adjective*

= glas tywyll

near**1** *adjective*

- (
- general sense*
-)

= agos

the school is quite near = mae'r ysgol
yn eitha agos**to get near to something** =

agosáu/nesáu at° rywbeth

to come nearer = dod yn nes**the nearest shops** = y siopau agosa**2** *preposition*= yn agos i°, yn ymyl, gerllaw, ar °bwys
(*South*)**they live near the hospital** = maen
nhw'n byw yn agos i'r ysbyty

! ar °bwys is a compound preposition and so changes its form with pronouns—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

- (
- with geographical locations*
-)

= ger

they live near Cardiff = maen nhw'n
byw ger Caerdydd**3** *adverb*

= yn agos, yn ymyl, ar °bwys, gerllaw

do you live near? = dych chi'n byw'n
agos?, dych chi'n byw ar °bwys?, dych
chi'n byw yn ymyl?, dych chi'n byw
gerllaw?**nearby** *adverb*

= yn agos, yn ymyl, gerllaw, ar °bwys

do you live nearby? = dych chi'n byw'n
agos?, dych chi'n byw ar °bwys?, dych
chi'n byw yn ymyl?, dych chi'n byw
gerllaw?**nearly** *adverb*

= bron

I nearly fell = roedd bron i mi syrthio**they've nearly finished** = maen nhw
bron â gorffen**it's nearly four o'clock** = mae hi bron
yn °bedwar o'r °gloch**very nearly** = bron iawn**near-sighted** *adjective*

= byrolwg

neat *adjective*

= twt, taclus

necessary *adjective*

= angenrheidiol

neck *noun*= gwddf (*colloquial* gwddw) (*plural*
gyddfau) *masculine***necklace** *noun*= cadwyn (*plural* -i) *feminine*, mwclis
plural (*North*)**need****1** *verb*

- (
- require*
-)

= angen; (*in combination with verb also*:)
eisiau**I need money** = dw i angen arian**do you need help?** = oes angen help
arnoch chi?, dych chi angen help?**do they need telling?** = oes

angen/eisiau dweud wrthyn nhw?

support is needed = mae angen cefnogaeth, mae rhaid wrth °gefnogaeth

! angen and eisiau are both used as verb nouns except that they do not have the usual yn to link them to the verb 'to be'.

- (have to) = rhaid
- you'll need to come early** = bydd rhaid i chi °ddod yn °gynnar

2 noun
= angen (plural anghenion) masculine, eisiau (no plural) masculine

needle noun
= nodwydd (plural -au) feminine

negative

1 adjective
= negyddol

2 noun
(photographic)
= negatif (plural -au) masculine

neglect

1 verb
= esgeuluso

2 noun
= esgeulustod masculine

negotiate verb

- (discuss) = trafod
- (get through, overcome) = goresgyn

negotiations plural noun
= trafodaethau plural

neighbour noun
= cymydog (plural cymdogion) masculine

neither

- 1 conjunction**
she speaks neither English nor Welsh = dydy hi °ddim yn siarad Saesneg na °Chymraeg (chwaith)
- he has neither car nor bike** = does gynno fo °ddim car na beic (chwaith) (North), does dim car na beic 'da fe (South)

'I don't watch TV'—'neither do I' = 'dw i °ddim yn gwyllo'r teledu'—'na finnau (chwaith)'

2 adjective
neither man is right = dydy'r un o'r dynion (°ddim) yn iawn

3 pronoun

neither of them is coming = dydy'r un ohonyn nhw (°ddim) yn dod

nephew noun

= nai (plural neiaint) masculine

nerve noun

= nerf (plural -au) feminine or masculine
nerves (nervousness) = nerfusrwydd masculine

to get on someone's nerves = mynd ar nerfau rhywun

her nerves are bad = un nerfus ydy hi

nervous adjective

= nerfus

nervousness noun

= nerfusrwydd masculine

nest noun

= nyth (plural -od) masculine or feminine

net

- 1 noun**
= rhwyd (plural -i, -au) feminine
- the Net** = y Rhyngrwyd feminine

2 verb
= rhwydo

netball noun

= pêl-rwyd masculine

network noun

= rhwydwaith (plural rhwydweithiau) masculine

neutral adjective

= niwtral

neutralize verb

= niwtraleiddio

never adverb

- = byth;
- = erioed
- they never agree** = dydyn nhw byth yn cytuno

we'll never see them again = °welwn ni byth mohonyn nhw eto

I've never seen such a mess = °weles i erioed y °fath llanast

we've never been to Italy = °fuon ni erioed yn yr Eidal

never again = byth eto

! byth and erioed are not interchangeable—their use depends broadly on the tense of the verb in the

sentence. See entries on the Welsh-English side for more details and examples.

never mind = ta waeth, dim ots
never mind about that = ta waeth am hynny, dim ots am hynny

nevertheless *adverb*
 = serch hynny

new *adjective*
 = newydd

brand new = newydd sbon

newborn baby *noun*
 = baban newydd ei °eni *masculine*

newcomer *noun*
 = newydd-ddyfodiad (*plural* newydd-ddyfodiaid) *masculine*

news *noun*

- (*information, events*)
 = newyddion *plural*
have you heard the news? = dych chi wedi clywed y newyddion
news programme = rhaglen newyddion (*plural* rhaglenni newyddion) *feminine*
- (*of a person*)
 = hanes *masculine*
what's the news on Dafydd (*what's he been up to?*)? = beth ydy hanes Dafydd?

newsagent *noun*
 = gwerthwr papurau newydd (*plural* gwerthwyr papurau newydd) *masculine*

newsagent's *noun*
 = siop °bapurau (*plural* siopau papurau) *feminine*

newscaster *noun*
 = darlledwr newyddion (*plural* darlledwyr newyddion) *masculine*
 = darlledwraig newyddion (*plural* darlledwragedd newyddion) *feminine*

newspaper *noun*
 = papur newydd (*plural* papurau newydd) *masculine*

newsreader *noun*
 = darlledwr newyddion (*plural* darlledwyr newyddion) *masculine*
 = darlledwraig newyddion (*plural* darlledwragedd newyddion) *feminine*

New Year *noun*
 = y °Flwyddyn Newydd *feminine*
Happy New Year! = Blwyddyn Newydd °Dda!

New Year's Day *noun*
 = Dydd Calan *masculine*

New Year's Eve *noun*
 = Nos °Galan *feminine*

next

1 *adjective*
 = nesa

when does the next train leave? = pryd mae'r trê'n nesa'n ymadael?

next week = wythnos nesa

the next day = y diwrnod wedyn, trannoeth

next door = drws nesa

who's next? = pwy sy nesa?

me next! = fi nesa!

2 *adverb*

• (*in the past*)

= wedyn, ar ôl hynny

what happened next = beth °ddigwyddodd wedyn?

• (*now*)

= nawr, nesa

what shall we do next? = be' nawn ni nawr or nesa?

• (*future*)

= y tro nesa

when you're next in Cardiff... = y tro nesa i ti °fod yng °Nghaerdydd ...

next door *adverb*
 = drws nesa

nice *adjective*

• (*pleasant, agreeable*)

= hyfryd, neis, dymunol

how nice! = 'na neis!, 'na hyfryd!

• (*personality*)

= annwyl, dymunol

• (*weather*)

= braf

nickname *noun*

= llysenw (*plural*-au) *masculine*

niece *noun*

= nith (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

night *noun*

• (*opposite of day*)

= nos (*plural*-au) *feminine*

good night! = nos da!

- to stay the night** = aros (*stem arhos-*)
dros nos
all night = trwy'r nos
every night = °bob nos
overnight = dros nos
to become night = nosi
last night = neithiwr
the night before last = echnos
the night after = y noson wedyn
- (*evening*)
= noson (*plural nosweithiau*) *feminine*,
noswaith (*plural nosweithiau*) *feminine*
a night in the pub = noson yn y
°dafarn

nightclub *noun*
= clwb nos (*plural clybiau*)
masculine

nightdress *noun*
= coban (*plural -au*) *feminine*

nightmare *noun*
= hunlle(f) (*plural hunllefau*) *feminine*

nil *numeral*
= dim

nine *numeral*
= naw

- nine people** = naw o °bobol
- nine days** = naw °niwrnod
- nine years** = naw °mlynedd
- nine years old** = naw °mlwydd oed
- at nine o'clock** = am naw o'r °gloch
- I have nine** = mae gen i naw (*North*),
mae naw 'da fi (*South*)

nineteen *numeral*
= pedwarbymtheg, undeg naw
masculine
= pedairarbymtheg, undeg naw
feminine

- nineteen horses** = pedwar ceffyl ar
°bymtheg, undeg naw o °geffylau
- nineteen cats** = pedair cath ar
°bymtheg, undeg naw o °gathod
- nineteen years** = pedair blynedd ar
°bymtheg, undeg naw o °flynyddoedd
- nineteen years old** = pedair blwydd ar
°bymtheg oed, undeg naw °mlwydd
oed

ninety *numeral*
= nawdeg
ninety apples = nawdeg o afalau
ninety years = nawdeg o °flynyddoedd
ninety years old = nawdeg oed

ninth *adjective*
= nawfed

no
1 *adverb*

! How to say 'no' to a question in Welsh depends on the phrasing of the question itself. For this reason there are numerous equivalents.

- (*with tenses other than past*)
= na | nag + *verb of question*
'are you coming?'—'no' = 'wyt ti'n
dod?'—'nag ydw'
'were they late?'—'no' = 'oedden
nhw'n hwy?'—'nag oedden'
'will she be here?'—'no' = '°fydd hi
yma?'—'na °fydd'
 - (*with past tenses*)
= naddo
'did you see him?'—'no' = '°welest ti
fe?'—'naddo'
 - (*in focused questions*)
= nage
'is she Welsh?'—'no' = 'Cymraes yw
hi?'—'nage'
- 2** *adjective*
= dim
no smoking = dim ysmegu
there's no food left = does dim bwyd ar
ôl
- nobody** *pronoun*
= neb
there's nobody here = does neb fan
hyn
I saw nobody = °weles i neb
nobody else = neb arall

nod *verb*
= amneidio, nodio
he nodded his head = mi nodiodd e ei
°ben
= mi amneiddodd e â'i °ben
to nod to someone = nodio ar° rywun

noise *noun*
= sŵn (*plural synau*) *masculine*
to make a noise = gwneud sŵn,
(*constantly*) = cadw sŵn

noisy *adjective*
= swnllyd

non-alcoholic *adjective*
= dialcohol, heb alcohol

none *pronoun*
= dim un, dim yr un

none of them understands = dydy'r un ohony n nhw (°ddim) yn deall
there is none left = does dim ar ôl
there are none left = does dim ar ôl
I've got none = does gynna i °ddim (North), does gen i °ddim (North), does dim 'da fi (South)

nonsense *noun*

= lol *feminine*, sothach *masculine*
to talk nonsense = malu awyr
 = siarad lol

noon *noun*

= canol dydd, hanner dydd

no-one *pronoun*

= neb
there's no-one here = does neb fan hyn
I saw no-one = °weles i neb
no-one else = neb arall

nor *conjunction*

= na^h
'I don't understand'—'nor do I' = 'dw i °ddim yn deall'—'na finnau (chwaith)' (for **neither ... nor...**, ⇔ **neither**)

normal *adjective*

= normal

normality *noun*

= normalrwydd *masculine*

normalize *verb*

= normaleiddio

normally *adverb*

= fel arfer, fel rheol

north**1** *adjective*

= gogledd
the north wind = gwynt y gogledd
we live in North Wales = dyn ni'n byw yng °Ngogledd Cymru

2 *adverb*

to go north = mynd i'r gogledd, mynd tua'r gogledd

3 *noun*

= gogledd *masculine*
to the north of Cardiff = i'r gogledd o °Gaerdydd
they come from the North of England
 = maen nhw'n dod o °Ogledd Lloegr

northeast *noun*

= gogledd-°ddwyrain *masculine*

northerly *adjective*

= gogleddol, o'r gogledd

northern *adjective*

= gogleddol, gogledd

northwest *noun*

= gogledd-°orllewin *masculine*

nose *noun*

= trwyn (*plural*-au) *masculine*
to stick one's nose in someone's business = busnesa

nosebleed *noun*

= gwaedlif (*plural*-au, -oedd) o'r trwyn *masculine*

nosey, nosy *adjective*

= busneslyd

not *adverb*

• (*general senses*)
 = dim

! This is the universal word for negating verbs in the living language—it follows the subject and is therefore practically always encountered with soft mutation—°ddim. (In formal written Welsh an entirely different way of negating verbs is used.) The unmutated form dim is found when words other than verbs are negated.

I'm not coming = dw i °ddim yn dod
'is she here?'—'I hope not' = 'ydy hi fan hyn?'—'gobeithio dim'

not tomorrow = dim yfory

not me = dim fi

not at all = dim o °gwbwl

• (*with rhaid*)

= peidio

you must not forget = rhaid i ti °beidio anghofio

•**or not?** =neu °beidio?

are they coming or not? = ydyn nhw'n dod neu °beidio?

note**1** *noun*

• (*short message, informal letter*)
 = nodyn (*plural* nodion) *masculine*

• (*record*)

= nodiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

to make a note of something = nodi rhywbeth

to take notes = cymryd (*stem* cymer-) nodiadau

• (*money*)

= papur *masculine*

five pound note = papur pum punt
(plural papurau pum punt) *masculine*

- (in music)
= nodyn (plural nodau) *masculine*

2 verb

= nodi

to note something down = nodi
rhywbeth

notebook *noun*

= nodiadur (plural -on) *masculine*

nothing *pronoun*

= dim byd, dim

nothing has changed = does dim (byd)
wedi newid

there's nothing left = does dim (byd) ar
ôl

I saw nothing = °weles i °ddim byd

that has nothing to do with us = does a
nelo hynny °ddim â ni

notice

1 noun

- (sign)
= arwydd (plural -ion) *masculine*,
rhybudd (plural -ion) *masculine*

- (attention)
= sylw *masculine*

to take notice of something = sylwi ar°
rywbeth

**to draw something to someone's
notice** = tynnu sylw rhywun at°
rywbeth

**to take no notice of
something/someone** = anwybyddu
rhywbeth/rhywun

- (warning)
= rhybudd (plural -ion) *masculine*
to do something without notice =
gwneud rhywbeth yn °ddirybudd
at short notice = ar °fyr °rybudd
to give notice to someone = rhoi (stem
rhoi-, rhodd-) rhybudd i° rywun

2 verb

= sylwi

to notice something = sylwi ar°
rywbeth

noticeable *adjective*

= amlwg

notice board *noun*

= hysbysfwrdd (plural hysbysfyrddau)
masculine

novel *noun*

= nofel (plural -au) *feminine*

novelist *noun*

= nofelydd (plural nofelwyr) *masculine*
= nofelwraig (plural nofelwragedd)
feminine, nofeles (plural -au) *feminine*

November *noun*

= mis Tachwedd, Tachwedd *masculine*
see also **January**

now *adverb*

- (general sense)
= nawr, rŵan (North)
we have to go now = rhaid inni °fynd
nawr
I'm phoning her now = dw i'n ffonio hi
nawr
- (indicating change from previously)
= bellach
he's unemployed now = mae'n
°ddiwaith bellach
we don't send cards now = dyn ni
°ddim yn danfon cardiau bellach
- (idiomatic phrases)
up till now = hyd yma, hyd yn hyn
by now = erbyn hyn
now and then = o °bryd i'w gilydd
right now = ar unwaith

! nawr and rŵan are interchangeable regional variants; bellach on the other hand has a much more restricted sense as indicated above.

nowhere *adverb*

= nunlle, nunman

nuclear *adjective*

= niwcliar

nude *adjective*

= noeth

nuisance *noun*

what a nuisance! = 'na °ddiflas!
these flies are a nuisance = mae'r clêr
'ma'n °boen

numb *adjective*

= dideimlad, fferllyd

number *noun*

- (figure)
= rhif (plural -au) *masculine*
odd number = odrif (plural -au)
masculine
even number = eilrif (plural -au)
masculine

Numbers

THE NUMBERS 1–10

These present few problems other than mutations:

1 un masculine, un ^o feminine	5 pum(p) 6 chwe(ch)
2 dau ^o masculine, dwyo feminine	7 saith 8 wyth
3 tri ^h masculine, tair feminine	9 naw 10 deg
4 pedwar masculine, pedair feminine	

Note that 1, 2, 3 and 4 have separate forms for use with masculine and feminine nouns, eg **dau** **°fachgen** 'two boys', **dwyo** **°ferch** 'two girls'; **pedwar** **bwrdd** 'four tables', **pedair** **desg** 'four desks'.

Numbers 5 and 6 have short forms **pum** and **chwe** when immediately followed by a noun, but full forms **pump** and **chwech** in all other cases: **pum** **afal** 'five apples', **chwe** **afal** 'six apples', but **pump** **o** **afalau** 'five apples', **chwech** **o** **afalau** 'six apples'; **dw** **i** **wedi** **prynu** **pump** 'I've bought five', **dw** **i** **wedi** **prynu** **chwech** 'I've bought six'.

These numbers tend to be followed by a singular noun—**pedwar** **llyfr** 'four books', **naw** **ceiniog** 'nine pence'—but the higher ones (and generally all numbers higher than this) are also found with **o**^o + plural noun—**naw** **o** **°geiniogau**. It is difficult to give hard-and-fast rules for this point.

THE TEENS

There are two parallel sets of numbers—the original one based on the vigesimal (20) system, and an artificial decimal-based set:

	original	decimal
11	unarddeg	undeg un
12	deuddeg	undeg dau
13	triarddeg	undeg tri
14	pedwaraddeg	undeg pedwar

original

15	pymtheg
16	unarbymtheg
17	dauarbymtheg
18	deunaw
19	pedwararbymtheg
20	ugain

decimal

	undeg pump
	undeg chwech
	undeg saith
	undeg wyth
	undeg naw
	dauddeg

The original teens that include **-ar-** may also be written as three words: **un ar ddeg** etc; when used with a noun they are split in any case: **tri bwrdd ar ddeg** 'thirteen tables', **dwyo ddesg ar °bymtheg** 'seventeen desks'. The decimal teens simply use **o**^o + plural noun: **undeg tri o °fyrdau**, **undeg saith o °ddesgiau**.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM

Promoted officially, but the original system lives on with native speakers, and **unarddeg**, **deuddeg**, **pymtheg**, **deunaw** and **ugain** are at least as common everywhere as their decimal counterparts. The decimal term **dauddeg** 'twenty' is easily confused with **deuddeg** 'twelve' in the original system, while **ugain** is both distinctive and in common use.

Above twenty the decimal system is in common use nowadays, but with some of the old system numbers (in brackets) still widely found:

21	dauddeg un
22	dauddeg dau
30	trideg
31	trideg un
40	pedwar deg (deugain —used particularly for money and years)
41	pedwardeg un
50	pumdeg (hanner can(t))
51	pumdeg un
60	chwedeg
70	saithdeg
80	wythdeg
90	nawdeg

continued overleaf

Numbers continued

HUNDREDS

Like **pump** and **chwech**, **cant** has a shortened form **can** when a singular noun immediately follows—**can punt** or **cant o °bunnoedd** 'a hundred pounds'. This is true for **hanner cant** 'fifty' as well.

200 dau °gant	600 chwe °chant
300 tri °chant	700 saith cant
400 pedwar cant	800 wyth cant
500 pum cant	900 naw cant

THOUSANDS AND MILLIONS

The words for 'thousand' **mil** and 'million' **miliwn** are nouns, both feminine, and are always followed by **o°**: **mil o °bobol** 'a thousand people', **dwyr °fil o °bunnoedd** 'two thousand pounds', **miliwn o °flynyddoedd** 'a million years'.

ORDINALS

Ordinal numbers behave like adjectives except that they all (apart from **ail°** 'second') precede the noun. Those for 'third' and 'fourth' have separate masculine and feminine forms.

1 st	cynta(f)
2 nd	ail°
3 rd	trydydd, trydedd
4 th	pedwerydd, pedwaredd
5 th	pumed
6 th	chweched
7 th	seithfed
8 th	wythfed
9 th	nawfed
10 th	degfed
11 th	unfed ar °ddeg
12 th	deuddegfed

- (*quantity*)
= **nifer** (*plural -oedd*) *masculine or feminine*, **sawl** (+ *singular*)
there are a number of people outside
= **mae nifer o °bobol tu allan**
there are a number left = **mae sawl un ar ôl**

! nifer requires **o°** with a following plural noun, while **sawl** on the other hand is followed directly by the singular: **a number of books** = **nifer o °lyfrau or sawl llyfr**.

- (*issue of periodical*)
= **rhifyn** (*plural -nau*) *masculine*

numberplate *noun*
= **plât rhif** (*plural platiau rhif*) *masculine*

numerous *adjective*
= **niferus**

nun *noun*
= **lleian** (*plural -od*) *feminine*

nurse *noun*
= **nyrs** (*plural -ys*) *feminine*

nursery *noun*
= **meithrinfa** (*plural meithrinfeydd*) *feminine*

nursery school *noun*
= **ysgol °feithrin** (*plural ysgolion meithrin*) *feminine*

nursing home *noun*
= **cartref(f) nyrsio** (*plural cartrefi nyrsio*) *masculine*

nurture *verb*
= **meithrin, magu**

nut *noun*
= **cneuen** (*plural cnau*) *feminine*

O o

oak *noun*

= derwen (*plural derw*) *feminine*

oar *noun*

= rhwyf (*plural -au*) *feminine*

oath *noun*

= llw (*plural -on*) *masculine*

to swear an oath = tyngu llw

obedient *adjective*

= ufudd

obey *verb*

= ufuddhau

to obey someone = ufuddhau i^o rywun

object
1 *noun*

= gwrthrych (*plural -au*) *masculine*, peth (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= gwrthwynebu, gwrthod

to object to something = gwrthwynebu rhywbeth

to object to doing something =

gwrthod gwneud rhywbeth

objection *noun*

= gwrthwynebiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

I have no objection = does gen i^oddim gwahaniaeth, does gen i^oddim byd yn erbyn

oblige *verb*

= gorfodi

to oblige someone to do something =

gorfodi rhywun i^owneud rhywbeth

to be obliged to do something =

gorfod gwneud rhywbeth

we were obliged to leave = o'n ni'n

gorfod gadael, oedd rhaid inni

^oadael

! *Obligation can be expressed either by the verbnoun **gorfod** or, more commonly, by the non-verbal **rhaid**—see entries on Welsh-English side for details and more examples.*

I'm much obliged = diolch yn ^ofawr

obstacle *noun*

= rhwystr (*plural -au*) *masculine*

obtain *verb*

= cael

! *cael is irregular in the preterite, short future and conditional—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details and examples.*

obvious *adjective*

= amlwg

obviously *adverb*

= yn amlwg

occasion *noun*

= achlysur (*plural -on*) *masculine*

on several occasions = sawl gwaith

on that occasion = y tro 'na, ^obryd hynny

on every occasion = ^obob tro, ar ^obob achlysur

on occasion = weithiau, ^o'bryd i'w gilydd

occasional *adjective*

= ambell^o (*precedes noun*)

occasionally *adverb*

= weithiau, ^o'bryd i'w gilydd

occupation *noun*

= galwedigaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine*

what's your occupation? = beth ydy'ch gwaith (chi)?

occupational *adjective*

= galwedigaethol

occupy *verb*

• (*take possession of*)

= meddiannu

to occupy someone's time = llenwi amser rhywun

this seat is occupied = dydy'r sedd 'ma ^oddim yn rhydd

occur *verb*

• (*happen*)

= digwydd

• (*come to mind*)

it occurred to him that . . . = fe ^oddaeth (y syniad) i'w ^ofeddwl ^ofod . . .

ocean *noun*

= môr (*plural moroedd*) *masculine*

the Atlantic Ocean = Môr Iwerydd

the Pacific Ocean = y Môr Tawel

o'clock *adverb*

= o'r ^ogloch

it's three o'clock = mae'n °dri o'r °gloch
at ten o'clock = am °ddeg o'r °gloch

October *noun*

= mis Hydre(f), Hydre(f) *masculine*

see also **January**

octopus *noun*

= octopws (*plural* octopysau) *masculine*

odd *adjective*

- (*strange*)
= rhyfedd, od
- (*opposite of even*)
= od

odd number = odrif (*plural* -au) *masculine*

odour *noun*

= oglau (*plural* ogleuon) *masculine*,
 gwynt (*plural* -oedd) *masculine* (*South*)

of *preposition*

! In its main use in English, 'of' has no equivalent in Welsh—it is simply not translated in cases of one noun dependent on another (*genitive relationship*), such as 'the middle of the town' **canol y °dre**. Using **o** and saying *y canol o'r °dre is wrong. This use of 'of' is by far the most common, so more often than not the word 'of' will not correspond to anything in Welsh. For **o°** to be needed, there has to be some idea of quantity, or singling out. Otherwise, various words correspond to the different senses.

- (*not translated in genitive relationships*)

the middle of the town = canol y °dre

the capital of Wales = prifddinas Cymru

the top of the mountain = copa'r mynydd

- (*in quantity expressions*)

= o°
a pound of cheese = pwys o °gaws

two bottles of milk = dwy °botel o °lefrith

plenty of time = digon o amser

a packet of crisps = pecyn o °greision

- (*singling out*)

= o°
there are five of them left = mae pump ohonyn nhw ar ôl

- (*about, concerning*)
= am°

we talked of the future = naethon ni siarad am y dyfodol

- (*US: when telling the time*)

it's a quarter of nine = mae hi'n chwarter i naw

off *adverb*

- (*general senses*)
= i ffwrdd, bant (*South*)

I'm off! = i ffwrdd â fi, bant â fi!

off we go! = i ffwrdd â ni, bant â ni!

it's miles off = mae'n °filltiroedd i ffwrdd/bant

- (*from on*)
= oddiar°, oddi ar°

he fell off his chair = mi syrthiodd oddiar ei °gadair

to turn something off = diffodd rhywbeth, troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-)

rhywbeth i ffwrdd

to take one's clothes/shoes off = tynnu'ch dillad/sgidiau

offence *noun*

- (*insult*)
to take offence at something = digio wrth° rywbeth
to cause offence to someone = digio rhywun
- (*crime*)
= trosedd (*plural* -au) *masculine*

offend *verb*

= digio

offer

- 1** *noun*
= cynnig (*plural* cynigion) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= cynnig (*stem* cynigi-)

to offer someone something = cynnig rhywbeth i° rywun

to offer to do something = cynnig gwneud rhywbeth

office *noun*

= swyddfa (*plural* swyddfeydd) *feminine*

office block *noun*

= block swyddfeydd (*plural* blociau swyddfeydd) *masculine*

officer *noun*

= swyddog (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

office worker *noun*

= gweithiwr swyddfa (*plural* gweithwyr swyddfa) *masculine*, gweithwraig

swyddfa (*plural* gweithwagedd
swyddfa) *feminine*

official

1 *adjective*

= swyddogol

2 *noun*

= swyddog (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

often *adverb*

= yn aml, yn °fynych

most often = gan amla(f)

oil *noun*

= olew (*plural* -au, -on) *masculine*

oil rig *noun*

= llwyfan olew (*plural* llwyfannau olew)
masculine or feminine

okay

1 *adjective*

• (*in order*)

= iawn

is it okay for them to come? = ydy hi'n
iawn iddyn nhw °ddod?

• (*health*)

= iawn, go lew, gweddol

are you okay? = wyt ti'n iawn/go lew/°o
lew?

2 *adverb*

• (*signifying compliance or agreement*)

= iawn, o'r gorau

'will you shut the door?'—'okay' = 'nei
di °gau'r drws?'—'iawn/o'r gorau'

! For practically all instances of 'okay', **iawn** is a safe translation. The alternatives **go lew**, **o'r gorau** etc. are restricted to one sense only as shown above.

old *adjective*

= hen°

! **hen°** precedes the noun it refers to, causing soft mutation, unless some other qualifying word (e.g. **iawn** 'very') is also present.

an old man = hen °ddyn

a very old man = dyn hen iawn

how old are you = faint oed dych chi?

= beth ydy'ch oedran (chi)?

she's ten years old = mae hi'n °ddeng
°mlwydd oed

he's older than me = mae e'n

hŷn/henach na fi

Dafydd is the oldest = Dafydd ydy'r
hyna/hena

old-fashioned *adjective*

= hen ffasiwn

old-fashioned clothes = dillad hen
ffasiwn *plural*

old people's home *noun*

= cartre(f) henoed (*plural* cartrefi

henoed) *masculine*, cartre(f) hen °bobol
(*plural* cartrefi hen °bobol) *masculine*

olive *noun*

= olif (*plural* -au) *feminine*

olive oil *noun*

= olew olewydd *masculine*

Olympic Games *plural noun*

= Chwaraeon Olympaidd *plural*

omelette *noun*

= omled (*plural* -au) *masculine or
feminine*

on

1 *adverb*

= ymlaen

come on! = dewch ymlaen!

to carry on = mynd ymlaen, cario
ymlaen

to go on (last) = para

later on = nes ymlaen

is the radio on? = ydy'r radio ymlaen?

what's on (television)? = beth sy
ymlaen?

will you turn it on? = nei di °droi fe
ymlaen?

from Monday on = o °ddydd Llun
ymlaen

2 *preposition*

• (*location*)

= ar°

it's on the table = mae e ar y bwrdd

to fall on the floor = syrthio or cwmpo
ar y llawr

on the left = ar y chwith

• (*transport*)

to go on the bus = mynd ar y bws

to go on the train = mynd ar y trên,
mynd gyda'r trên

• (*media*)

on the television = ar y teledu

on the radio = ar y radio

on the news = ar y newyddion

on video = ar fideo

• (*about*)

= am°

a book on Wales = llyfr am °Gymru

a programme on unemployment = rhaglen am °ddiweithdra

• (time)

on Saturday = °ddydd Sadwrn

on Saturdays = ar °ddydd Sadwrn

on the seventh of December = ar y seithfed o °fis Rhagfyr

once

1 *adverb*

= unwaith

once a week = unwaith yr wythnos
more than once = mwy nag unwaith, droeon

once upon a time = un tro

once more = unwaith yn rhagor, unwaith eto

once again = unwaith eto

at once = ar unwaith, yn syth

2 *conjunction*

! In this use, **unwaith** is followed by a 'that... ' clause.

once they have gone = unwaith bod nhw wedi mynd

once we've decided = unwaith bod ni wedi penderfynu

one

1 *numeral*

= un *masculine*, un° *feminine*

one boy = un bachgen

one girl = un °ferch

the one . . . , the other . . . = y naill . . . y llall . . .

one by one = fesul un

one year = un °flwyddyn

one year old = blwydd oed

at one o'clock = am un o'r °gloch

2 *pronoun*

• (referring to noun)

= un *masculine*, un° *feminine*, rhai *plural*

I prefer the blue one = well gen i'r un glas

I prefer the blue ones = well gen i'r rhai glas

did you buy one? = °brynoch chi un?

your one is better = mae'ch un chi'n °well

• (meaning 'you' or 'people')

= ti, chi

one never knows = ti or chi byth yn gwybod

one another *pronoun*

= (referring to 'them') = ei gilydd

= (referring to 'us') ein gilydd

= (referring to 'you') eich gilydd

they hate one other = maen nhw'n casáu ei gilydd

we'll help one other = nawn ni helpu'n gilydd

did you recognise one other? = naethoch chi adnabod eich gilydd?

oneself *pronoun*

= eich hun (*North*), eich hunan (*South*)

one-way street *noun*

= heol unffordd (*plural* heolydd unffordd) *feminine*

one-way ticket *noun*

= tocyn unffordd (*plural* tocynnau unffordd) *masculine*

onion *noun*

= nionyn (*plural* nionod) *masculine*

only

1 *adjective*

= unig° (*precedes noun*)

the only man left = yr unig °ddyn ar ôl

this is the only one I've got = dyma'r unig un sy gen i

2 *adverb*

• (*general sense*)

= yn unig, dim ond (*colloquial* 'mond)

! **yn unig** follows the word qualified, and is rather more formal, while the less formal **dim ond** precedes.

only five pounds = pum punt yn unig, dim ond pum punt

I only asked = dim ond gofyn nes i

only just = newydd°

I've only just arrived = dw i newydd °gyrraedd

onto *preposition*

= ar°

open

1 *adjective*

• (*not closed*)

= ar agor, agored

when are you open? = pryd dych chi ar agor?

the shop is open = mae'r siop ar agor, mae'r siop yn agored

! The adjective phrase **ar agor**, like all similar phrases with **ar**, does not use **yn** to link it to the verb **bod** to be—so

not *mae'r siop yn ar agor. But **agored** is a normal adjective and does require the **yn**.

- (frank)
= agored
- (undecided)
= agored
= heb ei °benderfynu *masculine*, heb ei penderfynu/°phenderfynu *feminine*, heb eu penderfynu *plural*

2 verb

= agor

when do you open? = pryd dych chi'n agor?

3 noun

out in the open (*outdoors*)

= yn yr awyr agored

(*not in secret*)

= yn agored

opener noun

= agorydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

opening**1 noun**

= agoriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

• (hole)

= agoriad (*plural -au*) *masculine*; twll (*plural tyllau*) *masculine*

2 adjective

opening hours = oriau agor *plural*

opening night = noson °gynta(f) *feminine*

openly adverb

= yn agored

! Although 'open' is either ar agor or agored, only agored can be used for the adverb.

open-minded adjective

= â meddwl agored

opera noun

= opera (*plural operâu*) *feminine*

operate verb

• (beput in operation)

= gweithredu

• (perform surgery)

= llaw-drin (*stem llaw-drini-*)

to operate on someone = llaw-drin rhywun

operation noun

• (action)

= gweithred (*plural -oedd*) *feminine*

• (*surgical*)

= llawdriniaeth (*plural -au*) *feminine*, trinaeth °lawfeddygol

operator noun

• (on phone)

= cysylltydd (*plural cysylltwyr*) *masculine*

• (person operating something)

= gweithredwr (*plural gweithredwyr*) *masculine*

opinion noun

= barn (*plural -au*) *feminine*, tyb (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

what is your opinion? = beth ydy'ch barn?

in my opinion = yn 'y °marn i

opponent noun

= gwrthwynebwyr (*plural*

gwrthwynebwyr) *masculine*

= gwrthwynebwraig (*plural*

gwrthwynebwragedd) *feminine*

opportunity noun

= cyfle (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

to get the opportunity to visit

someone = cael y cyfle i ymweld â^h rhywun

oppose verb

= gwrthwynebu

opposite**1 adjective**

= cyferbyn

2 preposition

= gyferbyn â^h/ji°

opposite the bank = gyferbyn â^h r banc, gyferbyn i^h r banc

opposition noun

• (general sense)

= gwrthwynebiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

• (political party)

= gwrthblaid (*plural gwrthbleidiau*) *feminine*

optician noun

= optegydd (*plural optegwyr*) *masculine*

optimism noun

= optimistiaeth *feminine*

optimist noun

= optimydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

optimistic adjective

= optimistaidd

option *noun*

I don't have any option, do I? = does
gen i °ddim dewis, nag oes?

or *conjunction*

- (general sense)
= neu°

tea or coffee = te neu °goffi

once or twice a week = unwaith neu
°ddwywaith yr wythnos

come now or you'll be late = dewch
nawr neu mi °fyddwch chi'n hwyr

- (indicating two mutually exclusive alternatives)

= neu°, ynteu, ta

today or tomorrow? = heddiw ta yfory?

- (in negative sentences)
= na^b

I can't come today or tomorrow = °alla
i °ddim dod heddiw na yfory

oral *adjective*

- (of mouth)
= geneuol
- (spoken)
= llafar

orange**1** *adjective*

= (colour) oren

2 *noun*

= oren (plural -nau) masculine or
feminine

orange juice *noun*

= sudd oren masculine

orchard *noun*

= perllan (plural -nau) feminine

orchestra *noun*

= cerddorfa (plural cerddorfeydd)
feminine

order**1** *noun*

- (command)
= gorchymyn (plural gorchymynion)
masculine

to give someone an order =

gorchymyn (stem gorchymynn-) i°
rywun

- (for goods, service)
= archeb (plural -ion) feminine

- (system, orderliness)
= trefn feminine

out of order = allan o °drefn

in order (in correct sequence) = mewn
trefn; (tidy) = taclus

- **in order** (expressing purpose)

= er mwyn

in order for him to go = er mwyn iddo
(fe) °fynd

in order to arrive on time = er mwyn
cyrraedd yn °brydlon

**! er mwyn uses i° + person +
°verbnoun.**

2 *verb*

- (give command)

= gorchymyn (stem gorchymynn-)

to order someone to do something =

gorchymyn i° rywun °wneud
rhywbeth

- (place an order)
= archebu

orderly *adjective*

= trefnus

ordinary *adjective*

= cyffredin

organ *noun*

= organ (plural -au) feminine

organization *noun*

= corff (plural cyrff) masculine, mudiad
(plural -au) masculine

organize *verb*

= trefnu

organizer *noun*

- (person)
= trefnydd (plural -ion) masculine
- (notebook)
= trefniadur (plural -on) masculine

oriental *adjective*

= dwyreiniol, o'r dwyrain

original *adjective*

= gwreiddiol

originally *adverb*

= yn °wreiddiol

where do you come from originally?

= o lle dych chi'n dod yn
°wreiddiol?

ornament *noun*

= addurniad (plural -au) masculine

orphan *noun*

= plentyn amddifad (plural plant
amddifad) masculine

ostrich *noun*

= estrys (*plural* -iaid, -od) *masculine or feminine*

other**1** *adjective*

= arall *singular*, eraill *plural*

the other book = y llyfr arall

the other books = y llyfrau eraill

the other one = yr un arall

the other ones = y rhai eraill

what about the other one? = beth am yr un arall?

what about the other ones? = beth am y rhai eraill?

2 *pronoun*

= llall *singular*, lleill *plural*

what about the other? = beth am y llall?

what about the others? = beth am y lleill?

some ... , others ... = rhai ... , (rhai) eraill ...

someone or other = rhywun neu 'i gilydd

otherwise *adverb*

= fel arall

ought *verb*

= dylwn i *etc*

! *This verb appears only with 'unreality' or hypothetical endings in Welsh. An -s- can optionally be inserted before these endings, so dylwn i or dylswn i, dylech chi or dylsech chi, etc. The verbnoun for the action dependent on it immediately follows the subject, and therefore has soft mutation.*

I ought to go = dylwn i °fynd

ought you to say something? =

°ddylset ti °ddweud rhywbeth?

they oughtn't go = °ddylen nhw °ddim mynd

we ought to have agreed = dylen ni °fod wedi cytuno

you ought not have shouted = °ddylet ti °ddim °fod wedi gweiddi

our *adjective*

= ein ... (ni)

our children = ein plant (ni)

this is our car = dyma'n car (ni)

all our CDs are gone = mae'n crynoddsgiau i gyd wedi mynd

ours *pronoun*

that's ours = ni (sy) biau hwnna

his garden's bigger than ours = mae ei °ardd e'n °fwy na 'n hun ni

their marks were better than ours = roedd eu marciau nhw'n °well na 'n rhai ni

the yellow book is ours = ni (sy) biau'r llyfr melyn

ourselves *pronoun*

= ein hun (*North*), ein hunain (*South*)

we'll go there ourselves = awn ni ny no 'n hun(ain)

we hurt ourselves = naethon ni °frifo 'n hun(ain)

by ourselves (*on our own*) = ar °ben 'n hun(ain), ar ein pennau'n hun(ain)

out *adverb*• (*general senses*)

= allan; mas (*South*)

come out! = dewch allan/mas!

we're going out tonight = dyn ni'n mynd allan/mas heno

the book will be out soon = bydd y llyfr allan/mas cyn bo hir

he came out of the shop = daeth e allan/mas o'r siop

keep out! = cadwch allan/mas!

out we go! = allan/mas â ni!

the lights are out = mae'r goleuadau wedi'u diffodd

he is out this evening = mae e allan/mas heno

we're out of bread = does gynnon ni °ddim bara ar ôl (*North*), does dim bara ar ôl 'da ni (*South*)

to walk out of the room = cerdded (*stem* cerdd-) allan/mas o'r stafell

to get out of the city = dianc (*stem* dihang-) o'r °ddinas

to take something out of something = cymryd (*stem* cymer-) rhywbeth allan/mas o° rywbeth

• (*outside*)

= tu allan, tu mas *or* tu °fas (*South*)

it's cold out = mae hi'n oer tu allan

outdoor *adjective*

= awyr agored, allanol

outdoor activities = gweithgareddau awyr agored

outdoors *adverb*

= tu allan (i'r tŷ)

outer space *noun*
= y gofod *masculine*

outline

1 *noun*
= braslun (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= amlinellu, rhoi braslun °

outlook *noun*

- (*forecast*)
= rhagolygon *plural*
- (*view, attitude*)
= golwg (*plural golygon*) *feminine or masculine, agwedd (plural -au) feminine*

outside

1 *adjective*
= tu allan, allanol

2 *adverb*
= tu allan
let's go outside = awn ni tu allan

- 3** *preposition*
- (*opposite of inside*)
= tu allan i°
outside the hall = tu allan i'r neuadd
 - (*in front of*)
= o °flaen
outside the school = o °flaen yr ysgol

oven *noun*
= popty (*plural poptai*) *masculine*

over

- 1** *adverb*
- (*to one's home*)
= draw
why don't you come over? = pam na °ddoi di draw?
 - (*finished*)
= drosodd, ar °ben
the performance is over = mae'r perfformiad drosodd, mae'r perfformiad ar °ben
 - (*remaining*)
= ar ôl, yn °weddill
six for us and one over = chwech inni ac un yn °weddill, chwech inni ac un ar ôl
- 2** *preposition*
- (*general location or motion*)
= dros°
to go over a bridge = mynd dros °bont
over the road = dros y ffordd
over there = acw, fan acw, draw fan °na
 - (*more than*)
= dros°

over a thousand people = dros °fil o °bobol

- (*during*)
= yn ystod, dros°
over the last three years = yn ystod y tair blynedd diwetha
- (*above*)
= uwchben
there was a helicopter over the building = roedd hofrennydd uwchben yr adeilad
- (*covering*)
= dros°
all over the place = dros y lle i gyd
all over Wales = dros °Gymru °gyfan, ledled Cymru

over- *prefix*
= gor°-

overdo *verb*
= gorwneud

overdose *noun*
= gorddos (*plural -au*) *masculine*

overdraft *noun*
= gorddrafth (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

overeat *verb*
= gorfwyta, bwyta gormod

overhead projector *noun*
= uwchdaflunydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

overleaf *adverb*
= drosodd

overload *verb*
= gorlwytho

overtake *verb*
= mynd heibio; goddiweddyd (*formal*)
to overtake someone = mynd heibio i° rywun, goddiweddyd rhywun (*formal*)

overthrow *verb*
= dymchwel

overweight *adjective*
= rhy °drwm

overwhelming *adjective*
= llethol
overwhelming majority = mwyafrif llethol *masculine*

overwork *verb*
= gorweithio

owe *verb*

! This is expressed in Welsh by an idiomatic phrase with **ar** and **i**:
how much do I owe you? = faint sy
 arna i i chi?

you owe me ten pounds = mae
 arnoch chi °ddeg punt i mi

oxygen *noun*

= ocsigen *masculine*

oyster *noun*

= wystrysen (*plural* wystrys) *feminine*

ozone layer *noun*

= haen osôn *feminine*

owl *noun*

= tylluan (*plural* -od) *feminine*, gwddihw
 (*plural* -iaid) *feminine* (South)

own**1** *adjective*

= hun (North), hunan *singular*, hunain
plural (South)

! For 'my own car' Welsh says 'my car
 myself'—the Northern term **hun** is
 invariable, while *singular* **hunan** in the
 South changes to **hunain** in the
plural.

my own car = °nghar 'n hun (South:
 hunan)

your own car = dy °gar dy hun (South:
 hunan)

our own car = ein car ein hun (South:
 hunain)

is it her own work? = ei gwaith ei hun
 ydy e? (South: hunan)

on my own (*alone*) = ar °ben 'n hun
 (South: hunan)

on their own = ar °ben eu hun (South:
 hunain)

he's got a house of his own = mae
 gynno fo °dŷ ei hun (North), mae tŷ ei
 hunan 'da fe (South)

2 *verb*

= biau

who owns this field? = pwy (sy) biau 'r
 cae 'ma?

we own this = ni (sy) biau hwn

they owned them = nhw oedd biau
 nhw

own up

= cyfadde(f)

to own up to something = cyfadde(f)
 rhywbeth

owner *noun*

= perchennog (*plural* perchnogion)
masculine

ox *noun*

= ych (*plural* -en) *masculine*

Pp

Pacific *noun*

the Pacific = y Môr Tawel *masculine*

pack

1 *noun*

= pecyn (*plural -nau*) *masculine*, paced (*plural -i*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= pacio

pack up

= pacio

package *noun*

= paced (*plural -i*) *masculine*, pecyn (*plural -nau*) *masculine*

packed *adjective*

(of a room)

= dan ei sang, llawn °dop

packet *noun*

= pecyn (*plural -nau*) *masculine*, paced (*plural -i*) *masculine*

a packet of crisps = pecyn o °greision

paddle

1 *verb*

- (boat)

= rhodli, rhwyfo

- (go for a paddle)

= padlo

2 *noun*

to go for a paddle = padlo, mynd i °badlo

page *noun*

= tudalen (*plural -nau*) *masculine* or *feminine*

on page six = ar °dudalen chwech

pain *noun*

= dolur (*plural -iau*) *masculine*, poen (*plural -au*) *masculine* or *feminine*

painful *adjective*

- (general sense)

= poenus

- (sore)

= tost

is it painful? = ydy hi'n rhoi dolur?

paint

1 *noun*

= paent (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= paentio; (picture, also:) darlunio

paintbrush *noun*

= brws paent (*plural* brwsiau paent) *masculine*

painter *noun*

- (artist)

= arlunydd (*plural* arlunwyr) *masculine*

= arlunwraig (*plural* arlunwagedd) *feminine*

- (decorator)

= paentiwr (*plural* paentwyr) *masculine*

painting *noun*

- (picture)

= llun (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

- (act of painting)

= paentio *verb* *noun*

pair *noun*

= pâr (*plural* parau) *masculine*

do this in pairs = gwnewch hyn mewn parau

pajamas *plural noun* (US)

= pyjamas *plural*

palace *noun*

= palas (*plural -au*) *masculine*

pale *adjective*

= gwelw, llwyd

to go pale = gwelwi

pale blue = glas golau

pan *noun*

(for cooking)

= padell (*plural -au, -i*) *feminine*

pancake *noun*

= crempog (*plural -au*) *feminine*

panties *plural noun*

= pantis *plural*

pantihose *noun*

= trowsanau *plural*

pants *plural noun*

- (British)

= trôns (*plural* tronsiau) *masculine*

- (US: trousers) = trowsus *masculine*

paper *noun*

- (material)

= papur (*plural -au*) *masculine*

- (newspaper)

= papur (*plural -au*) *masculine*, papur newydd (*plural* papurau newydd) *masculine*

paperback *noun*

= llyfr clawr meddal *masculine*

parachute *noun*
= parasiwt (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

parachuting *noun*
= parasiwtio *verb**noun*

parade *noun*
• (*avenue*)
= rhodfa (*plural* rhodfeydd) *feminine*
• (*procession*)
= gorymdaith (*plural* gorymdeithiau) *feminine*

paragliding *noun*
= paragleidio *verb**noun*

paralysed *adjective*
= parlysedig

parcel *noun*
= parsel (*plural* -i) *masculine*

pardon *verb*
= maddau (*stem* maddeu-)
pardon?, I beg your pardon? = mae'n
°ddrwg gen i?, eto?

pardon me
(*apologizing*)
= mae'n °ddrwg gen i
(*interrupting*)
= maddeuwch i mi

parent *noun*
= rhiant (*plural* rhieni) *masculine and feminine*

parish *noun*
= plwyf (*plural* -i, -ydd) *masculine*

parishioner *noun*
= plwyfolyn (*plural* plwyfolion) *masculine*

park
1 *noun*
= parc (*plural* -au, -iau) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= parcio
no parking = dim parcio

parking lot *noun* (US)
= maes parcio (*plural* meysydd parcio) *masculine*

parliament *noun*
= senedd (*plural* -au) *feminine*
Member of Parliament = Aelod
Seneddol *masculine*

• (*Westminster*)
= San Steffan

parrot *noun*
= parot (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

part *noun*
= rhan (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

• (*general sense*)
part of a book = rhan o °lyfr
it's part of the job = mae'n rhan o'r
swydd
from what part of Wales? = o °ba °ran o
°Gymru?
in part = mewn rhan
to take part in something = cymryd
(*stem* cymer-) rhan ynⁿ rhywbeth
• (*for a car etc*)
= rhan (*plural* -nau) *feminine*, darn
(*plural* -au) *masculine*
• (*in a play, film*)
= rhan (*plural* -nau) *feminine*, rôl (*plural*
rolau) *feminine*

partial *adjective*
= rhannol

partially *adverb*
= yn rhannol

participate *verb*
= cymryd (*stem* cymer-) rhan ynⁿ
rhywbeth

particular *adjective*
• (*specific*)
= penodol, arbennig
on that particular day = ar y diwrnod
penodol/arbennig 'na
• (*special*)
= arbennig, neilltuol
in particular = yn arbennig
of particular interest = o °ddiddordeb
arbennig
• (*fussy*)
= ffwdanus

particularly *adverb*
particularly heavy/important =
arbennig o °drwm/°bwysig

partisan *adjective*
(*biased*)
= unochrog

partly *adverb*
= yn rhannol

partner *noun*
• (*general senses*)
= partner (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*
= partneres (*plural* -au) *feminine*
• (*in relationship*)
= cymar (*plural* cymheiriaid) *masculine and feminine*

part-time**1** *adjective*

= rhan-amser

2 *adverb***I work part-time** = dw i'n gweithio rhan-amser**party** *noun*• (*social function*)= parti (*plural -s*) *masculine*• (*political party*)= plaid (*plural pleidiau*) *feminine***the Conservative Party** = y °Blaid

°Geidwadol

the Labour Party = y °Blaid °Lafur**the Liberal Party** = y °Blaid °Ryddfrydol**pass** *verb*• (*go past*)

= mynd heibio i°, pasio

I passed him = es i heibio iddo (fe)• (*give*)= estyn (*stem estynn-*)**will you pass the salt?** = newch chi estyn yr halen?• (*exam*)

= pasio

• (*time*)

= treulio

pass around:**to pass something around** = estyn rhywbeth o °law i °law**pass on:****to pass something on** = pasio rhywbeth ymlaen**passage** *noun*• (*long narrow space*)= cyntedd (*plural -au*) *masculine*• (*in text*)= rhan (*plural -nau*) *feminine*, darn (*plural -au*) *masculine***passenger** *noun*= teithiwr (*plural teithwyr*) *masculine*= teithwraig (*plural teithwragedd*) *feminine***passport** *noun*= trwydded °deithio (*plural trwyddedau* teithio) *feminine*, pasport (*plural -au, -iau*) *masculine***past****1** *adjective*• (*former*)

= cynt, o'r blaen

• (*last*)

= diwetha(f)

the past three months = y tri mis diwetha**2** *adverb*

= heibio

to go past = mynd heibio**3** *noun*

= gorffennol

in the past = yn y gorffennol**4** *preposition*• (*motion*)

= heibio i°

we walked past the museum = cerddon ni heibio i'r amgueddfa• (*in telling the time*)

= wedi

at ten past three = am °ddeng munud wedi tri**pasta** *noun*= pasta *masculine***pastry** *noun*• (*baked*)= crwst *masculine*• (*uncooked*)= toes *masculine***pasture** *noun*= porfa (*plural porfeydd*) *feminine***patch** *noun*= clwt (*plural clytiau*) *masculine***path** *noun*= llwybr (*plural -au*) *masculine***patience** *noun*= amynedd *masculine or feminine***patient****1** *adjective*

= amyneddgar

2 *noun*= claf (*plural cleifion*) *masculine***patrol car** *noun*= car patrôl (*plural ceir patrôl*) *masculine***patronising** *adjective (attitude)*

= nawddoglyd

pattern *noun*= patrwm (*plural patrymau*) *masculine***pause****1** *noun*= saib (*plural seibiau*) *masculine*

2 verb

= oedi, petruso

pavement *noun*= palmant (*plural* palmentydd, palmantau) *masculine***paw** *noun*= pawen (*plural*-nau) *feminine***pawn** *noun*(*chess piece*)= gwerinwr (*plural* gwerinwyr) *masculine***pay****1 noun**(*salary*)= cyflog (*plural*-au) *masculine***2 verb**• (*give money*)

= talu

to pay someone for something = talu rhywun am^o rywbeth**this work pays well** = mae'r gwaith 'ma'n talu'n ^odda• (*give*)**to pay attention to something** =cymryd (*stem* cymer-) sylw o^o rywbeth**to pay someone a visit** = ymweld (*stem* ymwel-) â^h rhywun**to pay someone a compliment** = talu teyrnged i^o rywun**pay back**

= talu yn ôl

payable *adjective*

= taladwy

payment *noun*= tâl (*plural* taliadau) *masculine*, taliad (*plural*-au) *masculine***PE**(*abbreviation of Physical Education*)= AG (*abbreviation of Addysg* ^oGorfforol)**pea** *noun*= pysen (*plural* pys) *feminine***peace** *noun*• (*general sense*)= heddwch *masculine*• (*stillness or calm, also:*)= tawelwch *masculine*, llonydd *masculine***to leave someone in peace** = gadael (*stem* gadaw-) llonydd i^o rywun**peaceful** *adjective*

= tawel

peach *noun*= eirinen ^owlanog (*plural* eirin gwlanog) *feminine***peacock** *noun*= paun (*plural* peunod) *masculine***peak** *noun*• (*summit*)= copa (*plural*-on) *feminine* or *masculine*• (*high point*)= anterth *masculine***it was at its peak before the war** =

roedd e ar ei anterth cyn y rhyfel

• (*of cap*)= pig (*plural*-au) *masculine* or *feminine***peanut** *noun*= cneuen ^oddaear (*plural* cnau daear) *feminine***pear** *noun*= gellygen (*plural* gellyg) *feminine***pearl** *noun*= perl (*plural*-au) *masculine***pebble** *noun*= carreg ^ogron (*plural* cerrig crynion) *feminine***pedestrian** *noun*= cerddwr (*plural* cerddwyr) *masculine*= cerddwraig (*plural* cerddwragedd) *feminine***pedestrian crossing** *noun*= croesfan cerddwyr (*plural* croesfannau cerddwyr) *masculine* or *feminine***peel** *verb*

= tynnu croen, digroeni, crafu

to peel an apple = tynnu croen afal**pen** *noun*= pen ysgrifennu (*plural* pennau ysgrifennu) *masculine*

! More informal alternatives are **pen sgrifennu** and **pen sgwennu**—in all cases the second element is needed to distinguish from **pen** 'head'.

penalize *verb*

= cosbi

penalty *noun*• (*punishment*)= cosb (*plural*-au) *feminine*

- (in football)
= cic °gosb (plural ciciau cosb) feminine

pencil noun
= pensil (plural -iau) masculine

pencil sharpener noun
= hogydd pensil masculine

penetrate verb
= treiddio

penetrating adjective
= treiddgar

penfriend noun
= ffrind llythyru (plural ffrindiau llythyru) masculine

penguin noun
= pengwin (plural -iaid) masculine

peninsula noun
= penrhyn (plural -ion) masculine

penknife noun
= cylllell °boced (plural cylllyll poced) feminine

penny noun
= ceiniog (plural -au) feminine

pension noun
= pensiwn (plural pensiynau) masculine

pensioner noun
= pensiynwr (plural pensiynwyr) masculine
= pensiynwraig (plural pensiynwragedd) feminine

people noun
= pob(o)l feminine

they are very nice people = maen nhw'n °bobol neis iawn

there are a lot of people here = mae llawer o °bobol fan hyn

three people = tri o °bobol

other people = pobol eraill

! In some areas **bobol** is treated as the unmutated form, giving °fobol under soft mutation—this usage is regarded by many as substandard.

pepper noun
= pupur masculine

per preposition
= y, yr, 'r definite article
twenty pounds per week = ugain punt yr wythnos

forty miles per hour = deugain milltir yr awr

per cent noun
= y cant
twenty per cent = ugain y cant

perfect
1 adjective
• (without fault)
= perffaith
• (ideal)
= delfrydol
• (as exclamation)
= i'r dim!

2 verb
= perffeithio

perfection noun
= perffeithrwydd masculine

perfectly adverb
• (without fault)
= yn °berffaith
• (completely)
= yn hollol
it's perfectly legal = mae'n °gwbwl °gyfreithlon

perform verb
= perfformio

performance noun
= perfformiad (plural -au) masculine

performer noun
= perfformiwr (plural perfformwyr) masculine
= perfformwraig (plural perfformwragedd) feminine

perfume noun
= sent (plural -iau) masculine

perhaps adverb
= efallai (colloquial ella (North), falle (South)), hwyrach (North)

! All these words are generally followed by a 'that...' clause when they begin the sentence.

perhaps he is ill = efallai °fod e'n sâl
perhaps they'll come later = efallai (y) dôn nhw wedyn

perhaps they have gone = efallai bod nhw wedi mynd

perhaps she won't be here = efallai na °fydd hi yma

perhaps it wasn't cold enough = efallai nad oedd hi'n °ddigon oer

period *noun*

- (of time)
 - = cyfnod (*plural*-au) *masculine*, oes (*plural*-au, -oedd) *feminine*, adeg (*plural*-au) *feminine*
- (menstrual cycle)
 - = misglwyf (*plural*-au) *masculine*
 - I'm having my period** = mae'r misglwyf arna i

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar** + person.

- (US: full stop)
 - = atalnod llawn (*plural* atalnodau llawn) *masculine*

permanent *adjective*

= parhaol

permission *noun*= caniatâd *masculine***to get permission to do something** =

cael caniatâd i °wneud rhywbeth

to give someone permission = rhoi

(stem rhoi, rhodd-) caniatâd i° rywun

to have permission = bod â °hchaniatâd**permit****1** *verb*

= caniatáu

to permit someone to do something =

caniatáu i° rywun °wneud rhywbeth

2 *noun*= trwydded (*plural*-au) *feminine***perplexity** *noun*= penbleth *feminine***person** *noun*= person (*plural*-au) *masculine*

! Often, especially in the plural, this word is not translated:

enough room for ten persons =

digon o °le i °ddeg

or is translated by **dyn** or **merch** as appropriate:**he's a kind person** = mae'n °ddyn caredig iawn**personal** *adjective*

= personol

personality *noun*= personoliaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine***personally** *adverb*

= yn °bersonol

perspire *verb*

= chwysu

persuade *verb*

= perswadio

to persuade someone to do**something** = perswadio rhywun i

°wneud rhywbeth

pessimism *noun*= pesimistiaeth *feminine***pessimist** *noun*= pesimist (*plural*-iaid) *masculine***pessimistic** *adjective*

= pesimistaidd

pet *noun*= anifail anwes (*plural* anifeiliaid anwes) *masculine***petrol** *noun*= petrol *masculine***petrol station** *noun*= gorsaf °betrol (*plural* gorsafoedd petrol) *feminine***pet shop** *noun*= siop anifeiliaid (*plural* siopau anifeiliaid) *feminine***pharmacist** *noun*= fferylllydd (*plural* fferyllwyr) *masculine***pharmacy** *noun*= fferyllfa (*plural* fferyllfeydd) *feminine***pheasant** *noun*= ffesant (*plural*-od) *masculine***phone****1** *noun*= ffôn (*plural* ffonau) *masculine***to answer the phone** = ateb y ffôn**the phone is ringing** = mae'r ffôn yn canu**he's on the phone** = mae e ar y ffôn**2** *verb*

= ffonio

to phone someone about something = ffonio rhywun am° rhywbeth**phone book** *noun*= llyfr ffôn (*plural* llyfrau ffôn) *masculine***phone booth** *noun*= ciosg ffôn (*plural* ciosgau ffôn) *masculine*

phone call *noun*

= galwad ffôn (*plural* galwadau ffôn)
masculine, caniad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

phone card *noun*

= cerdyn ffôn (*plural* cardiau ffôn)
masculine

phone number *noun*

= rhif ffôn (*plural* rhifau ffôn)
masculine

photo *noun*

= llun (*plural* -iau) *masculine*, ffoto
(*plural* -s) *masculine*

to take a photo = tynnu llun

photocopier *noun*

= llun-gopiwr (*plural* llun-gopiwyr)
masculine, peiriant ffotogopïo (*plural*
peiriannau ffotogopïo) *masculine*

photocopy *verb*

= llun-gopïo, ffotogopïo

photograph**1** *noun*

= llun (*plural* -iau) *masculine*, ffoto
(*plural* -s) *masculine*

she's having her photograph taken =
mae hi'n cael tynnu ei llun

2 *verb*

= tynnu llun

photographer *noun*

= ffotograffydd (*plural* ffotograffwyr)
masculine

physical *adjective*

= corfforol

physics *noun*

= ffiseg *feminine*

piano *noun*

= piano (*plural* -s) *masculine*

pick *verb*

- (*choose*)
= dewis
- (*collect fruit*)
= casglu

pick on

to pick on someone
= pigo ar^o rywun

pick up

to pick something up = codi rhywbeth
to pick someone up from the station =
casglu rhywun o'r^orsaf

picnic *noun*

= picnic (*plural* -s) *masculine*

picture *noun*

= llun (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

to draw a picture = tynnu llun

to take a picture = tynnu llun

piece *noun*

- (*general senses*)
= darn (*plural* -au) *masculine*
- (*bit*)
= tamaid (*plural* tameidiau) *masculine*

! Both darn and tamaid are quantity expressions and require o^o with a following noun:

a piece of paper = darn o^o bapur

a piece of cheese = tamaid o^o gaws

- (*coin*)

= pisin (*plural* pisiau) *masculine*

a ten pence piece = pisin deg ceiniog

pierce *verb*

= treiddio

pig *noun*

= mochyn (*plural* moch) *masculine*

pigeon *noun*

= colomen (*plural* -nod) *feminine*

pile**1** *noun*

= pentwr (*plural* pentyrrau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= pentyrru

pilgrim *noun*

= pererin (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

pilgrimage *noun*

= pererindod (*plural* -au) *feminine*

pill *noun*

= pilsen (*plural* pils) *feminine*

pillow *noun*

= clustog (*plural* -au) *feminine*,
gobennydd (*plural* gobenyddiau)
masculine

pilot *noun*

= peilot (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

pin**1** *noun*

= pin (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= pinio

pinball *noun*
= pinbel *feminine*

pinch

1 *verb*

- (with fingers)
= pinsio

- (steal)
= dwyn (*stem dyg-*), bachu

2 *noun*

a pinch of salt = pinsiaid o halen
masculine

pine *noun*

= pinwydden (*plural pinwydd*) *feminine*

pineapple *noun*

= pîn-afal (*plural -au*) *masculine*

pink *adjective*

= pinc

pint *noun*

= peint (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

pipe *noun*

- (for gas, water etc)
= pibell (*plural -au, -i*) *feminine*
- (for smoking)
= pibell (*plural -au, -i*) *feminine*, pib
(*plural -au*) *feminine*

pipeline *noun*

in the pipeline (*planned*) = ar y gweill

pirate *noun*

= môr-leidr (*plural môr-ladron*)
masculine

Pisces *noun*

= y Pysgod *plural*

pitch *noun*

(field)
= cae (*plural -au*) *masculine*, maes (*plural meysydd*) *masculine*

football pitch = cae pêl-droed

rugby pitch = maes rygbi

pity *noun*

- (a shame)
= trueni *masculine*
what a pity! = 'na °drueni!, 'na °biti!
it's a pity you're not coming = °drueni
°fod ti °ddim yn dod
- (compassion)
= tosturi *masculine*

place *noun*

- (general senses)
= lle (*plural -fydd, -oedd*) *masculine*
this is the best place to buy fish =
dyma'r lle gorau i°brynu pysgod

in place of = yn lle

all over the place = dros y lle i gyd

in the first place = yn y lle cynta(f)

to win first place = ennill (*stem enill-*) y
lle cynta(f)

to take someone's place = cymryd
(*stem cymer-*) lle rhywun

! lle also means (in some parts of Wales) 'where?'—see entries on the Welsh-English and English-Welsh sides for more details.

- (mainly in set phrases)

= man (*plural -nau*) *masculine* or
feminine

in places = mewn manau

place of birth = man geni

- (spot)

= llecyn (*plural -nau*) *masculine*

this is a nice place! = dyma °leccyn
hyfryd!

plague *noun*

= pla (*plural plâu*) *masculine*

plain *adjective*

- (unadorned, simple)
= plaen
- (clear)
= eglur, amlwg
it's plain to see = mae'n amlwg

plait *noun*

= plethen *feminine*, plethyn *masculine*
(*plural plethi, plethau*)

plan

1 *noun*

= cynllun (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

- (design)
= cynllunio
- (organize)
= trefnu

to plan a trip = trefnu taith

- (intend)

to plan to do something = bwriadu
gwneud rhywbeth

plane *noun*

= awyren (*plural -nau*) *feminine*

planet *noun*

= planed (*plural -au*) *feminine*

planned *adjective*

= (scheduled for later; in preparation) ar
y gweill

plant**1** *noun*

= planhigyn (*plural* planhigyn)
masculine

2 *verb*

= plannu

plaster *noun*

(*medical*) = plastr (*plural*-au) *masculine*

plastic *adjective and noun*

= plastig

plate *noun*

= plât (*plural* platiau) *masculine*

platform *noun*

= platfform (*plural*-au) *masculine*

play**1** *noun*

= drama (*plural* dramâu) *feminine*

2 *verb*

(*games, most musical instruments*)

= chwarae (*stem* chwarae-)

to play with friends = chwarae gyda ffrindiau

to play football = chwarae pêl-droed

to play cards = chwarae cardiau

to play the piano = chwarae'r piano

to play the harp = canu'r °delyn

player *noun*

= chwaraewr (*plural* chwaraewyr)
masculine

= chwaraewraig (*plural*
chwaraewragedd) *feminine*

playground *noun*

= maes chwarae (*plural* meysydd
chwarae) *masculine*

plead *noun*

= pledio

to plead guilty = pledio'n euog

pleasant *adjective*

= hyfryd, dymunol, difyr

please**1** *adverb*

= os gweli di'n °dda, os gwelwch yn °dda

! *These phrases are the preferred standard usage for 'please' but differ from the English expression in that they cannot come first in the sentence:*

please come in = dewch i mewn os gwelwch yn °dda

please wait here = arhoswch fan hyn os gwelwch yn °dda

*The loanword **plis** is very common in speech, though regarded by some as substandard.*

2 *verb*

= plesio, mynnu

there's no pleasing everyone = does dim plesio pawb

do as you please = gwnewch fel y mynnoch

pleased *adjective*

= balch

I was pleased to hear the news = o'n i'n °falch o °glywed y newyddion

pleasure *noun*

= pleser (*plural*-au) *masculine*

it was a great pleasure for me = oedd yn °bleser mawr i mi

plenty *pronoun*

= digon

I have plenty of time = mae gen i °ddigon o amser

! *digon is a quantity expression and requires o° with a following noun.*

plug *noun*

= plwg (*plural* plygiau) *masculine*

to pull out a plug = tynnu plwg

plug in:

to plug something in = plygio rhywbeth i mewn

plum *noun*

= eirinen (*plural* eirin) *feminine*

plumber *noun*

= plymer (*plural*-iaid) *masculine*

plural *adjective*

= lluosog

plus *preposition*• (*addition*)

= â^h

two plus six is eight = dau â chwech ydy wyth

• (*with temperatures*)

= plws

between minus ten and plus five = rhwng minws deg a plws pump

pocket *noun*

= poced (*plural*-i) *feminine*

pocket money *noun*
= arian poced *masculine*

poem *noun*
= cerdd (*plural -i*) *feminine*

poet *noun*
= bardd (*plural* beirdd) *masculine*

point

1 *noun*

• (*general senses*)

= pwynt (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

point of view = safbwynt (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

turning point = trobwynt (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

high point = uchafbwynt (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

three point eight = tri pwynt wyth

• (*remark*)

= sylwad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

to make a point = gwneud sylwad

• (*purpose*)

= pwynt

there's no point shouting = does dim pwynt gweiddi

to be on the point of doing something (*about to*) = bod ar °fin gwneud rhywbeth

• (*sharp end*)

= blaen (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= pwyntio

to point at something = pwyntio at° rywbeth

point out:

to point something out to someone = tynnu sylw rhywun at °rywbeth

to point out something (*indicate*) = dangos rhywbeth

to point out that... = tynnu sylw at y ffaith °fod...

poison

1 *noun*

= gwenwyn (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= gwenwyno

pole *noun*

• (*rod*)

= polyn (*plural* polion) *masculine*

• (*geographic*)

= pegwn (*plural* pegynau) *masculine*

the North Pole = Pegwn y Gogledd

the South Pole = Pegwn y De

police *noun*

= heddlu *masculine*

policeman *noun*

= plismon (*plural* plismyn) *masculine*,
heddwas (*plural* heddweision) *masculine*

police station *noun*

= gorsaf heddlu (*plural* gorsafoedd heddlu) *feminine*

policewoman *noun*

= plismones (*plural -au*) *feminine*

policy *noun*

= polisi (*plural* polisïau) *masculine*

polish *verb*

= sgleinio

polite *adjective*

= cwrtais

political *adjective*

= gwleidyddol

politician *noun*

= gwleidydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

politics *noun*

= gwleidyddiaeth *feminine*

poll *noun*

= arolwg (*plural* arolygon) *masculine*

opinion poll = arolwg barn (*plural* arolygon barn) *masculine*, pŵl piniwn (*plural* polau piniwn) *masculine*

pollute *verb*

= llygru

pollution *noun*

= llygredd *masculine*

pond *noun*

= pwll (*plural* pyllau) *masculine*, llyn (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

pony *noun*

= merlyn (*plural* merlod) *masculine*

ponytail *noun*

= cynffon merlen *feminine*

pony-trekking *noun*

= merlota *verb* *noun*

pool *noun*

• (*of liquid*)

= pwll (*plural* pyllau) *masculine*

swimming pool = pwll nofio (*plural*
pyllau nofio) *masculine*

pool of blood = pwll o °waed

- (*game*)
= pŵl *masculine*

poor *adjective*

- (*not rich*)
= tlawd
- (*of bad quality*)
= gwael
- (*deserving of pity*)
= truan

poor you! = °druan ohonot ti!

popular *adjective*

= poblogaidd

population *noun*

= poblogaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

pork *noun*

= cig moch *masculine*

porridge *noun*

= uwd *masculine*

port *noun*

- (*harbour*)
= porthladd (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*
- (*opposite of starboard*)
= y llaw chwith
- (*wine*)
= port *masculine*

porter *noun*

= porthor (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

portrait *noun*

= llun (*plural*-iau) *masculine*, portread
(*plural*-au) *masculine*

positive *adjective*

- (*not negative*)
= cadarnhaol
- (*sure*)
= sicr, siwr, pendant

possession *noun*

= meddiant *masculine*

possibility *noun*

- (*fact of being possible*)
= posibilrwydd
the possibility of being injured = y
posibilrwydd o °gael eich anafu
- (*opportunity, possible thing*)
= posibiliad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
an unpleasant possibility = posibiliad
annymunol

possible *adjective*

= posibil(l)

is it possible to speak to him? = ydy
hi'n °bosib siarad ag e?, oes modd
siarad ag e?

post

1 *noun*

- (*letters*)
= post
has the post come yet? = ydy'r post
wedi cyrraedd?

• (*situation, job*)

= swydd (*plural*-i) *feminine*

to look for a new post = chwilio am°
swydd newydd

2 *verb*

= postio, rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) yn y
post

will you post this for me? = nei di °roi
hwn yn y post i mi?

postbox *noun*

= blwch post (*plural* blychau post)
masculine

postcard *noun*

= cerdyn post (*plural* cardiau post)
masculine

postcode *noun*

= côd post (*plural* codau post)
masculine

poster *noun*

= poster (*plural*-i) *masculine*

postman *noun*

= dyn post (*plural* dynion post)
masculine, postmon (*plural* postmyn)
masculine

post office *noun*

- (*building*)
= swyddfa °bost (*plural* swyddfeydd post)
feminine
- (*organization*)
= Swyddfa'r Post *feminine*

postpone *verb*

= gohirio
to postpone a meeting = gohirio
cyfarfod

pot *noun*

= pot (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

potato *noun*

= taten (*plural* tatws) *feminine*

pottery *noun*

- (product)
= crochenwaith *masculine*
- (place of production)
= crochendy (*plural* crochendai) *masculine*

pound *noun*

- (currency)
= punt (*plural* punnoedd, punnau) *feminine*
two pounds (£2) = dwy °bunt
a hundred pounds (£100) = can punt
= cant o °bunnoedd
a million pounds = miliwn o °bunnoedd
- (weight)
= pwys (*plural* -au) *masculine*
two pounds of cheese = dau °bwys o °gaws

! pwys is a quantity expression and requires **o°** with a following noun.

pour *verb*

- (general)
= tywallt, tollti, arllwys
- (flow)
the water was pouring in = roedd y dŵr yn llifo i mewn
- (rain)
it's pouring = mae'n tollti'r glaw (*North*), mae'n arllwys y glaw (*South*), mae'n bwrw hen °wragedd a ffyn

poverty *noun*

= tlodi *masculine*

powder *noun*

= powd(w)r *masculine*
washing powder = powd(w)r golchi *masculine*

power *noun*

- (general senses)
= grym (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*, nerth (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*
- (political)
= grym (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*
to come to power = dod i °rym
- (authority)
= pŵer (*plural* pŵerau) *masculine*
the great powers = y pŵerau mawr
- (electric power, etc)
= pŵer *masculine*
- (energy)
= ynni *masculine*

- (ability)
= gallu (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*, pŵer (*plural* pŵerau) *masculine*

power cut *noun*

= toriad trydan (*plural* toriadau trydan) *masculine*

powerful *adjective*

= pŵerus, grymus

power station *noun*

= pŵerdy (*plural* pŵerdai) *masculine*

practical *adjective*

= ymarferol

practice *noun*

- (general sense)
= ymarfer (*plural* -ion) *masculine*
- (doctor's, dentist's etc)
= gweithgylch (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

practise *verb*

= ymarfer

to practise doing something = ymarfer gwneud rhywbeth

praise

- 1** *verb*
= canmol
- 2** *noun*
= canmoliaeth *feminine*

pram *noun*

= pram (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

prawn *noun*

= corgimwch (*plural* corgimychiaid) *masculine*

pray *verb*

= gweddïo

prayer *noun*

= gweddi (*plural* gweddiâu) *feminine*

preach *verb*

= pregethu

preacher *noun*

= pregethwr (*plural* pregethwyr) *masculine*

precaution *noun*

= rhagofal (*plural* -on) *masculine*

precious *adjective*

= gwerthfawr

precise *adjective*

= manwl

precisely *adverb*

(exactly)

= yn °gwmws

! yn °gwmws is usually spelt yn °gymwys in formal writing.

pre-eminent *adjective*

= rhagorol

preface *noun*= rhagair (*plural* rhageiriau) *masculine*,
rhagymadrodd (*plural-ion*) *masculine***prefer** *verb***I prefer tea to coffee** = well gen i °de na
h'choffi (*North*), well 'da fi °de na h'choffi
(*South*)**she prefers to read books** = well gynni
hi °ddarllen llyfrau (*North*), well 'da hi
°ddarllen llyfrau (*South*)**which do you prefer?** = p'un sy'n °well
gen ti/'da ti?**pregnancy** *noun*= beichiogrwydd *masculine***pregnant** *adjective*

= bechiog

prejudice *noun*= rhagfarn (*plural-au*) *feminine***prejudiced** *adjective*

= rhagfarnllyd

preparation *noun*= paratoad (*plural-au*) *masculine*,
paratoi *verbnoun***to make preparations** = paratoi
*verbnoun***the food is in preparation** = mae'r
bwyd yn cael ei °baratoi**prepare** *verb*

= paratoi

(oneself) = ymbaratoi

to prepare to do something = paratoi i
°wneud rhywbeth**to prepare for an exam** = ymbaratoi ar
°gyfer arholiad**prepared** *adjective*

= parod

to be prepared for something = bod yn
°barod am ° rhywbeth**to be prepared to do something** = bod
yn °barod i °wneud rhywbeth**prescription** *noun*

(medical)

= cyfarwyddeb (*plural-au*) *feminine***present****1** *adjective*

= presennol

to be present = bod yn °bresennol**the present price** = y pris ar hyn o °bryd**2** *noun*

• (time now)

= presennol

for the present = am y tro**at present** = ar hyn o °bryd

• (gift)

= anrheg (*plural-ion*) *feminine***to give someone a present** = rhoi (*stem*
rhoi-, rhodd-) anrheg i ° rywun**3** *verb*

• (introduce)

= cyflwyno

may I present Mr Jones? = °ga i

°gyflwyno Mr Jones?

• (on TV or radio)

= cyflwyno

to present a programme = cyflwyno
rhaglen

• (give)

= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-)**to present someone with a clock** =

rhoi cloc i °rywun

to present a prize to someone =

gwobrwyo rhywun

presently *adverb*

• (soon)

= maes o law, cyn bo hir, yn y man

• (at the moment)

= ar hyn o °bryd

preserve *verb*

= cadw

presidency *noun*

• (of state)

= arlywyddiaeth *feminine*

• (of union, club etc)

= llywyddiaeth *feminine***president** *noun*

• (of state)

= arlywydd (*plural-ion*) *masculine*

• (of union, club etc)

= llywydd (*plural-ion*) *masculine***press****1** *noun*

(newspapers)

= gwasg *feminine***2** *verb*

= gwasgu

press conference *noun*
= cynhadledd i'r °wasg (*plural*
cynadleddau i'r °wasg) *feminine*

press release *noun*
= datganiad i'r °wasg (*plural*
datganiadau i'r °wasg) *masculine*

pressure *noun*
= pwysau *plural*
to bring pressure on someone = dwyn
(*stem* dyg-) pwysau ar° rywun, pwysu
ar° rywun
under pressure = dan °bwysau

pretend *verb*
= esgus
to pretend to do something = esgus
gwneud rhywbeth

pretty
1 *adjective*
= pert, tlws
2 *adverb*
= eitha, go°
that's pretty good = mae hynny'n eitha
da
there are pretty few left = go ychydig sy
ar ôl

! **eitha** (no mutation) is the general term—practically always the right choice—while **go°** is less common; **go ychydig** is a set phrase.

prevent *verb*
= rhwystro, atal
to prevent someone (from) doing something = rhwystro or atal rhywun
rhag gwneud rhywbeth

previous *adjective*
= o'r blaen, blaenorol, cynt
the previous day = y diwrnod o'r
blaen

previously *adverb*
= °gynt

price *noun*
= pris (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

price cut *noun*
= gostyngiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

prick *verb*
= pigo
to prick one's finger = pigo'ch bys

prickly *adjective*
(*touchy*)
= pigog

pride *noun*
= balchder *masculine*

priest *noun*
= offeiriad (*plural* offeiriad) *masculine*

primary *adjective*
• (*main*)
= prif°

! **prif°** always precedes the noun and causes soft mutation.
the primary reason for this = y prif
°reswm am hyn

• (*school*)
= cynradd

primary school *noun*
= ysgol °gynradd (*plural* ysgolion
cynradd) *feminine*

primary school teacher *noun*
= athrawes ysgol °gynradd (*plural*
athrawesau ysgol °gynradd) *feminine*
= athro ysgol °gynradd (*plural* athrawon
ysgol °gynradd) *masculine*

prime minister *noun*
= prif °weinidog *masculine*

prince *noun*
= tywysog (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

princess *noun*
= tywysoges (*plural* -au) *feminine*

principal

1 *adjective*
= prif°

! **prif°** always precedes the noun and causes soft mutation.
the principal reason for this = y prif
°reswm am hyn

2 *noun*
• (*of institution or department*)
= pennaeth (*plural* penaethiaid)
masculine
• (*of school, college, etc*)
= prifathro (*plural* prifathrawon)
masculine
= prifathawes (*plural* -au) *feminine*

principality *noun*
= tywysogaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*

principle *noun*= egwyddor (*plural-ion*) *feminine***basic principles** = sylfeini *plural***print****1** *noun*

• (of photo etc)

= print (*plural-iau*) *masculine*

• (trace)

= ôl (*plural olion*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= argraffu

to print a book = argraffu llyfr**priority** *noun*= blaenoriaeth (*plural-au*) *feminine***prison** *noun*= carchar (*plural-au*) *masculine***to send someone to prison** = carcharu rhywun, anfon rhywun i °garchar, rhoi (*stem rhoi-*, rhodd-) rhywun yn y carchar**prisoner** *noun*= carcharor (*plural-ion*) *masculine*= carcharores (*plural-au*) *feminine***they took him prisoner** = fe °gymeron nhw fe'n °garcharor**privacy** *noun*= preifatrwydd *masculine***private** *adjective*

= preifat

privatize *verb*

= preifateiddio

prize *noun*= gwobr (*plural-au*) *feminine***to give/award someone a prize** = gwobrwyo rhywun**probability** *noun*= tebygolrwydd *masculine***in all probability** = yn ôl pob tebyg**probably** *adverb*

= mae'n °debyg

! This phrase must either begin the sentence and be followed by a 'that...' clause, or be tagged on at the end; it cannot be put in the middle as in English:

he probably won't come = mae'n °debyg na °ddaw e,
°ddaw e °ddim, mae'n °debyg

they're probably late = mae'n °debyg

bod nhw'n hwyr,

maen nhw'n hwyr, mae'n °debyg

it's probably her fault = mae'n

°debyg mai hi sy ar °fai,

hi sy ar °fai, mae'n °debyg

problem *noun*• (*general sense*)= problem (*plural-au*) *feminine***to solve a problem** = datrys problem• (*difficulty, hitch*)= trafferth (*plural-ion*) *feminine***are you having problems?** = wyt ti'n cael trafferth(ion)?**to manage to do something without****problems** = llwyddo i °wneud

rhywbeth yn °ddidrafferth

process**1** *noun*= process (*plural-au*) *masculine* or *feminine***2** *verb*

= prosesu

produce**1** *noun*= cynnyrch (*plural cynhyrchion*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= cynhyrchu

product *noun*= cynnyrch (*plural cynhyrchion*) *masculine***production** *noun*= cynhyrchiad (*plural-au*) *masculine***profession** *noun*= galwedigaeth (*plural-au*) *feminine*,
proffesiwn (*plural proffesiynau*) *masculine***professional****1** *adjective*

= proffesiynol

2 *noun*= gweithiwr proffesiynol (*plural gweithwyr proffesiynol*) *masculine*
= gweithwraig °broffesiynol (*plural gweithwragedd proffesiynol*) *feminine***professor** *noun*= athro (*plural athrawon*) *masculine*

profit**1** *noun*

- (*monetary*)
= elw *masculine*
- (*advantage*)
= mantais *feminine*, budd *masculine*,
lles *masculine*

2 *verb*

- = elwa
- to profit from something** = elwa o°
rywbeth, manteisio ar° rywbeth, cael
budd/lles o° rywbeth

profitable *adjective*

- (*yielding profit*)
is the business profitable? = ydy'r
busnes yn gwneud/dwyn elw?
- (*advantageous*)
= manteisiol, buddiol, o°fudd, o°les

program**1** *noun*

- = rhaglen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*
- computer program** = rhaglen
°gyfrifiadur (*plural* rhaglenni
cyfrifiadur) *feminine*

2 *verb*

- = rhaglennu

programme *noun*

- = rhaglen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*
- television programme** = rhaglen
°deledu (*plural* rhaglenni teledu)
feminine
- a programme about Wales** = rhaglen
am °Gymru

progress**1** *noun*

- (*course*)
= cwrs *masculine*, datblygiad
masculine
- (*in learning etc*)
= cynnydd
- they are making progress** = maen
nhw'n gwneud cynnydd

2 *verb*

- (*proceed*)
= mynd ymlaen
- work is progressing** = mae'r gwaith yn
mynd yn ei °flaen
- (*build on achievement*)
= gwneud cynnydd

prohibit *verb*

- = gwahardd

to prohibit someone from doing

something = gwahardd rhywun rhag
gwneud rhywbeth

project *noun*

= prosiect or project (*plural -au*)
masculine, cynllun (*plural -iau*)
masculine

projector *noun*

= taflunydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*
overhead projector = uwchdaflunydd
(*plural -ion*) *masculine*

promise**1** *noun*

= addewid (*plural -ion*) *masculine* or
feminine

to keep a promise = cadw (*stem* cadw-)
addewid

to break a promise = torri addewid

to show promise = bod yn addawol

2 *verb*

= addo (*stem* addaw-)

to promise to do something = addo
gwneud rhywbeth

to promise something to someone =
addo rhywbeth i° rywun

promote *verb*

- (*boost, advertise*)
= hybu
- (*elevate*)
= dyrchafu

pronoun *noun*

= rhagenw (*plural -au*) *masculine*

pronounce *verb*

= ynganu

am I pronouncing that right? = ydw i'n
ynganu hynny'n iawn?

pronunciation *noun*

= ynganiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

proof *noun*

= prawf (*plural* profion) *masculine*

proper *adjective*

- (*right, correct*)
= iawn, cywir
- (*appropriate*)
= priodol
- (*genuine*)
= go iawn

properly *adverb*

= yn iawn, yn °gywir

property *noun*

= eiddo
whose property is this? = eiddo pwy ydy hwn?

prophecy *noun*

= proffwydoliaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

prophesy *verb*

= proffwydo

prophet *noun*

= proffwyd (*plural*-i) *masculine*

proposal *noun*

- (*offer*) = cynnig (*plural* cynnigion) *masculine*
- (*intention*) = bwriad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

proprietor *noun*

= perchennog (*plural* perchnogion) *masculine*

prose *noun*

= rhyddiaith *feminine*

prospective *adjective*

= darpar^o

! darpar^o precedes the noun and causes soft mutation:

prospective parliamentary candidate = darpar ymgeisydd seneddol

prospect *noun*

there's no prospect of her agreeing = does dim gobaith y bydd hi'n cytuno
what are the prospects? = beth ydy'r rhagolygon?

protect *verb*

= amddiffyn
to protect someone from something = amddiffyn rhywun rhag rhywbeth

protest

1 *noun*
 = protest (*plural*-iadau) *masculine*,
 gwrthdystiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
under protest = dan ^obrotest

2 *verb*
 = protestio, gwrthdystio
to protest against something = protestio yn erbyn rhywbeth

protester *noun*

= protestiwr (*plural* protestwyr) *masculine*

proud *adjective*

- (*with a feeling of pride*) = balch
to be proud of something = bod yn ^ofalch ^o rywbeth
- (*arrogant*) = ffroenuchel

prove *verb*

= profi

provide *verb*

= darparu

provided *conjunction*

= ar yr amod
provided (that) you stay here = ar yr amod bod chi'n aros fan hyn
provided (that) we don't have to see him = ar yr amod na ^ofydd rhaid inni ei ^oweld e

province *noun*

= talaith (*plural* taleithiau) *feminine*

psychiatrist *noun*

= seiciatrydd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

psychological *adjective*

= seicolegol

psychologist *noun*

= seicolegydd (*plural* seicolegwyr) *masculine*

psychology *noun*

= seicoleg *feminine*

pub *noun*

= tafarn (*plural*-au) *feminine*
to go to the pub = mynd i'r ^odafarn

public

- 1** *adjective*
 = cyhoeddus
- 2** *noun*
 = cyhoedd *masculine*
not open to the public = ^oddim ar agor i'r cyhoedd
in public = yn ^ogyhoeddus

public holiday *noun*

= gŵyl ^ogyhoeddus (*plural* gwyliau cyhoeddus) *feminine*

publicity *noun*

= cyhoeddusrwydd *masculine*

public transport *noun*

= cludiant cyhoeddus *masculine*

publish *verb*

= cyhoeddi

pudding *noun*= pwdin (*plural -au*) *masculine***puddle** *noun*= pwl (*plural pyllau*) *masculine***pull** *verb*

= tynnu

to pull down a building =

tynnu/chwalu adeilad

to pull a tooth out = tynnu dant**pull over, pull up** (*in a car*)

= stopio

pullover *noun*= pwlofer (*plural -s, -i*) *masculine or feminine*, siwmpwr (*plural -i*) *feminine***pump****1** *noun*= pwmp (*plural pypmiau*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= pwmpio

pumpkin *noun*= pwmpen (*plural -ni*) *feminine***punch****1** *noun*= (*blow*) pwniad (*plural -au*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= pwnio

punctual *adjective*

= prydlon

punctuality *noun*= prydlondeb *masculine***punctually** *adverb*

= yn °brydlon

puncture *noun*= twll (*plural tyllau*) *masculine***punish** *verb*

= cosbi

punishment *noun*= cosb (*plural -au*) *feminine***pupil** *noun*= disgybl (*plural -ion*) *masculine***puppy** *noun*= ci bach (*plural cŵn bach*) *masculine***purchase** *verb*

= prynu

pure *adjective*

= pur

purple *adjective*= piws; porffor (*formal*)**purpose** *noun*= amcan (*plural -ion*) *masculine*, pwrpas (*plural -au*) *masculine*, bwriad (*plural -au*) *masculine***on purpose** = o °fwriad, o °bwrpas

= yn °fwriadol, yn °bwrpasol

purposeful *adjective*• (*deliberate*)

= bwriadol, pwrpasol

• (*decisive*)

= penderfynol

purse *noun*• (*for money*)= pwr (*plural pyrtau*) *masculine*• (*US: handbag*)= bag llaw (*plural bagiau llaw*) *masculine***push** *verb*• (*general sense*)

= gwthio

to push past someone = gwthio heibio i °rywun**to push someone down the stairs** =

gwthio rhywun i lawr y grisiau

push off! = cer o 'ma!

= bacha hi!

to push something through = gwthio

rhywbeth drwodd

• (*sell drugs*)

= gwerthu cyffuriau

pushchair *noun*= cadair °wthio (*plural cadeiriau*)gwthio) *feminine***pusher** *noun*(*seller of drugs*)= gwerthwr cyffuriau (*plural gwerthwyr cyffuriau*) *masculine***put** *verb*• (*most general senses*)= rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*), gosod**to put something down** = rhoi

rhywbeth i lawr

to put something on the table = rhoi

rhywbeth ar y bwrdd

put away:**to put the toys away** = rhoi'r teganau

ar °gadw

put back

to put something back = rhoi
rhywbeth yn ôl

to put the clocks back = troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-)r cloiciau yn ôl

put off

- (*postpone*)
= gohirio

to put off a meeting = gohirio cyfarfod

- (*switch off*)
= diffodd

to put the television off = diffodd y teledu

put on:

to put on clothes = gwisgo dillad

he put on his shirt = gwisgodd e ei °grys

- (*switch on*)

= troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-) ymlaen

to put the television on = troi'r teledu ymlaen

- (*gain*)

to put on weight = ennill (*stem* enill-) pwysau

- (*stage*)

to put on a play = llwyfannu drama

put out

- (*extinguish*)
= diffodd

to put out the lights = diffodd y goleuadau

- (*place outside*)

= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) allan

to put the cat out = rhoi'r °gath allan

put up

- (*on wall etc*)

to put up a sign = rhoi arwydd i fyny

- (*suffer*)

to put up with something = diodde(f) rhywbeth

- (*give accommodation*)

to put someone up = rhoi llety i° rywun

puzzle *noun*

= pos (*plural*-au) *masculine*

pyjamas *plural noun*

= pyjamas *plural*

Qq**qualification** *noun*

= cymhwyster (*plural* cymwysterau) *masculine*

qualified *adjective*

= â^hchymwysterau

quality *noun*

= ansawdd (*plural* ansoddau) *masculine* or *feminine*

= safon (*plural*-au) *feminine*

of good quality = o ansawdd da/°dda

of poor quality = o ansawdd gwael/^hwael

quantity *noun*

- (*countable things*)

= nifer (*plural*-oedd) *masculine* or *feminine*

a large quantity of books = nifer °fawr o °lyfrau

- (*uncountable things*)

= maint (*plural* meintiau) *masculine*

a small quantity of cheese = maint bychan o °gaws

quarrel**1** *noun*

= cweryl (*plural*-on, -au) *masculine*, ffræe (*plural*-au, -on) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= cweryla, ffræeo

quarter**1** *noun*

= chwarter (*plural*-i) *masculine*

a quarter of an hour = chwarter awr

to cut something in quarters = torri rhywbeth yn chwarteri

at a quarter to three = am chwarter i °dri

! Note the difference between

chwarter wedi naw 'a quarter past nine' and **hanner awr wedi naw** 'half past nine'.

2 *pronoun*

a quarter of them are absent = mae chwarter ohonyn nhw'n absennol

quay *noun*

= cei (*plural*-au or -oedd) *masculine*

queen *noun*= brenhines (*plural* breninesau) *feminine***question****1** *noun*= cwestiwn (*plural* cwestiynau)*masculine***to ask someone a question** = gofyn
(*stem* gofynn-) cwestiwn i° rywun, holi
rhywun**question and answer session** = sesiwn
holi ac ateb**it's a question of principle** = mae'n
°fater o egwyddor**2** *verb*

= holi

to question someone = holi rhywun**queue****1** *noun*= cwt (*plural* cytau) *feminine*, ciw (*plural*
-iau) *masculine*, rhes (*plural* -i) *feminine***to stand in a queue** = sefyll mewn
cwt/ciw**to jump the queue** = neidio'r °gw/ciw**2** *verb*= aros (*stem* arhos-)/sefyll (*stem* saf-, sef-)
mewn ciw/cwt**quick** *adjective*= cyflym; sydyn (*North*), clou (*South*)

! sydyn and clou are found in speech only, where they are however widespread; cyflym is the standard term.

it's quicker by train = mae'n
°gyflymach ar y trêrn**come quick!** = dewch yn °glou!**quickly** *adverb*• (*fast*)= yn °gyflym; yn sydyn (*North*), yn °glou
(*South*)• (*hastily*)

= ar °frys

• (*without delay*)

= yn °ddi-od

quiet**1** *adjective*

= tawel, llonydd

to go quiet = tawelu**keep quiet!** = cadwch yn °dawel!**be quiet!** = byddwch yn °dawel!**2** *noun*= tawelwch *masculine***quieten down** *verb*

= tawelu

quietly *adverb*

= yn °dawel

quit *verb*• (*leave*)= gadael (*stem* gadaw-)• (*give up*)= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) 'r gorau i°**to quit a job** = rhoi'r gorau i swydd• (*stop*)

= peidio, rhoi'r gorau i°

to quit smoking = peidio ysmegu

= rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu

• (*resign*)

= ymddiswyddo

quite *adverb*• (*rather*)

= eitha

I quite like Chinese food = dw i'n eitha
hoff o °fwyd Tseinaidd**it's quite early** = mae'n eitha cynnar**quite a few people** = cryn nifer o °bobol**quite a bit of money** = cryn °dipyn o
arian• (*completely*)

= hollol°, cwblwl°

I'm quite certain = dw i'n hollol sicr**that's quite different** = mae hynny'n
hollol °wahanol**that was quite unnecessary** = roedd

hynny'n °gwblwl °ddiangen

quite! (*agreement*) = yn hollol!

= yn llwyr!

• (*exactly*)

= yn union

I don't know quite what it means = dw i
°ddim yn gwybod yn union beth
mae'n °feddwl**quiz** *noun*= cwis (*plural* -iau) *masculine***quotation** *noun*• (*from a book*)= dyfyniad (*plural* -au) *masculine*• (*price for work*)= pris (*plural* -iau) *masculine***quote****1** *noun*= dyfyniad (*plural* -au) *masculine***2** *verb*

= dyfynnu

Rr

rabbit *noun*

= cwningen (*plural* cwningod) *feminine*

rabies *noun*

= y °gynddaredd *feminine*

race¹

1 *noun*

(*contest*)

= ras (*plural* -ys) *feminine*

horse race = ras °geffylau (*plural* rasys ceffylau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= rasio

to race someone = rasio yn erbyn rhywun

I'll race you! = rasia i di!

race² *noun*

(*people*)

= hil (*plural* -ion, -iau) *feminine*

racehorse *noun*

= ceffyl rasio (*plural* ceffylau rasio) *masculine*

racetrack *noun*

= rhedfa rasio (*plural* rhedfeydd rasio) *feminine*

racism *noun*

= hiliaeth *feminine*

racist

1 *adjective*

= hiliol

2 *noun*

= hilydd (*plural* -ion, hilwyr) *masculine*

racket *noun*

• (*for sport*)

= raced (*plural* -i) *feminine*

• (*noise*)

= twrw *masculine*

to make a racket = codi twrw

radiation *noun*

= ymbelydredd *masculine*

radiator *noun*

= rheiddiadur (*plural* -on) *masculine*

radical *adjective*

• (*political*)

= radicalaidd

• (*basic: disagreement, advances etc*)

= sylfaenol

radio *noun*

= radio (*plural* -s) *masculine* or *feminine*

to listen to the radio = gwrando (*stem* gwrandaw-) ar y radio

radio station *noun*

= gorsaf radio (*plural* gorsafoedd radio) *feminine*

rage *noun*

= cynddaredd *feminine*

to fly into a rage = cynddeiriogi, gwylltio

raid

1 *noun*

= ymosodiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= ymosod ar°

to raid a bank = ymosod ar °fanc

the police raided the building = ymosododd yr heddlu ar yr adeilad

rail *noun*

• (*handrail*)

= canllaw (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

• (*for train etc*)

= cledren (*plural* cledrau) *feminine*

to go by rail = mynd ar y trêrn

railway *noun*

= rheilffordd (*plural* rheilffyrdd) *feminine*

railway line *noun*

= rheilffordd (*plural* rheilffyrdd) *feminine*

railway station *noun*

= gorsaf °reilffordd (*plural* gorsafoedd rheilffordd) *feminine*, stesion (*plural* -s) *feminine*

! gorsaf is the standard term, while the loanword **stesion** is common with native speakers.

rain

1 *noun*

= glaw (*plural* -ogydd) *masculine*

it looks like rain = mae golwg glaw arni

2 *verb*

= bwrw glaw, glawio, bwrw

it's raining = mae'n bwrw (glaw), mae'n glawio

rainbow *noun*= enfys (*plural* -au) *feminine***raincoat** *noun*= côt °law (*plural* cotiau glaw) *feminine***raise** *verb*• (*lift up*)

= codi

• (*increase*)

= codi

• (*bring up: children*)

= magu

where were you raised? = lle °gest ti dy °fagu?

= lle °gawsoch chi'ch magu?

• (*voice*)**to raise one's voice** = codi'ch llais• (*objection*)**to raise an objection** = gwrthwynebu, codi gwrthwynebiad**ram** *noun*= maharen (*plural* meheryn) *masculine*,hwrdd (*plural* hyrddod) *masculine* (*South*)**range** *noun*• (*selection*)= dewis *masculine*, detholiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*• (*mountains*)**a range of mountains** = cadwyn o °fynyddoedd *feminine*• (*for cooking*)= popty (*plural* poptai) *masculine***rape****1** *verb*

= treisio

2 *noun*

= trais, trais rhywiol

rare *adjective*• (*scarce*)

= prin

• (*infrequent*)

= anaml

• (*lightly cooked*)

= gwaedlyd

rarely *adverb*

= yn anaml

rash *noun*= brech (*plural* -au) *feminine***rasher** *noun*= tafell (*plural* -i, -au, tefyll) *feminine*, sleisen (*plural* sleisys) *feminine***raspberry** *noun*= mafonen (*plural* mafon) *feminine***rat** *noun*= llygoden °fawr (*plural* llygod mawr) *feminine***rate** *noun*= cyfradd (*plural* -au) *feminine*, graddfa (*plural* graddfeydd) *feminine***basic rate** = cyfradd sylfaenol**rate of interest** = cyfradd llog**rate of exchange** = cyfradd/graddfa °gyfnewid**rather** *adverb*• (*in preferences*)

= °well

I'd rather go tomorrow = (basai'n) °wellgen i °fynd yfory (*North*), (byddai'n)

°well 'da fi °fynd yfory

(*South*)**would you rather wait?** = °fasai'n °wellgen ti aros? (*North*), °fyddai'n °well 'dati aros? (*South*)• (*in comparisons*)= yn hytrach (na^h)**come tomorrow rather than today** =

dewch yfory yn hytrach na heddiw

• (*fairly*)

= braidd

it's rather hot = mae hi braidd yn

°boeth

raw *adjective*• (*general*)

= crai

raw materials = defnyddiau crai• (*wound*)

= signoeth

• (*meat etc*)

= amrwd

ray *noun*= pelydryn or pelydr (*plural* pelydrau) *masculine***a ray of hope** = llygedyn o °obaith**razor** *noun*= rasel (*plural* -i) *feminine*, raser (*plural* -au) *feminine* (*South*)**safety razor** = rasel °ddiogel (*plural* raseli diogel)**electric razor** = rasel °drydan (*plural* raseli trydan)**razor blade** *noun*= llafn rasel (*plural* llafnau rasel) *masculine*

re- *prefix*
= ail°

reach *verb*

- (general)
= cyrraedd (stem cyrhaedd-)
when did they reach the town? = pryd
°gyrhaeddod nhw'r °dre?
to reach a decision = dod i
°benderfyniad
I can't reach the shelf = °alla i °ddim
cyrraedd y silff
the letter didn't reach him =
°chafodd/°gafodd e mo'r llythyr
- (on phone)
you can reach me on this number =
gellwch chi °gysylltu â fi ar y rhif yma

reach out

he reached out = estynnodd e ei
°fraich

react *verb*

- (to chemicals, medicines etc)
= adweithio
- (respond)
= ymateb
to react to something = ymateb i°
rywbeth

read *verb*

= darllen
to read something to someone =
darllen rhywbeth i° rywun
can you read Welsh? = °ellwch chi
°ddarllen Cymraeg?
to read through something = darllen
drwy °rywbeth

read out

= darllen yn uchel

readiness *noun*

= parodrwydd *masculine*

reading *noun*

= darlleniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

ready *adjective*

= parod
to be ready to do something = bod yn
°barod i °wneud rhywbeth
to be ready for something = bod yn
°barod am° rywbeth, bod yn °barod ar
°gyfer rhywbeth

! The related phrase **yn °barod** is an adverb in its own right meaning 'already'.

to get something ready = paratoi
rhywbeth

real *adjective*

- (actual, not imagined)
= gwir°

! **gwir°** precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation.

- (genuine)
= go iawn

reality *noun*

= gwirionedd (*plural*-au) *masculine*
in reality = mewn gwirionedd

realize *verb*

= sylweddoli
I hadn't realized = o'n i heb sylweddoli

really *adverb*

- (actually)
= mewn gwirionedd
it was my fault really = fi oedd ar °fai,
mewn gwirionedd
- (with adjective)
= gwirioneddol°, gwir°, reit° (*colloquial*)
it's really heavy = mae'n °wirioneddol
°drwm
- (interjection)
= °wir!

rear

1 *adjective*

= cefn, ôl
rear wheel = olwyn °gefn (*plural*
olwynion cefn), olwyn ôl (*plural*
olwynion ôl)
rear seat = sedd °gefn (*plural* seddau
cefn), sedd ôl (*plural* seddau ôl)

2 *verb*

(bring up)
= magu

rear-view mirror *noun*

= drych ôl (*plural* drychau ôl) *masculine*

reason *noun*

= rheswm (*plural* rhesymau) *masculine*
a reason for doing something =
rheswm dros °wneud rhywbeth
for no reason = heb °reswm
for this reason = o achos hyn, o'r
herwydd, oherwydd hyn
for that reason = o achos hynny
= oherwydd hynny

reasonable *adjective*

= rhesymol

reassure *verb*

= tawelu meddwl

I reassured him = nes i °dawelu ei °feddwl**rebroadcast** *verb*

= ailddarlledu

receipt *noun*= derbynneb (*plural* derbynebau, derbynebion) *feminine***to get a receipt for something** = cael derbynneb am° rywbeth**receive** *verb*= derbyn (*stem* derbyni-), cael**to receive something from someone** = derbyn or cael rhywbeth gan° rywun

! **cael** is irregular in the preterite, short future and conditional—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

recent *adjective*

= diweddar

recently *adverb*

= yn °ddiweddar

reception *noun*

- (*in hotel, hospital etc*) = derbynfa (*plural* derbynfeydd) *feminine*
- (*formal event*) = derbyniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

receptionist *noun*

= croesawydd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*
 = croesawferch (*plural*-ed) *feminine*
 = derbynydd (*plural* derbynyddion) *masculine*
 = derbynyddes (*plural*-au) *feminine*

recipe *noun*

= rysáit (*plural* ryseitiau) *feminine*
to follow a recipe = dilyn (*stem* dilyn-) rysáit

recognize *verb*

- (*person*) = adnabod (*stem* adnabydd-)
- to recognize someone by something** = adnabod rhywun o° rywbeth

! In the literary language, **adnabod** is used for **nabod** 'know' in the sense of 'be acquainted with', but in the living language these two verbs are distinct.

- (*fact*) = cydnabod (*stem* cydnabydd-)

recommence *verb*= ailddechrau (*stem* ailddechreu-)**recommend** *verb*

= cymeradwyo

what do you recommend? = beth dych chi'n °gymeradwyo?**record**

- 1** *noun*
- (*disc*) = record (*plural*-iau) *feminine*
to play a record = chwarae (*stem* chwarae-) record
- (*in sport*) = record (*plural*-iau) *feminine*
to break a record = torri record
- (*note, memorandum*) = cofnod (*plural*-ion) *masculine*
to make a record of something = gwneud cofnod o° rywbeth
- 2** *verb* = recordio

recorder *noun*

- (*machine*) = recordydd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*
- (*musical instrument*) = recorder (*plural*-s) *masculine*

record player *noun*= chwaraewr recordiau (*plural* chwaraewyr recordiau) *masculine***recover** *noun*

- (*from illness*) = gwella
- (*retrieve*) = ailffeindio, cael yn ôl

rectangle *noun*= pedrongl (*plural*-au) *feminine***recycle** *verb*

= ailgylchu
recycling centre = canolfan ailgylchu (*plural* canolfannau ailgylchu) *feminine*

red *adjective*

- = coch
- to go red** = mynd yn °goch, cochi (*blush*) = gwriddo, cochi

red-haired *adjective*

= pengoch, gwalltgoch

reduce *adjective*

= gostwng (*stem* gostyng-), lleihau
to reduce prices = gostwng prisiau
reduce speed now = arafwch nawr

reduction *noun*

= gostyngiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*,
 lleihad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

redundant *adjective*

he was made redundant = mi °gafodd e
 ei °ddiswyddo

refectory *noun*

= ffreutur (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

refer *adjective*

= cyfeirio
to refer to something = cyfeirio at°
 rywbeth
I refer to your letter ... = cyfeiriaf at eich
 llythyr ... (*formal*)

referee *noun*

- (*in sport*)
 = dyfarnwr (*plural* dyfarnwyr)
masculine
- (*for applicant*)
 = canolwr (*plural* canolwyr) *masculine*,
 cefnogwr (*plural* cefnogwyr) *masculine*

reference *noun*

= cyfeiriad (*plural* -au) *masculine*
to make reference to something =
 cyfeirio at° rywbeth
to give someone as a reference = enwi
 rhywun fel canolwr

reference book *noun*

= cyfeirlyfr (*plural* -au) *masculine*

reflect *verb*

= adlewyrchu

reflection *noun*

= adlewyrchiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

refreshing *adjective*

- (*renewing*)
 = adnewyddol
- (*reviving*)
 = adfywiol

refreshments *plural noun*

= lluniaeth *masculine*

refrigerator *noun*

= oergell (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

refuge *noun*

= lloches (*plural* -au) *feminine*

to seek/take refuge from something =

ymochel rhag rhywbeth
to give someone refuge = llochesu
 rhywun

refugee *noun*

= ffoadur (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*
 = ffoadures (*plural* -au) *feminine*

refuse¹ *verb*

= gwrthod, nacáu (*colloquial* cau), pallu
 (*South*)

to refuse to do something = gwrthod
 gwneud rhywbeth

to refuse someone something =
 gwrthod rhywbeth i° rywun

the car refuses to go = mae'r car yn
 pallu mynd

refuse² *noun*

(*rubbish*)
 = sbwriel *masculine*

regarding *preposition*

= ynghylch, ynglŷn â^h, parthed (*formal*)

! Only in very formal written styles is
parthed encountered, and certainly
 never in unaffected speech.

regards *plural noun*

(*at end of letter*)
 = cofion
as regards = o °ran
as regards the rest of the family = o
 °ran gweddill y teulu

region *noun*

= ardal (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*,
 rhanbarth (*plural* -au) *masculine*, bro
 (*plural* bröydd) *feminine*

regional *adjective*

= rhanbarthol

register

1 *noun*
 = cofrestr (*plural* -au, -i) *feminine*

2 *verb*
 = cofrestru

registration number *noun*

• (*general*)
 = rhif cofrestru (*plural* -au cofrestru)
masculine

• (*car*)
 = rhif car *masculine*

regret *verb*

= edifaru, difaru (*colloquial*)

to regret doing something = edifaru
gwneud rhywbeth

regular *adjective*

- (conforming to pattern or type)
= rheolaidd
- regular verbs** = berfau rheolaidd
- (consistent, habitual)
= cyson

regularly *adverb*

- (all senses)
= yn rheolaidd
- (consistently, habitually—also:)
= yn °gyson
- to do something regularly** = gwneud
rhywbeth yn rheolaidd/yn °gyson

rehearsal *noun*

= ymarfer (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

rehearse *verb*

= ymarfer

reincarnation *noun*

= ailymgawdoliad (*plural* -au)
masculine

reject *verb*

= gwrthod

related *adjective*

to be related to someone = perthyn i°
rywun
are they related to you? = ydyn nhw'n
perthyn i ti?

relation *noun*

- (relationship, related person)
= perthynas (*plural* perthnasau)
feminine
- in relation to something** = mewn
perthynas/cysylltiad â^h rhywbeth
- they are my relations** = maen nhw'n
perthyn i mi
- to visit one's relations** = ymweld (*stem*
ymwel-) â^h ch perthnasau
- (link)
= cysylltiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

relationship *noun*

= perthynas (*plural* perthnasau)
feminine, cysylltiad (*plural* -au)
masculine

relative *noun*

he's a relative of mine = mae e'n
perthyn i mi
those are his relatives = dyna ei
°berthnasau

relax *verb*

= ymlacio

relaxed *adjective*

= wedi ymlacio

relay race *noun*

= ras °gyfnewid (*plural* rasys cyfnewid)
feminine

release

1 *noun*

- (announcement)
= datganiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*
- press release** = datganiad i'r °wasg
- (from prison etc)
= rhyddhad *masculine*, rhyddhau
verb *noun*
- a new release** (*record*) = record newydd
(*film*) = ffilm newydd

2 *verb*

- (liberate)
= rhyddhau
- (put on the market)
= rhyddhau
- (let go of)
= gollwng (*stem* gollyng-)

relevant *adjective*

= perthnasol

reliable *adjective*

= dibynadwy

relieved *adjective*

you'll be relieved to know that ... =
bydd yn rhyddhad i chi °wybod °fod ...

religion *noun*

= crefydd (*plural* -au) *feminine*

religious education, RE *noun*

= addysg °grefyddol *feminine*

rely *verb*

= dibynnu
to rely on someone/something =
dibynnu ar° rywun/rywbeth

remain *verb*

= aros (*stem* arhos-)

remainder *noun*

= gweddill (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

remark

1 *noun*

= sylwad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

- (make observation)
= gwneud sylwad

to remark on something = gwneud sylwad ar^o rywbeth

- (*notice*) = sylwi

remarkable *adjective*
= hynod

remarkably *adverb*
= hynod o^o

remarkably clever = hynod o °ddeallus

remember *verb*
= cofio

do you remember them? = wyt ti'n cofio nhw?

to remember to do something = cofio gwneud rhywbeth

remember me to your parents = cofiwch fi at eich rhieni

remind *verb*
= atgoffa

to remind someone of something = atgoffa rhywun o^o rywbeth

to remind someone to do something = atgoffa rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

remote control *noun*
(*device*)
= teclyn (*plural*-au) pell-reolaeth
masculine

remove *verb*

- (*get rid of*) = cael gwared
to remove something = cael gwared ar^o rywbeth/ â^h rhywbeth
- (*move*) = symud
- (*delete*) = dileu

renew *verb*
= adnewyddu

renowned *adjective*
= enwog, adnabyddus
to be renowned for something = bod yn enwog am^o rywbeth

rent

1 *noun*
= rhent (*plural*-i) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= rhentu
to rent a bike = rhentu beic

rental *noun*

car rental company = cwmni llogi ceir (*plural* cwmnïau llogi ceir) *masculine*

repair *verb*

= trwsio, atgyweirio, cyweirio
to have something repaired = cael trwsio rhywbeth

repeat

1 *noun*
(*programme*)
= ailddarllediad (*plural*-au)

2 *verb*

- (*say again*) = ailadrodd, ailddweud
- could you repeat (that)?** = °allech chi ailadrodd (hynny)?
- (*programme*) = ailddarlledu

replace *verb*

- (*substitute*) = disodli
- (*put back*) = ailosod, rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) yn ôl

reply

1 *noun*
= ateb (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= ateb

to reply to someone = ateb rhywun

report

1 *noun*
= adroddiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

- (*make report*) = adrodd
- (*bring to notice*) = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) gwybod, hysbysu
- to report a crime to the police** = rhoi gwybod i'r heddlu am °drosedd, hysbysu'r heddlu am °drosedd

reporter *noun*

= gohebydd (*plural*-ion, gohebwyrr) *masculine*

represent *verb*

= cynrychioli

representative *noun*

= cynrychiolydd (*plural* cynrychiolwyr) *masculine*

republic *noun*

= gweriniaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

reputation *noun*

= enw *masculine*

request**1** *noun*

= cais (*plural* ceisiadau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= gofyn (*stem* gofynn-)

to request someone to do something

= gofyn i^o rywun °wneud rhywbeth

to request something from someone =

gofyn rhywbeth gan^o rywun

requirement *noun*

= angen (*plural* anghenion) *masculine*,

gofyn (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

to meet someone's requirements =

bodloni anghenion rhywun

rescue**1** *verb*

= achub

2 *noun*

= achub *verb*noun, achubiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

research**1** *noun*

= ymchwil *feminine* or *masculine*

2 *verb*

= ymchwilio

resemble *verb*

he resembles his father = mae e'n

°debyg i'w °dad

resent *verb*

to resent someone for something =

bod yn °ddig wrth^o rywun o achos rhywbeth

reservation *noun*• (*of seat*)

= sedd °gadw (*plural* seddi cadw, seddau cadw) *feminine*

• (*of room*)

= stafell °gadw (*plural* stafelloedd cadw) *feminine*

reserve *verb*

to reserve something for someone =

rhoi rhywbeth ar °gadw i^o rywun, neilltuo rhywbeth i^o rywun

to reserve a room = bwcio or sicrhau stafell

all rights reserved = cedwir pob hawl (*formal*)

residence *noun*

(*domicile*)

= preswylfa

hall of residence = neuadd °breswyl

(*plural* neuaddau preswyl) *feminine*

resign *verb*

= ymddiswyddo

resist *verb*• (*oppose*)

= gwrthwynebu

• (*refrain from*)

I can't resist saying this = °alla i °ddim peidio dweud hyn

resolute *adjective*

= penderfynol

resources *plural noun*

= adnoddau *plural*

respect**1** *noun*

= parch

to have respect for someone = bod â

^hpharch/parch (tuag) at^o rywun,

parchu rhywun

out of respect for someone = o °barch at^o rywun

2 *verb*

= parchu

respectable *adjective*• (*person, behaviour*)

= parchus

• (*amount*)

= sylweddol

respond *verb*• (*react*)

= ymateb

to respond to someone/something =

ymateb i^o rywun/rywbeth

he responded by walking out =

cerdded allan oedd ei ymateb

• (*answer*)

= ateb

response *noun*• (*reaction*)

= ymateb (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

a response to someone/something =

ymateb i^o rywun/rywbeth

her response was to say nothing =

dweud dim oedd ei hymateb

• (*answer*)

= ateb (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

responsibility *noun*

= cyfrifoldeb (*plural* -au) *masculine*

this is your responsibility = chi sy'n

°gyfrifol am hyn

responsible *adjective*

= cyfrifol

to be responsible for something = bod yn °gyfrifol am° rywbeth
to be responsible for doing something = bod yn °gyfrifol am °wneud rhywbeth

rest**1** noun

- (relaxation, recuperation) = gorffwys masculine
- (interval) = seibiant (plural seibiannau) masculine
- (remainder) = gweddill masculine

what about the rest? = beth am y gweddill?

2 verb

= gorffwys

restart verb

= aildddechrau (stem aildddechreu-), ailgychwyn (stem ailgychwynn-)

restaurant noun

= tŷ bwyta (plural tai bwyta) masculine

result noun

= canlyniad (plural -au) masculine
as a result of something = o

°ganlyniad i° rywbeth

football results = canlyniadau pêl-droed

resumé (US) noun

= braslun bywyd (plural brasluniau bywyd) masculine

retire verb

= ymddeol

he retired last year = naeth e ymddeol llynedd

retired adjective

= wedi ymddeol

he is retired = mae e wedi ymddeol

retirement noun

= ymddeoliad masculine

return verb

- (come back) = dod yn ôl, dychwelyd (stem dychwel-)
 - (go back) = mynd yn ôl, dychwelyd (stem dychwel-)
- to return to school** = mynd yn ôl i'r ysgol
to return to work = mynd yn ôl i'r gwaith

! dod and mynd are irregular in the preterite, short future, conditional and imperative—see entries on the Welsh-English side for details.

dychwelyd is a formal and official word not normally encountered in speech.

- (give back) = rhoi (stem rhoi-, rhodd-) yn ôl, dychwelyd (stem dychwel-)
- (send back) = danfon/anfon/hala yn ôl

return ticket noun

= tocyn dwyffordd (plural tocynnau dwyffordd) masculine

reveal verb

= datgelu

revenge noun

= dial masculine

to take revenge on someone for something = dial (verbnoun) ar° rywun am° rywbeth

reverend adjective

= parchedig

revolution noun

= chwyldro (plural -adau) masculine

the Industrial Revolution = y Chwyldro Diwydiannol

the French Revolution = y Chwyldro Ffrengig

revolutionary**1** adjective

= chwyldroadol

2 noun

= chwyldroadwr (plural chwyldroadwyr) masculine
 = chwyldroadwraig (plural chwyldroadwragedd) feminine

reward**1** noun

= gwobr (plural -au) feminine

2 verb

to reward someone for something = gwobrwyo rywun am° rywbeth
 = rhoi (stem rhoi-, rhodd-) gwobr i° rywun am° rywbeth

rewind verb

= ailddirwyn

rhinoceros, rhino noun

= rhinoseros (plural -od, -iaid) masculine

rhythm *noun*

= rhythm (*plural*-au) *masculine*

rib *noun*

= asen (*plural*-nau) *feminine*

ribbon *noun*

= rhuban or ruban (*plural*-au) *masculine*

rice *noun*

= reis *masculine*

rich *adjective*

= cyfoethog

riches *plural noun*

= cyfoeth *masculine*

rid *verb*

to get rid of something = cael gwaredu
ar^o rywbeth/â^h rhywbeth, gwaredu
rhywbeth

! **cael** is irregular in the preterite, short future and conditional—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

ride**1** *verb*

- (general senses)

= reidio

to ride a bike = reidio beic, reidio ar
°gefn beic

- (on horseback)

= marchogaeth, reidio

to ride a horse = reidio ceffyl, reidio ar
°gefn ceffyl, marchogaeth

he rides well = mae e'n °farchog da

2 *noun*

= reid (*plural*-iau) *feminine*, tro (*plural*
-eon) *masculine*

rider *noun*

- (on horse)

= marchog (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

- (on bike)

= beiciwr (*plural* beicwyr) *masculine*

ridiculous *adjective*

= chwerthinllyd

riding *noun*

= marchogaeth *verb**noun*

rifle *noun*

= reiffl (*plural*-au or -s) *feminine*

right**1** *adjective*

- (opposite of left)

= de

her right hand = ei llaw °dde

- (correct)

= iawn, cywir

you are right = dych chi'n iawn

this is the right way = dyma'r ffordd
iawn

that's right = mae'n hynny'n iawn

to do the right thing = gwneud y peth
iawn

2 *adverb*

to turn right = troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-) i'r
°dde

! There is a distinction between **i'r °dde** 'to the right' and **i'r de** 'to the South'. When **de** means 'right', it always has soft mutation after the words for 'the'.

3 *noun*

- (opposite of left)

= de *feminine*

on the right = ar y °dde

to the right = i'r °dde

- (entitlement)

= hawl (*plural*-iau) *feminine* or
masculine

human rights = hawliau dynol

right-handed *adjective*

= llawdde

right-wing *adjective*

= asgell °dde

ring**1** *noun*

- (on finger)

= modrwy (*plural*-au) *feminine*

wedding ring = modrwy °briodas

ring finger = bys modrwy *masculine*

- (circle)

= cylch (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*

- (phone call)

= caniad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

give me a ring = rho °ganiad i mi

2 *verb*

= canu

the bells are ringing = mae'r clychau'n
canu

will you ring the bell? = nei di °ganu'r
°gloch?

will you ring me? = nei di °roi caniad i
mi?

rinse *verb*

= strelio

rip**1 verb**

= rhwygo

2 noun= rhwyg (*plural -au*) *feminine*, rhwygiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***ripe adjective**

= aeddfed

rise**1 verb**

• (general senses)

= codi, mynd i fyny

! **mynd** is irregular in the preterite, short future, conditional and imperative—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

• (sun)

= codi

2 noun= codiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***risk****1 noun**= peryg(l) (*plural peryglon*) *masculine***at risk** = mew'n peryg(l)**2 verb**

• (chance)

= mentro

she won't risk coming out = °fydd hi °ddim yn mentro dod allan

• (put at risk)

= peryglu

to risk one's life = peryglu'ch bywyd**rival****1 adjective**

= cystadleuol

2 noun= cystadleuwr (*plural cystadleuwyr*) *masculine***river noun**= afon (*plural -ydd*) *feminine***riverbank noun**= glan afon (*plural glannau afon*) *feminine***road noun**= heol (*plural heolydd*) *feminine*, ffordd (*plural ffyrdd*) *feminine*

! **hewl** is a common variant of **heol** in many areas.

road sign noun= arwydd ffordd (*plural arwyddion ffyrdd*) *masculine***roadworks plural noun**

= gwaith ar y ffordd

roar verb

= rhuo

roast**1 verb**

= rhostio

2 adjective**roast meat** = cig rhost**rob verb**= dwyn (*stem dyg-*), lladrata**to rob someone of something** = dwyn rhywbeth oddiar^o/oddi ar^o rywun**robber noun**= lleidr (*plural lladron*) *masculine***robbery noun**= lladrad (*plural -au*) *masculine***robin noun**= robin °goch *masculine***robot noun**= robot (*plural -iaid*) *masculine***rock noun**

• (material)

= carreg *feminine*

• (a stone)

= carreg (*plural cerrig*) *feminine*

• (music)

= roc

rock climbing noun= dringo creigiau *verb-noun***rocket noun**= roced (*plural -i, -au*) *feminine***rocking chair noun**= cadair siglo (*plural cadeiriau siglo*) *feminine***role noun**= rôl (*plural rolau*) *feminine*, rhan (*plural -au*) *feminine***to play a role** = chwarae (*stem chwarae-*) rhan/rôl**roll****1 noun**

• (bread, of film)

= rholyn (*plural rholion*) *masculine*

• (*list of names*)

to call the roll (US) = galw'r enwau

2 verb

= rholio

roll around

= rholio o °gwmpas

roll over

= rholio drosodd

roll up

to roll up one's sleeves = torchi'ch llewys

roller coaster *noun*

= ffigar-êt *masculine*

roller-skate

1 noun

= esgid °rolio (*plural* esgidiau rholio) *feminine*

2 verb

= troed-rolio

roller-skating *noun*

= rhôl-sglefrio *verbnoun*

Roman

1 adjective

= Rhufeinig

2 noun

= Rhufeiniwr (*plural* Rhufeinwyr, Rhufeiniaid) *masculine*

romantic *adjective*

= rhamantus

Rome *noun*

= Rhufain *feminine*

roof *noun*

= to (*plural* -eau, -eon) *masculine*

rook *noun*

• (*bird*)

= ydfran (*plural* ydfrain) *feminine*

• (*chess piece*)

= castell (*plural* cestyll) *masculine*

room *noun*

• (*in house*)

= stafell (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*, ystafell (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

! Although **ystafell** is the standard written form, **stafell** is far more common in speech, and increasingly in writing.

living room = stafell °fyw (*plural* stafelloedd byw)

bedroom = stafell °wely (*plural* stafelloedd gwely)

dining room = stafell °fwyta (*plural* stafelloedd bwyta)

bathroom = stafell molchi (*plural* stafelloedd molchi)

• (*space*)

= lle *masculine*

is there enough room? = oes digon o °le?

there's room for three = mae lle i °dri
to make room for someone = gwneud lle i° rywun

root *noun*

= gwreiddyn, gwraidd (*plural* gwreiddiau) *masculine*

to be at the root of something = bod wrth °wraidd rhywbeth

rope *noun*

= rhaff (*plural* -au) *feminine*

rose *noun*

= rhosyn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

rosy *adjective*

= gwridog, rhosynnaidd

rot

1 noun

= pydredd *masculine*

2 verb

= pydru

rotten *adjective*

= wedi pydru

to go rotten = pydru

rough *adjective*

• (*not smooth*)

= garw

• (*approximate*)

= bras

• (*not gentle*)

= garw, cas

• (*difficult*)

= anodd

roughly *adverb*

= (*approximately*) yn °fras, tua^h

roughly half an hour = tua hanner awr

round

1 adjective

= crwn

2 adverb

to come round (*visit*) = dod draw

to call round = galw (*stem* galw-) heibio

all year round = trwy °gydol y °flwyddyn

round the corner = rownd y °gornel
to go round and round = mynd rownd a rownd

3 preposition
 = o °gwmpas, o amgylch, (occasionally) am°

! o °gwmpas and o amgylch are compound prepositions and so change their form when used with pronouns—see entries on the Welsh-English side for details.

round the town = o °gwmpas/o amgylch y °dre

round a table = o °gwmpas/o amgylch bwrdd

put a bandage round his head = rho °rwymyn am ei °ben

4 noun
 (of golf, boxing, drinks)
 = rownd (plural -iau) feminine
the final round = y rownd °derfynol

roundabout noun
 • (at road junction)
 = trogylch (plural -oedd) masculine
 • (at fair)
 = ceffylau bach plural

route noun
 = ffordd (plural ffyrdd) feminine

routine noun
 = trefn feminine
the daily routine = y °drefn °feunyddiol

row¹
1 noun
 (line)
 = rhes (plural -i) feminine
a row of houses = rhes o °dai
six days in a row = chwe diwrnod yn °olynol

2 verb
 (boat)
 = rhwyfo

row² noun
 (argument)
 = ffrae (plural -au, -on) feminine

rowing noun
 = rhwyfo verbnoun

rowing boat noun
 = cwch rhwyfo (plural cychod rhwyfo) masculine

royal adjective
 = brenhinol

rub verb
 = rhwbio

rub out:
to rub something out (erase) = dileu rhywbeth

rubber noun
 • (eraser)
 = rwber (plural -i) masculine
 • (material)
 = rwber masculine

rubber band noun
 = dolen elastig (plural dolennau or dolenni elastig) feminine

rubbish noun
 • (refuse)
 = sbwriel masculine
 • (nonsense)
 = sothach plural
this is all rubbish = sothach ydy hwn i gyd
don't talk rubbish! = paid siarad lol!

rubbish bin noun
 = bin sbwriel (plural biniau sbwriel) masculine

rucksack noun
 = sach °deithio (plural sachau teithio) feminine

rude adjective
 • (impolite)
 = anghwrtais
to be rude to someone = bod yn anghwrtais wrth° rywun
 • (obscene)
 = anweddu

rug noun
 = carped (plural -i) masculine, ryg (plural -iau) feminine

rugby noun
 = rygbi masculine

ruin
1 noun
 (ruined building)
 = adfail masculine
to go to ruin = adfeilio

2 verb
 = difetha, dinistrio

ruins plural noun
 = adfeilion plural

the building is in ruins = mae'r adeilad yn adfeilion

rule

1 noun

= rheol (*plural*-au) *feminine*

as a rule = fel rheol

that is against the rules = mae hynny yn erbyn y rheolau

2 verb

= rheoli, llywodraethu

ruler noun

• (implement)

= pren mesur (*plural* prennau mesur) *masculine*

• (person)

= rheolwr (*plural* rheolwyr) *masculine*, llywodraethwr (*plural* llywodraethwyr) *masculine*

rumour noun

= sôn *masculine*, si (*plural* sïon) *masculine*

there's a rumour that ... = mae sôn/si bod ...

run

1 verb

= rhedeg (*stem* rhed-)

to run after someone = rhedeg ar ôl rhywun

to run a business = rhedeg busnes

to run on unleaded petrol = rhedeg ar °betrol diblwm

to run a competition = rhedeg cystadleuaeth

the river runs to the sea = mae'r afon yn rhedeg/llifo i'r môr

the buses run every hour = mae'r bysiau'n rhedeg °bob awr

to run for office = sefyll (*stem* sef-, saf-) am swydd

he's running a temperature = mae gwres arno (fe)

in the long run = yn y pen draw

2 noun

• go for a run

= rhedeg

• on the run

= ar ffo

• (cricket)

= rhediad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

run about, run around

= rhedeg o °gwmpas

run away, run off

= rhedeg i ffwrdd, ffoi

runner noun

= rhedwr (*plural* rhedwyr) *masculine*

= rhedwraig (*plural* rhedwragedd) *feminine*

rural adjective

= gwledig

rush

1 verb

• (general senses)

= rhuthro

to rush into the shop = rhuthro i (mewn i) 'r siop

to rush dinner = rhuthro drwy °ginio

• (hurry)

= brysio

she was rushed to hospital =

aethpwyd â hi ar °frys i'r ysbyty

don't rush me! = paid â "ngwthio i!

2 noun

to be in a rush = bod ar °frys

to do something in a rush = gwneud rhywbeth ar °frys

rush hour noun

= oriau brys *plural*

rust noun

= rhwd *masculine*

rusty adjective

= rhydlyd, wedi rhydu

Ss

sack

1 noun

= sach (*plural*-au) *masculine or feminine*
to give someone the sack = diswyddo
 rhywun

2 verb

(dismiss)
 = diswyddo

sad

adjective
 = trist

saddle

= cyfrwy (*plural*-au) *masculine*

sadness

noun
 = tristwch *masculine*

safe

1 adjective

= diogel, saff

to make something safe = diogelu
 rhywbeth

to keep something safe = cadw
 rhywbeth yn ^oddiogel

2 noun

= coffor (*plural* coffrau) *masculine*, sêff
 (*plural*-s) *feminine*

safeguard

verb
 = diogelu

safety

noun
 = diogelwch *masculine*

Sagittarius

noun
 = y Saethydd *masculine*

sail

1 verb

= hwylio

2 noun

= hwyll (*plural*-iau) *feminine*

sailing

noun
to go sailing = hwylio

sailing boat

noun
 = cwch hwyliau (*plural* cychod hwyliau)
masculine

sailor

noun
 = llongwr (*plural* llongwyr) *masculine*

saint

noun
 = sant (*plural* seintiau or saint)
masculine
 = santes (*plural*-au) *feminine*

sake

noun
for the sake of = er mwyn

for his sake = er ei ^ofwyn e

for God's sake = neno'r Tad, er mwyn
 Duw

salad

noun
 = salad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

salary

noun
 = cyflog (*plural*-au) *masculine*

sale

noun
 • (*in shop*)

= arwerthiant *masculine*

the sale begins tomorrow = mae'r
 arwerthiant yn dechrau yfory

• **for sale**

= ar ^owerth

the building is for sale = mae'r adeilad
 ar ^owerth

! The adjective phrase **ar ^owerth**, like all similar phrases with **ar**, does not use **yn** to link it to the verb **bod** 'to be'—so not *mae'r adeilad yn ar ^owerth.

sales assistant

noun
 = dyn siop (*plural* dynion siop)
masculine, merch siop (*plural* merched
 siop) *feminine*

salesman

noun
 = gwerthwr (*plural* gwerthwyr)
masculine

saleswoman

noun
 = gwerthwraig (*plural* gwerthwraedd)
feminine

salmon

noun
 = eog (*plural*-iaid) *masculine*

salt

noun
 = halen *masculine*

salty

adjective
 = hallt

same

1 adjective

= yr un, yr un^o (*feminine singular*)

the same book as me = yr un llyfr â fi

they go to the same school = maen
 nhw'n mynd i'r un ysgol

people are the same everywhere =
 mae pobol yr un ymhobman

the same one = yr un un

the same ones = yr un rhai
exactly the same thing = yn union yr un peth

2 *pronoun*

= yr un peth

I'll have the same = °gymera i'r un peth

we'll do the same as them = nawn ni'r un peth â nhw

'Merry Christmas!'—**'the same to you!'** = 'Nadolig Llawen!'—'a chithau!'

3 *adverb*

= yr un °fath

I feel the same as you = dw i'n teimlo'r un °fath â ti

we'll go all the same = awn ni ta beth

sand *noun*

= tywod (*plural*-ydd) *masculine*

sandal *noun*

= sandal (*plural*-au) *feminine*

sandwich *noun*

= brechdan (*plural*-au) *feminine*

cheese sandwich = brechdan °gaws (*plural* brechdanau caws)

Santa Claus *noun*

= Siôn Corn *masculine*

sardine *noun*

= sardîn (*plural*-s) *masculine*

satellite *noun*

• (*planetoid*)

= lleuad (*plural*-au) *feminine*

• (*artificial*)

= lloeren (*plural*-nau) *feminine*

satellite television = teledu lloeren *masculine*

satellite dish = soser °loeren (*plural* soseri lloeren) *feminine*, dysgl °loeren (*plural* dysglau lloeren) *feminine*

satisfactory *adjective*

= boddhaol

satisfied *adjective*

= bodlon

to be satisfied with something = bod yn °fodlon ar° ryw Beth

Saturday *noun*

= dydd Sadwrn, Sadwrn

Saturday night = nos Sadwrn

see also **Monday**

sauce *noun*

= sôs (*plural* sosys) *masculine*, saws (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

saucepan *noun*

= sosban (*plural*-au, sosbenni) *feminine*

saucer *noun*

= soser (*plural*-i) *feminine*

sausage *noun*

= selsigen (*plural* selsig) *feminine*, sosej (*plural*-is) *feminine*

save *verb*

• (*rescue*)

= achub

to save someone's life = achub bywyd rhywun

• (*time, money*)

= arbed

this will save time = bydd hyn yn arbed amser

that will save me five pounds = bydd hynny'n arbed pum punt i mi

• (*keep*)

= cadw

to save something till tomorrow = cadw rhywbeth tan yfory

• (*spare*)

= arbed

to save someone doing something = arbed i° rywun °wneud rhywbeth

• (*budget, save up*)

= cynilo

savings *plural noun*

= cynilion *plural*

saw *noun*

= llif (*plural*-iau) *feminine*

chainsaw = llif °gadwyn (*plural* llifiau cadwyn) *feminine*

saxophone *noun*

= sacsoffon (*plural*-au) *masculine*

say *verb*

• (*general senses*)

= dweud (*stem* dwed-, dywed-, wed-),

deud (*stem* deud-, dud-) (*North*), gweud (*stem* gwed- or wed-) (*South*)

! dweud is the standard form of the verb *noun*, less common in informal speech than **deud** and **gweud**.

to say something to someone = dweud rhywbeth wrth° rywun

he says he can't go = mae e'n dweud °fod e °ddim yn gallu mynd

what did you say? = beth °ddwedest ti? = be' wedest ti?

that's what I said = dyna beth

°ddweddes i
= 'na be' weddes i

what does the message say? = beth
mae'r neges yn °ddweud?

it says here that ... = mae'n dweud fan
hyn bod ...

five or six, I would say = pump neu
chwech, wedwn i

..., **as they say** = ..., fel maen nhw'n
dweud

that is to say = sef

• (with quoted speech)

= meddai etc

'Here I am!' she said = 'Dyma fi!'

meddai hi

'Go away,' said Aled and Dafydd = 'Cer
o 'ma,' meddai Aled a Dafydd

'It's late,' they said = 'Mae'n hwyr,'
meddai nhw/medden nhw

so they say = meddai nhw/medden
nhw

= ..., chadal nhwthau (North)

! **meddai** etc. is used only with
quoted words or sentiments—see
entry on the Welsh-English side for
more information and examples.

scale *noun*

= graddfa (plural graddfeydd) *feminine*

on a large scale = ar °raddfa °fawr

on a small scale = ar °raddfa °fechan

scales *plural noun*

(weighing machine)

= clorian *feminine*

scandal *noun*

= sgandal (plural -au) *feminine*, gwarth
masculine

scandalous *adjective*

= gwarthus

scarce *adjective*

= prin

to become scarce = mynd yn °brin

= prinhau

scarcely *adverb*

= prin

I can scarcely remember = prin y galla

i °gofio, prin °mod i'n gallu cofio

! This adverb usually starts the
sentence and is followed by a 'that...'
clause—see entry on Welsh-English
side for further examples.

scarcity *noun*

= prinder (plural -au) *masculine*

scare

1 *verb*

= dychryn

2 *noun*

= dychryn (plural -iadau) *masculine*

scare away:

**to scare someone away from
somewhere** = dychryn rhywun o
°rywle

scared *adjective*

= wedi dychryn, ofnus

scarf *noun*

= sgarff (plural -iau) *feminine*

scatter *verb*

= gwasgaru

scenery *noun*

• (view)

= golygfa (plural golygfeydd) *feminine*

• (landscape)

= tirlun (plural -iau) *masculine*

• (for a play)

= golygfeydd *plural*

scheme *noun*

= cynllun (plural -iau) *masculine*

school *noun*

= ysgol (plural -ion) *feminine*

at school = yn yr ysgol

from school = o'r ysgol

to go to school = mynd i'r ysgol

to attend school = mynychu ysgol

! Phrases like 'at school', 'to school'
etc. require the word for 'the' in Welsh.

schoolboy *noun*

= bachgen ysgol (plural bechgyn ysgol)
masculine

school bus *noun* = bws ysgol (plural
bysiau ysgol)

schoolgirl *noun*

= merch ysgol (plural merched ysgol)
feminine

schoolwork *noun*

= gwaith ysgol *masculine*

science *noun*

• (general sense)

= gwyddoniaeth *feminine*

to study science = astudio

gyyddoniaeth

• (particular field)

= gwyddor (plural -au) feminine

natural sciences = gwyddorau naturiol

scientific adjective

= gwyddonol

scientist noun

= gwyddonydd (plural gwyddonwyr)

masculine

scissors noun

pair of scissors = siswrn (plural

sisyrnau) masculine

score

1 noun

= sgôr (plural sgorau) feminine

2 verb

= sgorio

Scorpio noun

= y Sgorpion masculine

Scot noun

= Albanwr (plural Albanwyr) masculine

= Albanes (plural -au) feminine

Scotland noun

= yr Alban feminine

! The word for 'the' is part of the name of the country in Welsh—they come from **Scotland** = maen nhw'n dod o'r Alban.

Scottish adjective

= o'r Alban, Albanaidd

Scottish Gaelic noun

= Gaeleg yr Alban

scrape verb

= rhathu

scratch

1 verb

= crafu

to scratch oneself on something =

cael crafiad gan °rywbeth

2 noun

= crafiad (plural -au) masculine

scratchcard noun

= cerdyn datgelu (plural cardiau

datgelu) masculine

scream

1 verb

= sgrechian

2 noun

= sgrech (plural -au) feminine

screen

1 noun

= sgrin (plural sgriniau) feminine

2 verb

• (film)

= dangos

• (check)

= sgrinio

screw

1 noun

= sgriw (plural -iau) feminine

2 verb

= sgriwio

sea noun

= môr (plural moroedd) masculine

by the sea = ar °lan y môr

the North Sea = y Môr Tawch

the Irish Sea = Môr Iwerddon

the Mediterranean Sea = Môr y Canoldir

seagull noun

= gwylan (plural -od) feminine

seal

1 noun

• (animal)

= morlo (plural -i) masculine

• (on package)

= sêl (plural seliau) feminine

2 verb

= selio

search verb

= chwilio

to search for something = chwilio am°

rywbeth

to search something = chwilio

rhywbeth

seashell noun

= cragen (plural cregyn) feminine

seasick adjective

= sâl môr

seaside noun

by/at the seaside = ar °lan y môr

season noun

= tymor (plural tymhorau) masculine

season ticket noun

= toctyn tymor (plural toctynnau tymor)

masculine

seat *noun*

- = sedd (*plural* -i, -au) *feminine*
- to take a seat** = eistedd
- front seat** = sedd °flaen (*plural* seddi blaen)
- back seat** = sedd °gefn (*plural* seddi cefn)
- safe seat** = sedd °ddiogel (*plural* seddi diogel)
- marginal seat** = sedd ymylol (*plural* seddi ymylol)

seatbelt *noun*

- = gwregys diogelwch (*plural* gwregysau diogelwch) *masculine*

second

- 1** *adjective*
- = ail°

! **ail°** always precedes the noun it qualifies, and causes soft mutation.

- this is the second time I've called** = dyma'r ail °dro i mi °alw
- every second day** = °bob yn ail °ddiwrnod
- to have second thoughts** = ailfeddwl

2 *noun*

- = eiliad (*plural* -au) *feminine or masculine*
- wait a second** = arhoswch eiliad

3 *adverb*

- = yn ail
- to come second** = dod yn ail

secondary *adjective*

- (*less important*)
- = eilradd

secondary school *noun*

- = ysgol uwchradd (*plural* ysgolion uwchradd) *feminine*

second-hand *adjective*

- = ail-law
- second-hand books** = llyfrau ail-law

secret

1 *adjective*

- = cyfrinachol, cudd
- to keep something secret** = cadw rhywbeth yn °gyfrinach
- in secret** = yn °gyfrinachol

2 *noun*

- = cyfrinach (*plural* -au) *feminine*
- to tell someone a secret** = dweud cyfrinach wrth° rywun

secretary *noun*

- = ysgrifenyddes (*plural* -au) *feminine*
- = ysgrifennydd (*plural* ysgrifenyddion) *masculine*

secure

1 *adjective*

- = diogel

2 *verb*

- = diogelu, sicrhau
- to secure someone's release** = cael rhyddhau rhywun

security *noun*

- (*safety*)
- = diogelwch *masculine*
- (*financial guarantee*)
- = gwarant (*plural* -au) *feminine*

security forces *plural noun*

- = lluoedd diogelwch *plural*

see *verb*

- = gweld (*stem* gwel-)
- ..., **you see** = ..., °weli di, ..., °welwch chi
- see you!** = °wela i di/chi!
- see you tomorrow** = °wela i di/chi yfory
- I'll go and see** = a i i °weld
- what can you see?** = beth °welwch chi?
- I see** (*I understand*) = gwela i
- to see someone home** = mynd â^h rhywun adre, hebrwng (*stem* hebryng-) rhywun adre

seek *verb*

- (*look for*)
- = chwilio
- to seek something** = chwilio am° rywbeth
- (*try*)
- = ceisio, trio
- to seek to do something** = ceisio/trio gwneud rhywbeth

seem *verb*

- = ymddangos, edrych
- it seems you are right** = mae'n ymddangos bod chi'n iawn
- everything seems okay** = mae popeth yn edrych yn iawn
- she seems sad** = mae golwg °drist arni (hi)

! **ymddangos** is normal in impersonal uses involving 'it...' and a following 'that...' clause, but is usually avoided in other cases—**mae hi'n ymddangos yn °drist* sounds odd for

'she seems sad', which is better rendered by the noun **golwg** (see third example above) or **edrych**. See entries on the Welsh-English side for more examples.

seize verb

= cipio

seldom adverb

= yn anaml

select**1** verb

= dewis, dethol

2 adjective

= dethol

a select few = ychydig o °bobol
°ddethol

selection noun

= dewis masculine, detholiad (plural -au)
masculine

self-aware adjective

= hunanymwybodol

self-confidence noun

= hunanhyder masculine

self-confident adjective

= hunanhyderus

self-destructive adjective

= hunanaddinistriol

self-employed adjective

= hunangyflogedig

self-expression noun

= hunanfyngiant masculine

self-respect noun

= hunanbarch masculine

self-service noun

= hunanwasanaeth masculine

a self-service canteen = ffretur
hunanwasanaeth

selfish adjective

= hunanol

sell verb

= gwerthu

semester noun

= tymor (plural tymhorau) masculine

semi-detached adjective

semi-detached house = tŷ semi (plural
tai semi) masculine

send verb

= anfon, danfon, hela, hala

! All these terms are broadly synonymous, with little to choose between them. Note that they all use i° with places or establishments, but at° with people.

to send someone something = anfon
rhywbeth at° rywun

to send something to somewhere =
anfon rhywbeth i° rywle

to send someone a letter = anfon
llythyr at° rywun

to send someone to do something =
anfon rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

senior adjective

= hŷn

sense**1** noun

• (faculty)

= synnwyr (plural synhwyrau)
masculine

common sense = synnwyr cyffredin

the five senses = y pum synnwyr

sense of humour = synnwyr digrifwch
masculine

• (reason)

= pwyll masculine

that would make sense = byddai

hynny'n °ddoeth

• (sanity)

he's out of his senses = mae e o'i

°go(f), mae e'n °wallgo(f)

• (consciousness)

to come to one's senses = dod atoch

chi'ch hun(an)

• (sensation)

= teimlad (plural -au) masculine

• (meaning)

= ystyr (plural -on) feminine

to make sense of something = deall
rhywbeth

in what sense? = ym °mha ystyr?

in the true sense of the word = yng

°ngwir ystyr y gair

2 verb

= synhwyro, teimlo

sensible adjective

(reasonable, wise)

= synhwyrol

sensitive adjective

= teimladwy, sensitif

sentence**1** *noun*

- (*grammatical*)
= brawddeg (*plural -au*) *feminine*
 - (*judicial*)
= dedfryd (*plural -au*) *feminine*
- a life sentence** = dedfryd am oes

2 *verb*

- = dedfrydu
- to sentence someone to three years' imprisonment** = dedfrydu rhywun i °dair blynedd o °garchar

separate**1** *adjective*

- = gwahanol, ar wahân

2 *verb*

- (*come apart*)
= gwahanu, ymrannu
- (*pull/keep apart*)
= gwahanu
they'll have to be separated = bydd rhaid (eu) gwahanu nhw
- (*of a couple*)
= gwahanu, ymwahanu
they separated last year = naethon nhw °wahanu/ymwahanu llynedd

separated *adjective*

- (*of couple*)
= wedi gwahanu

separately *adverb*

- = ar wahân

September *noun*

- = Medi, mis Medi

see also **January**

serial *noun*

- = cyfres (*plural -i*) *feminine*

series *noun*

- = cyfres (*plural -i*) *feminine*

serious *adjective*

- (*not minor or unimportant*)
= difrifol
a serious accident = damwain °ddifrifol *feminine*
- (*in earnest*)
= o °ddifri(f)
are you serious? = dych chi o °ddifri?

seriously *adverb*

- = o °ddifri(f)

I want to talk seriously now = dw i am siarad o °ddifri nawr

sermon *noun*

- = pregeth (*plural -au*) *feminine*

serve *verb*

- = gwasanaethu
- are you being served?** = ydy/oes rhywun yn helpu chi?
= ydy/oes rhywun yn delio â chi?
- breakfast is served from eight till nine** = darperir brecwast o wyth tan naw

service *noun*

- = gwasanaeth (*plural -au*) *masculine*

! A masculine noun despite the ending **-aeth** which is usually a sign of feminine.

bus service = gwasanaeth bysiau

the service here is poor = mae'r gwasanaeth fan hyn yn °wael

service station *noun*

- = gorsaf °betrol (*plural gorsafoedd petrol*) *feminine*

serviette *noun*

- = napcyn (*plural -au*) *masculine*

set**1** *noun*

- = set (*plural -iau*) *feminine*
- a set of keys** = set o allweddi
a set of books = set o °lyfrau

2 *verb*

- (*general senses*)
= gosod, rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*)
to set a price = gosod pris
to set the alarm = gosod y larwm
to set an exam = gosod arholiad
to set homework = gosod/rhoi gwaith cartre(f)
to set an example = gosod esiampl
to set the table = gosod y bwrdd
to set fire to something = rhoi rhywbeth ar dân
to set someone free = rhyddhau rhywun
the film is set in Wales = mae'r ffilm wedi'i lleoli yng °Nghymru
- (*sun*)
= machlud
before the sun sets = cyn i'r haul °fachlud

set off

- (*leave*)
= gadael (*stem gadaw-*)
- (*cause to explode etc*)
= tanio

to set off an alarm = cychwyn (*stem* cychwynn-) larwm

set up

- (*establish*) = sefydlu
- (*organise*) = trefnu

settle *verb*

to settle an argument = torri dadl
to settle a question = datrys cwestiwn
nothing is settled yet = does dim byd wedi'i °benderfynu hyd yma
to settle in an area = ymgartrefu/ymsefydlu mewn ardal

settle down

= setlo

settle in

(*to a new home*)
 = ymgartrefu

settled *adjective*

(*weather etc*)
 = sefydlog

seven *numeral*

= saith
seven days = saith °niwrnod
seven years = saith °mlynedd
seven years old = saith °mlwydd oed
at seven o'clock = am saith o'r °gloch
I have seven = mae gen i saith (*North*), mae saith 'da fi (*South*)

seventeen *numeral*

= dauarbymtheg *or* undeg saith
masculine
 = dwyarbymtheg *or* undeg saith
feminine

seventeen horses = dau °geffyl ar °bymtheg, undeg saith o °geffylau
seventeen cats = dwy °gath ar °bymtheg, undeg saith o °gathod
seventeen years = dwy °flynedd ar °bymtheg, undeg saith o °flynyddoedd
seventeen years old = dwy °flwydd ar °bymtheg oed, undeg saith °mlwydd oed

seventh *adjective*

= seithfed

! seithfed *precedes the noun.*

seventy *numeral*

= saithdeg
seventy apples = saithdeg o afalau

seventy years = saithdeg o °flynyddoedd
seventy years old = saithdeg oed

several

1 *adjective*

= amryw° (*precedes noun*), sawl (*precedes singular noun*)

! amryw° and sawl both precede the noun they refer to but behave differently—**amryw°** takes a plural and causes soft mutation, **sawl** takes a singular and causes no mutation.

several books = amryw °lyfrau

= sawl llyfr

several times = °droeon

2 *pronoun*

I've got several = mae amryw/sawl un 'da fi

severe *adjective*

- (*serious*) = difrifol
- (*harsh*) = llym, hallt

sew *verb*

= gwnio

sewing machine *noun*

= peiriant gwnio (*plural* peiriannau gwnio) *masculine*

sex *noun*

= rhyw (*plural*-iau) *masculine or feminine*

to have sex with someone = cael rhyw â^h rhywun, cael cyfathrach °rywiol â^h rhywun

shade *noun*

= cysgod (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

to sit in the shade of something = eistedd dan °gysgod rhywbeth

shadow *noun*

= cysgod (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

to cast a shadow over something = taflu cysgod dros° rhywbeth

shake *verb*

- (*tremble*)

= crynu

he was shaking with fright = roedd e'n crynu gan ofn

the walls were shaking = roedd y waliau'n crynu

- (*bottle, fist etc*)
= ysgwyd, siglo (*South*)
he shook his head = mi siglodd e ei
°ben
to shake someone's hand = ysgwyd
llaw rhywun
to shake hands with someone =
ysgwyd llaw â^h rhywun

shall *verb*

! *There is no verb in Welsh directly corresponding to this auxiliary—its main use in English is for making suggestions, and for this there are various phrasings available in Welsh.*

- shall I open the window?** = dych chi eisiau i mi agor y ffenest?, beth am i mi agor y ffenest?
- shall we go out?** = beth am inni °fynd allan?

shame *noun*

- (*feeling*)
= cywilydd *masculine*
- (*pity*)
it's a shame he's not here = °drueni
°fod e °ddim yma
what a shame! = 'na °drueni!

shampoo *noun*

= siampw (*plural -s*) *masculine*

shape *noun*

= ffurf (*plural -iau*) *feminine*, siâp (*plural siapiau*) *masculine*
to be in good shape = bod yn heini,
bod mewn cyflwr da
in the shape of a circle = ar ffurf cylch

share**1** *noun*

= cyfran (*plural -nau*) *feminine*
to have shares in something = dal
(*stem dali-*) cyfrannau ynⁿ rhywbeth

2 *verb*

= rhannu
to share a flat with someone = rhannu
fflat â^h rhywun

shark *noun*

= morgi (*plural morgwn*) *masculine*,
siarc (*plural -od*) *masculine*

sharp *adjective*

- (*blade, point etc*)
= minog, miniog
- (*sudden*)
= sydyn

- (*intelligent*)
= siarp
- (*severe*)
= hallt
- (*in taste*)
= egr

shave *verb*

= siafio

shaver *noun*

= siafiwr (*plural siafwyr*) *masculine*

she *pronoun*

= hi; hithau

she'll be there = bydd hi yno

there she is! = dyna/dacw hi!

here she comes! = dyma hi'n dod!

! *For details on the expanded form hithau, see entry on the Welsh-English side.*

sheep *noun*

= dafad (*plural defaid*) *feminine*

sheepdog *noun*

= ci defaid (*plural cŵn defaid*) *masculine*

sheet *noun*

- (*on bed*)
= cynfas (*plural -au*) *feminine*
- (*of paper*)
= dalen (*plural -nau*) *feminine*
- (*with writing on it*)
= taflen (*plural -ni*) *feminine*

shelf *noun*

= silff (*plural -oedd*) *feminine*

shell *noun*

= cragen (*plural cregyn*) *feminine*

shelter *noun*

- (*refuge*)
= lloches (*plural -au*) *feminine*
- (*cover*)
= cysgod *masculine*
to take shelter from something =
cysgodi rhag rhywbeth

shield**1** *noun*

= tarian (*plural -au*) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= gwarchod, cysgodi

shilling *noun*

= swllt (*plural sylltau*) *masculine*

shin *noun*

= crimog (*plural -au*) *feminine*

shine *verb*

- (give out light)
= disgleirio
- (sun, moon)
= tywynnu, disgleirio
- (torch etc)
to shine a light at someone = cyfeirio golau at° rywun
- (polish)
= sgleinio

shining *adjective*

= disglair, llewyrchus

ship**1** *noun*

= llong (plural -au) feminine

merchant ship = llong °fasnach (plural llongau masnach)**passenger ship** = llong °deithwyr (plural llongau teithwyr)**warship** = llong °ryfel (plural llongau rhyfel)**2** *verb*

- (transport goods etc)
= anfon/danfon mewn llong

shirt *noun*

= crys (plural -au) masculine

shit**1** *noun*

= cachu masculine

2 *verb*

= cachu

shiver *verb*

= crynu

shock**1** *noun*

- (general senses)
= sioc (plural -iau) feminine
to give someone a shock = rhoi (stem rhoi-, rhodd-) sioc i° rywun
to get a shock = cael sioc
to be in shock = bod mewn llewyg/sioc
an electric shock = sioc °drydanol (plural siociau trydanol) feminine
- (blow, impact)
= ergyd (plural -ion) feminine or masculine

2 *verb***to shock someone** = rhoi (stem rhoi-, rhodd-) sioc i° rywun**shocked** *adjective***I was shocked** = °ges i sioc

! cael (preterite °ges i) is used in expressions of this type because the emphasis is on the receiving of the shock.

shoe *noun*

- (general sense)
= esgid (plural -iau, sgidiau) feminine
- (for horse)
= pedol (plural -au) feminine

shoelace *noun*

= carrai (plural careiau) feminine

shoot *verb*

- (general sense)
= saethu
to shoot someone = saethu rhywun
he was shot in the leg = cafodd e ei saethu yn ei °goes
- (rush)
= rhuthro
he shot past = rhuthrodd e heibio
- **to shoot a film** = gwneud ffilm

shop**1** *noun*

= siop (plural -au) feminine

2 *verb*

= siopa

shop assistant *noun*

= dyn siop (plural dynion siop)

masculine

= merch siop (plural merched siop)

feminine

shopper *noun*

= siopwr (plural siopwyr) masculine

= siopwraig (plural siopwragedd)

feminine

shopkeeper *noun*

= dyn siop (plural dynion siop)

masculine

= gwraig siop (plural gwragedd siop)

feminine

shoplifter *noun*

= siopleidr (plural siopladron)

masculine

shoplifters will be prosecuted =

erlynir siopladron

shopping *noun***to do the shopping** = gwneud y gwaith

siopa

shopping cart *noun* (US)
= trolï siopa (*plural* trolïau siopa)
masculine

shopping centre *noun*
= canolfan siopa (*plural* canolfannau siopa) *masculine* or *feminine*

shopping mall *noun* (US)
= canolfan siopa (*plural* canolfannau siopa) *masculine* or *feminine*

shopping trolley *noun*
= trolï siopa (*plural* trolïau siopa)
masculine

shop window *noun*
= ffenest siop (*plural* ffenestri siopau)
feminine

shore *noun*
= glan (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

short *adjective*
• (not long, not tall)
= byr

! This adjective has a feminine form **ber**. It also has a plural form **byrion**, largely restricted now to set phrases.

to have short hair = bod â gwallt byr
at short notice = ar °fyr °rybudd
in short = yn °fyr, mewn gair

• (scarce)
= prin

to be short of something = bod yn °brin o° rywbeth

to be in short supply = bod yn °brin

shortage *noun*
= prinder *masculine*

a shortage of materials = prinder o °ddefnyddiau

short cut *noun*
= llwybr llygad (*plural* llwybrau llygad)
masculine

shorten *verb*
= byrhau

shorthand *noun*
= llaw-fer *feminine*

shortly *adverb*
= cyn (bo) hir, yn y man, nes ymlaen, toc

! **toc** is not part of the standard, still less of the written, language, but is widespread in informal speech. It resists soft mutation, even though it is an adverb.

shorts *noun*
= trowsus byr *masculine*

short-sighted *adjective*
= byrolwg

shot *noun*

• (from a gun)

= ergyd (*plural* -ion) *feminine* or *masculine*

• (attempt)

= cynnig (*plural* cynnigion) *masculine*

to have a shot at something = rhoi

(stem rhoi-, rhodd-) cynnig ar° rywbeth

• (in football)

= cic (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

• (in tennis, golf)

= trawiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

should *verb*

= dylwn i etc

! This verb appears only with 'unreality' or hypothetical endings in Welsh. An **-s-** can optionally be inserted before these endings, so **dylwn i** or **dylswn i**, **dylech chi** or **dylswn i**, **dylech chi** or **dylsech chi**, etc. The verbnoun for the action dependent on it immediately follows the subject, and therefore has soft mutation.

we should go now = dylen ni °fynd nawr

should I tell them? = °ddylwn i °ddweud wrthyn nhw?

she should have asked = dylai hi °fod wedi gofyn

you shouldn't have come = °ddylet ti °ddim °fod wedi dod

the letter should have arrived by now = dylai'r llythyr °fod wedi cyrraedd erbyn hyn

shoulder *noun*
= ysgwydd (*plural* -au) *feminine*

shout

1 *noun*

= cri (*plural* -au) *masculine* or *feminine*

2 *verb*

= gweiddi, bloeddio

to shout at someone = gweiddi ar° rywun

to shout something = gweiddi rhywbeth

shovel *noun*

= rhaw (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

show**1** *noun*

= sioe (*plural -au*) *feminine*

2 *verb*

- (*general sense*)

= dangos

to show someone something = dangos rhywbeth i^o rywun

to show someone how to do

something = dangos i^o rywun sut i ^owneud rhywbeth

to show someone where something is

= dangos i^o rywun lle mae rhywbeth

- (*broadcast*)

= darlledu

the programme was shown last night

= cafodd y rhaglen ei darlledu neithiwr

show off

= ymffrostio, brolio'ch hun(an)

show round

(*guide*)

= tywys

show up

(*arrive*)

= cyrraedd (*stem* cyrrhaedd-)

- (*be found*)

= dod i'r golau

shower *noun*

(*all senses*)

= cawod (*plural -ydd*) *feminine*

showjumping *noun*

= neidio ceffylau *verb**noun*

shriek**1** *noun*

= sgrech (*plural -iadau*) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= sgrechian

shrimp *noun*

= berdysen (*plural* berdys) *feminine*

shrink *verb*

= mynd yn llai, lleihau

! *mynd* is irregular in the preterite, short future and conditional—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

shut**1** *adjective*

= ar ^ogau

the shop is shut = mae'r siop ar ^ogau

! The adjective phrase **ar ^ogau**, like all similar phrases with **ar**, does not use **yn** to link it to the verb **bod** 'to be'—so not **mae'r siop yn ar ^ogau*. Note also the difference between **mae'r siop ar ^ogau** and **mae'r siop yn cau** 'the shop is shutting/shuts'.

2 *verb*

= cau (*stem* cae-)

to shut something down = cau

rhywbeth i lawr

to shut someone out = cau rhywun

allan

shut up! = cau dy ^ogeg!

shy *adjective*

= swil

sick *adjective*

- (*nauseous*)

to feel sick = eisiau chwydu

to be sick (*vomit*) = chwydu

- (*ill*)

= sâl, gwael

- (*fed up*)

I'm sick of this = dw i wedi cael llond

bol ar hyn

sickness *noun*

= salwch *masculine*, gwaelledd

masculine

side**1** *noun*

- (*all senses*)

= och(o)r (*plural* ochrau) *feminine*

! The spelling **ochr** is standard and literary, the spelling **ochor** reflects pronunciation and is becoming more common in writing as well.

a building with a garden on the side =

adeilad â gardd ar/wrth ei ochor

by the side of the road = wrth ochor y

ffordd

by the side of the river = ar ^olan yr afon

she's lying on her side = mae hi'n

gorwedd ar ei hochor

on all sides = ar ^obob ochor

on both sides = ar y ^oddwy ochor

side by side = ochor wrth ochor

to/on one side = o'r neilltu

to set something to one side = neilltu

rhywbeth

2 *verb*

to side with someone = cymryd (*stem*

cymre-) ochor rhywun

side-effect *noun*

= sgîl-effaith (*plural* sgîl-effeithiau)
feminine

sidewalk *noun (US)*

= palmant (*plural* palmentydd,
palmantau) *masculine*

sigh**1** *noun*

= ochneid (*plural* ochneidiau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= ochneidio

sight *noun*

= golwg *masculine*

in sight = o °fewn golwg

out of sight = allan o °olwg

get out of my sight! = dos o °ngolwg i!

to have good sight = gweld (*stem* gwel-)
yn °dda

to catch sight of something = cael
cipolwg ar° rywbeth

sightseeing *noun*

to go sightseeing = gweld (*stem* gwel-)
y golygfeydd

to go sightseeing in Blaenau

Ffestiniog = gweld golygfeydd Blaenau
Ffestiniog

sign**1** *noun*

= arwydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= arwyddo, llofnodi

sign here, please = arwyddwch or
llofnodwch fan hyn os gwelwch yn
°dda

signal**1** *noun*

• (*most senses*)

= arwydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

• (*trace*)

there was no sign of them = doedd
dim golwg ohonyn nhw

2 *verb*

= rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) arwydd

signature *noun*

= llofnod (*plural* -au, -ion) *masculine*

significant *adjective*

• (*meaningful*)

= arwyddocaol

this is a significant development =
mae hyn yn °ddatblygiad arwyddocaol

• (*important, appreciable*)

= sylweddol, pwysig

a significant improvement = gwelliant
sylweddol

signpost *noun*

= arwyddbost (*plural* arwyddbyst)
masculine

silence *noun*

= tawelwch *masculine*, distawrwydd
masculine

silent *adjective*

= tawel, distaw

silk**1** *noun*

= sidan *masculine*

2 *adjective*

= sidan

silly *adjective*

= hurt, gwirion, ffôl

don't be silly! = paid bod yn hurt!

silver *noun & adjective*

= arian *masculine*

similar *adjective*

= tebyg

to be similar to something = bod yn
°debyg i° rywbeth

similarity *noun*

= tebygrwydd *masculine*

simple *adjective*

= syml

simplicity *noun*

= symledd *masculine*

simplify *verb*

= symleiddio

simply *adverb*

• (*general sense*)

= yn syml

• (*as intensifier*)

= yn °wirioneddol

it's simply awful! = mae'n °wirioneddol
ofnadwy!

sin**1** *noun*

= pechod (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= pechu

to sin against someone = pechu yn
erbyn rhywun

since**1** *preposition*

= ers

since last year = ers llynedd**since last week** = ers wythnos diwetha**since Tuesday** = ers dydd Mawrth**we've lived here since the war** = dyn ni'n byw yma ers y rhyfel

! Note the present tense used in the last example because the situation continues into the present.

2 *conjunction*

• (time)

= ers

! This time conjunction uses the normal construction **i**° + subject + verbnoun, with the tense of the verb not specified. The subject of the sentence in Welsh causes soft mutation, here of the verbnoun.

since they left = ers iddyn nhw °adael**since the meeting ended** = ers i'r cyfarfod °ddod i °ben

• (because)

= gan °fod, am °fod

since no-one agrees = gan °fod neb yn cytuno**since the money is missing** = gan °fod yr arian ar °goll**3** *adverb*

= ers hynny

I haven't seen them since = dw i heb °weld nhw ers hynny**sincere** *adjective*

= diffuant

sincerely *adverb***yours sincerely** = yr eiddoch yn °gywir, yn °ddiffuant**sing** *verb*

= canu

singer *noun*= canwr (*plural* canwyr, cantorion) *masculine*= cantores (*plural* -au) *feminine***singing** *noun*= canu *verbnoun***single** *adjective*

• (most senses)

= sengl

every single one of them = pob un ohonyn nhw**every single thing** = pob dim**not a single one** = (dim) yr un• (*unmarried*)

= di-brïod, sengl

single bed *noun*= gwely sengl (*plural* gwelyau sengl) *masculine***single-parent family** *noun*= teulu un rhiant (*plural* teuluoedd un rhiant) *masculine***single room** *noun*= stafell sengl (*plural* stafelloedd sengl) *feminine***single ticket** *noun*

(one-way)

= tocyn sengl (*plural* tocynnau sengl)*masculine*, tocyn unffordd (*plural* tocynnau unffordd) *masculine***singular****1** *adjective*

= unigol

2 *noun*

= unigol

what's the singular of this word? =

beth ydy unigol y gair 'ma?

sink**1** *noun*= sinc (*plural* -iau) *feminine***2** *verb*

= suddo

sister *noun*= chwaer (*plural* chwiorydd) *feminine***sister-in-law** *noun*= chwaer-yng-nghyfraith (*plural* chwiorydd-yng-nghyfraith) *feminine***sit** *verb*

= eistedd

sit back

= eistedd yn ôl

sit down

= eistedd

sit up:**he sat up** = cododd e ar ei eistedd**she sat up** = cododd hi ar ei heistedd**sitting room** *noun*= lolfâ (*plural* lofeydd) *feminine*= stafell °fyw (*plural* stafelloedd byw) *feminine*

situated *adjective*

= wedi'i °leoli *masculine*, wedi'i lleoli *feminine*, wedi'u lleoli *plural*

situation *noun*

- (*general sense*)
= sefyllfa (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*
the situation is worsening = mae'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu
- (*location*)
= safle (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*, lleoliad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
to live in a quiet situation = byw mewn lleoliad tawel

six *numeral*

= chwech, chwe^h

! chwe is used with a directly following singular noun, **chwech** in all other cases. Some regions use **chwech** in all cases. The aspirate mutation after **chwe** (as elsewhere) is not consistently applied except on words beginning **c-**.

six horses = chwe ^hcheffyl or chwech o °geffylau

six days = chwe diwrnod

six years = chwe blynedd

six years old = chwe blwydd oed

at six o'clock = am °chwech o'r °gloch

I have six = mae gen i chwech (*North*), mae chwech 'da fi (*South*)

sixteen *numeral*

= unarbymtheg, undeg chwech

sixteen horses = un ceffyl ar

°bymtheg, undeg chwech o °geffylau

sixteen cats = un °gath ar °bymtheg, undeg chwech o °gathod

sixteen years = un °flwyddyn ar

°bymtheg, undeg chwech o °flynyddoedd

sixteen years old = blwydd ar

°bymtheg oed, undeg chwe blwydd oed

sixteenth *adjective*

= unfed ar °bymtheg, undeg chweched

sixth *adjective*

= chweched

! chweched precedes the noun.

sixth form = chweched dosbarth

sixty *numeral*

= chwedeg

sixty apples = chwedeg o afalau

sixty years = chwedeg o °flynyddoedd

sixty years old = chwedeg oed

size *noun*

= maint (*plural* meintiau) *masculine*

what size is it? = beth ydy ei °faint?

= pa mor °fawr ydy e?

skateboard *noun*

= sgrialfwrdd (*plural* sgrialfyrddau) *masculine*

skates *plural noun*

= sgidiau sglefrio *plural*

skating *noun*

= sglefrio

skating rink *noun*

= rinc sglefrio (*plural* rinciau sglefrio)

masculine or feminine, llawr sglefrio

(*plural* lloriau sglefrio) *masculine*

skeleton *noun*

= sgerbwd (*plural* sgerbydau) *masculine*

sketch**1** *noun*

= braslun (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= braslunio

ski**1** *noun*

= sgi (*plural* sgiau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= sgio

skiing *noun*

= sgïo *verbnoun*

skilful *adjective*

= medrus

skill *noun*

= medr (*plural*-au) *masculine*

skin *noun*

= croen (*plural* crwyn) *masculine*

skinny *adjective*

= tenau, main

skip**1** *noun*

(*for rubbish*)

= sgip (*plural*-iau) *masculine or feminine*

2 *verb*

= prancio, sgipio

skipping rope *noun*

= cortyn neidio (*plural* cyrt neidio)
masculine

skirt *noun*

= sgert (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

skive *verb*

= mitsio

skull *noun*

= penglog (*plural* -au) *feminine*

sky *noun*

= awyr *feminine*

in the sky = yn yr awyr

skydiving *noun*

= nenblymio

skyscraper *noun*

= nendwr (*plural* nendyrau) *masculine*

slap**1** *noun*

= slapen, slap (*plural* slapiau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= slapio

slate *noun*• (*material*)

= llechfaen *masculine*

• (*piece for roofing etc*)

= llechen (*plural* llechi) *feminine*

sledge *noun*

= sled (*plural* -i or -iau) *feminine*

sleep**1** *noun*

= cwsg *masculine*

to go to sleep = mynd i °gysgu

to go back to sleep = mynd yn ôl i °gysgu

2 *verb*

= cysgu

sleep tight! = cysga'n °dawel!, cysgwch yn °dawel!

sleep in

(*sleep late*)

= cysgu'n hwyr

sleeping bag *noun*

= sach °gysgu (*plural* sachau cysgu)
feminine

sleepy *adjective*

= cysglyd

sleet**1** *noun*

= eirlaw *masculine*

2 *verb*

it's sleeting = mae'n bwrw eirlaw

sleeve *noun*

= llawes (*plural* llewys) *feminine*

to roll up one's sleeves = torchi'ch llewys

slender *adjective*

= main

slice**1** *noun*

= tafell (*plural* -i, -au, tefyll) *feminine*,
sleisen (*plural* sleisys) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= tafellu

slide**1** *noun*

• (*in playground*)

= llithren (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

• (*photographic, scientific*)

= sleid (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= llithro

slight *adjective*

! For this adjective Welsh generally uses the quantity expressions **tipyn** or **ychedig** 'a little'/'a bit'—these must be followed by **o**° before the noun.

he's got a slight cold = mae tipyn o annwyd arno (fe)

slight nervousness = tipyn or ychedig o nerfusrwydd

slightly *adverb*

! For this adverb Welsh generally uses the quantity expressions **tipyn** or **ychedig** 'a little'/'a bit' followed by **yn**° and the adjective qualified.

slightly better = tipyn or ychedig yn °well

slightly too big = tipyn or ychedig yn rhy °fawr

slim**1** *adjective*

= main

2 *verb*

I'm slimming = dw i wrthi'n colli pwysau

slip**1 verb**

= llithro

to slip someone's mind = mynd o °feddwl rhywun**2 noun**

• (mistake)

= camgymeriad (*plural -au*) *masculine***a slip of the tongue** = llithriad tafod (*plural llithriadau tafod*) *masculine*

• (of paper)

= slip (*plural -iau*) *masculine***slipper** *noun*= sliper (*plural -i*) *feminine***slippery** *adjective*

= llithrig

slot machine *noun*= peiriant ceiniogau (*plural peiriannau ceiniogau*) *masculine***slow** *adjective*

= araf

slow down

= arafu

slowly *adverb*

= yn araf

slug *noun*= gwlithen (*plural gwlihod*) *feminine***sly** *adjective*

= cyfrwys

small *adjective*

• (little)

= bach, bychan

! bach has a number of irregular forms:

smaller = llai**smallest** = lleia(f)**so small** = cynlleied**as small as ...** = cynlleied âⁿ**bychan** has a *feminine form bechan*.

• (insignificant)

= mân

smaller *adjective*

= llai

smallest *adjective*

= lleia(f)

smallholding *noun*= tyddyn (*plural -nau, -nod*) *masculine***smallpox** *noun*

= y °frech °wen

he's got smallpox = mae'r °frech °wen arno**smart** *adjective*

• (presentable)

= taclus, twt

• (US: clever)

= deallus

smash *verb***to smash into something** = taro yn erbyn rhywbeth**to smash something** = torri rhywbeth yn °ddarnau**smell****1 noun**= oglau (*plural ogleuon*)**2 verb**

• (use sense of smell)

= ogleuo, clywed oglau

to smell something = ogleuo

rhywbeth, clywed oglau rhywbeth

• (to give off nice smell)

= ogleuo (*North*), gwynto (*South*)**this flower smells nice** = mae'r blodyn 'ma'n ogleuo'n °dda

• (stink)

= drewi

smelly *adjective*

= drewllyd

smile**1 noun**= gwên (*plural gwenau*) *feminine***2 verb**

= gwenu

to smile at someone = gwenu ar° rywun**smoke****1 noun**= mwg *masculine***2 verb**

= (y)smygu, smocio

smoking *noun*= (y)smygu, smocio *verbnoun***smooth** *adjective*

= llyfn

smother *verb*

= ygu

snack**1** *noun*

= tamaid (*plural* tameidiau) i aros pryd
masculine

2 *verb*

= cael tamaid i aros pryd

snail *noun*

= malwen or malwoden (*plural* malwod)
feminine

snake *noun*

= neidr (*plural* nadredd, nadroedd)
feminine

snapshot *noun*

= ciplun (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

snatch *verb*

= cipio

sneakers *plural noun*

= (e)sgidiau dal adar *plural*

sneeze *verb*

= tisian

snob *noun*

= crechyn (*plural* crachach) *masculine*,
snob (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

snobbery *noun*

= snobyddiaeth *feminine*

snobbish *adjective*

= snobyddlyd, snoblyd

snooker *noun*

= snwcer *masculine*

snore *verb*

= chwyrnu

snow**1** *noun*

= eira (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= bwrw eira

it's snowing = mae'n bwrw eira

snowball *noun*

= pelen eira (*plural* peli eira) *feminine*

snowdrift *noun*

= lluwch (*plural* lluwchfeydd) *feminine*

snowflake *noun*

= pluen eira (*plural* plu eira) *feminine*,
fflochen eira (*plural* fflochennau eira or
fflochenni eira) *feminine*

snowman *noun*

= dyn eira (*plural* dynion eira) *masculine*

so**1** *adverb*

• (to such an extent)
= mor^o

! mor^o displaces yn^o in sentences with the verb bod 'to be'—compare:

it's hard = mae e'n ^ogaled

it's so hard = mae e mor ^ogaled (*not*
**mae e'n mor^ogaled.*)

Some common words have special irregular forms for 'so...' that do not involve mor^o—e.g. **cymaint**.

it's so heavy = mae e mor ^odrwm

they speak so fast = maen nhw'n

siarad mor ^ogyflym

it's so much lighter = mae e ^ogymaint
ysgafnach

so many = cymaint, cynifer

so few = cynlleied

so much = cymaint

so little = cynlleied

I have so much work = mae gen i

^ogymaint o ^owaith (*North*), mae

cymaint o ^owaith 'da fi (*South*)

there are so few people = mae
cynlleied o ^obobol

• (*also*)

= hefyd

I'm late and so are you = dw i'n hwyr, a
ti hefyd

'I speak French'—'so do I' = 'dw i'n
siarad Ffrangeg'—'a finnu'

• (*other uses*)

so you're not coming? = felly ti ^oddim
yn dod?

I don't think so = dw i ^oddim yn
meddwl

so they say = meddai/medden nhw

and so on = ac yn y blaen

2 *conjunction*

(so that)

= fel

! This conjunction is followed by a 'that...' clause in Welsh.

so (that) we can see = fel y gallwn ni

^oweld, fel bod ni'n gallu gweld

so (that) we won't be late = fel na

^ofyddwn ni'n hwyr

so as not to miss the plane = rhag (ofn)
inni ^ogolli'r awyren

soak *verb*

= gwlychu

we got soaked = fe °gawson ni'n gwlychu

soap *noun*
= sebon (*plural* -au) *masculine*

soap opera *noun*
= opera sebon (*plural* operâu sebon) *feminine*

sober *adjective*
= sob(o)r

so-called *adjective*
= honedig

soccer *noun*
= pêl-droed *feminine*.

social *adjective*
= cymdeithasol

social security *noun*
= nawdd cymdeithasol *masculine*

social studies *noun*
= astudiaethau cymdeithasol *plural*

social worker *noun*
= gweithiwr cymdeithasol (*plural* gweithwyr cymdeithasol) *masculine*
= gweithwraig °gymdeithasol (*plural* gweithwragedd cymdeithasol) *feminine*

socialism *noun*
= sosialaeth *feminine*

socialist *noun*
= sosialydd (*plural* sosialwyr) *masculine*

socialize *verb*
= cymdeithasu

society *noun*
= cymdeithas (*plural* -au) *feminine*

sock *noun*
= hosan (*plural* sanau) *feminine*

! The original plural **hosanau** is never heard.

sofa *noun*
= sofffa (*plural* -s) *feminine*

soft *adjective*

- (not hard)
= meddal
- (not harsh)
= tyner
- (not strict)
= meddal, maddeugar

soft drink *noun*
= diod ysgafn (*plural* diodydd ysgafn) *feminine*

software *noun*
= meddalwedd *masculine* or *feminine*

soil *noun*
= pridd *masculine*

soldier *noun*
= milwr (*plural* milwyr) *masculine*

sole
1 *adjective*
= unig°

! **unig°**—in this sense—precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation. When it follows the noun it means 'lonely'.

2 *noun*
(of shoe)
= gwadn (*plural* -au) *feminine* or *masculine*

solely *adverb*
= yn unig

solicitor *noun*
= cyfreithiwr (*plural* cyfreithwyr) *masculine*
= cyfreithwraig (*plural* cyfreithwragedd) *feminine*

solution *noun*
(to problem)
= datrysiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*,
datrys *verb* *noun*

solve *verb*
= datrys

solvent *noun*
= toddydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

some
1 *adjective*

! This adjective has a number of different senses in English, and care must be taken in deciding how to translate it in Welsh.

- (an amount of or a quantity of—not translated in Welsh)

I've bought some apples = dw i wedi prynu afalau

would you like some coffee? = leiciech chi °goffi?

I need some money = dw i angen arian
there's some cheese left = mae caws ar ôl

• (certain)

= rhai (+ plural)

some people work from home = mae rhai pobol yn gweithio oddi gartre

• (certain amount—with uncountable things)

= peth

there is some cheese left = mae peth caws ar ôl

• (some.. or other)

= rhyw^o (+ singular)

some man is waiting for you = mae

rhyw^oddyn yn aros amdanoch chi

some politician or other = rhyw

^owleidydd neu'i gilydd

2 pronoun

= rhai

some are here, others are over there =

mae rhai fan hyn, mae eraill draw

fan'na

have you got some? = oes gynnoch chi

^orai? (North), oes rhai 'da chi? (South)

some of my friends = rhai o'n ffrindiau

(but not always translated):

have some more! = cymerwch ^oragor!

somebody pronoun

= rhywun

somebody famous = rhywun enwog

somehow adverb

= ^orwysut, ^oryw ffordd

someone pronoun

= rhywun

someone famous = rhywun enwog

something pronoun

= rhywbeth

something interesting = rhywbeth

diddorol

sometime adverb

= ^orywbyrd, ^orwydro

sometimes adverb

= weithiau, ambell ^odro

somewhere adverb

= ^orywle, yn rhywle

son noun

= mab (plural meibion) masculine

song noun

= cân (plural caneuon) feminine, cerdd (plural -i) feminine

son-in-law noun

= mab-yng-nghyfraith (plural meibion-yng-nghyfraith) masculine

soon adverb

= yn ^ofuan, maes o law, nes ymlaen, cyn (bo) hir, toc

! All these terms are broadly interchangeable (except in set phrases), though **toc** in particular is very informal and does not appear in the written language.

see you soon! = ^owela i di cyn hir!

we'll soon be home = byddwn ni gartre cyn hir

out soon! (product) = allan yn ^ofuan!

get well soon = gwella'n ^ofuan

the sooner the better = gorau po

^ogynta(f)

as soon as possible = cyn ^ogynted ag y bo modd

as soon as you have finished = cyn

^ogynted ag y byddi di wedi gorffen

sophisticated adjective

= soffistigedig

sore adjective

= tost

! **tost** is used generally for aches and pains affecting a particular part of the body - so **pen tost** 'headache', **stumog^odost** 'stomach ache'.

sorry

1 exclamation

= mae'n ^oddrwg gen i (North), mae'n

^oddrwg 'da fi (South), mae'n ^oflin 'da fi

(South)

2 adjective

• (when apologizing)

I'm sorry I'm late = mae'n ^oddrwg gen i ^omod i'n hwyr

• (when expressing regret)

I'm sorry you can't come = mae'n

^oddrwg gen i ^ofod ti ^oddim yn gallu dod,

mae'n ^oddrwg gen i na ^oelli di ^oddod

• (feeling pity)

I'm sorry for her = mae'n ^oddrwg gen i

drosti (hi), dw i'n teimlo drosti (hi)

to feel sorry for oneself = teimlo'n

^oddigalon

sort

1 noun

= math (plural -au) masculine

what sort of bird is that? = path °fath o aderyn ydy hwnna?

all sorts of people = pob math o °bobol
nothing of the sort = dim byd o'r °fath
(note mutation!)

I sort of think we should = rhyw °feddwl dw i y dylan ni

2 verb

to sort papers = trefnu papurau

sort out

• (solve)
to sort a problem out = datrys problem

• (organize)
to sort out documents = trefnu or didoli dogfenni

• (deal with)
I'll sort it out = mi °ddelia i â hynny

sound

1 noun
 = sŵn *masculine, sain (plural seiniau) feminine*

2 verb

= swnio
that sounds strange = mae hynny'n swnio'n rhyfedd
sounds familiar = swnio'n °gyfarwydd

soup noun

= cawl (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

sour adjective

= sur, egr
to go/turn sour = mynd yn sur/egr

source noun

• (general senses)
 = ffynhonnell (*plural ffynonellau*) *feminine*
they are looking for the source of the river = maen nhw'n chwilio am ffynhonnell yr afon
the source of the information = ffynhonnell y °wybodaeth
we can't reveal our sources = °allwn ni °ddim datgelu'n ffynonellau

• (derivation)
 = tarddiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

south

1 adjective
 = de
to work in south Wales = gweithio yn °Ne Cymru

2 adverb

= i'r de
to go south = mynd i'r de

to live south of Bangor = byw i'r de o °Fangor

! *There is a distinction between i'r °dde 'to the right' and i'r de 'to the South'. When de means 'right', it always has soft mutation after the words for 'the'; when it means 'South' it never does.*

3 noun

= de
to the south of Bangor = i'r de o °Fangor
in the south of the country = yn °ne'r °wlad

South America noun

= De America

South Africa noun

= De Affrica

southeast noun

= de-°ddwyrain *masculine*

southerly adjective

= deheuol, o'r de

southern adjective

= deheuol, o'r de

southwest noun

= de-°orllewin *masculine*

souvenir noun

= cofrodd (*plural -ion*) *feminine*

space noun

• (room)
 = lle (*plural llefydd, lleoedd*) *masculine*
to make space for someone = gwneud lle i° rywun

• (interval of time)
 = ysбайд (*plural ysbeidiau*) *masculine or feminine*

• (gap)
 = bwlch (*plural bylchau*) *masculine*
to leave spaces = gadael (*stem gadaw-*) bylchau

• (outer space)
 = gofod *masculine*
creatures from space = creaduriaid o'r gofod

• (area of land)
 = lle (*plural llefydd, lleoedd*) *masculine*
an open space = lle agored

spacecraft noun

= llong °ofod (*plural llongau gofod*) *feminine*

spade *noun*= rhaw (*plural* -iau) *feminine***spare** *adjective*

= sbâr

spare part *noun*= darn sbâr (*plural* darnau sbâr) *masculine***spare room** *noun*= stafell sbâr (*plural* stafelloedd sbâr) *feminine***spare time** *noun*= oriau hamdden *plural***sparse** *adjective*

= prin, pitw

speak *verb*

= siarad

to speak to someone about**something** = siarad â^h rhywun am^o rywbeth**do you speak Welsh?** = dych chi'n siarad Cymraeg?**can I speak to ...?** = °ga i siarad â^h ...?**who's speaking?** = pwy sy'n siarad?! siarad 'speak', 'talk' should not be confused with **dweud** 'say', 'tell'.**speak up**

= siarad yn uwch

speaker *noun*= siaradwr (*plural* siaradwyr) *masculine***special** *adjective*

= arbennig

special offer = cynnig arbennig (*plural* cynigion arbennig) *masculine***specialist** *noun*= arbenigwr (*plural* arbenigwyr) *masculine***speciality** *noun*= arbenigedd (*plural* -au) *masculine***specially** *adverb*

= yn arbennig, yn enwedig

species *noun*= rhywogaeth (*plural* -au) *feminine*, math (*plural* -au) *masculine***specific** *adjective*

= penodol

spectacles *plural noun*= sbectol *feminine singular*
to wear spectacles = gwisgo sbectol**spectator** *noun*= gwylwr (*plural* gwylwyr) *masculine***speech** *noun*• (*formal address*)= araith (*plural* areithiau) *feminine***to make/give a speech** = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) araith, areithio• (*faculty*)= lleferydd *masculine or feminine***speed****1** *noun*= cyflymder (*plural* -au) *masculine***to pick up speed** = cyflymu**what speed were you doing?** = pa mor °gyflym o'ch chi'n mynd?**2** *verb*

= gyrru'n rhy °gyflym, brysio

you're speeding = dych chi'n gyrru'n rhy °gyflym**speed up**

= cyflymu

speed limit *noun*= cyfyngiad cyflymder (*plural* cyfyngiadau cyflymder) *masculine***spell****1** *noun*• (*interval of time*)= ysбайд (*plural* ysbeidiau) *masculine or feminine*, sbel (*plural* -iau) *feminine***sunny spells** = ysbeidiau heulog• (*enchantment*)= swyn (*plural* -ion) *masculine***2** *verb*

= sillafu

how do you spell that? = sut dych chi'n sillafu hynny?**how is that spelt?** = sut mae sillafu hynny?**spelling** *noun*= sillafu *verb* *noun***spend** *verb*• (*money*)

= gwario

• (*time*)

= treulio

to spend time doing something = treulio amser yn gwneud rhywbeth

spider *noun*

= pry(f) copyn (*plural* pryfed cop)
masculine, copyn (*plural* -nod)
masculine

spill *verb*

= gollwng (*stem* gollyng-)

spin *verb*

- (*wool*)
= nyddu
- (*turn*)
= troi, troelli
my head is spinning = mae "mhen i'n troi

spinach *noun*

= pigoglys *masculine*

spine *noun*

= asgwrn cefn *masculine*

spirit *noun*

- = ysbryd (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*
- (*ghost*)
= ysbryd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

spiritual *adjective*

= ysbrydol

spit *verb*

= poeri

spite *noun*

in spite of = er gwaetha(f)
in spite of the weather = er gwaetha'r tywydd
in spite of him = er ei "waetha

! er gwaetha is a compound preposition and so changes its form with pronouns.

she did that out of spite = naeth hi hynny o "ran gwenwyn

spiteful *adjective*

= sbeitlyd

splendid *adjective*

= bendigedig, campus

split**1** *verb*

= hollti
to split something in two = hollti rhywbeth yn "ddau

2 *noun*

- (*in material etc*)
= hollt (*plural* -au) *feminine*

- (*disagreement*)

= rhwygiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

spoil *verb*

- (*damage, wreck*)
= difetha
the rain spoils our holiday = naeth y glaw "ddifetha'n gwyliau
- (*go rotten*)
= pydru
these apples have spoilt = mae'r afalau 'ma wedi pydru
- (*a child*)
= difetha, sbwylio

spoken *adjective*

= llafar

spoken language = iaith "lafar

sponge *noun*

= sbwnj (*plural* -is) *masculine* or *feminine*, sbwng (*plural* sbyngau) *masculine*

sponsor**1** *noun*

= noddwr (*plural* noddwyr) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= noddi

spoon *noun*

= llwy (*plural* -au) *feminine*

spoonful *noun*

= llwyaid *feminine*, llond llwy *masculine*

sport *noun*

= chwaraeon *plural*

sports centre *noun*

= canolfan chwaraeon (*plural* canolfannau chwaraeon) *feminine*

sports club *noun*

= clwb chwaraeon (*plural* clybiau chwaraeon) *masculine*

spot**1** *noun*

- (*mark*)
= smotyn (*plural* smotiau) *masculine*
- (*place*)
= llecyn (*plural* -nau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

(*notice*)
= sylwi
to spot something = sylwi ar" rywbeth

sprain *verb*

= sigo

spread *verb*

= taenu, lledaenu

to spread butter thick = taenu menyyn yn °drwchus**to spread things out on the floor** = taenu pethau ar y llawr**spring****1** *noun*

• (season)

= gwanwyn *masculine***in the spring** = yn y gwanwyn**all spring** = trwy gydol y gwanwyn

• (of water)

= ffynhonnell (*plural* ffynonellau) *feminine*

• (of mattress, chair etc)

= sbring (*plural* -iau, -s) *masculine***2** *verb*

= neidio

to spring to one's feet = neidio ar eich traed**to spring to someone's mind** = dod i °feddwl rhywun**spy****1** *noun*= ysbïwr (*plural* ysbïwyr) *masculine***2** *verb*

= ysbïo

to spy on someone = ysbïo ar° rywun**square****1** *adjective*

= sgwâr

2 *noun*

• (geometric shape)

= sgwâr (*plural* sgwar(i)au) *feminine* or *masculine*, petryal (*plural* -au) *masculine*

• (in town)

= sgwâr, maes (*plural* meysydd) *masculine***squash****1** *noun*

(game)

= sboncen *feminine***2** *verb*

= gwasgu

squeak**1** *verb*= gwichian (*stem* gwichi-)**2** *noun*= gwich (*plural* -iau) *feminine*, gwichiad (*plural* -au) *masculine***squeeze** *verb*

= gwasgu

squirrel *noun*= gwiwer (*plural* -od) *feminine***stab** *verb*

= trywanu

stability *noun*= sefydlogrwydd *masculine***stable****1** *adjective*

= sefydlog

2 *noun*= stabl (*plural* -au) *feminine***stadium** *noun*= stadiwm (*plural* stadia) *feminine***staff** *noun*

• (workforce)

= staff *masculine***we have three hundred staff** = mae gynnwys ni °dri °chant o °weithwyr, mae tri °chant o °weithwyr °da ni

• (rod)

= ffon (*plural* ffyn) *feminine***stage****1** *noun*= llwyfan (*plural* -nau) *masculine* or *feminine***2** *verb*

(put on stage)

= llwyfannu

stain**1** *noun*= staen (*plural* -iau) *masculine***2** *verb*

= staenio

stairs *plural noun*= grisiau *plural*, staer *feminine***to fall down the stairs** = syrthio lawr y grisiau**stall** *noun*

(at fair etc)

= stondin (*plural* -au) *feminine***stamp****1** *noun*

• (on envelope)

= stamp (*plural* -iau) *masculine***first class stamp** = stamp dosbarth cynta(f)**second class stamp** = stamp ail °ddosbarth**book of stamps** = llyfryn o stampiau

- (on document, passport)
= stamp (*plural -iau*) masculine

2 verb
= stampio

stamp collecting *noun*
= casglu stampiau *verb*/*noun*

stand *verb*

- (general senses)
= sefyll (*stem saf-, sef-*)
to be standing = sefyll
to stand as a candidate = sefyll fel ymgeisydd
to make a stand against something = gwneud safiad yn erbyn rhywbeth
to stand trial = sefyll eich prawf
- (*put*)
= gosod
he stood the bottle on the table = fe^oosododd e'r^obotel ar y bwrdd
- (*bear, suffer*)
= diodde(f)
I can't stand dogs = ^oalla i ^oddim diodde cŵn
they can't stand waiting = ^oallan nhw ^oddim diodde aros

stand back
= sefyll draw, sefyll yn ôl

stand for
what does this letter stand for? = beth mae'r llythyren 'ma'n ^oolygu?

stand out

- (*be prominent*)
= bod yn amlwg, sefyll allan
- (*insist on getting*)
to stand out for something = mynnu cael rhywbeth

stand up

- (*get to one's feet*)
= codi (ar eich traed), sefyll (ar eich traed)
- (*support*)
to stand up for someone = cefnogi rhywun

standard

- 1 adjective**
= safonol
- 2 noun**
• (*level*)
= safon (*plural -au*) feminine
the standard of the class is low = mae safon y dosbarth yn isel
- (*flag*)
= baner (*plural -i*) feminine

standpoint *noun*
= safbwynt (*plural -iau*) masculine

stapler *noun*
= staplydd (*plural -ion*) masculine

star

- 1 noun**
• (*in space*)
= seren (*plural sêr*) feminine
shooting star = seren ^owib (*plural sêr gwib*)
- (*celebrity*)
= seren (*plural sêr*) feminine

2 verb
to star in a film = chwarae (*stem chwarae-*)r^obrif^oran mewn ffilm

stare *verb*
= syllu

to stare at someone/something = syllu ar^o rywun/rywbeth

start

- 1 noun**
• (*beginning*)
= dechrau (*plural dechreuadau*) masculine, cychwyn *verb*/*noun*
at the start of the week = ^oddechrau'r wythnos
from the very start = o'r cychwyn cynta(f)
- (*sudden movement*)
to wake up with a start = deffro'n sydyn
- 2 verb**
• (*begin*)
= dechrau (*stem dechreu-*), cychwyn (*stem cychwynn-*)
to start doing something = dechrau gwneud rhywbeth
to start work = dechrau gwaith
- (*start out*)
= cychwyn (*stem cychwynn-*)
to start (out) on a journey = cychwyn ar ^odaith
- (*cars, machines etc*)
= cychwyn (*stem cychwynn-*)
the car won't start = neith y car ^oddim cychwyn
- (*put into action*)
= cychwyn (*stem cychwynn-*)
start your machines! = cychwynnwch eich peiriannau!
- (*establish*)
to start a business = sefydlu busnes

start off

to start off on a journey = cychwyn ar °daith

start over (US)

= aildddechrau, ailgychwyn

starve verb

- (be in danger of dying)

= newynu, llwgu

to be starving = newynu, llwgu

- (be feeling very hungry)

I'm starving! = dw i bron â llwgu!

state noun

- (condition)

= cyflwr (plural cyflyrau) masculine

to be in a bad state = bod mewn cyflwr gwael

- (country)

= gwlad (plural gwledydd) feminine

- (province)

= talaith (plural taleithiau) feminine

the United States = yr Unol °Daleithiau

statement noun

= datganiad (plural -au) masculine

to make a statement = gwneud datganiad

station noun

= gorsaf (plural -oedd) feminine, stesion (plural -s) feminine

! gorsaf is the standard term, while the loanword **stesion** is common with native speakers.

statistics noun

- (set of figures)

= ystadegau plural

- (academic subject)

= ystadegaeth feminine

statue noun

= cerflun (plural -iau) masculine

statute noun

= deddf (plural -au) feminine

stay verb

= aros (stem arhos-)

we stayed there for a month = arhoson ni yno am °fis, naethon ni aros yno am °fis

stay away

= cadw (stem cadw-) draw, aros draw

stay in

= aros i mewn

stay out

= aros allan

stay up

= aros ar eich traed

steady adjective

- (firm)

= cadarn

- (regular)

= cyson

steak noun

= stêc (plural steciau, stêcs) feminine

steal verb

= dwyn (stem dyg-)

to steal something from someone =

dwyn rhywbeth oddiar°/oddi ar° rywun

steam noun

= stêm masculine, ager masculine

steel noun

= dur masculine

steep adjective

= serth

steering wheel noun

= olwyn °lywio (plural olwynion llywio) feminine

step**1** noun

- (movement)

= cam (plural -au) masculine

to take a step = cymryd (stem cymer-) cam

step by step = fesul cam

- (stair)

= gris (plural -iau) masculine

- (measure)

to take steps to prevent something = cymryd camau i °rwystro rhywbeth

2 verb

= camu

stepbrother noun

= llysfrawd (plural llysfrodyr) masculine

stepfather noun

= llystad (plural -au) masculine

stepmother noun

= llysfam (plural -au) feminine

stepsister noun

= llyschwaer (plural llyschwiorydd) feminine

stereo *noun*= stereo (*plural -s*) *feminine***stereotype** *noun*= ystrydeb (*plural -au*) *masculine***stereotyped** *adjective*

= ystrydebol

steward *noun*= stiward (*plural -iaid*) *masculine***stewardess** *noun*= stiwardes (*plural -au*) *feminine***stick****1** *noun*= ffon (*plural ffyn*) *feminine***2** *verb*

- (with glue, tape etc)

= gludo

to stick something to something =gludo rhywbeth wrth^o rywbeth

- (adhere)

= glynu

to stick to something/someone =glynu wrth^o rywbeth/rywun**stick to him!** = glynwch wrtho!

- (put in)

= plannu, rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*)**to stick something in something** =plannu or rhoi rhywbeth ynⁿ

rhywbeth

- (fail to move)

the window is stuck = mae'r ffenest yn

sownd

stick at(*persevere*)**stick at it!** = dal/daliwch ati!**sticker** *noun*= sticer (*plural -i*) *masculine*, glynyn(*plural glynion*) *masculine***sticky tape** *noun*= tâp gludiog *masculine***stiff** *adjective*

- (inflexible, not supple, hard to move)

= anhyblyg, anystwyth

- (after sport etc)

= stiff

to have stiff legs = coesau stiff**still****1** *adjective*

- (quiet)

= tawel

to sit still = eistedd yn ^odawel

- (unmoving)

= llonydd

to keep still = aros (*stem arhos-*) yn

llonydd

2 *adverb*= yn dal (i^o / yn^o), o hyd**they're still arguing** = maen nhw'n dali ^oddadlau**they're still here** = maen nhw'n dal fan

hyn

= maen nhw fan hyn o hyd

I'm still cross = dw i'n dal yn ^ograc**it's still too heavy** = mae e'n dal yn rhy^odrwm

! The usual way to indicate the continuation of an action or state is with **dal**, linked to a following verbnoun by i^o, or to a following adjective (or noun) by yn^o. Sometimes a longer alternative **dal i ^ofod yn + verbnoun, dal i ^ofod yn^o + adjective** is encountered. And some areas dispense with the preceding **yn**. These various usages can be seen in the examples that follow:

mae pobl yn dal i ^oddefnyddio'r afonydd fel tomennydd sbwriel = people are still using the rivers as rubbish tips

er gwaetha popeth sy wedi digwydd, dw i'n dal yn ^ofodlon helpu = despite everything that's happened, I'm still willing to help

ydyn nhw'n dal i ^ofod yn cerdded i'r ^odre ^obob dydd? = are they still walking into town every day?

maen nhw'n dal i ^ofod yn ^ograc = they're still angry

mae e dal yn y carchar = he's still in prison

stimulate *verb*

= symbylu

sting**1** *noun*= pigiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= pigo

stink *verb*

= drewi

stinking *adjective*

= drewllyd

stir**1 verb**

- (liquid)
= cynhyrfu
- (move)
= symud
no-one was stirring = doedd neb yn symud

2 noun

to cause a stir = creu cynnwrf

stitch**1 noun**

= pwyth (plural -au, -i) masculine

2 verb

= pwytho, gwnïo

stomach noun

= stumog (plural -au) feminine

stomach ache noun

I've got stomachache = mae stumog
'dost 'da fi

stone noun

- (substance)
= carreg feminine
- (pebble; in fruit)
= carreg (plural cerrig) feminine

stop**1 noun**

= safle (plural -oedd) masculine

bus stop = safle bysiau (plural safleoedd bysiau)

2 verb

- (desist, cease)
= peidio

to stop doing something = peidio gwneud rhywbeth

! peidio can also be used with â^h + verbnoun: peidio â gwneud rhywbeth

- (prevent)
to stop someone doing something
= atal rhywun rhag gwneud rhywbeth
- (come to a halt)
= stopio
the cars stopped = stopiodd y ceir

store noun

- (storeroom, depot, warehouse)
= storfa (plural storfeydd) feminine, stordy (plural stordai) masculine
- (US: shop)
= siop (plural -au) feminine

storekeeper noun (US)

= dyn siop (plural dynion siop) masculine
= gwraig siop (plural gwragedd siop) feminine

storey noun

= llawr (plural lloriau) masculine
top storey (in house) = llofft feminine
on the second storey = ar yr ail °lawr

storm noun

= storm (plural -ydd) feminine

stormy adjective

= stormus

story noun

= stori (plural storïau, straeon) feminine, hanes (plural -ion) masculine

straight**1 adjective**

= syth

2 adverb

= yn syth

he went straight back = aeth e'n syth yn ôl

straight away adverb

= yn syth, ar unwaith

I'll come straight away = mi °ddo i'n syth, mi °ddo i ar unwaith

strange adjective

= rhyfedd, od

how strange! = 'na °ryfedd!

stranger noun

= dieithryn (plural dieithriaid) masculine

strangle verb

= tagu

straw noun

- (material)
= gwellt masculine
- (drinking straw)
= gwelltyn masculine

strawberry noun

= mefusen (plural mefus) feminine

stream noun

= nant (plural nentydd) feminine, ffrwd (plural ffrydiau) feminine

street noun

= heol (plural -ydd) feminine, stryd (plural -oedd) feminine

streetlamp *noun*

= golau stryd (*plural* goleuadau stryd)
masculine

strength *noun*

= nerth (*plural*-oedd) *masculine*, cryfder
(*plural*-au) *masculine*

stress**1** *noun*

- (*pressure*)
= pwysau *plural*
she's under stress = mae hi dan
°bwysau
- (*emphasis in word*)
= pwyslais (*plural* pwysleisiau)
masculine

2 *verb*

= pwysleisio

stressful *adjective*

= ingol

stretch *verb*

= estyn (*stem* estynn-), ymestyn (*stem*
ymestynn-)

to be stretched out = ymestyn

strict *adjective*

= llym

strike**1** *noun*

- (*industrial dispute*)
= streic (*plural*-iau) *feminine*
to go on strike = mynd ar streic,
streicio
- (*attack*)
air strike = cyrch awyr (*plural* cyrchoedd
awyr) *masculine*, ymosodiad o'r awyr
(*plural* ymosodiadau o'r awyr)
masculine

2 *verb*

- (*hit*)
= curo, taro (*stem* also traw-), bwrw
- (*go on strike*)
= streicio, mynd ar streic

striking *adjective*

= trawiadol

string *noun*

= llinyn (*plural*-nau) *masculine*

strip**1** *noun*

= sribedyn (*plural* sribedi) *masculine*,
sribed (*plural* sribedi) *masculine* or
feminine

2 *verb*

- (*remove*)
= tynnu
- (*remove clothes*)
= tynnu dillad, dinoethi

striped *adjective*

= streipog, streipiog

stroke**1** *noun*

= trawiad (*plural*-au) *masculine*

to have a stroke = cael trawiad

on the stroke of ten = ar °ben deg o'r
°gloch

2 *verb*

= anwesu

strong *adjective*

= cryf

! **cryf** has a feminine form **cref**; also a
plural form **cryfion** found mostly in
set phrases.

strong winds = gwyntoedd cryfion

a strong English accent = acen °gref
Saesneg

structure *noun*

= strwythur (*plural*-au) *masculine*

struggle**1** *noun*

= brwydr (*plural*-au) *feminine*, ymdrech
(*plural*-ion) *feminine*

a struggle for freedom = brwydr am
°ryddid

2 *verb*

= brwydro, ymdrechu

stubborn *adjective*

= styfnig

stuck *adjective*

(*immovable, immobile*)

= sownd

to be stuck in something = bod yn
sownd ynⁿ rhywbeth

student *noun*

= myfyriwr (*plural* myfyrwyr) *masculine*

= myfyrwraig (*plural* myfyrwragedd)
feminine

studio *noun*

= stiwdio (*plural*-s) *feminine*

study**1** *verb*

= astudio

to study something at university =
astudio rhywbeth yn y °brifysgol

2 *noun*

- (room)
= astudfa (*plural* astudfeydd) *feminine*
- (act or result of studying)
= astudiaeth *feminine*

to make a close study of the facts =
gwneud astudiaeth °fanwl o'r
ffeithiau, astudio'r ffeithiau'n
°fanwl

stuff *noun*

= stwff *masculine*

stuffy *adjective*

(close)

= mwll, trymaidd

stumble *verb*

= baglu

stumbling block *noun*

= maen tramgwydd (*plural* meini
tramgwydd) *masculine*

stun *verb*

= syfrdanu

I was stunned by the news = °ges i 'n
syfrdanu gan y newyddion

stupid *adjective*

= twp, hurt, gwirion, ffôl

stupidity *noun*

= twpdra *masculine*

style *noun*

- (way of dressing, behaving)
= steil (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
- (method, manner)
= dull (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

stylish *adjective*

= ffasiynol, steilus

subject *noun*

- (topic)
= pwnc (*plural* pyncau) *masculine*,
testun (*plural* -au) *masculine*
- (academic)
= pwnc (*plural* pyncau) *masculine*
- (grammatical)
= goddrych (*plural* -au) *masculine*

submarine *noun*

= llong °danfor (*plural* llongau tanfor)
feminine

subscribe *verb*

= tanysgrifio

to subscribe to a magazine =
tanysgrifio i °gylchgrawn

subscription *noun*

= tanysgrifiad

to take out a subscription to something = tanysgrifio i° rywbeth

substantial *adjective*

= sylweddol

subtitle *noun*

= isdeitl (*plural* -au) *masculine*

with subtitles = gydag isdeitlau

suburb *noun*

= maestref (*plural* -i) *feminine*

subway *noun*

- (British: underpass)
= isffordd (*plural* isffyrdd) *feminine*
- (US: underground)
= rheilffordd danddaear(ol) (*plural*
rheilffyrdd tanddaear(ol)) *feminine*

succeed *verb*

- (be successful)

= llwyddo

to succeed in doing something =
llwyddo i °wneud rhywbeth

- (follow)

= dilyn, olynu

success *noun*

= llwyddiant (*plural* llwyddiannau)
masculine

to be a success = llwyddo, bod yn
llwyddiant

successful *adjective*

= llwyddiannus

such

1 *adjective*

= y °fath°, ffasiwn° (*precedes noun*),
felly (*follows noun*)

such a man = y °fath °ddyn

= dyn felly

such things = y °fath °bethau

= pethau felly

there's no such thing as ... = does y
°fath °beth â^h ...

2 *adverb*

= mor°

such a big machine = peiriant mor
°fawr

such a big garden = gardd mor °fawr

such heavy books = llyfrau mor
°drwm

such a lot (of) ... = cymaint o° ...
such a little ... = cynlleied o° ...
such as (like) = fel; megis (*formal*)

! **megis** is very formal and does not belong to the spoken language.

suck *verb*
= sugno

sudden *adjective*
= sydyn

suddenly *adverb*
= yn sydyn

suffer *verb*
= diodde(f)
to suffer from something = diodde(f)
 gan° rywbeth

sufficient *adjective*
= digonol

sugar *noun*
= siwg(w)r *masculine*

suggest *verb*
= awgrymu
to suggest something to someone =
 awgrymu rhywbeth i° rywun

suggestion *noun*
= awgrym (*plural* -iadau) *masculine*
to make a suggestion = gwneud
 awgrym

suicidal *adjective*
= hunanddinistriol

suicide *noun*
= hunanladdiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*
he committed suicide = mi °laddodd e
 ei hun

suit

1 *noun*
= siwt (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

2 *verb*
 • (*go well with*)
 = gweddu
red suits you = mae coch yn gweddu i ti
 • (*be convenient*)
 = bod yn °gyfleus
when it suits you = pan °fydd hi'n
 °gyfleus i chi

suitable *adjective*
= addas

to be suitable for something = bod yn
 addas i° rywbeth, gweddu i° rywbeth

suitcase *noun*
= cês dillad (*plural* cesys dillad)
masculine

sulk *verb*
= pwdu

sultry *adjective*
(*weather*)
= mwll, trymaidd

sum *noun*
 • (*of money etc*)
 = swm (*plural* symiau) *masculine*
 • (*total*)
 = cyfanswm (*plural* cyfansymiau)
masculine

summary *noun*
= crynodeb (*plural* -au) *masculine*

summer *noun*
= ha(f) *masculine*
in summer = yn yr ha(f)
through the summer = trwy °gydol yr
 ha(f)
summer holiday = gwyliau'r ha(f) *plural*

summery *adjective*
= hafaidd

summit *noun*
 • (*of mountain*)
 = copa (*plural* -on) *feminine or masculine*
 • (*meeting*)
 = uwchgyfarfod (*plural* -ydd) *masculine*

sun *noun*
= haul
the sun is rising = mae'r haul yn codi
the sun is setting = mae'r haul yn
 machlud
to lie in the sun = gorwedd dan yr haul

sunbathe *verb*
= torheulo

sunburn *noun*
= llosg haul *masculine*

sunburnt *adjective*
they got sunburnt = cawson nhw eu
 llosgi yn yr haul

Sunday *noun*
= dydd Sul, Sul
Sunday night = nos Sul
 see also **Monday**

sunglasses *plural noun*
= sbectol haul *feminine*

sunshade *noun*

= cysgodlen (*plural*-ni) *feminine*

sunny *adjective*

= heulog

sunrise *noun*

= codiad yr haul

at sunrise = ar °godiad yr haul

sunset *noun*

= machlud (*plural*-au) *masculine*

at sunset = ar °fachlud yr haul

sunshine *noun*

= heulwen *feminine*

in the sunshine = yn yr heulwen

= yn llygad yr haul

suntan *noun*

= lliw haul *masculine*

to get a suntan = cael lliw haul

suntanned *adjective*

= â lliw haul

suntan oil *noun*

= olew torheulo *masculine*

super *adjective*

super! = gwyh!

superior *adjective*

to be superior to something (*better*)

= rhagori ar °rywbeth, bod yn °well na^h rhywbeth

supermarket *noun*

= archfarchnad (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*,

uwchfarchnad (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

superstitious *adjective*

= ofergoelus

supper *noun*

= swper (*plural*-au) *masculine* or *feminine*

to have supper = cael swper

supple *adjective*

= ystwyth

supply**1** *noun*

= cyflenwad (*plural*-au) *masculine*,
darpariaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= cyflenwi, darparu

support**1** *verb*

• (*give support to*)

= cefnogi

• (*maintain, keep*)

= cynnal (*stem* cynhali-)

2 *noun*

= cefnogaeth *feminine*

supporter *noun*

= cefnogwr (*plural* cefnogwyr)
masculine

supportive *adjective*

= cefnogol

to be supportive of something = bod

yn °gefnogol o° rywbeth

= cefnogol rhywbeth

suppose *verb*

= tybio

they'll come tomorrow, I suppose = mi

°ddôn nhw yfory, °dybiwn i

= mi °ddôn nhw yfory, mae'n °debyg

do you suppose he's gone? = wyt ti'n

meddwl efallai °fod e wedi mynd?

I suppose so = mae'n °debyg

= am °wn i

supposed *adjective*

• (*alleged*)

= tybiedig

• (*meant to*)

= i °fod i°

I was supposed to go yesterday = o'n i

i °fod i °fynd ddoe

you're not supposed to do that = dych

chi °ddim i °fod i °wneud hynny

where are we supposed to sit? = lle

dyn ni i °fod i eistedd?

he is supposed to have gone abroad =

mae e wedi mynd tramor, medden

nhw

sure *adjective*

= siŵr, sicr

to know something for sure = gwybod

rhywbeth i sicrwydd

I'm sure he went = dw i'n siŵr iddo

°fynd

are you sure? = wyt ti'n siŵr?

to make sure that ... = gwneud yn siŵr

°fod ...

he's sure to win = mae e'n siŵr o ennill

surely *adverb*

• (*supposition*)

= rhaid

surely they've gone? = rhaid bod nhw

wedi mynd

• (*certainly*)

= yn sicr

we'll surely ask = byddwn ni'n gofyn
yn sicr
= yn sicr byddwn ni'n gofyn

surf *verb*
= syrffio

surface

1 *noun*
= wyneb (*plural* -au) *masculine*, arwyneb
(*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= dod i'r wyneb, codi i'r wyneb

surfboard *noun*
= bwrdd syrffio (*plural* byrddau syrffio)
masculine

surgeon *noun*
= llawfeddyg (*plural* -on) *masculine*

surgery *noun*
• (*action*)
= llawfeddygaeth *feminine*,
llawdriniaeth *feminine*

• (*place*)
= meddygfa (*plural* meddygfeydd)
feminine

surgical *adjective*
= llawfeddygol

surname *noun*
= cyfenw (*plural* -au) *masculine*

surprise

1 *noun*
• (*event, being amazed*)
= syndod
to get a surprise = cael syndod, synnu
to take someone by surprise = dal
(*stem* dali-) rhywun yn annisgwyl

• (*gift, treat*)
= syrpreis (*plural* -ys) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= synnu
to be surprised = cael (eich) synnu
we were surprised by the news =
cawson ni'n synnu gan y newyddion

surprised *adjective*
to be surprised (*state*) = synnu
I'm surprised to see you = dw i'n
synnu'ch gweld chi
he was surprised when you came in =
fe °gafodd ei synnu pan °ddest ti i
mewn

surrender *verb*
= ildio; rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) 'r gorau
iddi

surround *verb*
= amgylchynu, cwmpasu
they were surrounded by soldiers =
roedd milwyr o'u cwmpas

surroundings *plural noun*

• (*general senses*)
= amgylchoedd *plural*
• (*of town*)
= cyffiniau *plural*

survey

1 *noun*
= arolwg (*plural* arolygon) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= arolygu

survive *verb*
= goroesi

suspect *verb*

= amau
to suspect someone of doing something = amau i° rywun °wneud
rhywbeth
I suspect that he knows = dw i'n amau
°fod e'n gwybod

suspicious *adjective*

= amheus, drwgdybus
to be suspicious of someone = amau
rhywun

swallow *verb*
= llyncu

swan *noun*
= alarch (*plural* elyrch) *masculine*

swap *verb*
= cyfnewid (*stem* cyfnewidi-)
to swap something for something else
= cyfnewid rhywbeth am° rywbeth
arall
to swap places with someone = newid
(*stem* newidi-) lle â^h rhywun

swear *verb*
• (*bad language*)
= rhegi

• (*say on oath*)
= tyngu
to swear an oath = tyngu llw

swearword *noun*
= rheg (*plural* -feydd) *feminine*

sweat
1 *noun*
= chwys

2 verb

= chwysu

sweater noun= siwmpwr (*plural -i*) feminine**sweatshirt noun**= crys chwys (*plural crysau chwys*)
masculine**sweep verb**

= sgubo

sweet**1 adjective**• (*taste*)

= melys

• (*endearing, cute*)

= annwyl

2 noun• (*confectionery*)= losin (*plural -s*) feminine• (*pudding*)= pwdin (*plural -au*) masculine**sweets plural noun**= melysion *plural*, fferins *plural*, losin(s)
*plural***swim verb**

= nofio

to go swimming/for a swim = mynd i
nofio**swimmer noun**= nofiwr (*plural nofwyr*) masculine= nofwraig (*plural nofwragedd*) feminine**swimming noun**= nofio *verb* noun**swimming pool noun**= pwll nofio (*plural pyllau nofio*)
masculine**open air swimming pool** = pwll nofio
awyr agored**indoor swimming pool** = pwll nofio
dan °do**swimsuit noun**= gwisg nofio (*plural gwisgoedd nofio*)
feminine**swing****1 noun**• (*in playground*)= siglen (*plural -ni*) feminine• (*of share of votes etc*)= gwyriad (*plural -au*) masculine**2 verb**

= siglo

switch**1 noun**= switsh (*plural -is*) masculine**2 verb**• (*operate switch*)

= switsio

• (*exchange*)= cyfnewid (*stem cyfnewidi-*)**switch off**= diffodd, troi (*stem troi-, trodd-*) i
ffwrdd**switch on**= rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) ymlaen, troi
(*stem troi-, trodd-*) ymlaen**syllable noun**= sillaf (*plural -au*) feminine**sympathetic adjective**

= cydymdeimladol

sympathy noun= cydymdeimlad (*plural -au*) masculine**to have sympathy for someone** =cydymdeimlo â^h rhywun**synonymous adjective**

= cyfystyr

to be synonymous with something =bod yn °gyfystyr â^h rhywbeth**syringe noun**= chwistrell (*plural -au or -i*) feminine**system noun**= cyfundrefn (*plural -au*) feminine,
system or sustem (*plural -au*) feminine

Tt

table *noun*

= bwrdd (*plural* byrddau) *masculine*,
bord (*plural* -ydd) *feminine* (South)

tablet *noun*

= tabled (*plural* -i) *feminine*

to take tablets = cymryd (*stem* cymer-)
tabledi

table tennis *noun*

= tenis bwrdd *masculine*

tackle *verb*

- (*deal with, approach*)

to tackle a problem = ymgodymu â
^hphroblem / problem

- (*in football, rugby etc*)
= taclo

tail *noun*

= cynffon (*plural* -au) *feminine*

take *verb*

! This verb has a very wide range of senses and uses in English, and care should therefore be taken in identifying meaning before finding the Welsh equivalent.

- (*most senses*)

= cymryd (*stem* cymer-)

do you take sugar? = dych chi'n
cymryd siwgwr?

take the first street on the left =
cymerwch y stryd °gynta ar y
chwith

how long will it take? = faint o amser
°fydd hi'n cymryd/°gymryd?

it takes two hours to get there = mae'n
cymryd dwy awr i °gyrraedd yno

to take a book off a shelf = cymryd
llyfr oddiar silff

to take a taxi = cymryd tacsî, mynd
mewn tacsî

- (*take hold of*)
= cydio ynⁿ

to take someone's arm = cydio ym
ⁿmraich rhywun

- (*accompany*)
= mynd â^h

to take the children to school = mynd
â'r plant i'r ysgol

! mynd is irregular in the preterite, short future, conditional and imperative—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

- (*accept*)

= derbyn (*stem* derbyni-)

to take traveller's cheques = derbyn
sieciau teithio

- (*carry with one*)
= mynd â^h

to take something to someone = mynd
â^h rhyweth i^o rywun

- (*cope with, suffer*)

I can't take the pain = °alla i °ddim
diodde'r poen

- (*other uses*)

to take a seat = eistedd

to take an exam = gwneud / sefyll
arholiad

to take a decision = gwneud
penderfyniad, penderfynu

to take aim at something = anelu at^o
ryweth

take apart

= datod, datgymalu

take down:

to take something down (*note*) =
nodi

take hold:

to take hold of something =
cydio/gafael ynⁿ rhyweth

take off

- (*clothes*)
= tynnu

- (*plane*)
= mynd i'r awyr

take part:

to take part in something = cymryd
(*stem* cymer-) rhan ynⁿ rhyweth

take place

= digwydd

tale *noun*

= stori (*plural* storïau, straeon)
feminine

= hanes (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

talent *noun*

= dawn (*plural* doniau) *feminine*, talent
(*plural* -au) *feminine*

talented *adjective*

= dawnus, talentog

talk**1** *noun*

- (*rumour*)

= sôn *verb*noun, si (*plural* sïon)
masculine

there is talk that ... = mae (rhyw) sôn
bod...

- (*conversation, address*)

= sgwrs (*plural* sgyrsiau) *feminine*

to have a talk with someone = cael
sgwrs â^h rhywun

to give a talk about something = rhoi
sgwrs am^o rywbeth

- (*plural: discussions*)

= trafodaethau *plural*

to have talks about something = cael
trafodaethau am^o rywbeth

2 *verb*

= siarad

to talk to someone = siarad â^h rhywun

to talk on the phone = siarad ar y ffôn

to talk about something = siarad am^o
rywbeth, sôn (*stem* soni-) am^o rywbeth

I talked to them about the trip = nes i
siarad â nhw am y^odaith

talking of Dafydd, where is he? = sôn
am Dafydd, lle mae e?

talk about hypocrisy! = sôn am
^oragrith!

to talk nonsense = siarad lol

! **siarad** 'talk', 'speak' *should not be confused with* **dweud** 'say', 'tell'.

talkative *adjective*

= siaradus

tall *adjective*

- (*of people*)

= tal

how tall are you? = pa mor^odal wyt ti?,
beth ydy dy^odaldra?

six foot tall = chwe troedfedd o^odaldra

- (*of things*)

= uchel

tallness *noun*

= taldra *masculine*

tame *adjective*

= dof

tan *noun*

= lliw haul *masculine*

tank *noun*

= tanc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

tanned *adjective*

= â lliw haul

tantamount *adjective*

= cyfystyr

to be tantamount to something = bod
yn^ogyfystyr â^h rhywbeth

tap**1** *noun*

= tap (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= tapio

tape**1** *noun*

= tâp (*plural* tapiau) *masculine*

sticky tape = tâp gludiog *masculine*

2 *verb*

(*record*)

= tapio

tape measure *noun*

= tâp mesur (*plural* tapiau mesur)
masculine

tape recorder *noun*

= recordydd tâp (*plural* recordyddion
tâp) *masculine*

target**1** *noun*

= targed (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= targedu

tart *noun*

- (*cake*)

= tarten (*plural* -nau or -ni) *feminine*

- (*prostitute*)

= putain (*plural* puteiniaid) *feminine*

task *noun*

= tasg (*plural* -au) *feminine*

to carry out a task = cyflawni tasg

taste**1** *noun*

- (*flavour*)

= blas *masculine*

this has an odd taste = mae blas
rhyfedd ar hwn

- (*good taste in something*)

= chwaeth

bad taste = diffyg chwaeth

she's got taste = mae hi'n chwaethus

2 *verb*

= blasu

to taste of something = blasu o°

rywbeth

to taste something = blasu rhywbeth,

cael blas ar° rywbeth

tasty *adjective*

= blasus

Taurus *noun*

= y Tarw *masculine*

tax *noun*

= treth (*plural -i*) *feminine*

council tax = treth y cyngor

income tax = treth incwm

poll tax = treth y pen

value added tax (V.A.T.) = treth ar °werth (T.A.W.)

tax year = blwyddyn °drethi (*plural* blynyddoedd trethi) *feminine*

taxi *noun*

= tacsî (*plural -s*) *masculine*

taxi rank *noun*

= safle tacsîs (*plural* safleoedd tacsîs) *masculine*

taxpayer *noun*

= trethdalwr (*plural* trethdalwyr) *masculine*

tea *noun*

• (*drink*)

= te *masculine*

cup of tea = panaid (o °de) *feminine* or *masculine*

• (*meal*)

= swper (*masculine* or *feminine*)

teach *verb*

= dysgu

to teach French = dysgu Ffrangeg

to teach someone to do something = dysgu rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth

! dysgu also means 'learn'—where ambiguity could arise, 'teach...' is expressed as **dysgu... fel athro/athrawes**.

teacher *noun*

= athro (*plural* athrawon) *masculine*

= athrawes (*plural -au*) *feminine*

team *noun*

= tîm (*plural* tîmau) *masculine*

teapot *noun*

= tebot (*plural -iau*) *masculine*

tear¹

noun

= deigrŷn (*plural* dagrau) *masculine*

to shed tears = wylo dagrau

he was in tears = roedd e yn ei

°ddagrau

she was in tears = roedd hi yn ei

dagrau

tear²

1 *verb*

= rhwygo

to tear something out of something =

torri rhywbeth allan o° rywbeth

2 *noun*

rhwyg (*plural -iadau*) *feminine*

tear off:

to tear something off = tynnu

rhywbeth

tear up:

to tear something up = rhwygo

rhywbeth

teaspoon *noun*

= llwy °de (*plural* llwyau te) *feminine*

teatime *noun*

= amser swper *masculine*

technical *adjective*

= technegol

technology *noun*

= technoleg (*plural -au*) *feminine*

teenager *noun*

= plentyn yn ei arddedgau (*plural* plant

yn eu harddegau) *masculine*

teens *plural noun*

= arddedgau *plural*

telephone *noun*

= ffôn (*plural* ffonau) *masculine*

telephone call *noun*

= galwad ffôn (*plural* galwadau ffôn)

masculine, caniad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

telephone directory *noun*

= llyfr ffôn (*plural* llyfrau ffôn)

masculine

telescope *noun*

= telesgop (*plural -au*) *masculine*

television *noun*

• (*medium*)

= teledu *masculine*

- (set)
= set °deledu (*plural* setiau teledu)
feminine

television programme = rhaglen °deledu (*plural* rhaglenni teledu)
feminine

on television = ar y teledu

tell *verb*

= dweud (*stem* dwed-, dywed-, wed-),
deud (*stem* deud-, dud-) (*North*), gweud
(*stem* gwed-) (*South*)

! **dweud** 'tell', 'say' should not be confused with **siarad** 'speak', 'talk'.

- (say to)
to tell someone = dweud wrth° rywun
did you tell your parents? = wedest ti wrth dy °rieni?
to tell lies = dweud celwyddau
to tell someone about something = dweud wrth° rywun am° rywbeth, sôn (*stem* soni-) wrth° rywun am° rywbeth
to tell the time = dweud yr amser
don't tell anyone = paid dweud wrth neb

- (give order)

to tell someone to do something = dweud wrth° rywun am °wneud rhywbeth

I told you not to = wedes i wrthoch chi am °beidio

- (distinguish)

to tell the difference between... = dweud y gwahaniaeth rhwng...

to tell two things apart = gwahaniaethu rhwng dau °beth

tell off:

to tell someone off = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) pryd o °dafod i° rywun

temper *noun*

= tymer *feminine*

don't lose your temper = paid colli dy °dymer

to be in a bad temper = bod mewn tymer °ddrwy

temperature *noun*

- (general sense)
= tymheredd (*plural* tymhereddau)
masculine

- (fever)

= gwres

he's got a temperature = mae gwres arno (fe)

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar°** + person.

temporary *adjective*

= dros °dro

a temporary job = swydd dros °dro

ten *numeral*

= deg, deng

ten minutes = deng munud

ten days = deng °niwrnod

ten years = deng °mlynedd

ten miles = deng milltir or deg milltir

ten books = deg o °lyfrau

ten windows = deg o ffenestri

ten years old = deng °mlwydd oed

at ten o'clock = am °ddeg o'r °gloch

at ten to five = am °ddeng munud i °bump

I have ten = mae gen i °ddeg (*North*), mae deg 'da fi (*South*)

! The variant form **deng** appears before **m-**, **°m-**, **°n-** with time words and a few others.

tend *verb*

= tueddu

to tend to do something = tueddu i °wneud rhywbeth

he tends to come very late = mae e'n tueddu i °ddod yn hwyr iawn

tendency *noun*

= tuedd (*plural* -iadau) *feminine*

to have a tendency to do something = tueddu i °wneud rhywbeth

tennis *noun*

= tenis *masculine*

tennis ball *noun*

= pêl °denis (*plural* peli tenis) *feminine*

tennis court *noun*

= cwrt tenis (*plural* cyrtiau tenis)
masculine

tennis racket *noun*

= rased °denis (*plural* rasedi tenis)
feminine

tense *adjective*

= tyn

tension *noun*

= tyndra *masculine*

tent *noun*

= pabell (*plural* pebyll) *feminine*

tenth *adjective*
= degfed

! **degfed** precedes the noun it refers to.

the tenth book = y degfed llyfr
masculine

the tenth desk = y °ddegfed °ddesg
feminine

term *noun*

- (of school etc)
= tymor (*plural* tymhorau) *masculine*
- (period)
= cyfnod (*plural*-au) *masculine*
- short term** = cyfnod byr
- in the short term** = am y tro
- long term** = cyfnod hir
- long-term implications** = goblygiadau cyfnod hir
- in the long term** = yn y tymor hir, yn y pendraw
- (*plural: conditions*)
= amodau *plural*
- in terms of ...** = yn "nhermau...
- to come to terms with something** = dod i °delerau â^h rhywbeth
- (*plural: payment arrangements*)
= telerau *plural*

terrible *adjective*
= ofnadwy

terribly *adverb*

terribly heavy = trwm ofnadwy, trwm uffernol, ofnadwy o °drwm, uffernol o °drwm

terrified *adjective*

to be terrified of something = dychryn rhag rhywbeth

terror *noun*
= arswyd *masculine*

terrorism *noun*
= terfysgaeth *feminine*

terrorist *noun*
= terfysgwr (*plural* terfysgwyr)
masculine

test

- 1** *noun*
= prawf (*plural* profion) *masculine*
- driving test** = prawf gyrru (*plural* profion gyrru) *masculine*

eye test = prawf llygaid (*plural* profion llygaid) *masculine*

- 2** *verb*
= profi
- to test someone's patience** = trethu amynedd rhywun

testify *verb*
= tystio

text *noun*
= testun (*plural*-au) *masculine*

textbook *noun*
= gwerslyfr (*plural*-au) *masculine*

than

- 1** *preposition*
= na^h, nag (*before* vowels)
- to be stronger than a horse** = bod yn °gryfach na ^hcheffyl
- more valuable than gold** = mwyr gwerthfawr nag aur
- 2** *conjunction*
= nag, nag y ...
- she's younger than I thought** = mae hi'n iau nag o'n i'n °feddwl
- he's quicker than I would be** = mae e'n °gyflymach nag y byddwn i

thank *verb*
= diolch

- to thank someone for doing something** = diolch i° rywun am °wneud rhywbeth
- thank you** = diolch (i ti/chi)
- thank you very much** = diolch yn °fawr (iawn) (i ti/chi)
- thank you for your help** = diolch am eich cymorth

thankful *adjective*
= diolchgar

- thanks** *plural noun*
= diolch
- many thanks** = llawer o °ddiolch
- heartfelt thanks** = diolch o °galon
- thanks for the coffee** = diolch am y coffi

that

! This word has a very wide range of senses and uses in English, and care should therefore be taken in identifying meaning before finding the Welsh equivalent.

1 adjective

! In the living language 'that...' is expressed not by an adjective as in English but by placing the word for 'the' before the noun and 'na' after it. The literary and formal language uses a different method that is not part of everyday usage.

= y ... 'na

= y ... hwnnw masculine (formal), y ...

honno feminine (formal)

that boy = y bachgen 'na (formal: y bachgen hwnnw)

that girl = y °ferch 'na (formal: y °ferch honno)

that shirt is dearer = mae'r crys 'na'n °ddrutach (formal: y crys hwnnw)

2 pronoun

• (most senses)

= hwnna or hwnnw masculine

= honna or honno feminine

= hynny (abstract or non-concrete)

! Unlike the situation with the adjective 'that' above, these pronouns are appropriate for all styles of the written and spoken language.

what is that? = beth ydy hwnna?

who is that? = pwy ydy hwnna?

= pwy ydy honna?

that is disgraceful = mae hynny'n °warthus

like that = fel hynny, fel 'ny, fel 'na

after that = wedi hynny, wedi 'ny

that is (i.e.) = hynny yw (h.y.)

• (in pointing out)

= dyna°, 'na°

that is the manager = dyna'r rheolwr

that's kind! = 'na °garedig!

• (used as relative pronoun: which, who)

= (a)°

the letter that came yesterday = y

llythyr (a) °ddaeth ddoe

= sy(dd)

the man that lives next door = y dyn

sy'n byw drws nesa

= y

the books that I brought = y llyfrau (y)

des i â nhw

the house that we will live in = y tŷ y

byddwn ni'n byw ynddo

3 conjunction

! The conjunction 'that' (introducing clauses) has a number of different forms in Welsh, depending on what type of word starts the clause. See entries on the Welsh-English side for further information.

• (with present tense verb 'to be')

= bod/°fod/°mod etc

I'm sorry that I'm late = mae'n °ddrwyg gen i °mod i'n hwyr

I think that he's ill = dw i'n meddwl °fod e'n sâl

• (with other verb forms)

= y

I think we'll be late = dw i'n meddwl y byddwn ni'n hwyr

I think that we should go = dw i'n meddwl y dylen ni °fynd

• (past tense)

= i°

I'm sure they went this morning = dw i'n siwr iddyn nhw °fynd bore 'ma, dw i'n siwr bod nhw wedi mynd bore 'ma

• (focused clauses)

= mai, taw, na

I think that you are right = dw i'n meddwl mai (/taw/na) ti sy'n iawn

• (that ... not ...)

= na^h/°, nad (before original vowels)

I hope that he's not here = gobeithio °fod e °ddim yma, gobeithio nad ydy e yma

I hope that we won't be late = gobeithio na °fyddwn ni'n hwyr

I'm sure that we shouldn't go = dw i'n siwr na °ddylen ni °fynd

• (that ... not ...—focused)

= nad, mai nid

I'm sure that he's not responsible = dw i'n siwr nad (or mai nid) fe sy'n °gyfrifol

thaw verb

= toddi

the definite article

! The word for 'the' in Welsh varies depending solely on what type of letter/sound is next to it.

= y (before consonants)

= yr (before vowels and h-)

= 'r (after vowels—takes precedence over other two options)

the shop = y siop

to the shop = i'r siop

the museum = yr amgueddfa

to the museum = i'r amgueddfa

! Although the words for 'the' do not themselves vary for gender, feminine singular nouns undergo soft mutation after them:

the son (mab) = y mab

the daughter (merch) = y °ferch

the sons = y meibion

the daughters = y merched

theatre *noun*

= theatr (*plural -au*) *feminine*

their *adjective*

= eu ... (nhw) (*no mutation, but prefixes h- to vowels*)

their car = eu car nhw

their school = eu hysgol nhw

to their ... = i'w ... (nhw)

to their car = i'w car nhw

to their school = i'w hysgol nhw

! The 'echoing' pronoun **nhw** is optional but usual.

theirs *pronoun*

this is theirs = nhw (sy) biau hwn

our car is big but theirs is small =

mae'n car ni'n °fawr ond mae un

nhw'n °fach

them *pronoun*

• (*object pronoun*)

= nhw, nhwthau

I haven't seen them = dw i heb °weld

nhw

we'll go with them = awn ni gyda

nhw

do you know them? = dych chi'n

nabod nhw?

will you help them? = newch chi helpu

nhw?

• = eu...(nhw) (*as object of verbnoun*)

do you want to see them? = dych chi

eisiau eu gweld nhw?

what about supporting them? = beth

am eu cefnogi (nhw)?

• (*to them*)

= iddyn nhw, atyn nhw

give them the message = rhowch y

neges iddyn nhw

did you show them the map? = nest ti °ddangos y map iddyn nhw?

I wrote them a letter = nes i sgrifennu atyn nhw

• (*with ill*)

the two of them/both of them = ill dau/dwy

the three of them = ill tri

theme *noun*

= thema (*plural themâu*) *feminine*

themselves *pronoun*

= eu hun (*North*), eu hunain (*South*)

they didn't hurt themselves = naethon nhw °ddim brifo eu hun(ain)

they told me themselves = wedon nhw wrtha i eu hun(ain)

by themselves (*on their own*) = ar °ben eu hun(ain), ar eu pennau eu hunain (*formal*)

then *adverb*

• (*at that time*)

= °bryd hynny, °bryd 'ny

I was living in Cardiff then = o'n i'n

byw yng °Nghaerdydd °bryd 'ny

• (*after, next*)

= wedyn, yna (*can only start sentence or phrase*)

then I came back = wedyn/yna fe °ddes i yn ôl

what did you do then? = be' nest ti wedyn?

and then ... = ac wedyn...

now and then = o °bryd i'w gilydd

then again, perhaps he's right = eto i gyd, efallai °fod e'n iawn

• (*in that case*)

= yna (*starts sentence*), felly

then you should have said

you should have said, then = yna dylet

ti °fod wedi dweud

= dylet ti °fod wedi dweud, felly

• (*tag*)

= 'te, 'ta (*North*), felly

alright, then = iawn, 'te

what happened to you, then? = be'

°ddigwyddodd i ti, 'te?

now, then = nawr 'te, rwan 'ta

are you going, then? = wyt ti'n mynd, 'te?

= wyt ti'n mynd, felly?

therapist *noun*

= therapydd (*plural -ion*) *masculine*

therapy *noun*

= therapi (*plural* therapiâu)
masculine

speech therapy = therapi lleferydd

there *adverb*

• (*general location*)

= yna, fan 'na, 'na

who lives there? = pwy sy'n byw
 yna/fan 'na?

who's there? = pwy sy 'na?

• (*in the distance*)

= acw, fan acw, fan 'cw

they live there = maen nhw'n byw
 acw/fan acw/fan 'cw

• (*out of sight*)

= yno

I've got family there = mae gen i °deulu
 yno (*North*), mae teulu 'da fi yno
 (*South*)

• (*in pointing out*)

= dyna°, dacw°, 'co° (*South*)

there's the bus = dyna'r bws

there's Snowdon = dacw'r Wyddfa

there are the children = dyna'r plant,
 dacw'r plant

• **there is, there are**

not translated or = 'na°

there is cheese in the fridge = mae
 caws yn yr oergell, mae 'na °gaws yn yr
 oergell

there are too many people here = mae
 gormod o °bobol fan hyn, mae 'na
 °ormod o °bobol fan hyn

therefore *adverb*

= felly, o °ganlyniad

thermometer *noun*

= thermomedr (*plural*-au) *masculine*

these

1 *adjective*

= y ... 'ma, y ... hyn (*formal*)

! *In the living language 'these...' is expressed not by an adjective as in English but by placing the word for 'the' before the noun and 'ma' after it. The literary and formal language uses a different method that is not part of everyday usage.*

these books = y llyfrau 'ma (*formal*: y
 llyfrau hyn)

these desks = y desgiau 'ma (*formal*: y
 desgiau hyn)

2 *pronoun*

• (*general use*)

= (y) rhain

what about these? = beth am y rhain?

how much are these? = faint ydy'r
 rhain?

these are expensive = mae'r rhain yn
 °ddrud

(*but: these things are expensive* =
 mae'r pethau 'ma'n °ddrud)

• (*in pointing out*)

= dyma°

these are the children = dyma'r plant

they *pronoun*

= nhw, nhwthau

they're coming next week = maen

nhw'n dod wythnos nesa

they arrived yesterday = fe
 °gyrhaeddon nhw ddoe, naethon nhw
 °gyrraedd ddoe

they will come tomorrow = fe °ddôn
 nhw yfory

there they are! = dyna/dacw nhw!

they didn't write the letter = dim nhw
 sgrifennodd y llythyr

! *For details on the expanded form **Nhwthau**, see entry on the Welsh-English side.*

thick *adjective*

• (*general senses*)

= trwchus, tew

• (*liquid*)

= tew

• (*stupid*)

= twp

thief *noun*

= lleidr (*plural* lladron) *masculine*

thieve *verb*

= lladrata

thigh *noun*

= clun (*plural*-iau) *feminine*

thin *adjective*

= tenau, main

to get thin = mynd yn °denau

thing *noun*

= peth (*plural*-au) *masculine*

I've got things to do = mae gen i

°bethau i'w gwneud

can I leave my things here? = °ga i
 °adael °mhethau fan hyn?

the thing is, ... = y peth ydy, ...

not a thing = dim (byd)

I can't hear a thing = dw i'n clwyed dim

think *verb*

• (have an opinion)

= meddwl (*stem* meddyli-), credu (*South*)

what do you think about it? = beth dych chi'n °feddwl amdani?

I think it's unfair = dw i'n meddwl bod hi °ddim yn °deg

'will they come?'—**'I don't think so'** = °ddôn nhw?'—'dw i °ddim yn meddwl'

• (reflect)

= meddwl (*stem* meddyli-)

think before answering = meddyliwch cyn ateb

to think of someone = meddwl am° rywun

to think about doing something = meddwl am °wneud rhywbeth

to think again (*have second thoughts*) = ailfeddwl

! When quoting someone's thought, the preterite **meddyliodd** is used, but generally 'thought' is translated by the imperfect. Compare:

'It's too late,' thought Aled = 'Mae'n rhy hwyr,' meddyliodd Aled

he thought that Wales won yesterday = roedd e'n meddwl mai Cymru erillodd ddoe

• (remember)

= cofio

I can't think of his name = dw i °ddim yn cofio ei enw

third

1 *adjective*

= trydydd (*masculine*), trydedd (*feminine*)

! **trydydd, trydedd** precedes the noun it refers to.

the third man = y trydydd dyn *masculine*

the third station = y °drydedd °orsaf *feminine*

he came third = daeth e'n °drydydd

she came third = daeth hi'n °drydedd

2 *noun*

(fraction)

= traean (*plural* -au) *masculine*

thirst *noun*

= syched *masculine*

to quench one's thirst = torri syched

thirsty *adjective*

I'm thirsty = mae syched arna i

are you thirsty? = oes syched arnat ti?

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar°** + person.

thirteen *numeral*

= triarddeg or undeg tri *masculine*

= tairarddeg or undeg tair *feminine*

thirteen horses = tri ^hcheffyl ar

°ddeg, undeg tri o °geffylau

thirteen cats = tair cath ar °ddeg,

undeg tair o °gathod

thirteen years = tair blynedd ar °ddeg,

undeg tair o °flynyddoedd

thirteen years old = tair blwydd ar °ddeg oed

thirteenth *adjective*

= trydydd ar °ddeg *masculine*

= trydedd ar °ddeg *feminine*

! The artificial forms **undeg trydydd, undeg trydedd** are also encountered.

thirty *numeral*

= trideg

thirty apples = trideg o afalau

this

1 *adjective*

= y ... 'ma

= y ... hwn *masculine*, y ... hon *feminine* (*formal*)

! In the living language 'this...' is expressed not by an adjective as in English but by placing the word for 'the' before the noun and 'ma' after it. The literary and formal language uses a different method that is not part of everyday usage.

this boy = y bachgen 'ma (*formal*: y bachgen hwn)

this girl = y °ferch 'ma (*formal*: y °ferch hon)

this shirt is dearer = mae'r crys 'ma'n °ddrutach (*formal*: y crys hwn)

2 *pronoun*

• (*general use*)

= hwn *masculine*

= hon *feminine*

= hyn (*abstract or non-concrete*)

! Unlike the situation with the adjective 'this' above, these pronouns are appropriate for all styles of the written and spoken language.

what is this? = beth ydy hwn?

who is this? = pwy ydy hwn?, pwy ydy hon?

how much is this? = faint ydy hwn?, faint ydy hon?

this is disgraceful = mae hyn yn °warthus

is this a problem for you? = ydy hyn yn °broblem i chi?

like this = fel hyn

all this = hyn oll

• (in pointing out)

= dyma°, 'ma°

this is the town centre = dyma °ganol y °dre

this is my wife = dyma °ngwraig

thorn *noun*

= draenen (plural drain) feminine

thorough *adjective*

= trylwyr, trwyadl

those

1 *adjective*

= y ... 'na

= y ... hynny (formal)

! In the living language 'those...' is expressed not by an adjective as in English but by placing the word for 'the' before the noun and 'na' after it. The literary and formal language uses a different method that is not part of everyday usage.

those books = y llyfrau 'na (formal: y llyfrau hynny)

those desks = y desgiau 'na (formal: y desgiau hynny)

those things are expensive = mae'r pethau 'na'n °ddrud

2 *pronoun*

• (general use)

= (y) rheina, (y) rheiny

what about those? = beth am y rheina?

how much are those? = faint ydy'r rheina?

those are expensive = mae'r rheina'n °ddrud

• (in pointing out)

= dyna°

those are the children = dyna'r plant

though

1 *conjunction*

• (general sense)

= er

! er is followed by a 'that ...' clause in the present and future, but by i° + subject + °verbnoun in the past.

though he is ill = er °fod e'n sâl

though he won't be here = er na °fydd e fan hyn

though I told him = er i mi °ddweud wrtho

• **as though** (as if)

= fel (+ conditional)

as though he were still here = fel tasai fe yma o hyd

2 *adverb*

(however)

= er hynny, serch hynny

he won't agree, though = er hynny °fydd e °ddim yn cytuno

thought *noun*

• (faculty)

= meddwl (plural meddyliau) masculine

• (idea)

= syniad (plural -au) masculine

• (intention)

= bwriad (plural -au) masculine

thoughtful *adjective*

• (reflective)

= meddylgar

• (considerate)

= ystyriol

to be thoughtful of someone = ystyried rhywun, bod yn ystyriol o° rywun

thousand *numeral*

= mil (plural -oedd) feminine

two thousand pounds = dwy °fil o °bunnoedd

thousands and thousands = miloedd ar °filoedd

about a thousand people = tua mil o °bobol

a hundred thousand = can mil

! mil and its multiples always require o° + plural noun.

thread *noun*

= edau (plural edafedd) feminine

threat *noun*

= bygythiad (plural -au) masculine

there is a threat of rain = mae'n bygwth glaw

threaten *verb*

= bygwth (*stem* bygyth-)
to threaten someone with something = bygwth rhywun â^h rhywbeth

threatening *adjective*

= bygythiol

three *numeral*

= tri^h *masculine*, tair *feminine*

! *The aspirate mutation after tri (as elsewhere) is not consistently applied except on words beginning with c-. Note that there is no mutation of any kind after the feminine tair.*

three brothers = tri brawd
three sisters = tair chwaer
three days = tridiau
we were there for three days = oedden ni yno am °dridiau
the three of them = ill tri = ill tair
three years = tair blynedd
three years old = tair blwydd oed
at three o'clock = am °dri o'r °gloch
I have three = mae gen i °dri°dair (*North*), mae tri/tair 'da fi (*South*)

threshold *noun*

= trothwy (*plural*-au) *masculine*
on the threshold of something = ar °drothwy rhywbeth

throat *noun*

= gwddf (*plural* gyddfau) *masculine*
sore throat = gwddf tost

through

1 *preposition*
 = drwy°, trwy°

! *drwy° is more common in speech, trwy° in writing.*

to see through the fog = gweld drwy'r niwl
to look through the window = edrych drwy'r ffenest
right through the day = drwy gydol y dydd
all through the night = ar hyd y nos
open April through September = ar agor o °fis Ebrill tan/hyd °fis Medi

2 *adverb*

= drwodd

to come through = dod drwodd
to push something through = gwthio rhywbeth drwodd

throughout *preposition*

= drwy°, trwy°

! *drwy° is more common in speech, trwy° in writing.*

= drwy/trwy gydol (*time only*)
 = ledled (*space only*)
throughout the year = drwy'r °flwyddyn, drwy gydol y °flwyddyn
throughout the country = drwy'r °wlad, ledled y °wlad

throw *verb*

= taflu; taflyd (*stem* tafl-) (*used in some areas*)
to throw something at someone = taflu rhywbeth at° rywun

throw away

to throw something away = taflu rhywbeth

throw out

to throw something out = taflu rhywbeth
to throw someone out = taflu rhywun allan/mas

throw up

(*be sick*)
 = chwydu

thumb *noun*

= bawd (*plural* bodiau) *feminine or masculine*

thump

1 *verb*
 = (*punch*) pwnio
2 *noun*
 = cnoc (*plural*-iau) *feminine*, dyrnod (*plural*-iau) *masculine or feminine*

thunder *noun*

= taranau *plural*
thunder and lightning = mell t a^htharanau

thunderstorm *noun*

= storm °felt a^htharanau (*plural* stormydd mell t a^htharanau) *feminine*

Thursday *noun*

= dydd Iau, Iau
Thursday night = nos Iau
 see also **Monday**

ticket *noun*

= tocyn (*plural -nau*) *masculine*, ticed (*plural -i*) *masculine*

season ticket = tocyn tymor (*plural* tocynnau tymor) *masculine*

one-way ticket = tocyn unffordd (*plural* tocynnau unffordd) *masculine*

return ticket = tocyn dwyffordd (*plural* tocynnau dwyffordd) *masculine*

tickle *verb*

= cosi

tide *noun*

= llanw (*plural -au*) *masculine*

high tide = penllanw *masculine*

low tide = trai *masculine*

tidy**1** *adjective*

- (room, desk)

= taclus, twt

to keep something tidy = cadw rhywbeth yn °daclus

- (person)

= taclus

2 *verb*

= tacluso

to tidy (up) a room = tacluso stafell

tie**1** *noun*

- (item of clothing)

= tei (*plural -s*) *masculine* or *feminine*

- (in sport: draw)

= gêm °gyfartal *feminine*

2 *verb*

= clymu

to tie something to something = clymu rhywbeth wrth° rywbeth

to tie a dog to a tree = clymu ci wrth °goeden

tie up

to tie up a parcel = clymu parcel

to tie someone up = clymu rhywun

tiger *noun*

= teigr (*plural -od*) *masculine*

tight *adjective*

= tyn, sownd

tights *plural noun*

= trysanau *plural*

tile *noun*

= teilsen or teilen (*plural teils*) *feminine*

till¹**1** *preposition*

= tan°; hyd° (*especially with specific times*)

till Christmas = tan (y) Nadolig

till tomorrow! = tan yfory!

till next week! = tan wythnos nesa!

from morning till night = o °fore tan nos

from nine o'clock till five = o naw o'r

°gloch hyd °bump

till now = hyd yma, hyd yn hyn

till then = tan hynny, hyd hynny

2 *conjunction*

- (present/future reference)

= nes

! **nes** can be followed either by a 'that ...' clause or by i° + subject + °verbnoun when reference is to the present or future.

till they come back = nes bod nhw'n

dod yn ôl, nes iddyn nhw °ddod yn ôl

till it's ready = nes bod hi'n °barod, nes

(y) bydd hi'n °barod

till we arrive = nes bod ni'n cyrraedd,

nes inni °gyrraedd

- (past reference)

= nes

! When reference is to the past, **nes** is used with i° + subject + °verbnoun.

till we arrived = nes inni °gyrraedd

till² *noun*

= til (*plural -iau, -s*) *masculine*

timber *noun*

= coed *masculine*, pren *masculine*

time *noun*

! There are a number of Welsh equivalents for the various senses and uses of this word—see entries on the Welsh-English side for more examples.

- (general)

= amser (*plural -au*) *masculine*

we haven't got time = does gynnon ni

°ddim amser (*North*), does dim amser

'da ni (*South*)

I haven't seen him for some time = dw

i heb °weld e ers amser

a long time ago = amser maith yn ôl

all the time = trwy'r amser

- (period)

Telling the Time

Welsh sees time as a clock face, not digitally:

- 2.00 **dau o'r gloch**
- 2.05 **pum munud wedi dau**
- 2.10 **deng munud wedi dau**
- 2.15 **chwarter wedi dau**
- 2.20 **ugain munud wedi dau**
- 2.25 **pum munud ar hugain wedi dau**
- 2.30 **hanner awr wedi dau**
- 2.35 **pum munud ar hugain i °dri**
- 2.40 **ugain munud i °dri**
- 2.45 **chwarter i °dri**
- 2.50 **deng munud i °dri**
- 2.55 **pum munud i °dri**

Notice that the word **munud** must be included when the number of minutes is stated; and that the word **awr** must be included in 'half past ...'. Also that *i*° 'to' causes soft mutation, while **wedi** 'past' does not.

To ask the time, use:

Faint o'r °gloch ydy hi? (North)

Faint o'r °gloch yw hi? (South)

To say what the time is, use:

mae'n° ... it's ...

mae'n °ddeng munud i °bedwar = *it's ten to four*

mae hi bron yn° ... it's almost ...

mae hi bron yn °bum munud i °ddau = *it's almost five to two*

mae'n tynnu at° ... it's getting on for ...

mae'n tynnu at chwarter i saith = *it's getting on for a quarter to seven*

mae hi newydd °droi ... = it's just turned ...

mae hi newydd °droi pump o'r °gloch = *it's just turned five o'clock*

You may also need:

erbyn = *by*

cyn = *before*

ar ôl = *after*

= *adeg (plural -au) feminine, cyfnod (plural -au) masculine*

at the time of the strike = *adeg y streic*
the time of the Renaissance = *cyfnod y Dadeni*

• (*point in time*)

= *pryd (plural -iau) masculine*

at the time = *ar y pryd*

at that time = *°bryd hynny*

at the same time = *ar yr un pryd*

from time to time = *o °bryd i'w gilydd*

at times = *ar °brydiau*

= *ar adegau*

it's time we went = *mae'n °bryd inni °fynd*

to arrive on time = *cyrraedd mewn pryd*

= *cyrraedd yn °brydlon*

by the time you leave = *erbyn i chi °adael*

by the time we arrived = *erbyn inni °gyrraedd*

• (*number of times*)

= *gwaith (plural gweithiau) feminine*

three times = *°daigrwaith*

a hundred times = *cant o °weithiau*

three times as big as ... = *tairgwaith*

cymaint â^h ...

how many times? = *sawlgwaith?*, *faint o °weithiau?*

• (*sequence*)

= *tro (plural -eon) masculine*

the first time = *y tro cynta(f)*

the second time = *yr ail °dro*

the third time = *y trydydd tro*

this is the first time I've been here =

dyma'r tro cynta i mi °fod yma

several times = *°droeon*

this time = *(y) tro 'ma*

that time = *(y) tro 'na*

for the time being = *am y tro*

every time = *°bob tro*

time and time again = *°dro ar ôl tro*

• (*other uses*)

in a short time = *ymhen ychydig*

= *cyn (bo) hir*

in a week's time = *ymhen wythnos*

what's the time? = *faint o'r °gloch ydy hi?*

timetable *noun*

= *amserlen (plural -ni) feminine*

tin *noun*

- (container)
 - = tun (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
 - a tin of baked beans** = tun o ffa pob
- (metal)
 - = tun *masculine*

tin-opener *noun*

= agorwr tuniau (*plural* agorwyr tuniau) *masculine*

tiny *adjective*

= bychan (*feminine* bechan), mân

tip**1** *noun*

- (advice)
 - = cyngor (*plural* cynghorion) *masculine*
- (pile, dump)
 - = tomen (*plural* -ni, -nydd) *feminine*
- (money)
 - = cildwrn (*plural* cildyrnau) *masculine*
- (point)
 - = blaen (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= tywalltu (*North*), arllwys (*South*), dymchwel

tire *verb*

= blino

tired *adjective*

= wedi blino, blinedig

! These two terms both mean 'tired', but only **blinedig** can be used with qualifying words like **iawn** 'very', **braidd** 'rather' etc.

to be tired = bod wedi blino
= bod yn °flinedig

to be very tired = bod yn °flinedig iawn
to be rather tired = bod braidd yn °flinedig

to get tired of doing something = diflasu ar °wneud rhywbeth

I'm tired of doing this = dw i wedi diflasu ar °wneud hyn

tiresome *adjective*

= diflas

tiring *adjective*

= blinedig

tissue *noun*

(paper handkerchief)

= hances °bapur (*plural* hancesi papur) *feminine*

title *noun*

= teitl (*plural* -au) *masculine*

to *preposition*

- (many general senses)

= i°

to go to France = mynd i Ffrainc

to go to school = mynd i'r ysgol

to give something to someone = rhoi rhywbeth i° rywun

to show something to someone = dangos rhywbeth i° rywun

to ask someone to lunch = gwahodd rhywun i °ginio

- (in telling the time)

= i°

it's twenty to four = mae'n ugain munud i °bedwar

- (writing or sending things to people)

= at°

will you write to me? = nei di sgrifennu ata i°?

to send a letter to someone = danfon llythyr at° rywun

- (with certain verbs and adjectives)

= wrth°

to say something to someone = dweud rhywbeth wrth° rywun

(but: **to talk to someone** = siarad â^h rhywun)

to be kind to someone = bod yn °garedig wrth° rywun

- (towards)

= tua^h

to look to the east = edrych tua'r dwyrain

- (as part of English infinitive: purpose)

= i°

we've come to see the doctor = dyn ni wedi dod i °weld y meddyg

- (in order to)

= er mwyn

I've done this to make things easier =

dw i wedi gwneud hyn er mwyn gwneud pethau'n haws

- (as part of English infinitive: instruction)

= am°

to ask someone to do something =

gofyn i °rywun am °wneud rhywbeth

to tell someone to do something =

dweud wrth° rywun am °wneud rhywbeth

- (as part of English infinitive: verbnoun alone)

I want to go = dw i eisiau mynd

they ought to wait = dylen nhw aros

they have to go = rhaid iddyn nhw
°fynd

are you able to see? = dych chi'n gallu gweld?

I hope to see you = gobeithio'ch gweld chi

to try to do something = ceisio gwneud rhywbeth

it's hard to understand why = mae'n anodd deall pam

toad *noun*

= llyffant (*plural -od, llyffaint*) *masculine*

! llyfant is often used indiscriminately for 'frog' as well as 'toad'.

toadstool *noun*

= caws llyffant *masculine*

toast

1 *noun*

• (*food*)

= tost *masculine*

• (*speech*)

= llwncdestun (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*

• (*bread*)

= tostio

• (*drink to someone's health*)

= yfed iechyd rhywun

toaster *noun*

= tostiwr (*plural tostwyr*) *masculine*

today *adverb*

= heddiw

till today = hyd heddiw

today week = wythnos i heddiw

toe *noun*

= bys troed (*plural bysedd troed/traed*) *masculine*

toffee *noun*

= toffi *masculine*

together *adverb*

(*referring to 'them'*)

= gyda'i gilydd, efo'i gilydd (*North*)

(*referring to 'you'*)

= gyda'ch gilydd, efo'ch gilydd (*North*)

(*referring to 'us'*)

= gyda'n gilydd, efo'n gilydd (*North*)

they left together = naethon nhw

°adael gyda'i gilydd, naethon nhw

°adael efo'i gilydd

sit together! = eisteddych gyda'ch gilydd!

= eisteddych efo'ch gilydd!

let's go together = awn ni gyda'n gilydd

= awn ni efo'n gilydd

together with = ynghyd â^b

toil

1 *noun*

= llafur *masculine*

2 *verb*

= llafurio

toilet *noun*

= tŷ bach (*plural tai bach*) *masculine*, lle chwech (*plural llefydd chwech*) *masculine (North)*

= toiled (*plural -au, -i*) *masculine (formal)*

I want to go to the toilet = dw i eisiau

mynd i'r tŷ bach

is the toilet free? = ydy'r tŷ bach yn

rhydd?

toilet paper *noun*

= papur toiled *masculine*

tomato *noun*

= tomato (*plural -s*) *masculine*

tomorrow *adverb*

= yfory, fory

see you tomorrow! = wela i di/chi yfory!

till tomorrow = tan yfory!

tomorrow morning = bore fory

tomorrow afternoon = prynhawn yfory

tomorrow evening/night = nos yfory

the day after tomorrow = °drennydd

ton *noun*

= tunnell (*plural tunelli*) *feminine*

it weighs a ton! = mae'n pwysu tunnelli!

tone *noun*

= tŏn (*plural tonau*) *feminine*

tongue *noun*

= tafod (*plural -au*) *masculine*

to stick out one's tongue = rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*) 'ch tafod allan

hold your tongue! = taw!

tonight *adverb*

= heno

! heno is also the normal word for 'this evening'.

too *adverb*

- (also) = hefyd
I'll come too = mi °ddo i hefyd
- (in addition) = hefyd, yn ogystal
we bought some books too = fe °brynon ni °lyfrau hefyd, fe °brynon ni °lyfrau'n ogystal
- (more than necessary) = rhy°
too big = rhy °fawr
these are too small for me = mae'r rhain yn rhy °fach i mi
too much = gormod
too much money = gormod o arian
this is too much for me = mae hyn yn °ormod i mi
too many = gormod
too many people = gormod o °bobol
to drink too much = goryfed
to eat too much = gorfwyta
to work too much = gorweithio

tool *noun*

= offeryn (*plural offer*) *masculine*, *teclyn* (*plural taclau*) *masculine*

tooth *noun*

= dant (*plural dannedd*) *masculine*
false teeth = dannedd gosod

toothache *noun*

= y °ddannoedd
she's got toothache = mae'r ddannoedd arni (hi)

! This expression denoting a temporary physical state uses **ar°** + person.

toothbrush *noun*

= brws dannedd (*plural brwsys* or *brwsiau dannedd*) *masculine*

toothpaste *noun*

= pâst dannedd *masculine*

top**1** *adjective*

= ucha(f)
the top class = y dosbarth ucha

2 *noun*

- (general senses)
= top (*plural -iau*) *masculine*, pen (*plural -nau*) *masculine*

- (summit)

= copa (*plural -on*) *masculine* or *feminine*, top (*plural -iau*) *masculine*, pen (*plural -nau*) *masculine*

the top of the hill = pen y bryn

the top of the mountain = copa'r mynydd

full to the top = llawn °dop

at the top of the page = ar °dop y tudalen

on top of everything else = ar °ben popeth arall

to get to the top = cytraedd (*stem cyrhaedd-*) y brig

to be at the top of the class = bod ar °ben y dosbarth

- (*lid*)

= caead (*plural -au*) *masculine*

topic *noun*

= pwnc (*plural pynciau*) *masculine*
= pwnc trafod (*plural pynciau trafod*) *masculine*

torch *noun*

= tortsh (*plural -is*) *masculine*

torn *adjective*

= wedi rhwygo, rhwygedig

tortoise *noun*

= crwban (*plural -od*) *masculine*

total**1** *adjective*

- (whole)
= cyfan, holl° (*precedes noun*)
- (complete)
= llwyr

2 *noun*

= cyfanswm (*plural cyfamsymiau*) *masculine*

totally *adverb*

= yn llwyr, yn °gyfangwb(w)l (*qualifying an adjective*)
= cw(bw)l°, hollol°

totally unnecessary = cwbw l°ddiangen

touch *verb*

= cyffwrdd (*stem cyffyrdd-*)
to touch something = cyffwrdd â^h rhywbeth

to get in touch with someone = cysylltu â^h rhywun

to stay/keep in touch with someone = aros (*stem arhos-*) mewn cyswllt â^h rhywun

touchy *adjective*
= pigog

tough *adjective*

- (hard, unyielding)
= gwydn, caled, garw
- (severe)
= llym, caled
- (difficult)
= anodd, caled

tour

1 *noun*

= taith (*plural* teithiau) *feminine*,
gwibdaith (*plural* gwibdeithiau)
feminine

guided tour = taith dan arweiniad
(*plural* teithiau dan arweiniad)
feminine

2 *verb*

= teithio

to tour the United States = teithio o
°gwmpas yr Unol °Daleithiau

tourism *noun*

= twristiaeth *feminine*

tourist *noun*

= twrist (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

tourist office *noun*

= canolfan °groeso/croeso (*plural*
canolfannau croeso) *masculine* or
feminine, canolfan °dwristaeth (*plural*
canolfannau twristiaeth) *masculine* or
feminine

toward(s) *preposition*

- (general sense)
= tuag at°; tua^h (in certain set phrases)
to turn towards someone = troi (*stem*
troi-, trodd-) tuag at° rywun
towards the north = tua'r gogledd
- (time expressions: at/about)
= tua^h
towards nine o'clock = tua naw o'r
°gloch
- (attitude to someone)
= wrth°
to be kind towards someone = bod yn
°garedig wrth° rywun

towel *noun*

= tywel (*plural* -i) *masculine*, lliain (*plural*
llieiniau) *masculine*

tower *noun*

= tŵr (*plural* tyrau) *masculine*

tower block *noun*

= blodcwr (*plural* blodcyrâu) *masculine*

town *noun*

= tre(f) (*plural* trefi, trefydd) *feminine*

in town = yn y °dre

to go to town = mynd i'r °dre

town hall *noun*

= neuadd y °dre *feminine*

toy *noun*

= tegan (*plural* -au) *masculine*

trace

1 *noun*

= ôl (*plural* olion) *masculine*, trywydd
(*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 *verb*

- (track down)
= olrhain
- (draw outline)
= amlinellu

track

1 *noun*

- (mark, trail)

= ôl (*plural* olion) *masculine*, trywydd
(*plural* -au) *masculine*

to be on the wrong track = bod ar y
trywydd anghywir

to keep track of someone = dilyn
trywydd rhywun

- (path)

= llwybr (*plural* -au) *masculine*

- (for sports)

= trac (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

2 *verb*

= olrhain

track down:

to track someone down = dod o hyd i
°rywun

tracksuit *noun*

= siwt °redeg (*plural* siwtiau rhedeg)
feminine, tracsiwt (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

trade *noun*

- (commerce)

= masnach (*plural* -au) *feminine*

- (job, skill)

what is your trade? = beth ydy'ch
gwaith chi?

he's a carpenter by trade = saer ydy e
wrth ei °grefft, mae'n saer wrth ei
°grefft

tradition *noun*

= traddodiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

traditional *adjective*

= traddodiadol

traffic *noun*= traffig *masculine*, trafndiaeth *feminine***diverted traffic** = traffig osgoi**traffic circle** *noun (US)*= trogylch (*plural -oedd*) *masculine***traffic jam** *noun*= tagfa °geir (*plural tagfeydd ceir*) *feminine***traffic lights** *noun*

= goleuadau traffig

trailer *noun*

- (*British: behind car, van*) = ôl-gerbyd (*plural -au*) *masculine*
- (*US: caravan*) = carafan (*plural -au*) *feminine*

train**1** *noun*= trêrn (*plural trenau*) *masculine***to go by train** = mynd ar y trêrn, mynd gyda'r trêrn**2** *verb*

- (*give or undergo training*) = hyfforddi
- to train someone to do something** = hyfforddi rhywun i °wneud rhywbeth
- to train as a doctor** = hyfforddi i °fod yn °feddyg
- (*exercise*) = ymarfer

trainee *adjective*

= dan hyfforddiant

trainee teacher = athro dan hyfforddiant *masculine***trainer** *noun*

- (*person*) = hyfforddwr (*plural hyfforddwyr*) *masculine*
- (*shoe*) = esgid ymarfer (*plural (e)sgidiau ymarfer*) *feminine*

training *noun*= hyfforddiant *masculine*, hyfforddi *verb noun***training course** *noun*= cwrs hyfforddi (*plural cyrsiau hyfforddi*) *masculine***tramp** *noun*= crwydryn (*plural crwydriaid*) *masculine***trample** *verb*

= sathru

tranquil *adjective*

= llonydd, tawel

transfer**1** *noun*= trosglwyddiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= trosglwyddo

to transfer something from A to B = trosglwyddo rhywbeth o° A i° B**transform** *verb*= trawsnewid (*stem trawsnewidi-*), trawsfurfio**translate** *verb*

= cyfieithu, trosi

to translate from English into Welsh = cyfieithu o'r Saesneg i'r °Gymraeg**translation** *noun*= cyfieithiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*, trosiad (*plural -au*) *masculine***translator** *noun*= cyfieithydd (*plural cyfieithwyr*) *masculine*
= cyfieithwraig (*plural cyfieithwragedd*) *feminine***transmission** *noun*(broadcast)
= darllediad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
(television, also:)
= telediad (*plural -au*) *masculine***transplant****1** *noun*= trawsblaniad (*plural -au*) *masculine***2** *verb*

= trawsblannu

transport**1** *noun*= cludiant *masculine***2** *verb*

= cludo

trap**1** *noun*= magl (*plural -au*) *feminine*, trap (*plural -iau*) *masculine***to set a trap** = gosod trap

2 verb

= maglu

trash noun (US)

= sbwriel masculine

trash can noun (US)

= bin sbwriel (plural biniau sbwriel) masculine

travel verb

= teithio

to travel to Germany = teithio i'r Almaen**to travel the world** = teithio'r byd**travel agent's** noun

= asiantaeth °deithio (plural asiantaethau teithio) feminine

traveller's cheque noun

= siec °deithio (plural sieciau teithio) feminine

do you take traveller's cheques? = dych chi'n derbyn sieciau teithio?**tray** noun

= hambwrdd (plural hambyrddau) masculine

tread verb

= troedio

to tread on something = sathru/damsgen ar° rywbeth**treasure** noun

= trysor (plural -au) masculine

treat verb**to treat someone rudely** = trin (stem trini-) rhywun yn anghwrtais**to treat someone to something** = prynu rhywbeth i° rywun**to treat a patient** = trin claf**treatment** noun

= triniaeth (plural -au) feminine

to get/receive treatment = cael triniaeth**tree** noun

= coeden (plural coed) feminine

tremble verb

= crynu

trendy adjective

= ffasiynol

trial noun

• (law)

= treial (plural -on) masculine

to go on trial = mynd i °dreial

• (test)

= prawf (plural profion) masculine,

treial (plural -on) masculine

• (hardship)

= profedigaeth (plural -au) feminine

triangle noun

= triongl (plural -au) masculine

tribe noun

= llwyth (plural -au) masculine

tribulation noun

= profedigaeth (plural -au) feminine

trick**1** noun

= tric (plural -iau) masculine

2 verb

= twyllo

trip**1** noun

• (journey)

= taith (plural teithiau) feminine

to make/take a trip = teithio**a business trip** = taith °fusnes (plural teithiau busnes) feminine

• (excursion)

= gwibdaith (plural gwibdeithiau) feminine

2 verb

(trip up)

= baglu

troops plural noun

= milwyr plural

trouble noun

• (difficulty)

= trafferth (plural -ion) feminine,

anhawster (plural anawsterau)

masculine, trwbwl masculine, helynt

(plural -ion) feminine

to get into trouble = mynd i helynt or °drwbwl

• (bother, effort)

to go to the trouble of doing**something** = trafferthu gwneud rhywbeth

• (discord)

= helynt (plural -ion) feminine, trwbwl masculine

to look for trouble = chwilio am helynt or °drwbwl

• (problem, drawback)

= bai masculine, drwg masculine

the trouble is, he's not here = y bai or drwg ydy, dydy e °ddim yma

troublesome *adjective*

= trafferthus

trousers *noun*= trowsus *masculine singular***trout** *noun*= brithyll (*plural-od*) *masculine***truck** *noun*• (*British: railway wagon*)= tryc (*plural-iau*) *masculine*• (*US: lorry*)= lori (*plural lorïau*) *feminine***truck driver** *noun (US)*= gyrrwr lori (*plural gyrrwr lorïau*) *masculine***true** *adjective*

= gwir

is it true that he's leaving? = ydy hi'n

°wir °fod e'n gadael?

to come true = dod yn °wir**truly** *adverb***yours truly** = yr eiddoch yn °gywir**trumpet** *noun*= utgorn (*plural utgyrn*) *masculine*,
trwmped (*plural-au*) *masculine***trunk** *noun*• (*box*)= cist (*plural-iau*) *feminine*• (*US: car boot*)= cist (*plural-iau*) *feminine*• (*of tree*)= boncyff (*plural-ion*) *masculine*• (*of elephant*)= trwnac (*plural trynciau*) *masculine***trust****1** *noun*• (*faith*)= ymddiriedaeth *feminine***to have/put trust in someone** =ymddiried ynⁿ rhywun• (*organization*)= ymddiriedolaeth (*plural-au*) *feminine***2** *verb*

= ymddiried

to trust someone = ymddiried ynⁿ
rhywun**truth** *noun*= gwir *masculine*, gwirionedd
*masculine***to tell the truth** = dweud (*stem* dwed-,
wed-) y gwir**try****1** *noun*• (*attempt*)= ymgais (*plural ymgeisiadau*)
masculine or feminine• (*rugby*)= cais (*plural ceisiadau*) *masculine***to score a try** = sgorio cais**2** *verb*• (*attempt*)

= ceisio, trio, treial

to try to/and do something = ceisio/trio
gwneud rhywbeth• (*test*)

= profi

do you want to try them? = wyt ti
eisiau profi nhw?**try on**(*garment*)= trio, rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-)

amdanoch chi

try out:**to try something out** = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-,
rhodd-) rhywbeth ar °brawf**T-shirt** *noun*= crys-T (*plural crysau-T*) *masculine***tube** *noun*• (*general senses*)= tiwb (*plural-au*) *masculine*• (*underground*)

= rheilffordd °danddaear(ol)

Tuesday *noun*

= dydd Mawrth, Mawrth

Tuesday night = nos °Fawrthsee also **Monday****tumble-dryer** *noun*= sychdafwr (*plural sychdaflwyr*)
*masculine***tummy** *noun*= bol (*plural-iau*) *masculine*, bola (*plural*
bolâu) *masculine***tuna** *noun*= tiwna (*plural-od*) *masculine***tune** *noun*= tôn (*plural tonau*) *feminine*, alaw
(*plural-on*) *feminine***tunnel** *noun*= twnel (*plural -au, -i*) *masculine***turkey** *noun*= twrci (*plural twrcïod*) *masculine*

turn**1** *noun*

= tro (*plural* -eon) *masculine*, troad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

at the turn of the century = ar °droad y °ganrif

to make/take a turn to the left = troi i'r chwith

it's your turn = dy °dro di ydy hi

2 *verb*• (*general senses*)

= troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-)

to turn left = troi i'r chwith

to turn the page = troi'r tudalen

to turn a key = troi agoriad (*North*), troi allwedd (*South*)

• (*become*)

to turn red = mynd yn °goch

turn around

= troi rownd

turn back

= troi yn ôl

turn down:

to turn something down = troi rhywbeth (i) lawr

turn into:

to turn into something = troi yn° rhywbeth

to turn something/someone into something = troi rhywbeth/rhywun yn° rhywbeth

turn off:

to turn something off = diffodd rhywbeth

= troi rhywbeth i ffwrdd

turn on:

to turn something on = troi rhywbeth ymlaen

turn over

= troi (drosodd)

turn up• (*appear, arrive*)

= ymddangos, troi i fyny, troi lan

• (*increase*)

= troi i fyny, troi lan

turning point *noun*

= trobwynt (*plural* -iau) *masculine*

turtle *noun*

= crwban y môr (*plural* crwbanod y môr) *masculine*

tutor *noun*

= tiwtor (*plural* -iaid) *masculine*

Welsh tutor = tiwtor Cymraeg

to work as a tutor = tiwtora

TV *noun*• (*medium*)

= teledu *masculine*

• (*set*)

= set °deledu (*plural* setiau teledu) *feminine*

TV programme = rhaglen °deledu (*plural* rhaglenni teledu) *feminine*

on TV = ar y teledu

twelfth *adjective*

= deuddegfed

! deuddegfed precedes the noun it refers to.

the twelfth month = y deuddegfed mis

the twelfth year = y °ddeuddegfed

°flwyddyn

Twelfth Night = Nos Ystwyll

twelve *numeral*

= deuddeg

twelve cats = deuddeg cath

= deuddeg o °gathod

twelve days = deuddeng °niwrnod

twelve o'clock = deuddeg o'r °gloch

twelve years = deuddeng °mlynedd

twelve years old = deuddeng °mlwydd oed

at twelve o'clock = am °ddeuddeg o'r °gloch

I have twelve = mae gen i °ddeuddeg

(*North*), mae deuddeg 'da fi (*South*)

twentieth *adjective*

= ugeinfed

! ugeinfed precedes the noun it refers to.

the twentieth word = yr ugeinfed gair

the twentieth century = yr ugeinfed

°ganrif

twenty *numeral*

= ugain

twenty cars = ugain car

= ugain o °geir

twenty pounds = ugain punt

twenty years = ugain °mlynedd

twenty years old = ugain °mlwydd oed

at twenty past two = am ugain munud wedi dau

I have twenty = mae gen i ugain (*North*),

mae ugain 'da fi (*South*)

! An artificial form **dauddeg** is promoted officially, but is easily confused with **deuddeg** 'twelve'. In any case, it is hard to see why the real and widely used word **ugain** should be abandoned.

twice *adverb*

= dwywaith, (but more usually in mutated form:) °ddwywaith

! This word usually appears with soft mutation because it is an adverb of time.

once or twice = unwaith neu °ddwy
I've told him twice = dw i wedi dweud wrtho °ddwywaith

twice as big as ... = dwywaith °gymaint â^h ...

to think twice = ailfeddwl

twin *noun*

= gefell (*plural* gefeilliaid) *masculine and feminine*

= gefeilles (*plural* -au) *feminine*

the twins = yr °efeilliaid (*note mutation*)

this is my twin brother = dyma °ngefell

this is my twin sister = dyma °ngefeilles

twist *verb*

= troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-)

to twist an ankle = troi pigwrn

two *numeral*

= dau° (*masculine*), dwy° (*feminine*)

! Both these words cause soft mutation, and both themselves undergo soft mutation after the words for 'the'.

the two boys = y °ddau °fachgen

the two girls = y °ddwy °ferch

the two of them = ill dau, ill dwy

two years = dwy °flynedd

two years old = dwy °flwydd oed

at two o'clock = am °ddau o'r °gloch

I have two = mae gen i °ddau/°ddwy (*North*), mae dau/dwy 'da fi (*South*)

type**1** *noun*

= (*kind, species*) math (*plural* -au) *masculine*

things of this type = y °fath °bethau = pethau o'r °fath (*note mutation!*)

what type of flower is it? = pa °fath o °flodyn yw e?

2 *verb*

= teipio

typewriter *noun*

= teipiadur (*plural* -on) *masculine*

typical *adjective*

= nodweddiadol

typist *noun*

= teipydd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

= teipyddes (*plural* -au) *feminine*

tyre *noun*

= teiar (*plural* -s) *masculine*

to burst a tyre = rhwygo teiar

a flat tyre = teiar fflat

Uu

ugly *adjective*
= hyll

ultimate *adjective*
= ola(f), terfynol

ultimately *adverb*
= yn y diwedd

umbrella *noun*
= ymbarél (*plural* ymbarelau, ymbareli)
masculine or feminine

un- *prefix*
= af^o-, anⁿ-, an^o-

unable *adjective*
= analluog
to be unable to do something =
methu/ffili gwneud rhywbeth
I am unable to say = °alla i °ddim
dweud

unacceptable *adjective*
= annerbyniol

unbearable *adjective*
= annioddefol

unbelievable *adjective*
= anhygoel, anghredadwy

uncertain *adjective*
= ansicr

uncle *noun*
= ewythr (*plural* -od, -edd) *masculine*

! *The loanword wncwl is found in some areas.*

uncomfortable *adjective*

- (*shoes, chair, heat*)
= anghyfforddus
- (*awkward*)
= lletchwith
- I felt rather uncomfortable there** = o'n
i'n teimlo'n lletchwith braidd fan'na

uncommon *adjective*
= anghyffredin

unconscious *adjective*
= anymwybodol

under *preposition*

- (*location*)
= dan^o, o dan^o
to hide under the bed = cuddio (o) dan
y gwely
- (*less than*)
= llai na^h
under ten pounds = llai na deg punt
under a month = llai na mis

underground

1 *adjective*
= tanddaear(ol)

2 *noun*
(*underground railway*)
= rheilffordd °danddaear(ol) *feminine*

underline *verb*
= tanlinellu

underneath

1 *preposition*
= dan^o, o dan^o
underneath the trees = (o) dan y coed

2 *adverb*
= oddi dano(dd), oddi tano(dd)
I want to see what's underneath = dw i
am °weld beth sy oddi tano

underpants *plural noun*
= trôns (*plural* tronsiau) *masculine*

undersea *adjective*
= tanfor

undershirt *noun (US)*
= fest (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

understand *verb*
= deall

I don't understand = dw i °ddim yn
deall
do you understand? = dych chi'n
deall?

! *deall often uses the imperfect rather than the preterite when reference is to the past:*

she understood the situation =
roedd hi'n deall y sefyllfa

I didn't understand the film = o'n i
°ddim yn deall y ffilm

did you understand? = o'ch chi'n
deall?

understanding

- 1** *noun*
- (*comprehension*)
= dealltwriaeth *feminine*

- (*agreement*)
= dealltwriaeth *feminine*
to come to an understanding = dod i
°ddealltwriaeth

2 adjective
= deallgar, cydymdeimladol

undertake *verb*
= ymgymryd (*stem* ymgymr-),
ymrwymo
to undertake something = ymgymryd
â^h rhywbeth
to undertake to do something =
ymrwymo i °wneud rhywbeth

underwater *adjective*
= tanddwr

underwear *noun*
= dillad isa(f) *plural*

undo *verb*
(*buttons etc*)
= datod, agor

undress *verb*
= tynnu dillad

uneasy *adjective*
= anesmwyth, pryderus

unelected *adjective*
= heb ei ethol *masculine*;
= heb ei hethol *feminine*;
= heb eu hethol *plural*

! See entry for **unopened** for examples of this kind of phrase in use.

unemployed *adjective*
= diwaith
to be unemployed = bod yn °ddiwaith
= bod heb °waith

unemployment *noun*
= diweithdra *masculine*

unfair *adjective*
= annheg
to be unfair to someone = bod yn
annheg â^h rhywun

unfamiliar *adjective*
= anghyfarwydd

unfortunate *adjective*
= anffodus

unfortunately *adverb*
= yn anffodus, gwaetha'r modd

! Both these expressions must either start or end the phrase, and cannot come in the middle as can the English word:

it is unfortunately too late =
yn anffodus, mae'n rhy hwyr,
mae'n rhy hwyr, yn anffodus,
gwaetha'r modd, mae'n rhy hwyr,
mae'n rhy hwyr, gwaetha'r modd

unfriendly *adjective*
= anghyfeillgar
to be unfriendly to someone = bod yn
anghyfeillgar â^h rhywun

ungrateful *adjective*
= anniolchgar

unhappy *adjective*
• (*sad*)
= anhapus, trist
• (*not satisfied*)
= anfodlon

unhealthy *adjective*
= afiach

uniform *noun*
school uniform = gwisg ysgol *feminine*
military uniform = gwisg °filwrol
feminine

unintentional *adjective*
= anfwriadol

unintentionally *adverb*
= yn anfwriadol

union *noun*
= undeb (*plural* -au) *masculine*

unique *adjective*
= unigryw

unit *noun*
= uned (*plural* -au) *feminine*

unite *verb*
= uno

united *adjective*
= unedig, unol

United Kingdom *noun*
= y °Deyrnas Unedig *feminine*

United Nations *noun*
= y Cenhedloedd Unedig

United States *noun*
= yr Unol °Daleithiau

United States of America

= Unol °Daleithiau America (*no article*)

universe *noun*

= bydysawd (*plural* bydysodau)
masculine

university *noun*

= prifysgol (*plural* -ion) *feminine*
to go to university = mynd i'r °brifysgol
to study at university = astudio yn y °brifysgol

! Phrases like 'at university', 'to university' etc. require the word for 'the' in Welsh.

unkind *adjective*

= cas, angharedig
to be unkind to someone = bod yn °gas wrth° rywun

unknown *adjective*

= anhysbys

unlawful *adjective*

= anghyfreithlon

unless *conjunction*

= onibai (+ 'that...' clause)

! This conjunction is followed by a 'that...' clause.

unless you agree = onibai bod chi'n cytuno

unless they've decided already = onibai bod nhw wedi penderfynu'n °barod

unlikely *adjective*

= annhebyg, annhebygol

unload *verb*

= dadlwytho

unlock *verb*

= datgloi

unlucky *adjective*

= anlwcus

unopened *adjective*

= heb ei agor *masculine*;
= heb ei hagar *feminine*;
= heb eu hagar *plural*

an unopened letter = llythyr heb ei agor

an unopened document = dogfen heb ei hagar

unopened letters = llythyrau heb eu hagar

unpack *verb*

= dadbacio

unpleasant *adjective*

= annymunol

unsatisfactory *adjective*

= anfodhaol

unsolved *adjective*

= heb ei °ddatrys *masculine*
= heb ei datrys *feminine*
= heb eu datrys *plural*

! See entry for **unopened** for examples of this kind of phrase in use.

unsuccessful *adjective*

= aflwyddiannus, heb °lwyddiant
to be unsuccessful = bod yn aflwyddiannus, bod yn °fethiant

unsuccessfully *adverb*

= yn aflwyddiannus, heb °lwyddiant

unsuitable *adjective*

= anaddas

to be unsuitable for

something/someone = bod yn anaddas i° rywbeth/rywun

untidy *adjective*

- (*room etc*)
- = anhrefnus, blêr
- (*person's looks*)
- = anhrefnus, didoreth (*South*)

until

1 *conjunction*

= nes; hyd (*less frequent*)

! **nes** can be followed either by a 'that...' clause or by i° + subject + °verbnoun when reference is to the present or future. When reference is to the past, **nes** is only used with i° + subject + °verbnoun.

wait until someone comes = arhoswch nes (y) bydd rhywun yn dod, arhoswch nes i° rywun °ddod, arhoswch nes bod rhywun yn dod

until you see the lights = nes bod chi'n gweld y goleuadau, nes (y) gwelwch chi'r goleuadau, nes (y) byddwch chi'n gweld y goleuadau, hyd y gwelwch chi'r goleuadau

until he arrived = nes iddo (fe) °gyrraedd

2 preposition= hyd^o, tan^o**until Christmas** = tan Nadolig**I'm staying until Thursday** = dw i'n aros tan/hyd ^oddydd Iau**open from nine until five** = ar agor o naw hyd ^obump**unusual** *adjective*

= anarferol

it's unusual to see so many people = mae'n anarferol gweld cymaint o ^obobol**unwilling** *adjective*

= amharod

to be unwilling to do something = bod yn amharod i ^owneud rhywbeth**up****1** *adverb*• (*motion*)= i fyny (*North*), lan (*South*)**to go up the hill** = mynd i fyny'r bryn = mynd lan y bryn• (*in idioms*)**what's up?** = beth sy'n bod?**what's up with him?** = beth sy'n bod arno (fe)?**time's up** = mae'r amser ar ^oben**is he up?** (*out of bed*) = ydy e wedi codi?**2** *preposition*= i fyny (*North*), lan (*South*)• (*location*)**they live up the hill** = maen nhw'n byw i fyny'r bryn, maen nhw'n byw lan y bryn**up to** *preposition*= hyd at^o**up to three hundred pounds** = hyd at ^odri ^hchant o ^obunnoedd**up to seventy miles an hour** = hyd at saithdeg milltir yr awr**up to now** = hyd yma

= hyd yn hyn

• (*responsibility*)**that's up to me** = ^hnghyfrifoldeb i ydy hwnna• (*decision, choice*)**it's up to you** = chi sy â'r dewis**upset****1** *adjective***to get upset** = cynhyrfu**to be upset** = bod yn llawn cynnwrf**2** *verb*• (*make upset*)

= cynhyrfu

• (*turn over*)= dymchwel, troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-)
^odrosodd**upside down** *adverb*= ^oben i lawr, ^oben ucha'n isa**upstairs** *adverb*

= i fyny'r grisiau, lan y grisiau, lan staer, lan llofft

urban *adjective*

= trefol

urgent *adjective*

= brys, pwysig, taer

an urgent call = galwad brys (*plural* galwadau brys) *masculine***an urgent message** = neges ^obwysig (*plural* negeseuon pwysig) *feminine***urgently** *adverb*= ar ^ofyrder**us** *pronoun*• (*object pronoun*)

= ni, ninnau

they haven't seen us = maen nhw heb ^oweld ni**he'll come with us** = fe ^oddaw e gyda ni
do they know us? = ydyn nhw'n nabod ni?**will you help us?** = newch chi helpu ni?• ein ...*(ni)* (*as object of verb/noun*)**does he want to see us?** = ydy e eisiau ein gweld ni?**what about supporting us?** = beth am ein cefnogi (ni)?• (*to us*)

= inni, aton ni

give us the message = rhowch y neges inni**she wrote us a letter** = naeth hi sgrifennu aton ni**!** For details on the expanded form *ninnau*, see entry on the Welsh-English side.**USA** *noun*

= UDA

use**1** *noun*= defnydd *masculine*

to make use of something = gwneud defnydd o^o rywbeth, defnyddio rhywbeth

to be of no use = bod yn ^oddiddefnydd
this thing is no use = dyw'r peth 'ma'n ^odda i ^oddim

it's no use complaining = does dim pwynt cwyno
 = ofer cwyno

2 verb

= defnyddio

used verb

! *Habitual action in the past is expressed either by the imperfect with **arfer** or by the **byddwn i** etc. conditional.*

I used to read a lot = o'n i'n arfer darllen llawer

you used not to smoke = o't ti ^oddim yn arfer smygu

we used to go for a walk every day = o'n ni'n arfer mynd am ^odro ^obob dydd, bydden ni'n mynd am ^odro ^obob dydd

useful adjective

= defnyddiol, o ^oddefnydd

useless adjective

= diddefnydd

this thing is useless = dyw'r peth 'ma'n ^odda i ^oddim

usual adjective

= arferol

as usual = fel arfer

! *fel arfer means both 'as usual' and 'usually'—context generally serves to distinguish the meanings.*

usually adverb

= fel arfer, arfer

I usually get up at six = dw i'n codi am chwech fel arfer, dw i'n arfer codi am chwech

we usually went to bed at ten = o'n ni'n mynd i'r gwely am ^oddeg fel arfer, o'n ni'n arfer mynd i'r gwely am ^oddeg

! *fel arfer means both 'usually' and 'as usual'—context generally serves to distinguish the meanings.*

an utter waste of time = gwastraff llwyr o amser

utterly adverb

= hollol^o

utterly stupid = hollol ^odwp

! *This adverb precedes the adjective it qualifies and causes soft mutation.*

utter adjective

= llwyr

Vv

vacant *adjective*
= gwag

vacation *noun*
(US: holiday)
= gwyliau *plural*

vaccinate *verb*
= brechu

vaccination *noun*
= brechiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*

vacuum

1 *noun*
= gwactod (*plural -au*) *masculine*

2 *verb*
= hwfro

vacuum cleaner *noun*
= sugnwr llwch (*plural* sugnwyr llwch) *masculine*

vague *adjective*
= aneglur

vain

• (*unavailing*)
a vain hope = gobaith ofer
in vain = yn ofer

• (*conceited*)
= ffroenuchel

valid *adjective*
= dilys

valley

= cwm (*plural* cymoedd) *masculine*,
dyffryn (*plural -noedd*) *masculine*, glyn
(*plural -noedd*) *masculine*

valuable *adjective*
= gwerthfawr

value

1 *noun*
= gwerth (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*
to get good value = cael gwerth eich arian
these things have increased in value = mae gwerth y pethau 'ma wedi cynyddu

2

verb
• (*set, estimate a value*)
= prisio

• (*appreciate*)
= gwerthfawrogi

valueless *adjective*
= diwerth

van *noun*
= fan (*plural -iau*) *feminine*

vandal *noun*
= fandal (*plural -iaid*) *masculine*

vandalism *noun*
= fandaliaeth *feminine*

vandalize *verb*
= fandaleiddio

vanilla *noun*
= fanila *masculine*

vanish *verb*
= diflannu

various *adjective*
= gwahanol°

! In this sense, **gwahanol** precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation. When it follows the noun, it means 'different'.

various things = gwahanol °bethau

vary

verb
= amrywio
to vary from town to town = amrywio o un °dre i'r llall

vase

noun
= fâs (*plural* fasys) *feminine*

veal

noun
= cig llo *masculine*

vegetable

noun
= llysieuyn (*plural* llyisiau) *masculine*

vegetarian

1 *noun*
= llysieuwr (*plural* llysieuwyr) *masculine*
= llysieuwraig (*plural* llysieuwragedd) *feminine*

2

adjective
vegetarian food = bwyd i °lysieuwyr

vehicle

noun
= cerbyd (*plural -au*) *masculine*

vein

noun
= gwythïen (*plural* gwythïennau) *feminine*

velvet *adjective and noun*
= melfed *masculine*

venture**1** *noun*

= menter (*plural* mentrau) *feminine*

2 *verb*

= mentro

to venture to do something = mentro gwneud rhywbeth

to venture into town = mentro i'r °dre

verse *noun*• (*of song*)

= pennill (*plural* penillion) *masculine*

• (*poetry*)

= barddoniaeth *feminine*

version *noun*

= fersiwn (*plural* fersiynau) *masculine or feminine*

versus *preposition*

= yn erbyn

Wales versus Scotland = Cymru yn erbyn yr Alban

very**1** *adverb*

= iawn

! In this sense **iawn** always follows the adjective it refers to; for its other uses, see entry on the Welsh-English side.

he's very tired = mae e'n °flinedig iawn

it's very late = mae hi'n hwyr iawn

she's been very unwell = mae hi wedi bod yn sâl iawn

very much/many = llawer iawn

for the very first time = am y tro cynta erioed

the very last = yr olaf un

2 *adjective*

= (exact) union°

! In this sense **union** precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation.

this is the very thing = dyma'r union °beth

vest *noun*• (*British: underwear*)

= fest (*plural*-iau) *feminine*

• (*US: waistcoat*)

= gwasgod (*plural*-au or -ion) *feminine*

vet *noun*

= milfeddyg (*plural*-on) *masculine*

via *preposition*

= drwy°, trwy°

vicious *adjective*

= cas, llym

victorious *adjective*

= buddugol

victory *noun*

= buddugoliaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

video *noun*

= fideo (*plural*-s) *masculine or feminine*

video camera *noun*

= camera fideo (*plural* camerâu fideo) *masculine*

video cassette *noun*

= casét fideo (*plural* casetiau fideo) *masculine*

video game *noun*

= gêm fideo (*plural* gemau fideo) *feminine*

video recorder *noun*

= recordydd fideo (*plural* recordyddion fideo) *masculine*

videotape *noun*

= tâp fideo (*plural* tapiau fideo) *masculine*

view *noun*• (*sight*)

= golwg (*plural* golygon) *feminine*

• (*scene*)

= golygfa (*plural* golygfeydd) *feminine*

• (*opinion*)

= barn (*plural*-au) *feminine*

point of view = safbwynt (*plural*-iau) *masculine*

village *noun*

= pentref (f) (*plural* pentrefi) *masculine*

vinegar *noun*

= finegr *masculine*

vineyard *noun*

= gwinllan (*plural*-nau or -noedd) *masculine*

violence *noun*

= traïs *masculine*

violent *adjective*• (*using violence*)

= treisiol

• (*wild*)

= gwyllt, ffyrnig

violin *noun*

= ffidil (*plural* ffidlau) *feminine*

Virgo *noun*
= y^oForwyn *feminine*

virtue *noun*
= rhinwedd (*plural*-au) *masculine or feminine*

by virtue of something = yn rhinwedd rhywbeth

virtuous *adjective*
= rhinweddol

visit

1 *noun*
= ymweliad (*plural*-au) *masculine*
to pay someone a visit = ymweld â^h rhywun

2 *verb*
= ymweld (*stem* ymwel-)
to visit someone = ymweld â^h rhywun
to visit Wales = ymweld â^hChymru

visitor *noun*
= ymwelydd (*plural* ymwelwyr) *masculine*

vocabulary *noun*
= geirfa (*plural*-oedd) *feminine*

vocation *noun*
= galwedigaeth (*plural*-au) *feminine*

vocational *adjective*
= galwedigaethol

voice

1 *noun*
= llais (*plural* lleisiau) *masculine*
to give voice to an opinion = lleisio barn
to shout at the top of one's voice = gweiddi nerth eich pen or llais
he was shouting at the top of his voice = roedd e'n gweiddi nerth ei ^oben or ^olais

2 *verb*
= lleisio

volleyball *noun*
(*game*)
= pêl-foeli *masculine*

voluntary *adjective*
= gwirfoddol

volunteer

1 *noun*
= gwirfoddolwr (*plural* gwirfoddolwyr) *masculine*
= gwirfoddolwraig (*plural* gwirfoddolwragedd) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= gwirfoddoli
to volunteer to do something = gwirfoddoli i ^owneud rhywbeth

vomit *verb*
= chwydu

vote

1 *noun*
= pleidlais (*plural* pleidleisiau) *feminine*

2 *verb*
= pleidleisio
to vote for something/someone = pleisleisio dros^o rywbeth/rywun
to vote Liberal = pleidleisio dros y Rhyddfrydwyr

vowel *noun*
= llafariad (*plural* llafariaid) *feminine*

Ww

wages *plural noun*
= cyflog *masculine*

waist *noun*
= canol (*plural*-au) *masculine*

waistcoat *noun*
= gwasgod (*plural*-au or -ion) *feminine*

wait *verb*
= aros (*stem* arhos-), disgwyl (*stem* disgwyl-)

to wait for someone/something = aros
am^o rywun/rywbeth, disgwyl
rhywun/rhywbeth

to wait for someone to do something =
aros i^o rywun ^owneud rhywbeth,
disgwyl i^o rywun ^owneud rhywbeth

wait a minute! = arhoswch
eiliad^ofunud!

I couldn't wait to go = o'n i'n ysu am
^ofynd

waiter *noun*
= gweinydd (*plural*-ion) *masculine*

waiting room *noun*
= stafell aros (*plural* stafelloedd aros)
feminine

waitress *noun*
= gweinyddes (*plural*-au) *feminine*

wake¹ *verb*
to wake up = deffro, dihuo
to wake someone up = deffro rhywun,
dihuno rhywun

wake² *noun*
in the wake of = yn sgîl
in the wake of the announcement = yn
sgîl y cyhoeddiad

Wales *noun*
= Cymru *feminine*
North Wales = Gogledd Cymru
from North Wales = o ^oOgledd Cymru
in North Wales = yng ⁿNgogledd Cymru
Mid Wales = Canolbarth Cymru
from Mid Wales = o ^oGanolbarth
Cymru
in Mid Wales = yng ⁿNghanolbarth
Cymru

South Wales = De Cymru
from South Wales = o ^oDde Cymru
in South Wales = yn ⁿNe Cymru

walk

1 *noun*
to go for a walk = mynd am ^odro
five minutes' walk from here = pum
munud o ^owaith cerdded o fan hyn

2 *verb*
= cerdded (*stem* cerdd-)
let's walk to town = gad inni ^ogerdded
i'r ^odre

to walk the dog = mynd â'r ci am ^odro
to walk around town = cerdded o
amgylch y ^odre

to walk past someone = cerdded heibio
i^o rywun

walk out:

to walk out on someone = gadael (*stem*
gadaw-) rhywun

wall

noun
= mur (*plural*-iau) *masculine*, wal (*plural*
-iau) *feminine*

wallet

noun
= waled (*plural*-i) *feminine*

wallpaper

noun
= papur wal *masculine*

walnut

noun
= cneuen Ffrengig (*plural* cnau Ffrengig)
feminine

wander

verb
= crwydro
to wander the streets = crwydro'r
strydoedd

want

1 *noun*
= (lack) diffyg *masculine*
for want of a better word = yn ⁿniffyg
gair gwell
for want of money = oherwydd diffyg
arian, yn ⁿniffyg arian

2

verb
= eisiau; moyn, mofyn (*South*) (all with
verbs or nouns
= am^o (more often with verbs than nouns)

! eisiau (various pronunciations)
uses a slightly different construction
from the verb nouns **moyn** and
mofyn; **am^o** is rather more restricted
in use. See entries on the Welsh-

English side for more details on usage and examples of these different ways of expressing 'want'.

I want to go home = dw i eisiau mynd adre (*note no yn*), dw i'n moyn mynd adre, dw i am °fynd adre

do you want to come? = wyt ti eisiau dod?, wyt ti'n moyn dod?, wyt ti am °ddod?

we don't want to be late = dyn ni °ddim eisiau bod yn hwyr, dyn ni °ddim yn moyn bod yn hwyr

I wanted to help = o'n i eisiau helpu, o'n i'n moyn helpu, o'n i am helpu

do you want anything else? = dych chi eisiau unrhywbeth arall?, dych chi'n moyn unrhywbeth arall?

I'll want to see you tomorrow = bydda i eisiau'ch gweld chi yfory, bydda i'n moyn eich gweld chi yfory, bydda i am eich gweld chi yfory

support is wanted = mae eisiau/angen cefnogaeth

war *noun*

= rhyfel (*plural* -oedd) *masculine*

the First World War = y Rhyfel Byd Cynta(f)

the Second World War = yr Ail °Ryfel Byd

the Civil War = y Rhyfel Cartref(f)

to declare war on someone = cyhoeddi rhyfel ar° rywun

to go to war = mynd i °ryfel

to wage war = rhyfela

wardrobe *noun*

= cwpwrdd dillad (*plural* cypyrddau dillad) *masculine*

warehouse *noun*

= stordy (*plural* stordai) *masculine*

warm

1 *adjective*

= cynnes, twym (*South*)

to get/become warm = cynhesu

2 *verb*

= cynhesu, twymo

warm up

• (*get warm, make warm*)

= cynhesu, twymo

• (*before sport*)

= ymgynhesu

warn *verb*

= rhybuddio

to warn someone of something =

rhybuddio rhywun o° rywbeth

to warn someone against doing

something = rhybuddio rhywun rhag gwneud rhywbeth

warning *noun*

= rhybudd (*plural* -ion) *masculine*

without warning = dirybudd

she came without warning = mi °ddaeth hi'n °ddirybudd

warship *noun*

= llong °ryfel (*plural* llongau rhyfel)

feminine

wash *verb*

(*things*)

= golchi

(*oneself*)

= ymolchi (*colloquial* molchi—*does not mutate*)

to wash the car = golchi'r car

to have a wash = ymolchi

wash up

(*wash the dishes*) = golchi'r llestri

wash basin *noun*

= basn ymolchi (*plural* basnau ymolchi) *masculine*

washing *noun*

• (*clothes to be washed*)

= dillad i'w golchi

• (*action*)

= gwaith golchi *masculine*

to do the washing = golchi'r dillad

washing machine *noun*

= peiriant golchi (*plural* peiriannau golchi) *masculine*

washing-up *noun*

(*dishes*)

= llestri *plural*

to do the washing-up = golchi'r llestri

wasp *noun*

= cacyren (*plural* cacwn) *feminine*

he was stung by a wasp = fe °gafodd ei °big gan °gacyren

waste

1 *noun*

• (*squandering*)

= gwastraff

this is a complete waste of time = mae hyn yn °wastraff llwyr o amser

to let food go to waste = gadael (*stem* gadaw-) i °fwyd °fynd yn °wastraff

- (*rubbish*) = sbwriel *masculine*

2 verb

= gwastraffu

to waste time/money = gwastraffu amser/arian

watch

1 noun

(*timepiece*)

= oriawr (*plural* oriorau) *feminine*, wats (*plural* -is) *feminine*

this watch has stopped = mae'r oriawr 'ma wedi sefyll

this watch is slow = mae'r oriawr 'ma ar ei hôl

this watch is fast = mae'r oriawr 'ma'n °fuan

2 verb

- (*look at*)

= gwylio

to watch television = gwylio'r teledu

to watch someone doing something = gwylio rhywun yn gwneud rhywbeth

- (*take care*)

watch you don't fall! = gwyliu °fod ti °ddim yn cwmpo!

watch out:

watch out! = pyylla!, gwyliu!, gofall!

water

1 noun

= dŵr (*plural* dyfroedd) *masculine*

drinking water = dŵr yfed *masculine*

2 verb

to water plants = rhoi (*stem* rhoi-, rhodd-) dŵr i °blanhigion

waterfall *noun*

= rhaeadr (*plural* -au, rhëydr) *feminine*

water-skiing *noun*

= sgïo dŵr *verb*/*noun*

wave

1 noun

- (*on water*)

= ton (*plural* -nau) *feminine*

- (*radio etc: wavelength*)

= tonfedd (*plural* -i) *feminine*

short wave radio = radio tonfedd °fer *masculine* or *feminine*

- (*of the hand*)

= chwifiad (*plural* -au) *masculine*

2 verb

= chwifio, siglo

to wave flags = chwifio baneri

to wave to someone = codi llaw ar° rywun

wavelength *noun*

= tonfedd (*plural* -i) *feminine*

to be on the same wavelength as

someone = bod ar yr un °donfedd â° rhywun

way *noun*

- (*means, method*)

= ffordd (*plural* ffyrdd) *feminine*, dull

(*plural* -iau) *masculine*, modd *masculine*

which is the best way to do this? =

p'un ydy'r ffordd °orau i °wneud hyn?

way of life = ffordd o °fyw (*plural* ffyrdd o °fyw), dull o °fyw (*plural* dulliau o °fyw)

is there a way we can do this? = oes modd inni °wneud hyn?

- (*the way one does something*)

= ffordd (*plural* ffyrdd) *feminine*

I like the way he writes = dw i'n leicio'r ffordd mae'n sgrifennu

(in) this way = fel hyn, ffordd hyn

(in) that way = fel 'na, fel 'ny, ffordd 'na

- (*road, path*)

= ffordd (*plural* ffyrdd) *feminine*, llwybr (*plural* -au) *masculine*

is this the right way to the library? = ai dyma'r ffordd iawn i'r llyfrgell?

the others are on their way = mae'r lleill ar eu ffordd

it's on the way = mae hi ar y ffordd

I met them on the way back = °gwrddes i â nhw ar y ffordd yn ôl

on the way to Cardiff = ar y ffordd i °Gaerdydd

- (*direction*)

= cyfeiriad (*plural* -au) *masculine*, ffordd (*plural* ffyrdd) *feminine*

which way are you going? = ym °mha °gyfeiriad dych chi'n mynd?

- (*idioms*)

it's a long way away = mae'n °bell

what's his name, by the way? = beth ydy ei enw fe, gyda llaw?

to get one's own way = cael eich ffordd

there's no two ways about it = does dim dwywaith amdani

way out *noun*

= allanfa (*plural* allanfeydd) *feminine*

we *noun*

= ni, ninnau

we'll be there = byddwn ni yno**here we are!** = dyma ni!**off we go!** = ffwrdd/bant â ni!

! For details on the expanded form **ninnau**, see entry on the Welsh-English side.

weak *adjective*

= gwan

weakness *noun*= gwendid (*plural*-au) *masculine***wealth** *noun*

• (most senses)

= cyfoeth *masculine*

• (abundance)

= digonedd *masculine***wealthy** *adjective*

= cyfoethog

weapon *noun*= arf (*plural*-au) *masculine or feminine***wear****1** *noun***wear (and tear)** = traul *feminine***2** *verb*

= gwisgo

to wear clothes = gwisgo dillad**wear out:****to wear out shoes** = treulio sgidiau**to wear someone out** = blino rhywun**weather** *noun*= tywydd *masculine***what's the weather like today?** = sut

mae'r tywydd heddiw?

fine weather = tywydd braf**bad weather** = tywydd garw**weather permitting** = os bydd hi'n braf**weather forecast** *noun*= rhagolygon y tywydd *plural***web** *noun*= gwe (*plural*-oedd) *feminine***the (World Wide) Web** = y^owe (°fyd-eang)**wedding** *noun*= priodas (*plural*-au) *feminine***Wednesday** *noun*= dydd Mercher, Mercher *masculine***Wednesday night** = nos °Ferchersee also **Monday****week** *noun*= wythnos *feminine***all week** = trwy'r wythnos**every week** = °bob wythnos**every other week** = °bob yn ail wythnos**last week** = wythnos diwetha(f)**this week** = wythnos 'ma**next week** = wythnos nesa(f)**in a week's time** = ymhen wythnos**a week today** = wythnos i heddiw**weekend** *noun*= penwythnos (*plural*-au) *masculine***over the weekend** = dros y Sul**to spend the weekend** = bwrw'r Sul**weekly****1** *adjective*

= wythnosol

2 *adverb*

(every week)

= °bob wythnos, yn wythnosol

3 *noun*

(magazine etc)

= wythnosolyn (*plural* wythnosolion) *masculine***weep** *verb*

= wylo, llefain, crio

weigh *verb*

= pwysio

how much does it weigh? = faint

mae'n °bwyso?

it weighs too much = mae'n pwysio

gormod

he weighs himself every morning =

mae'n pwysio ei hun(an) °bob bore

weight *noun*= pwysau *plural***to put on weight** = ennill (*stem* enill-)

pwysau

to lose weight = colli pwysau**what weight is it?** = faint mae'n

°bwyso?

weird *adjective*

= rhyfedd

welcome**1** *adjective*

= croeso

welcome to Wales = croeso i °Gymru**welcome to our school** = croeso i'n

hysgol ni

welcome back = croeso yn ôl
you're welcome (*answer to thanks*) =
 croeso (i chi)

all (are) welcome = croeso i °bawb

2 verb

= croesawu

to welcome someone = croesawu
 rhywun, rhoi (*stem rhoi-, rhodd-*)
 croeso i° rywun

well

1 adjective

= da, iawn

I'm not feeling well = dw i °ddim yn
 teimlo'n °dda

I hope everyone is well = gobewithio
 °fod pawb yn iawn

to get well = gwella

2 adverb

• (*in a good manner*)

= yn °dda, yn iawn

he speaks Welsh well = mae'n siarad
 Cymraeg yn °dda

he's not eating well = dydy e °ddim yn
 bwyta'n °dda

everything went well = aeth popeth yn
 iawn

• (*at start of sentence*)

= wel

well, what shall we do? = wel, be' nawn
 ni?

• **as well**

= hefyd, yn ogystal

the children came as well = daeth y
 plant hefyd

I want to play tennis as well = dw i
 eisiau chwarae tenis yn ogystal

as well as ... = yn ogystal â^h...

Irish as well as Welsh = Gwyddeleg yn
 ogystal â^h Chymraeg

• **might as well**

= °waeth, man a man

we might as well go = °waeth inni
 °fynd, man a man inni °fynd

well-known *adjective*

= enwog, adnabyddus

Welsh

1 adjective

• (*Welsh-language*)

= Cymraeg

a Welsh magazine = cylchgrawn
 Cymraeg

• (*belonging to Wales*)

= Cymreig

are you Welsh? (*to a man*) = Cymro
 dych chi?

are you Welsh? (*to a woman*) = Cymraes
 dych chi?

2 noun

• (*language*)

= Cymraeg *feminine*, y °Gymraeg

in Welsh = yn °Gymraeg

to translate from English to Welsh =
 cyfieithu o'r Saesneg i'r °Gymraeg

• (*people*)

= Cymry *plural*

Welsh Assembly *noun*

the Welsh Assembly = y Cynulliad
masculine

Welsh language *noun*

= Cymraeg *feminine*, y °Gymraeg

Welsh Office *noun*

the Welsh Office = y Swyddfa °Gymreig
feminine

Welsh-only *adjective*

(*language*)

= uniaith °Gymraeg

Welsh-only leaflets = tafenni uniaith
 °Gymraeg

Welshman *noun*

= Cymro (*plural Cymry*) *masculine*

Welsh-speaking *adjective*

Welsh-speaking Welshman = Cymro
 Cymraeg (*plural Cymry Cymraeg*)
masculine

non-Welsh-speaking Welshman =
 Cymro di-Gymraeg (*plural Cymry di-*
 Gymraeg) *masculine*

Welsh-speaking area = ardal °Gymraeg
 (*plural ardaloedd Cymraeg*) *feminine*

Welshwoman *noun*

= Cymraes (*plural -au*) *feminine*

west

1 adjective

= gorllewin

to work in West Wales = gweithio yng
 °Ngorllewin Cymru

2 adverb

to go west = mynd i'r gorllewin, mynd
 tua'r gorllewin

to live west of Cardiff = byw i'r
 gorllewin o °Gaerdydd

3 noun

= gorllewin

to the west of Carmarthen = i'r
 gorllewin o °Gaerfyrddin

in the west of the country = yng
 °ngorllewin y °wlad

westerly *adjective*

= gorllewinol, o'r gorllewin

westerly winds = gwyntoedd o'r
 gorllewin

western *adjective*

= gorllewinol

wet

1 *adjective*

= gwlyb

to get wet = mynd yn °wlyb

to get wet (*in rain*) = cael eich gwlychu

wet weather = tywydd gwlyb

! gwlyb has comparative forms
gwlypach 'wetter' and **gwlypa(f)**
 'wettest'.

2 *verb*

= gwlychu

what

1 *pronoun*

• (*general senses*)

= beth (*often be' in speech*)

what is this? = beth ydy hwn?

what is happening? = beth sy'n
 digwydd

what is Aled doing? = beth mae Aled
 yn °wneud?

what is your name? = beth ydy'ch enw
 chi?

I don't know what he wants = dw i
 °ddim yn gwybod beth mae e eisiau

what is this thing for? = at °beth mae'r
 teclyn 'ma? (*note word order!*)

what are you looking for? = am beth
 wyt ti'n chwilio? (*note word order!*)

what's the Welsh for 'boring'? = beth
 ydy 'boring' yn °Gymraeg, sut mae
 dweud 'boring' yn °Gymraeg?

what if you don't win? = beth os na
 enillwch chi?

2 *adjective*

• (*which*)

= pa°, pwy° (*South*)

what book did you buy? = pa °lyfr
 °brynest ti?

what clothes were you wearing? = pa
 °ddillad o't ti'n gwisgo?

what time is it? = faint o'r °gloch ydy
 hi?

• (*in exclamations*)

= 'na° ...! am° ...!

what a bargain! = 'na °fargen!

what a good idea! = 'na syniad da!

what fun! = am sbort!

what a day! = am °ddiwrnod!

• (*the thing that . . .*)

= yr hyn

what is needed is a timetable = yr hyn
 sy angen ydy amserlen

we will do what is right = byddwn ni'n
 gwneud yr hyn sy'n iawn

whatever

1 *adjective*

= pa° . . . bynnag, pwy° . . . bynnag
 (*South*)

whatever book she's reading = pa °lyfr
 bynnag mae hi'n °ddarllen

2 *pronoun*

• (*anything*)

= beth bynnag

whatever you want = beth bynnag dych
 chi eisiau

wheat *noun*

= gwenith *masculine*

wheel *noun*

= olwyn (*plural -ion*) *feminine*

steering wheel = olwyn °lywio (*plural*
 olwynion llywio) *feminine*

wheelchair *noun*

= cadair olwyn (*plural* cadeiriau olwyn)
feminine

when

1 *adverb*

= pryd

when is your brother going? = pryd
 mae'ch brawd yn mynd?

when did you buy those? = pryd
 °brynoch chi'r rheina?

I don't know when the film starts = dw
 i °ddim yn gwybod pryd mae'r ffilm yn
 dechrau

2 *conjunction*

= pan°; pryd (*in some areas*)

when I watch television = pan dw i'n
 gwyllo'r teledu

when I was a child = pan o'n i'n
 °blentyn

when they came home = pan
 °ddaethon nhw adre

when they've gone = pan °fyddan nhw
 wedi mynd (*note future!*)

where

1 *adverb*

= lle (*generally does not mutate*), °le, ble

! All these terms are interchangeable; **lle** often resists soft mutation where it would be expected.

where are you going? = lle dych chi'n mynd?

where do you come from = o lle dych chi'n dod? (note word order!)

I don't know where they are = dw i °ddim yn gwybod lle maen nhw

where is the lid? = lle mae'r caead?

I wonder where he lives = 'sgwn i lle mae'n byw, tybed °le mae'n byw

2 conjunction

= lle (generally does not mutate), °le, ble

that's where it was = dyna lle oedd e

I'll leave the key where you can see it = na i °adael yr agoriad lle gellwch chi °weld e

whether conjunction

= (a)°

! (a)° is often silent in normal speech, though the mutation following it is always present.

go and ask whether they're ready = cer i °ofyn (a) ydyn nhw'n °barod

I don't know whether we should go or not = dw i °ddim yn gwybod (a) °ddylen ni °fynd neu °beidio

which

1 adjective

• (interrogative)

= pa°, pwy° (South)

which book did you buy? = pa °lyfr °brynest ti?

which clothes were you wearing? = pa °ddillad o't ti'n gwisgo?

• (relative)

= (a)°

the bus which came late = y bws (a) °ddaeth yn hwyr

the film which we saw = y ffilm (a) °welon ni

(in combination with present tense)
= sy(dd)

the bus which leaves at eight = y bws sy'n gadael am wyth

• (relative with negative verb)

= na^b°

the book which I didn't buy = y llyfr na °brynes i

2 pronoun

= pa un, p'un singular, pa °rai plural

which do you want? = p'un wyt ti eisiau

= pa °rai wyt ti eisiau

which is the longest? = p'un ydy'r hira?

which are the cheapest? = pa °rai ydy'r rhata?

while

1 conjunction

= wrth; tra

! wrth is followed by i° + subject + °verbnoun; tra, on the other hand, is followed by a 'that... ' clause. See entries on the Welsh-English side for further details and examples.

while walking down the street = wrth °gerdded lawr y stryd

while we were in Spain = wrth inni °fod yn Sbaen, tra oedden ni yn Sbaen

while she was sleeping = wrth iddi (hi) °gysgu, tra oedd hi'n cysgu

while I am here = tra °mod i yma

2 noun

all the while = trwy'r amser

for a while = am °gyfnod

for the while = am y tro

for a long while (since) = ers amser maith

whisper

1 noun

= sibrwd (plural sibrydion) masculine

2 verb

= sibrwd (stem sibryd-)

to whisper something to someone = sibrwd rhywbeth wrth° rywun

whistle

1 noun

= chwiban (plural -au) masculine or feminine

2 verb

= chwibanu

white adjective

= gwyn

! gwyn has a special feminine form gwen; also a plural gwynion confined nowadays to set phrases.

who pronoun

• (interrogative)

= pwy

who is that? (*masculine*) = pwy ydy hwnna?

(*feminine*) = pwy ydy honna?

who is speaking? = pwy sy'n siarad?

who(m) is Aled inviting? = pwy mae Aled yn °wahodd?

who came yesterday? = pwy °ddaeth ddoe?

who will be there? = pwy °fydd yno?

who knows? (*rhetorical*) = pwy a °wyr?

I don't know who was here = dw i °ddim yn gwybod pwy oedd fan hyn

• (*relative*)

= (a)°

my friend who lives in Swansea =

°nghyfaill sy'n byw yn Abertawe
the man who(m) we saw = y dyn (a)

°welon ni

(*in combination with present tense*)

= sy(dd)

the family who live next door = y teulu sy'n byw drws nesa

• (*relative with negative verb*)

= na^b°; (*with present*) sy °ddim

someone who shouldn't be here =

rhywun na °ddylai °fod fan hyn

someone who doesn't speak Welsh = rhywun sy °ddim yn siarad Cymraeg

whole

1 adjective

= holl° (*precedes noun*), cyfan

! holl always precedes the noun it refers to and causes soft mutation; **cyfan** always follows the noun.

the whole time = yr holl amser

the whole year = y °flwyddyn °gyfan

on the whole = ar y cyfan

the whole thing = y cyfan, y cyfan i gyd

2 noun

the whole of Wales = Cymru °gyfan

the whole of the school = pawb yn yr ysgol

whose

no equivalent word in Welsh

1 adjective

whose car is this? = car pwy ydy hwn?

whose books are these? = llyfrau pwy ydy'r rhain?

2 pronoun

• (*interrogative*)

whose is this? = pwy (sy) biau hwn?

whose are these? = pwy (sy) biau'r rhain?

• (*relative*)

the man whose car broke down = y dyn (y) torrodd ei °gar i lawr

why

= pam

! pam is followed by a 'that ...' clause when reference is to the present, future or negative past. So, for example, **pam °fod e yma?** 'why is he here?' rather than **pam mae e yma?*

1 adverb

• (*asking reason*)

why are you here? = pam bod chi fan hyn?

why aren't they coming? = pam bod nhw °ddim yn dod?

why did you say that? = pam wedest ti hynny?

why didn't you say? = pam na wedest ti?

why not? = pam °lai?

• (*in suggestions*)

why don't you come round later? = pam na °ddoi di draw wedyn?

2 conjunction

that's why he's going = 'na pam °fod e'n mynd, 'na'r rheswm dros iddo °fynd

wicket *noun*

= wiced (*plural -i*) *feminine*

wide *adjective*

• (*size*)

= eang, llydan

a wide room = stafell eang

how wide is this room? = beth ydy lled y stafell 'ma?

to make something wider = ehangu rhywbeth

• (*range, scope*)

= helaeth, eang

a wide choice of books = dewis helaeth o °lyfrau

! eang has comparative forms **ehangach** 'wider' and **ehanga(f)** 'widest'.

wide-awake *adjective*

= hollol effro, hollol ar °ddihun

widen *verb*

= ehangu

widow *noun*

= gweddw (*plural -on*) *feminine*, gwraig
 °weddw (*plural* gwragedd gweddw)
feminine

widowed *adjective*

= gweddw

widower *noun*

= gwŵr gweddw (*plural* gwŵr gweddw)
masculine

width *noun*

= lled (*plural -au*) *masculine*

wife *noun*

= gwraig (*plural* gwragedd) *feminine*

wild *adjective*

= gwyllt

to go wild = mynd yn °wyllt

to drive someone wild = gwylltio
 rhywun

wildlife *noun*

= bywyd gwyllt *masculine*

will**1** *verb*• (*future*)

we will be back tomorrow = byddwn ni
 yn ôl yfory

will they come? = °fyddan nhw'n dod?,
 °ddôn nhw?

what will we do? = beth nawn ni?

• (*intention*)

I'll phone you = na i ffonio chi

we'll write to them = nawn ni sgrifennu
 atyn nhw

I'll leave them here = na i °adael nhw
 fan hyn

• (*in requests and invitations*)

will you shut the door? = nei di °gau'r
 drws?

= newch chi °gau'r drws?

will you have some tea? = °gymerwch
 chi °de?

• (*tags*)

we won't be late, will we? = °fyddwn ni
 °ddim yn hwyr, na °fyddwn?

we'll be late, won't we? = byddwn ni'n
 hwyr, on' byddwn?

• (*please, wish*)

do what you will = gwnewch fel y
 mynnoch

2 *noun*

(*wish, testament*)

= ewylllys (*plural -iau*) *feminine* or
masculine

willing *adjective*

= bodlon, parod

to be willing to do something = bod yn
 °fodlon gwneud rhywbeth, bod yn
 °barod i °wneud rhywbeth

win *verb*

= ennill (*stem* enill-)

wind¹ *noun*

= gwynt (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

strong winds = gwyntoedd cryfion

a northerly wind = gwynt o'r gogledd

wind² *verb*• (*string etc*)

= troi (*stem* troi-, trodd-)

• (*watch, clock*)

= weindio

• (*roads etc*)

= troelli, ymdroelli

window *noun*

= ffenest (*plural -ri*) *feminine*

windscreen *noun*

= sgrîn °flaen (*plural* sgriniau blaen)
feminine

windsurfing *noun*

= bordhwyllo *verb* *noun*

windy *adjective*

= gwyntog

wine *noun*

= gwin (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*

white wine = gwin gwyn

red wine = gwin coch

wine bar = tafarn °win (*plural* tafarnau
 gwin) *feminine*

wing *noun*• (*of bird, plane*)

= adain (*plural* adenydd) *feminine*

• (*in politics*)

= asgell (*plural* esgyll) *feminine*

• (*in sport*)

= asgellwr (*plural* asgellwyr) *masculine*

winger *noun*

= asgellwr (*plural* asgellwyr) *masculine*

winter *noun*

= gaeaf (*plural* gaeafau) *masculine*

all winter = trwy'r gaeaf

in winter = yn y gaeaf

wipe *verb*

= sychu

to wipe the dishes = sychu'r llestri
to wipe one's feet = sychu'ch traed

wire *noun*
 = gwifren (*plural gwifrau*) *feminine*

wise *adjective*
 = doeth, call
I'm none the wiser = dw i °fawr callach

wish

1 *noun*
 = dymuniad (*plural -au*) *masculine*
best wishes = dymuniadau gorau
 = cofion gorau
to make a wish = gwneud dymuniad

2 *verb*
 = dymuno
to wish someone well = dymuno'n
 °dda i° rywun
to wish someone Happy Christmas =
 dymuno Nadolig Llawen i° rywun
to wish to do something = dymuno
 gwneud rhywbeth
I wish I could speak French! = byddai'n
 °dda gen i siarad Ffrangeg!

with *preposition*
 • (*general senses*)
 = gyda^h (*colloquial: 'da^h*); efo (*North*)

! The aspirate mutation after **gyda/da** (as elsewhere) is not consistently applied except on words beginning **c-**.

to go with someone = mynd gyda/efo
 rhywun
to stay with friends = aros gyda/efo
 ffrindiau
who is with you? = pwy sy gyda/efo chi?
with permission = gyda ^hchaniatâd
with thanks = gyda diolch
with best wishes = gyda dymuniadau
 gorau

• (*by means of*)
 = â^h

! The aspirate mutation after **â** (as elsewhere) is not consistently applied except on words beginning **c-**.

to cut something with a knife = torri
 rhywbeth â ^hchylllell
 • (*because of*)
 = gan°
to shiver with (the) cold = crynu gan yr
 oerfel

• (*against*)
 = yn erbyn
to fight with someone = ymladd yn
 erbyn rhywun
 • (*in one's attitude towards*)
 = wrth°
to be angry with someone = bod yn
 °ddig°grac wrth° rywun

within *preposition*

• (*location*)
 = tu ° fewn i°, tu mewn i°
within the building = tu °fewn i'r
 adeilad
 • (*time*)
 = o °fewn, cyn pen
within a month = o °fewn mis, cyn pen
 mis
 • (*distance*)
 = o °fewn
within a mile of the town centre = o
 °fewn milltir o °ganol y °dre

without *preposition*

= heb°
tea without milk = te heb °laeth
he went out without paying = aeth e
 allan heb °dal

wolf *noun*

= blaidd (*plural bleiddiau, bleiddiaid*)
masculine

woman *noun*

= gwraig (*plural gwragedd*) *feminine*,
 merch (*plural -ed*) *feminine*, dynes
 (merched or gwragedd used as plural)
 (*North*), menyw (*plural -od*) *feminine*
 (*South*)

wonder

1 *noun*
 = rhyfeddod (*plural -au*) *masculine*
no wonder you're angry = dim rhyfedd
 °fod ti'n °grac

2 *verb*

to wonder about something = meddwl
 am° rywbeth
to wonder at something = rhyfeddu at°
 rywbeth, synnu at° rywbeth
I wonder = sgwn i (*North*), tybed
 (*South*)
I wonder if they'll come or not = 'sgwn
 i (a) °ddôn nhw neu °beidio, tybed (a)
 °ddôn nhw neu °beidio
I wonder what that is = 'sgwn i beth ydy
 hwnna, beth ydy hwnna, 'sgwn i?,

tybed beth yw hwnna, beth yw hwnna,
tybed?

I shouldn't wonder = synnwn i °ddim
I wonder if you could help us? = 'sgwn
i (a) °fedrech chi helpu ni? (*North*),
tybed (a) °allech chi helpu ni? (*South*)

wonderful *adjective*

- (*amazing*)
= rhyfeddol
- (*great, marvellous*)
= gwyach

wood *noun*

- (*forest*)
= coed (*plural -ydd*) *masculine*, coedwig
(*plural -oedd*) *feminine*
- (*material*)
= pren *masculine*

wooden *adjective*

= pren
wooden horse = ceffyl pren (*plural*
ceffylau pren) *masculine*

wool *noun*

= gwlan *masculine*

word *noun*

= gair (*plural* geiriau) *masculine*
what's the Welsh word for 'quick'? =
beth ydy'r gair Cymraeg am 'quick'?
he kept his word = mi °gadwodd ei °air
she broke her word = mi °dorrodd ei
gair
I gave him my word = mi °roddes i
°ngair iddo
to have a word with someone = cael
gair â^h rhywun
I'll have a word with them = °ga i °air â
nhw
in a word = mewn gair
in other words = mewn geiriau eraill
for want of a better word = yn °niffyg
gair gwell
word of honour = llw (*plural -on*)
masculine

word processor *noun*

= prosesydd geiriau (*plural*
prosesyddion geiriau) *masculine*

work

1 *noun*

= gwaith *masculine*
to go to work = mynd i'r gwaith
to be in work = bod mewn gwaith

! 'to work' and 'from work' always
require the word for 'the' in Welsh.

to be hard at work = bod wrthi

to be out of work = bod yn °ddiwaith,
bod heb °waith

roadworks = gwaith ar y ffordd

2 *verb*

- (*do work*)
= gweithio
to work hard = gweithio'n °galed
to work from home = gweithio oddi
cartref(f)
to work late = gweithio'n hwyr
to work for someone = gweithio i°
rywun
- (*use, operate*)
= gweithio
I don't know how to work this = dw i
°ddim yn gwybod sut i °weithio hwn
- (*function*)
= gweithio
this isn't working properly = dydy hwn
°ddim yn gweithio'n iawn
- (*succeed*)
= llwyddo, gweithio
the plan worked = mi °lwyddodd y
cynllun, mi °weithiodd y cynllun
the plan didn't work = roedd yn cynllun
yn °fethiant, naeth y cynllun °ddim
gweithio

work out

to work something out = gweithio
rhywbeth allan/mas
to work out a problem = datrys
problem
everything worked out OK = aeth
popeth yn iawn yn y diwedd

worker *noun*

= gweithiwr (*plural* gweithwyr)
masculine
= gweithwraig (*plural* gweithwragedd)
feminine

working-class *adjective*

= dosbarth gweithiol

workshop *noun*

= gweithdy (*plural* gweithdai)
masculine

world *noun*

= byd (*plural -oedd*) *masculine*
all over the world = dros y byd (i gyd)
= ledled y byd

the biggest city in the world = y

°ddinas °fwya yn y byd

to travel round the world = teithio o

amgylch y byd

what in the world is that? = beth yn y

byd ydy hwnna?

the World Cup = Cwpan y Byd

world-famous *adjective*

= byd-enwog

worm *noun*

= abwydyn (*plural* abwyd) *masculine*

worried *adjective*

to be worried about something =

poeni am° rywbeth

to be very worried = poeni'n °fawr

worry

1 *noun*

= pryder (*plural -on*) *masculine*, gofid

(*plural -iau*) *masculine*

to have worries about something =

bod â pryderon am° rywbeth, poeni

am° rywbeth

2 *verb*

= poeni, gofidio, pryderu;

becso (*colloquial*)

don't worry! = paid poeni! or paid â

poeni! or paid â °phoeni!

= paid becsol

= peidiwch poeni!

= peidiwch becsol

worse *adjective*

= gwaeth

this book is worse than the others =

mae'r llyfr 'ma'n °waeth na'r lleill

to get worse = gwaethygu

= mynd yn °waeth

the weather is going to get worse =

mae'r tywydd yn mynd i

°waethygu

worsen *verb*

= gwaethygu, mynd yn °waeth

! mynd is irregular in the preterite, short future and conditional - see entry on the Welsh-English side for details.

this is the worst programme ever =

hon ydy'r rhaglen °waetha erioed

the worst thing would be to tell him = y

peth gwaetha °fyddai dweud wrtho

worth

1 *adjective*

= gwerth

this is worth a hundred pounds = mae

hwn yn °werth can punt

it's not worth the trouble = dydy hi

°ddim yn °werth y °drafferth

2 *noun*

= gwerth *masculine*

a thousand pounds worth of damage

= gwerth mil o °bunnoedd o °ddifrod

worthless *adjective*

= diwerth

worthy *adjective*

= teilwng

would *verb*

• (*hypothetical situations*)

I would go if I could = byddwn i'n

mynd pe gallwn i, baswn i'n mynd

taswn i'n gallu

I would have gone = byddwn i wedi

mynd, baswn i wedi mynd

• (*reported speech*)

he said he would come = wedodd e y

byddai fe'n dod, wedodd e y basai fe'n

dod

• (*unwillingness*)

she wouldn't help him = doedd hi

°ddim am ei helpu fe, doedd hi °ddim

yn °fodlon helpu fe

• (*wishes*)

I would like a cup of tea = hoffwn i

°banaid (o °de), leiciwn i °banaid (o °de)

would you like some more? = hoffech

chi °ragor?, leiciech chi °ragor?, hoffet

ti °ragor?, leiciet ti °ragor?

• (*requests*)

would you close the door? = °allech

chi °gau'r drws?, newch chi °gau'r

drws?, °fyddech chi cystal â °chau'r

drws?

• (*assumptions*)

she'd be twenty now = ugain °mlwydd

oed byddai hi erbyn hyn

wound

1 *noun*

= anafiad (*plural -au*) *masculine*, briw

(*plural -iau*) *masculine*

worst *adjective*

= gwaetha(f)

the worst hotel in town = y gwesty

gwaetha yn y °dre

2 verb

= anafu, brifo

wrap verb

= lapio

to wrap (up) a present = lapio anrheg**wreck****1** noun= dryll llong (*plural* drylliau llongau)*masculine***2** verb• (*ship*)

= dryllio

• (*destroy*)

= dinistrio

wrestling noun= reslo *verbnoun***wretched** adjective

= truan, truenus

wrist noun= arddwrn (*plural* arddyrnau)*masculine*, garddwrn (*plural* garddyrnau) *masculine***write** verb= (y)sgrifennu; sgwennu (*colloquial*)**to write to someone** = sgrifennu at^o rywun**to write to the Welsh Office** =

sgrifennu i'r Swyddfa °Gymreig

to write an essay = sgrifennu traethawd**write back**

= sgrifennu yn ôl

write down:**will you write it down for me?** = newch

chi sgrifennu fe lawr i mi?

writing noun= ysgrifen *feminine***writing pad** noun= pad sgrifennu (*plural* padiausgrifennu) *masculine***written** adjective*(as opposed to spoken)*

= ysgrifenedig

wrong adjective• (*incorrect*)

= anghywir

this answer is wrong = mae'r ateb

'ma'n anghywir

to go the wrong way = mynd ar y ffordd anghywir**to dial the wrong number** = camddeialu• (*person*)

= °ddim yn iawn

you're wrong = dych chi °ddim yn iawn• (*morally wrong*)

= drwg

it's wrong to tell lies = peth drwg ydy dweud celwyddau• (*not as it should be*)**something is wrong here** = mae

rhywbeth o'i °le fan hyn

there's something wrong with this =

mae rhywbeth yn bod ar hwn

what's wrong with him? = beth sy'n

bod arno (fe)?

everything went wrong = aeth popeth yn chwith

= aeth popeth o chwith

Xx

X-ray noun

= pelydr-X (*plural* pelydrau-X) *masculine*

to have an X-ray = cael pelydr-X

! cael is irregular in the preterite, short future and conditional—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details

Yy

yacht noun

= cwch hwylio (*plural* cychod hwylio) *masculine*, iot (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

yard noun

• (*unit of length*)

= llath (*plural* -au) *feminine*, llathen (*plural* -ni) *feminine*

a hundred yards = can llath

• (*open space*)

= iard (*plural* -iau) *feminine*

• (*US: garden*)

= gardd (*plural* gerddi) *feminine*

yawn verb

= ymagor, (*colloquial*) magor (*does not mutate*), dylyfu gêm

year noun

• = blwyddyn (*plural* blynyddoedd, blynyddau (*South*))

! blwyddyn is used where no numbers (*other than 'one'*) are mentioned

we sold that field a year ago = fe

°werthon ni'r cae 'na °flwyddyn yn ôl

she's been living in France for a year

now = mae hi'n byw yn Ffrainc ers

blwyddyn bellach

we'll see you next year! = °welwn ni

chi °flwyddyn nesa!

he/she died years ago = mae wedi

marw ers blynyddoedd

last year = llynedd

this year = eleni

next year = y °flwyddyn nesa(f)

a year ago = °flwyddyn yn ôl

years ago = °flynyddoedd yn ôl

at the end of the year = °ddiwedd y

°flwyddyn

in a year's time = ymhen blwyddyn

for years (since) = ers blynyddoedd

leap year = blwyddyn naid

Happy New Year! = Blwyddyn Newydd

°Dda!

New Year's Eve = Nos °Galan

New Year's Day = Dydd Calan

• = blynedd

! blynedd is the form used for years after numerals—it appears as

"mlynedd after 5–10 (though not consistently after 6 and 8), 15 and 20.

I first saw her four years ago = °bedair blynedd yn ôl °weles i hi °gynta
it's been a dream of hers for three years = fe °fu'n °freuddwyd ganddi ers tair blynedd
my brother doesn't want to spend twenty years in the same job = dyw °mrawd °ddim eisiau treulio ugain °mlynedd yn yr un swydd
two years = dwy °flynedd
three years = tair blynedd
four years = pedair blynedd
five years = pum °mlynedd
six years = chwe blynedd
seven years = saith °mlynedd
eight years = wyth °mlynedd
nine years = naw °mlynedd
ten years = deng °mlynedd
twenty years = ugain °mlynedd
fifty years = hanner can °mlynedd
a hundred years = can °mlynedd
in two years' time = ymhen dwy °flynedd
a two-year contract = cytundeb dwy °flynedd
 • = blwydd

! blwydd means 'years old', and is often followed by **oed** 'age'; **blwydd** without a number means 'one year old'.

we've got a three-year-old daughter = mae gynnon ni °ferch tair (blwydd) oed
what age is your younger daughter?—
a year = faint ydy oed eich merch iau?—blwydd
a year old = blwydd oed
two years old = dwy °flwydd oed
three years old = tair blwydd oed (and so on, with mutations as for **blynedd** above)
he is three years old = mae e'n °dair blwydd oed
a five-year-old child = plentyn pum °mlwydd oed
six months old = hanner blwydd oed
eighteen months old = blwydd a hanner oed

yell

1 verb

= gweiddi, bloeddio

2 noun

to give a yell = gweiddi, bloeddio

yellow

adjective

= melyn

! This adjective has a special feminine form **melen.**

to go yellow = mynd yn °felyn

yes

! Saying **yes in Welsh depends on the phrasing of the question—in most cases answering in the affirmative involves repeating or turning around the verb of the question see **Yes and No** box for more details**

are you coming?—**yes** = wyt ti'n dod?—ydw

is she coming?—**yes** = ydy hi'n dod?—ydy

is it cold?—**yes** = ydy hi'n oer?—ydy

were you ill?—**yes** = o't ti'n sâl?—oeddwn

were they home?—**yes** = oedden nhw gartre?—oedden

will Aled be there?—**yes** = °fydd Aled yno?—bydd

will they come?—**yes** = °ddôn nhw?—dôn

is there any cheese?—**yes** = oes caws?—oes

have you got children?—**yes** = oes plant 'da chi?—oes

would that be okay?—**yes** = °fasai hynny'n iawn?—basai

have they gone?—**yes** = ydyn nhw wedi mynd?—ydyn

would you have told him?—**yes** = °fyddet ti wedi dweud wrtho?—byddwn

can you help?—**yes** = °ellwch chi helpu?—galla(f) *singular*—gallwn *plural*

would you like to see?—**yes** = hoffet/leiciet ti °weld?—hoffwn/leiciwn

can I go now?—**yes** = °ga i °fynd nawr?—cei *singular*—cewch *plural*

! But in the case of past tense questions, and questions that do not begin with the verb, **do and **le** respectively are used invariably for 'yes'**

did you phone them?—**yes** = ffonioch chi nhw?—do, naethoch chi ffonio

Yes and No

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Generally, answering 'yes' in Welsh involves repetition of the verb of the question (usually the verb **bod**):

dych chi'n dod?—ydw =
are you coming?—yes (I am)

dych chi'n dod?—ydyn =
are you coming?—yes (we are)

oedd Dafydd yno?—oedd =
was Dafydd there?—yes (he was)

***fyddan nhw'n *barod?—byddan** =
will they be ready?—yes (they will be)

***faset ti'n *fodlon?—baswn** =
would you be willing?—yes (I would)

***ddylen ni *fynd?—dylen** =
should we go?—yes (we should)

***allech chi *ddod?—gallwn** =
could you come?—yes (I could)

Answering 'no' in these circumstances simply requires **na**^{9th} (**nag** before original vowels):

**nag ydw; nag ydyn; nag oedd; na
*fyddan; na *faswn; na *ddylen; na
*allwn**

EXCEPTIONS

There are two main exceptions to this principle:

1 do (negative **naddo**) Unlike most affirmative responses in Welsh, **do** is all-purpose in that it does not vary for person. However, it can only be used in response to neutral (i.e. not focused) questions phrased in the preterite.

***glywoch chi'r newyddion?—do** =
did you hear the news?—yes

Many speakers extend this to other tenses referring to the past, notably the perfect in **wedi**. This usage is rejected by the literary language as being inconsistent from the point of view of grammar, with the argument that the initial present tense, **wedi** or no, requires a present tense response. On the deeper level of meaning, however, it seems clear that the primary sense of **do** is past time

rather than preterite tense, and on this basis the widespread use of **do** with the main **wedi**-tense is entirely logical.

ydych chi wedi clywed y

newyddion?—ydw or do =

have you heard the news?—yes

do is the correct response whichever method of forming the preterite is used in the question:

ffonion nhw yn y diwedd?—do

naethon nhw ffonio yn y diwedd?—do

ddaru nhw ffonio yn y diwedd?—do

did they phone in the end?—yes

But if a focused word-order is used, removing the verb from its normal position at the start of the sentence, then the focused affirmative response ⇒ **ie** is required:

nhw ffoniodd?—ie

was it they who phoned?—yes

The confirmation tag after an affirmative preterite statement is **on' do**, again regardless of person:

naethon nhw *gytuno, on' do?—do

they agreed, didn't they?—yes

mi aeth popeth yn iawn, on' do?—do

everything went well, didn't it?—yes

2 ie (negative **nage**) This word is of much more restricted use in Welsh than 'yes' in English—it is used as an affirmative response only to questions which begin with an element that is not the verb, generally focused questions. Compare:

dych chi'n mynd i °Llanelli heddiw?—ydw

are you going to Llanelli today—yes

i °Llanelli dych chi'n mynd heddiw?—ie

are you going to Llanelli today?—yes

[is it to Llanelli that you're going...?]

heddiw dych chi'n mynd i °Llanelli?—ie

are you going to Llanelli today?—yes

[is it today that you're going to Llanelli?]

In the first example, the question is neutral, with no special emphasis placed

continued overleaf

Yes and No continued

on any particular element, and so the first position in the sentence is occupied by the verb (**dych**)—the response echoes the verb. But in the second and third examples we are singling out a particular piece of information—we know, in example 2, that the person addressed is going somewhere, and the question is really about whether they're going to Llanelli or to somewhere else. In the third example, we know that the person is going to Llanelli, but we want to ask whether that is happening today or some other time. In both these cases, the element in doubt is singled out by being placed at the front of the question, and this removes the option of a response using an echoing verbform. So instead the all-purpose non-verbal **ie** (or

negative ⇨ **nage**) is used. Further examples:

Eleri sy'n siarad Ffrangeg? – ie

is it Eleri that speaks French? – yes

Caerdydd enillodd yn y diwedd 'te? – ie

it was Cardiff that won in the end, then?

– yes

gwrthod naethon nhw, felly? – ie

did they refuse, then? – yes

Notice in the last example that **gwrthod**, though expressing the main action of the sentence, is not grammatically a verb, but a verbnoun (in other words, a type of noun, albeit with verbal meaning)—the verb is **naethon**, and the neutral version of this question would be **naethon nhw** **°wrthod?** to which the answer 'yes' would be **do**.

nhw?—do, ddaru chi ffonio nhw?—do

did they come?—yes =

°ddaethon nhw?—do,

naethon nhw °ddod?—do,

ddaru nhw °ddod?—do

did Eleri read the book?—yes =

°ddarllenodd Eleri'r llyfr?—do,

naeth Eleri °ddarllen y llyfr?—do,

ddaru Eleri °ddarllen y llyfr?—do

are you Welsh?—yes

= Cymro dych chi?—ie

was it they that phoned?—yes

= nhw ffoniodd?—ie

is this one the cheapest?—yes

= hwn ydy'r un rhata?—ie

yesterday *adverb*

= ddoe

the day before yesterday = echdoe

yesterday morning = bore ddoe

yesterday afternoon = pnawn ddoe

yesterday evening = neithiwr

yet *adverb*

• (time)

= eto

not yet = dim eto

it's not ready yet = dydy e °ddim yn

°barod eto

have they arrived yet? = ydyn nhw wedi cyrraedd eto?

• (nevertheless)

= eto, eto i gyd, er hynny

yet I have to agree = eto i gyd mae

rhaid i mi °gytuno, er hynny mae rhaid i mi °gytuno

• (in comparatives)

= fyth

this one is stronger yet = mae hwn yn

°gryfach fyth

yield *verb*

(give way)

= ildio

yogurt *noun*

= iogwrt (plural iogyrtiau) *masculine*

yonder *adverb*

• (location)

= acw

the mountains yonder = y mynyddoedd

acw

• (in pointing out)

= dacw°

you *pronoun*

! In Welsh there are two basic words for 'you': **ti** (di in inflected future and

*reinforced commands) used with one person with whom the speaker is on familiar terms, or with a child or animal, and **chi** for all other cases. As with all the pronouns in Welsh, no distinction is made between subject and object pronouns.*

- (as subject)
 - = singular: ti/di, tithau, plural: chi, chithau
 - are you okay?** = wyt ti'n iawn?
 - = dych chi'n iawn?
 - did you see the film?** = °welest ti'r ffilm?
 - = °weloch chi'r ffilm?
 - if you (will) see him...** = os gweli di fe...
 - = os gwelwch chi fe...
 - would you like to see?** = hoffet ti °weld?
 - = hoffech chi °weld?
 - you can come if you want** = °gei di °ddod os wyt ti eisiau
 - = °gewch chi °ddod os dych chi eisiau
 - it's you who are responsible** = ti sy'n °gyfrifol
 - = chi sy'n °gyfrifol
 - you paid by cheque** = °dalest ti â siec
 - = °daloch chi â siec
 - it was you who paid** = ti °dalodd
 - = chi °dalodd
 - you wait here** = aros di fan hyn
 - = arhoswch chi fan hyn
 - Happy Christmas!—and you!** = Nadolig Llawen!—a tithau!/a chithau!
 - there you are!** = 'na ti!
 - = 'na chdi! (North), 'na chi!
- (as object)
 - = singular: ti/di; chdi (North), tithau, plural: chi, chithau
 - I saw you** = °weles i ti
 - = °weles i chi
 - I'll phone you** = ffonia i ti/di
 - = ffonia i chi
 - I'll come with you** = mi °ddo i efo chdi (North)
 - = fe °ddo i gyda ti (South)
- = dy° ... (di), eich ... (chi) (as object of verbnoun)
 - I want to see you** = dw i eisiau dy °weld di
 - = dw i eisiau 'ch gweld chi

- (to you)
 - = i ti, i chi; atat ti, atoch chi
 - did he give you the message?** = °roddodd e'r neges i ti?
 - = °roddodd e'r neges i chi?
 - I'll write you a letter**
 - = na i sgrifennu atat ti
 - = na i sgrifennu atoch chi

! For details on the expanded forms **tithau** and **chithau**, see entries on the Welsh-English side.

young adjective

- = ifanc (plural sometimes ifainc)
- a young man** = dyn ifanc
- young people** = pobol ifanc/ifainc
- a younger brother** = brawd iau
- she's younger than me** = mae hi'n iau/ifancach/fengach na fi

! **ifanc** has a variety of comparative forms—see entry on the Welsh-English side for details and examples.

your adjective

- = dy° . . (di), eich . . . (chi)
- your car** = dy °gar (di)
- = eich car (chi)
- your shoes** = dy sgidiau (di)
- = eich sgidiau (chi)

yours pronoun

- this is yours** = ti (sy) biau hwn
- = chi (sy) biau hwn
- where is yours?** = lle mae d' un di?
- = lle mae'ch un chi?

yourself pronoun

- = dy hun (North), dy hunan (South)
- = eich hun (North), eich hunan (South)
- did you hurt yourself?** = nes ti °frifo dy hun(an)?
- = naethoch chi °frifo'ch hun(an)?
- you can do the work yourself** = gelli di °wneud y gwaith dy hun(an)
- = gellwch chi °wneud y gwaith eich hun(an)
- are you by yourself?** = wyt ti ar °ben dy hun(an)?
- = dych chi ar °ben eich hun(an)?

yourselves pronoun

- = eich hun (North), eich hunain (South)
- did you hurt yourselves?** = naethoch chi °frifo'ch hun(ain)?
- are you by yourselves?** = dych chi ar °ben eich hun(ain)?

Zz

youth *noun*

- (young age)
= ieuentid *masculine*
- (young man)
= dyn ifanc (*plural* dynion ifanc/ifainc) *masculine*, llanc (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
the town's youth = pobol ifanc y °dre

youth club *noun*

= clwb ieuentid (*plural* clybiau ieuentid) *masculine*

youth hostel *noun*

= hostel ieuentid (*plural* hostelau ieuentid) *feminine*

youth worker *noun*

= gweithiwr ieuentid (*plural* gweithwyr ieuentid) *masculine*

zebra *noun*

= sebra (*plural* -s, -od) *masculine*

zebra crossing *noun*

= croesfan sebra (*plural* croesfannau sebra) *masculine or feminine*

zenith *noun*

= anterth *masculine*

his career was at its zenith = roedd ei °yrfa yn ei hanterth

zero *numeral*

= sero *masculine*
(*in phone numbers*) = dim

zip
1 *noun*

= sip (*plural* -iau) *masculine*
to do up a zip = cau (*stem* cae-) sip
to undo a zip = agor sip

2 *verb*

to zip something up = sipio rhywbeth

zip code *noun*

= (US: *post code*) côd post (*plural* codau post) *masculine*

zipper *noun*

(US) ⇔ **zip 1**

zodiac *noun*

= sidydd *masculine*

signs of the zodiac = arwyddion y sidydd

zone *noun*

= ardal (*plural* -oedd) *feminine*

zoo *noun*

= sŵ (*plural* -au) *masculine or feminine*

Names of countries, regions, and languages

	Country	Language
Albania	Albania <i>feminine</i>	Albaneg
America	America <i>feminine</i>	
North America	Gogledd America	
South America	De America	
Central America	Canolbarth America <i>masculine</i>	
Africa	Affrica <i>feminine</i>	
South Africa	De Affrica	
North Africa	Gogledd Affrica	
East Africa	Dwyrain Affrica	
West Africa	Gorllewin Affrica	
Argentina	yr Ariannin <i>feminine</i>	
Australia	Awstralia <i>feminine</i>	
Austria	Awstria <i>feminine</i>	
the Balkans	y Balcanau <i>plural</i>	
the Basque Country	Gwlad y Basg(iaid) <i>feminine</i> ; Euskadi	Basgeg
Belarus	Belarws <i>feminine</i>	Belarwsieg
Belgium	Gwlad Belg <i>feminine</i>	
Bosnia	Bosnia <i>feminine</i>	
Brazil	Brasil <i>feminine</i>	
Britain	Prydain <i>feminine</i>	
Great Britain	Prydain °Fawr	
Brittany	Llydaw <i>feminine</i>	Llydaweg
Bulgaria	Bwlgaria <i>feminine</i>	Bwlgareg
Canada	Canada <i>feminine</i>	
Catalonia	Catalwnia <i>feminine</i>	Catalaneg
China	Tsieina <i>feminine</i>	Tsieineg
Cornwall	Cernyw <i>feminine</i>	Cernyweg
Croatia	Croatia <i>feminine</i>	Croateg
Czech Republic	Gweriniaeth y Tsieciaid <i>feminine</i>	Tsieceg
Denmark	Denmarc <i>feminine</i>	Daneg
Egypt	yr Aifft <i>feminine</i>	Arabeg
England	Lloegr <i>feminine</i>	Saesneg
Estonia	Estonia <i>feminine</i>	Estoneg
Europe	Ewrop <i>feminine</i>	
Western Europe	Gorllewin Ewrop	
Eastern Europe	Dwyrain Ewrop	
the Far East	y Dwyrain Pell <i>masculine</i>	
Finland	y Ffindir <i>masculine</i>	Ffinneg
France	Ffrainc <i>feminine</i>	Ffrangeg
Germany	yr Almaen <i>feminine</i>	Almaeneg
Greece	Groeg <i>feminine</i>	Groeg

	Country	Language
Hungary	Hwngari <i>feminine</i>	Hwngareg
Iceland	Gwlad yr Iâ <i>feminine</i> ; Ynys yr Iâ <i>feminine</i>	Islandeg
India	(yr) India <i>feminine</i>	Hindi
Ireland	Iwerddon <i>feminine</i>	Gwyddeleg
Israel	Israel <i>feminine</i>	Hebraeg
Italy	yr Eidal <i>feminine</i>	Eidaleg
Japan	Japan <i>feminine</i>	Japaneg
Jordan	Iorddonen <i>feminine</i>	
Korea	Corea <i>feminine</i>	Corëeg
Latvia	Latfia <i>feminine</i>	Latfieg
Lebanon	Libanus <i>feminine</i>	
Lithuania	Llethaw <i>feminine</i> ; Lithwania <i>feminine</i>	Llethaweg
Luxembourg	Lwcsembwrg <i>feminine</i>	
Mexico	Meccico <i>feminine</i>	
the Middle East	y Dwyrain Canol <i>masculine</i>	Arabeg
the Netherlands	yr Iseldiroedd <i>plural</i>	Iseldireg
New Zealand	Seland Newydd <i>feminine</i>	
Norway	Norwy <i>feminine</i>	Norwyeg
Peru	Perw <i>feminine</i> (or Periw <i>feminine</i>)	
Poland	(Gwlad) Pwyl <i>feminine</i>	Pwyleg
Portugal	Portiwgal <i>feminine</i>	Portiwgaleg
Rumania	Rwmania <i>feminine</i>	Rwmaneg
Russia	Rwsia <i>feminine</i>	Rwsieg
Saudi Arabia	Sawdi-Arabia <i>feminine</i>	
Scandinavia	Llychlyn <i>masculine or feminine</i>	
Scotland	yr Alban <i>feminine</i>	Gaeleg yr Alban
Serbia	Serbia <i>feminine</i>	Serbeg
Slovakia	Slofacia <i>feminine</i>	Slofaceg
Slovenia	Slofenia <i>feminine</i>	Slofeneg
South Africa	De Affrica	Afrikaans Zwlv; Zwlwëg
Spain	Sbaen <i>feminine</i>	Sbaeneg
Sudan	y Swdan <i>feminine</i>	
Sweden	Sweden <i>feminine</i>	Swedeg
Switzerland	y Swistir <i>masculine</i>	
Thailand	Gwlad y Thai <i>feminine</i>	(iaith) Thai
Turkey	Twrcki <i>feminine</i>	Twrceg
Ukraine	(yr) Wcráin <i>feminine</i>	Wcreineg
United States	yr Unol °Daleithiau <i>plural</i>	
United Kingdom	y °Deyrnas Unedig <i>feminine</i>	
Soviet Union	yr Undeb Sofietaidd <i>masculine</i>	
Vietnam	Fietnam <i>feminine</i>	Fietnameg
Wales	Cymru <i>feminine</i>	Cymraeg
West Indies	Ynysoedd y Caribí <i>plural</i>	
former Yugoslavia	India 'r Gorllewin <i>feminine</i> cyn-lwgoslafia <i>feminine</i>	

Names of towns, cities, etc.

Abergavenny	Y Fenni
Ammanford	Rhydaman
Anglesey	Môn; Ynys Môn
Athens	Athen
Bala Lake	Llyn Tegid
Bath	Caerfaddon
Birkenhead	Penbedw
Brecon	Aberhonddu
Bridgend	Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr
Bristol	Bryste
Builth Wells	Llanfair-ym-Muallt
Cambridge	Caergrawnt
Canterbury	Caergaint
Cardiff	Caerdydd
Cardigan	Aberteifi
Carlisle	Caerliwelydd
Carmarthen	Caerfyrddin
Catterick	Catraeth
Chepstow	Casgwent
Cheshire	Swydd °Gaerlleon
Chester	Caer
Cornwall	Cernyw
Denbigh	Dinbych
Devil's Bridge	Pontarfynach
Devon	Dyfnaint
Dublin	Dulyn
Ebbw Vale	Glynebwy
Edinburgh	Caeredin
Exeter	Caerwysg
Fishguard	Abergwaun
Glamorgan	Morgannwg
Mid Glamorgan	Morgannwg °Ganol
South Glamorgan	De Morgannwg
West Glamorgan	Gorllewin Morgannwg
Glastonbury	Ynys Afallon
Gloucester	Caerloyw
Haverfordwest	Hwlffordd
Hebrides	Ynysoedd Heledd
Hereford	Henffordd
Herefordshire	Swydd Henffordd
Holyhead	Caergybi
Isle of Man	Ynys Manaw
Isle of Wight	Ynys Wyth

Kent	Caint
Lampeter	Llanbedr Pont Steffan
Lancashire	Swydd °Gaerhirfryn
Leicester	Caerlŷr
Leicestershire	Swydd °Gaerlŷr
Liverpool	Lerpwl
Llandaff	Llandaf
Llandoverly	Llanymddyfri
London	Llundain
Ludlow	Llwydlo
Manchester	Manceinion
Menai Bridge	Porthaethwy
Milford Haven	Aberdaugleddau
Mold	yr Wyddgrug
Monmouth	Trefynwy
Morrison	Treforys
Narberth	Arberth
Neath	Castell Nedd
Newcastle Emlyn	Castell Newydd Emlyn
Newport	Casnewydd
Newquay	Cei Newydd
Newtown	y °Dre Newydd
New York	Efrog Newydd
Offa's Dyke	Clawdd Offa
Orkney Islands	Ynysoedd Erch
Oswestry	Croesoswallt
Oxford	Rhydychen
Pendine	Pentywyn
Port Dinorwic	y °Felinheli
Rhayader	Rhaeadr
Rome	Rhufain
St Asaph	Llanelwy
St Davids	Tŷ °Ddewi
St Fagans	Sain Ffagan
Salisbury	Caersallog
Severn	Hafren
Shetland Islands	Ynysoedd Shetland
Shrewsbury	Amwythig
Snowdon	yr Wyddfa
Solva	Solfach
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