

University of South Wales



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**Dawn Dweud**  
**A Study of Colloquial and Idiomatic Welsh**

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**A submission presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the University of Glamorgan Prifysgol Morgannwg for the degree of Master of Philosophy**

**ABSTRACT**

*This work is an extensive, but not exhaustive, study of the vagaries of colloquial and idiomatic Welsh. It includes proverbs, idioms, slang, set-phrases, dialect forms, varieties of pronunciation and, with many common words, colloquial varieties of meaning. In addition, the grammatical variations of colloquial and idiomatic Welsh are also addressed, together with a number of subjects that inform the spoken language, such as the use of personal and place names and the use of English in Welsh.*

*The study is intended as part of a broad guide for those learning Welsh and is a broad-brush portrait of the colloquial language. The work contains many forms and phrases that are not included in many standard dictionaries or whose spoken form is often not adequately illustrated. Some of the forms included in the study cannot be found in the most authoritative study of the Welsh language to date, namely the University of Wales's, **Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru** (1950-, Cardiff: University of Wales Press).*

*Each form has, where appropriate, been referenced to the relevant register of the language, such as the literary language, the official language and/or the spoken language. Within the spoken language, reference is made to the dialects of North and South Wales, and in particular the dialects of Arfon, Powys, Dyfed, Pembrokeshire and Glamorgan. The relationship between the different registers of the language is fully explained.*

*The work is extensively illustrated with examples to demonstrate contemporary usage. These quotations are fully translated and provide real examples of the spoken language from an extensive variety of sources. The earliest literary reference work dates from 1961, but the majority of examples are from the last decade or so. The writers quoted come from the length and breadth of Wales, and particular reference has been made to literature associated with popular culture.*

*There is an extensive bibliography at the rear of the study, together with a comprehensive English-Welsh reference index.*

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**August 1998**

**DAWN DWEUD  
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WELSH**

**Volume One**

***Un yw Cymru ac un yw'r Gymraeg o dan y mân wahaniaethe  
Islwyn Ffowc Elis***

## **Contents**

### **Introduction**

**Areas of Study**  
**Different Registers of Welsh**  
**Explanatory**

### **Acknowledgements**

## **DAWN DWEUD: A STUDY OF COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC WELSH**

### **Appendices**

#### **Introduction**

- 1 The Present Tense**
- 2 The Future-Present Tense**
- 3 The Future Tense**
- 4 The Simple Past Tense**
- 5 The Imperfect Tense**
- 6 The Imperfect Habitual Tense**
- 7 The Perfect Tense**
- 8 The Pluperfect Tense**
- 9 The Conditional Tense**
- 10 The Imperative**
- 11 The Subjunctive Mood**
- 12 The Impersonal**
- 13 Defective Verbal Forms**
- 14 Nouns and Adjectives**
- 15 Pronouns**
- 16 Prepositions**
- 17 Mutations**
- 18 Place Names**
- 19 Personal Names**
- 20 Dialects**
- 21 The Use of English in Welsh**
- 22 Broydd Cymru**

### **Bibliography**

### **English - Welsh Reference Index**

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to illustrate the variations and complexities of colloquial and idiomatic Welsh and was produced in conjunction with a book for Welsh learners of the same title. However, it is not intended to provide a comprehensive coverage of the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of the language nor a complete overview of all the possible registers of Welsh. Such a book would extend to several volumes and would be difficult to digest for the vast majority of readers. Rather, this study covers the most salient points of the colloquial and idiomatic language that will be encountered by the enthusiastic student in the course of most everyday situations.

Colloquial and idiomatic language reflects the culture of the communities that use the language as its medium for everyday discourse. For example, in spoke Welsh there are numerous idioms for gossip, drunkenness and illegitimate children, but there is an almost complete absence of xenophobic and racist vocabulary.

### Areas of Study

#### 1. Pronunciation

It is assumed that the reader will be familiar with the pronunciation of Welsh. However, there is guidance in the corpus of the study about how the pronunciation of various letters can vary, most commonly in the dialects. Welsh is generally a more fluid medium than English, as is exemplified by the system of mutations, and native Welsh speakers are more prone to change an original word and to use local and everyday varieties than their English-speaking counterparts.

#### 2. Shades of meaning

In addition to its common meaning, a word can also have a variety of meanings that can be misleading to those with an unsure grasp of the language. For example, the common meaning of **cael** is 'to get', 'to receive', but it can also mean 'to be allowed to', 'to be permitted', together with 'to find', although the latter can only be used figuratively.

Words can also have a different meaning in the dialects to that of the standard language. For example, **sefyll** means 'to stand', but in South Wales (but generally not in North Wales or in the standard language) it can also mean 'to stay', 'to wait'.

Many words also have a distinct meaning in domestic circles that they do not have in a more formal context. For example, the standard meaning of **cyw** is 'chick', but in a domestic situation it can also be used as a term of endearment that equates approximately with 'dear' or 'love' when addressed to a small child or animal. However, **cyw** in this domestic sense is strictly

confined to the colloquial language, and would be inappropriate in a formal context, such as in a school or hospital report.

Nevertheless, the the greater part of the vocabulary in the guide is for the advanced student and it is assumed that it will supplement existing word power: the ace of spades is no good if the rest of the pack is missing.

### 3. Idioms

An idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the constituent parts. Unlike proverbs (see below), they are often dependent on the wider context to give them meaning. They cannot usually be translated verbatim, but rather the meaning has to be conveyed using an idiom similar in meaning and tone. The most authoritative and comprehensive books available on idioms in Welsh are the two volumes by R. E. Jones *Llyfr o Idiomau Cymraeg* (Abertawe, Gwasg John Penry, 1975) and *Ail Lyfr o Idiomau Cymraeg* (Abertawe, Gwasg John Penry, 1987), but both are aimed at fluent Welsh speakers.

The idioms included in this guide are a distinctly Welsh way of saying something, whilst those that translate directly into English, or are so close in sentiment that the meaning is immediately clear, have been omitted. For example, **llenwi'r bwlch** means '*to fill the gap*' and is used in exactly the same context as the English equivalent and translates directly. Therefore, provided the reader has a competent dictionary this idiom should not cause a problem and is excluded from the guide.

Welsh has a very rich variety of idioms, but this guide only includes those in common everyday circulation. For example, **taro deuddeg** (literally '*to hit twelve*') means '*to hit the mark*' and is immediately recognisable to all educated Welsh speakers. However, the more esoteric **cywion Alis** or **plant Alis** (literally '*Alice's children*') means '*English people*' but is not in common circulation and is thus not included. If someone were to say **yr oedd llawer o blant Alis yn y dre ddoe** '*there were a lot of English people in town yesterday*', the response from the majority of Welsh speakers would be **pwyy ydi Alis?** '*who's Alice?*'

Idioms derived from religion and agriculture are very common in Welsh, as in other languages. However, idioms deleted from the 1988 edition of the Bible have been excluded unless they are still used in everyday speech (see, for example, **cronglwyd**). Similarly, agricultural idioms that refer to redundant agricultural practices, or practices remote from the experience of the majority of the Welsh-speaking population, have also been excluded. However, agricultural idioms will be more familiar to Welsh speakers in some parts of Wales than others. For example, the idiom **(methu) gwneud rhych na gwellt o rywbeth**, literally '*(to fail) to make out a furrow or grass of something*' but meaning '*(to fail) to make head nor tail of something*', is used by the North Wales writer Robin Llywelyn and is in keeping with the context of



his novels, but its use by a street-wise teenager from urban South Wales in a novel by John Owen would be incongruous.

The use of idioms in speech adds colour and interest to the language. However, Welsh learners are advised not to overuse them. For example, **y mis du**, literally '*the black month*', means '*November*' and all educated Welsh speakers will be familiar with it and it is respectable enough to be used on the television news. Nevertheless, it should not be used to the exclusion of the more standard (mis) **Tachwedd**.

#### 4. Proverbs and Sayings

A proverb or saying is a succinct way of expressing, often metaphorically, a common experience or piece of wisdom. Proverbs differ from idioms in that they are self-contained phrases and do not depend on additional information to give them meaning. The most authoritative and comprehensive guide to Welsh proverbs is *Diarhebion Cymraeg/Welsh Proverbs* by J.J. Evans (Llandysul: Gwasg Gomer, 1965).

However, the proverbs included in this study are only the most common sayings still in use in everyday discourse. It must also be borne in mind that proverbs can often contain archaic language that has survived fossilized into everyday conversation.

#### 5. Set phrases

There are a number of set phrases in Welsh that are commonly used by Welsh speakers continuously, and although there are other ways of saying the same thing, the same phrase tends to be employed. For example, the set phrase **amser a ddengys** means '*time will tell*' and is used in all the different registers of Welsh throughout Wales. There are other acceptable ways of saying this, such as **bydd amser yn dangos** etc., but generally native speakers will use **amser a ddengys** in preference.

#### 6. Slang

Slang is generally found only in the spoken language, and although it may be used in a literary context for artistic affect, for example in the work of Dafydd Huws and Gwenlyn Parry, it is generally not employed in the standard language. For example, **dwyn** '*to steal*' is used in court and news reports, whilst the South Wales words **dwgyd** and **jwgyd**, also '*to steal*' would only be used in the spoken language, as an alternative to **dwyn**.

Slang can be restricted to a particular geographic area, such as the Caernarfon slang of North Wales, a particular region of Wales and therefore equates with the dialects (see below), or it can be found throughout Wales.

Common slang words that are found in the majority of standard dictionaries are not included here. For example, *crachach* 'snobs', *gwalch* 'rascal' and *hen gono* 'old fogey' can be found in most competent dictionaries and to avoid duplication they are not included in the guide. Similarly, slang that is a direct translation of English, for example *yr hen ast* 'the old bitch', is not included.

A substantial part of slang in Welsh is derived from religious contexts, and although sexually-based slang does exist, it is far less common in Welsh than in English. Nevertheless, two points need to be borne in mind concerning slang. First, the inclusion of obscenities in the guide is to inform and not to offend. Second, learners need to be very careful about the use of slang, and different words can have different degrees of strength. As a general rule, slang words, particularly the more risqué, are best avoided until learners are well-versed in the language.

## **7. Dialects**

In Appendix 20 there is broad-brush portrait of Welsh dialects, and an awareness of the differences is essential for all who wish to improve their familiarity with the colloquial and idiomatic language. A staple part of popular Welsh culture is the linguistic differences within Wales, most notably between the *Gogs* 'North Walians' and the *Hwntws* 'South Walians', and this is evident in numerous novels, plays, films and television programmes.

Nonetheless, it is important that dialect differences are not over-stressed. All spoken varieties of Welsh are variations of the same basic core, and the difference between the spoken Welsh of North and South Wales is generally akin, for example, to the difference between the spoken English of England and the United States. Certain forms of pronunciation, words, phrases and sayings may differ but they are still part of the same language.

## **8. Grammatical Variations in Colloquial and Idiomatic Welsh**

There are fundamental differences between the different registers of Welsh in the morphology of the language, and there is extensive coverage of this topic in the Appendices. However, this guide is not a comprehensive coverage of the grammar of contemporary Welsh, and the reader may wish to have a good grammar to hand, although this is not essential.

## **9. Miscellaneous Words about Wales and Welsh Culture**

No language lives in a vacuum, and there are a large number of words in everyday Welsh which refer to a particular place or event that is etched on the Welsh psyche. However, culturally-weighted words of this type have only been included when they become generic in nature (see, for example, *brad* and *Tryweryn*).

## Different Registers of Welsh

**“Mae yna wahanol fathau o iaith, on’does, ac mae gwahanol lefelau iddi hefyd”** *‘There are various kinds of language, aren’t there, and there are different levels of it as well’* (John Owen in *Golwg*, 23 January 1997:14)

As the above quote by John Owen suggests, there are different registers of Welsh that are appropriate for different occasions. People do not use the same language with a pet animal as they do with a bank manager, and a letter to a building society will be very different from a letter to a friend. The following registers are the main divisions of Welsh, although they are, by necessity, simplifications. However, it is important not to exaggerate the differences between literary Welsh and the forms outlined below: all are variations of the same basic core.

### (i) Literary Welsh

This type of Welsh is used in the Bible and most forms of highbrow literature, and is heard for example in religious services, university lectures and very occasionally on the television news. Forms include **y maent hwy** ‘they are’ and **ichwi** ‘to you’ and the educated Welsh speaker will be familiar with them. However, many of the more obscure literary forms are becoming redundant, and the 1988 edition of the Bible, for example, has discarded wholesale much of the subjunctive mood found in earlier editions. Similarly, in this guide archaic spellings, such as **myned** instead of **mynd** ‘to go’ and **dywedyd** instead of **dweud** ‘to say’, have not been included.

The use of highly literary Welsh is appropriate when a sense of gravitas and importance is required to elevate a subject matter. It is significant that John Davies’s monumental history of Wales *Hanes Cymru* (London, Penguin Books, 1990) uses this type of Welsh, and this approach was supported by the translators of the New Testament, which appeared in 1975. They state in the introduction (author’s translation):

*‘it was not judged sensible to accept forms such as “chi”, “nhw”, “fedra i ddim” etc. Doubtless there is a place for a version of the Bible that includes oral forms like these, but in the opinion of those who produced this translation there is a place as well, with every justification, for a version that equates to the significant corpus of good literature, be it poetry or prose, which has been written in Welsh this century. This translation has been produced not only to keep the dignity of the Scriptures and the language as read on ceremonial occasions, but also (and principally perhaps) to keep the link between the Bible and contemporary literature. Others may, quite appropriately, produce a translation which is a lot closer to the spoken language, but that translation would be alien, in all the essence of its literary style, to virtually all the literature of the language’* (Llundain, Y Gymdeithas Feiblaidd Frytanaid a Thramor, 1975)

Literary Welsh is the medium for official publications and the like. One authority has stated that '[bureaucratic] language being what it is, it was almost inevitable that standard literary Welsh would serve as a basis for all official translations unless the particular context, such as a slogan or dialogue, demanded a more colloquial turn of phrase' (Berwyn Prys Jones, 1988: 176). The test appears to be the more formal the context, the more literary the language to use.

### (ii) Official Welsh

Although this type of Welsh is difficult to define, it has been described as "[Cymraeg] anffurfiol Cymro diwylliedig, Cymraeg cylchgrawn a phapur newydd, a Chymraeg nofelau cyfoes" *'the informal [Welsh] of the cultured Welsh speaker, the Welsh of the magazine and newspaper, and the Welsh of contemporary novels'* (D. Geraint Lewis, 1995: 11).

Official Welsh uses more informal forms, such as **maen nhw** and **i chi**, rather than the literary **y maent hwy** *'they are'* and **i chwi** *'to you'*, when the context demands an informal approach. This would be appropriate in a newspaper editorial, a magazine article or in a contemporary novel, as D. Geraint Lewis has identified above. Controversy often exists about the parameters of official Welsh and whether it should include English and literary and dialect forms. However, at present the controversies about a standard language, such as those aired about **Cymraeg Byw** in the 1970s (see entry), have largely subsided, although they do recur from time to time such as in the debate about the use of English in the Welsh language media.

The greatest discrepancy between literary Welsh and official Welsh is found in grammatical variations rather than in vocabulary, and an extensive coverage of these differences can be found in the Appendices.

When words vary according to the dialect, then the one favoured in the Bible is used as the standard form. Thus, for example *'out'* and *'with'* are **mas** and **gyda** in South Wales and **allan** and **(h)efo** in North Wales respectively. As the Bible employs **allan** and **gyda**, these then are the words favoured in official Welsh. There is a common assumption that literary and official Welsh favours the dialects of North Wales, but this has no definite statistical foundation. If it is the case, it would reflect the influence of literary scholars from North Wales who were involved with the translation of the Bible in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

### (iii) Colloquial Welsh

Colloquial Welsh is not used in high status literary Welsh, its use in official Welsh is carefully controlled and is only pertinent when the need demands it, but in the everyday spoken language colloquial Welsh is all-pervasive.

The lack of use of the colloquial language in the literary and official language is the result of several factors. First, the colloquial word or phrase may not have the degree of decorum or gravitas that the literary language requires. All slang exists at the colloquial level, and many words and phrases may be totally inappropriate in formal contexts. Second, in official Welsh a colloquial word or phrase may not have the objectivity that neutral documents such as the Highway Code and the like require. Third, colloquial words often have a limited geographic range and may be unknown in another part of the country.

However, colloquial forms should not be regarded with condescension, no dialect is more 'correct' or literary than another, and Welsh writers have never been reluctant to use local variations. For example Caradog Pritchard's novel **Un Nos Ola Leuad** (Caernarfon, Gwasg Gwalia, 1961) is written almost entirely in the Arfon dialect of North Wales, whilst the Dyfed dialect can be found in the hymns of the eighteenth century writer William Williams Pantycelyn.

This tolerance of the dialects is marked in the attitude towards them in formal speech situations. It is barely commented on when a government minister has a strong North Walian accent, or when a person who reads the weather on television has a strong Pembrokeshire accent. This is very different to the English situation, where government ministers and public announcers almost invariably use received pronunciation, although this situation is changing. Welsh dialects do not have the same class stigma that many English dialects have, and this reflects the homogenous nature of Welsh-speaking society from a class point of view until recent times.

An important factor in any discussion about colloquial Welsh is the growth of second language Welsh-medium education in the Anglicised parts of Wales. Pupils may be exposed to a number of dialects through their teachers and this is not counterbalanced by a strong indigenous dialect at home or in the wider community. This can result in a hybrid language developing with a mixture of dialect forms and which is heavily influenced by English. One writer has drawn attention to this (author's translation):

*'I believe that we have to accept that a number of young Welsh speakers have accents which, to the older generation and inhabitants of rural areas in particular, sound harsh and English. Linguistic patterns have changed, and the important thing is to speak Welsh correctly and comprehensibly. Alun Owens's Flintshire accent is just as acceptable as Catrin Evans's Swansea Valley accent, although, to some people, it is less "Welsh"' (Geraint Ellis in *Barn*, July/August 1996: 17)*

Welsh speakers are now more aware of the various different dialect forms through the influence of radio and television and the comparative ease of travel within Wales. However, it is open to question to what extent some of the more esoteric dialect forms, such as the **calediad** in the dialect of the Swansea Valley (see Appendix 20), are surviving.

The following two forms of Welsh are not included in the guide, but they are referred to here in order to provide a full picture of the different registers of the language.

#### **(iv) Bratiaith**

This means 'debased language', and this form of Welsh is characterised by the extensive use of English words, the use of English idioms and the lack of Welsh ones, unsure grammar and the use of English constructions and syntax. This type of Welsh is seldom seen in print, but in speech it is very common and is often exacerbated by the wholesale importation of English sentences into a Welsh conversation, and by a limited range of domains for conversation in the language. The reasons for this type of language are complex, but it is beyond the remit of this study to discuss them here.

#### **(v) Wenglish**

This is the version of English spoken in the industrial valleys of South Wales, and is characterised by a Welsh intonation, the use of Welsh words and phrases, and the use of Welsh constructions. For example, a speaker might say '*whare teg, works hard he does*'. Here, **whare teg** '*fair play*' is clearly a Welsh idiom, whilst the second part of the sentence is a translation of **gweithio yn galed mae e**. It is said that Welsh is still spoken in the Valleys, but through the medium of English.

The English spoken in 'British Wales' (see Appendix 22) is in many respects indistinguishable from much of the English spoken in the rest of the United Kingdom, although the dialect spoken in Cardiff and environs shows traces of the **Gwenhwyseg** dialect, most notably in the long 'a'.

### **Use of the Different Registers of Welsh**

The use of the different registers of Welsh, namely the literary, the official, the dialects, together with **bratiaith** and Wenglish, can all be heard in different circumstances by different people for different purposes. They are employed simultaneously as the occasion demands.

The older generation is more likely to be familiar with a particular dialect, idioms and, because of the strong influence of religion in the recent past, the literary language. However, they are likely to be less familiar with official Welsh because of the lack of education in the language in the past and the opportunity to use Welsh in the workplace.

Conversely, the younger generation is more likely to speak a **bratiaith**, particularly in Anglicised areas. This is often the result of being brought up in a family where close relatives do not speak Welsh and, in many areas, where the use of the language at a community level is weak. In conjunction with

this, the influence of reading and religion has declined and has been replaced by the all-pervasive English-language media. One consequence, as one commentator has noted in North Wales, is the distinct lack of idiomatic expressions in the spoken dialect of the young (Anna E. Roberts, 1988: 121). However, due to the gradual increase in the use of Welsh in official domains the younger generation is more prepared and comfortable with using the language in the workplace.

A person will also use different registers of Welsh according to circumstances. For example, somebody working through the medium of Welsh will be familiar with the use and conventions of official Welsh. However, in dealing with the public that person will also have to be familiar with the local dialect, with the **bratiath** of many speakers and, if he or she lives in South Wales, with the Wenglish of the Valleys. If that person also goes to chapel or enjoys literature he or she will also be familiar with the conventions of literary Welsh.

## Explanatory

(i) The guide is ordered according to the Welsh alphabet, which is different from the English version

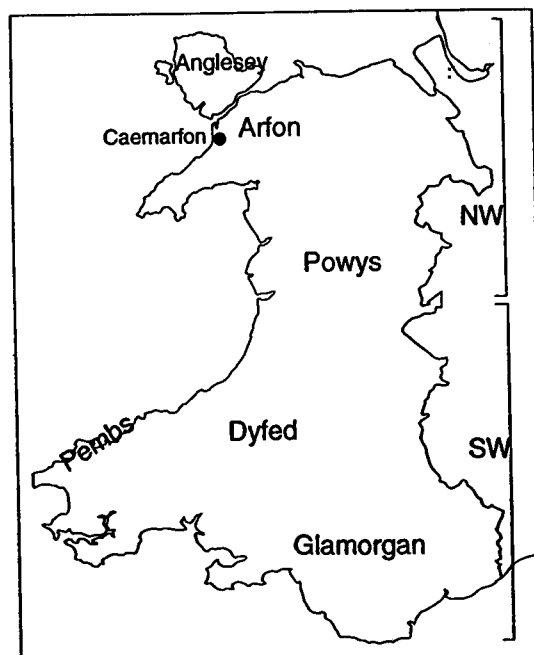
**A, B, C, Ch, D, Dd, E, F, Ff, G, Ng, H, I, (J), L, Ll, M, N, O, P, Ph, R, Rh, S, T, Th, U, W, Y**

**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**

(ii) The following abbreviations and references are used

W	Welsh
E	English
LW	Literary Welsh (this also includes official Welsh, unless the abbreviation OW is used to notify a divergence from the literary language)
CW	Colloquial Welsh
NW	North Wales
SW	South Wales
Arfon	North West Wales (this area also includes Caernarfon town, unless the abbreviation Caern. is used to denote a specific form unique to the town, and Anglesey, unless there is a specific reference to a form unique to the island)
Powys	Northern Mid Wales
Dyfed	West Wales
Pembs	Pembrokeshire
Glam	Glamorgan and Gwent
lit	literal, literally

The divisions of colloquial Welsh can be illustrated as follows (this corresponds with the map of the dialects in Appendix 20):





(iii) If no abbreviation follows, then the word, saying etc. is acceptable in all registers of Welsh throughout Wales. If two or more abbreviations are used, then the word is common in two or more registers. For example:

**ofn** LW CW **ofon** SW 'fear'

**Ofn** is acceptable in literary Welsh (and thus the official language) and colloquial Welsh throughout Wales. However, the form **ofon** is confined to the spoken language of South Wales and is not acceptable in the written literary or official language and is not used in North Wales.

(iv) Frequently a word is acceptable in literary, official and colloquial Welsh, but has a particular geographic distribution. For example:

**Cadno** LW SW **llwynog** LW NW 'fox'

**Cadno** is acceptable in literary and official Welsh, but is generally used in South Wales. Similarly, **llwynog** is acceptable in literary and official Welsh, but is generally used in North Wales. For the most part, illustrative examples are not given when only geographical differences are alluded to.

(v) The etymology of a word is generally not pursued. However, occasionally the origins are illustrated if it helps clarify the meaning. For example:

**Bachan** (< **bachgen**) CW 'mate'

Here **bachan** is a colloquial Welsh corruption of **bachgen** 'boy'.

(vi) Idioms, sayings etc. are listed under the first element if it is a noun or verb-noun. For example, **hel atgofion** 'to reminisce' is found under **hel**. However, if an idiom etc. starts with one of the following, it is listed under the first relevant noun or verb-noun:

(a) if it begins with the definite article, eg **y Glas** 'the Bill' (the police) is listed under **glas**;

(b) if it begins with a preposition, eg **dan sylw** 'in mind', 'in question', 'under scrutiny' is listed under **sylw**;

(c) if it begins with a pronoun, eg **pawb at y peth y bo** 'each to their own' is listed under **peth**;

(d) if it begins with an adjective or adverb, eg **mawr hyderu** 'to greatly hope' is listed under **hyderu**;

(e) if it begins with one of the following common verbs (or a version or form of them)

<b>bod</b>	<b>codi</b>	<b>mynd</b>
<b>bwrw</b>	<b>dod</b>	<b>tynnu</b>
<b>cael</b>	<b>gwneud</b>	

Idioms etc. are only listed under the definite article, a preposition etc. when they specifically relate to them.

(vii) Wherever possible, all the English translations of the idioms, sayings etc. have been cross-referenced with *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru*. In a limited number of entries, there is no definitive translation and the author has sought the most appropriate form according to tone and syntax. However, translation is not an exact science and is open to interpretation, and frequently idioms cannot be adequately translated.

(viii) The most standard form of the idiom, saying etc. has been used wherever possible. However, any spoken language is prone to change and the forms included must not be seen as cast in stone. For example, the idiom **pydru arni**, 'to carry on', 'to keep at something', is most commonly used in this form, but there is nothing amiss with the playwright Gwenlyn Parry using the version **pydru ati** (see entry).

### **Use of Illustrative Material**

(ix) Throughout the study extensive use of contemporary Welsh writing has been used to illustrate the range of idioms, dialects, proverbs etc. All the material employed has been published since 1960, although the greater part has been published within the last decade or so. It includes quotations from newspapers, magazines, novels, plays, short stories, current affairs analyses, autobiographies, travelogues and a limited number of histories. A very limited number of quotes have been taken from academic sources.

(x) A number of the works quoted are considered by many to be major pieces of literature, such as the novels of Robin Llywelyn and Caradog Pritchard. Nevertheless, the aim has been to collate material from a wide range of popular culture, irrespective of its artistic quality. The vast majority of quotes are by writers who have close links with the Welsh broadcasting industry, and much of the material has been published in conjunction with a film, a television programme or a radio series. A number of the books quoted have also been subsequently made into radio and television series and, in a limited number of cases, into films.

(xi) The writers quoted come from the length and breadth Wales and no area is unrepresented, although there appears to be a paucity of contemporary writers from North-east Wales and Mid Wales. The geographical distribution of writers quoted marginally favours North Wales, but this reflects the

preponderance of contemporary writers from that part of the country rather than any innate prejudice of the author's against the south.

(xii) The overwhelming majority of material quoted has been written by Welsh speakers for Welsh speakers, and translations and books aimed specifically at Welsh learners have not been used. All the English versions of the quotations have tried to replicate the tone and syntax of the original Welsh. Similarly, as this book attempts to convey the spoken language, poetry and songs have not been used as artistic licence often allows the writer to employ words and phrases that are not commonly found in popular speech.

(viii) All the quotations are exactly as found in the original, and artistic licence often permits a writer to use his or her own idiosyncratic system of spelling and grammar. It must also be borne in mind that the majority of quotations relate to the spoken language and that people do not speak in grammatically correct, perfect sentences. This is particularly relevant in the context of creative writing in Welsh, where authors are far more prone to using regional forms than their English or American counterparts, for example. ***It must be borne in mind therefore that the quotations are for illustration only, and many contain idiosyncratic forms and spelling that would not be acceptable in the standard written language.***

(xiv) Welsh literature has influenced the spoken language since its earliest days. Much quoted lines include the elegiac **a gwedi elwch tawelwch fu** 'after the rejoicing there was silence', from *The Gododdin* attributed to Aneirin in the sixth century; **a fo ben bid bont** 'who will be a leader will be a bridge', from *The Mabinogi* recorded in the medieval period; the romantic lament **mieiri lle bu mawredd** 'brambles where there was once greatness', penned by Evan Evans (Ieuan Fardd) in the eighteenth century; and the untranslatable **na no nefar!** popular with Arthur Picton in a situation comedy on television. However, space does not permit the inclusion of literary quotations in this guide as they need to be seen in their historical context: this subject deserves a book in its own right.

## Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to the following

(a) for comments and contributions

Gwen Ayling, Gareth Bevan, Cennard Davies, Patrick Donovan, Berian Edwards, Cerys Edwards, Margaret Edwards, Chris Gentle (maps), Rhisiart Hincks, Ceri Lewis, Meirion Wyn Jones, Robert Owen Jones, Thomas Glyn Jones, Robert Wood

(b) for permission to quote from the appropriate publications

Simon Brooks (*Barn, Tu Chwith*), Alan Edmunds (*Wales on Sunday*), Neil Fowler (*The Western Mail*), Carolyn Hitt (*Sbec, Television Wales*), Glyn Evans (*Y Cymro*), Dylan Iorwerth (*Busnes i Fusnes, Golwg*), Tudur Huws Jones (*Yr Herald*), W.J. Jones (*Y Dinesydd*), D Peter Roberts (*Cambrian News*), Welsh Books Council (*Llais Llyfrau*)

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(d) for permission to quote from published work

Martin J. Ball, Ann Beynon, Linda Brown (Theatr Bara Caws), John Davies, Marion Eames, Lyn Ebenezer, Jane Edwards, Sonia Edwards, Sion Eirian, Islwyn Ffowc Elis, Meirion Evans, Valmai Evans, Tweli Griffiths, Rhun Gruffydd, Eleri Hopcyn, Guto Harri, Dafydd Huws, Dylan Iorwerth, Aled Islwyn, Aled Jenkins, Geraint H. Jenkins, Angharad Jones, Berwyn Prys Jones, Christine Jones, Dafydd Glyn Jones, Dic Jones, Harri Pritchard Jones, Rhodri Ellis Jones, T. Llew Jones, Geraint Lewis, Robyn Léwis, Alan Llwyd, Dewi Llwyd, Miriam Llywelyn, Robin Llywelyn, Gareth Miles, Mihangel Morgan, John Ogwen, Rhiain Phillips, Meic Povey, Betsan Powys, Gwenda Richards, Anna E. Roberts, Eigra Lewis Roberts, Elfed Roberts (Llys yr Eisteddfod), Huw Roberts, Margiad Roberts, Wiliam Owen Roberts, Dafydd Rowlands, Wil Sam, Nansi Selwood, Beth Thomas, Peter Wynn Thomas, R. S. Thomas, Rhiannon Thomas, David Thorne, Iolo M Ll Walters (Cyd-Bwyllgor Addysg Cymru), Dafydd Wigley, Dewi Wyn Williams, Robin Williams, Rhydwen Williams, Eirug Wyn

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**DAWN DWEUD**  
**A Study of Colloquial and Idiomatic Welsh**

# A

## Pronunciation

(i) In colloquial Welsh an initial 'a' is dropped in a limited number of words

**amynedd** > **'mynedd** *'patience'*  
**arhoswch** > **'rhoswch** *'wait'*

**"Rhoswch funud"** *'Wait a second'* (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 21)

(\* these forms should not be mutated further (eg **amynedd** > **'mynedd** > **fynedd**) but this does occasionally happen in colloquial Welsh, eg **"fawr o fynadd"** *'not much patience'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 68))

(ii) In Powys a long 'a' can be pronounced as a long 'e'

**bach** > **bech** *'small'*  
**fy nhad** > **fy nhed** *'my father'*

**"Odd Ifan Griffis a Nhed yn ffrindie"** *'Ifan Griffis and my father were friends'*  
(Francis Thomas in Beth Thomas and Peter Wyn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 122)

(\* to speak with this accent is known as **siarad yn fain**)

(iii) In Glamorgan a long 'a' can also be pronounced as a long 'e'

**da** > **de** *'good'*  
**tân** > **tên** *'fire'*

**"Bore dê, Mrs Hopcyn. Dewch y'mlên at y tên 'ma i dwymo 'ch trêd"**  
*'Good morning, Mrs Hopcyn. Come forward to the fire to warm your feet'*  
(Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 57)

(iv) In South Wales 'a' is occasionally pronounced as an 'o' before 'w' in a limited number of words

**mawr** > **mowr** *'big'*  
**mawredd** > **mowredd** *'heavens above'*

**"Ond mowredd, beth nethech chi â Mari"** *'But heavens above, what would you do with Mari'* (May Williams in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 82)

(v) In Dyfed 'ae' can be pronounced as a long 'a'

cae	>	câ	'field'
cael	>	câl	'to have'
traeth	>	trâth	'beach'

"os gelen ni gâl rw de mâs ar y câ 'da Mam wedyn" *'if we could get some tea out on the field with Mam afterwards'* (Martha Williams in Beth Thomas and Peter Wyn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 137)

(vi) In North Wales 'ai' when it is a final unaccented syllable can be pronounced as an 'a'

cwpanaid	>	'panad	'cuppa'
tamaid	>	tamad	'a bit'

"Y wraig 'di honna efo chi? 'Ta'r tamad ..." *'Is that the wife with you? Or the bit on the side ...'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 14)

(vii) In Glamorgan 'ai' when it is a final unaccented syllable can be pronounced as an 'a'

cymaint	>	cyma'nt	'so much'
tamaid	>	tamad	'a bit'

"Ond da chi, Gwilym pidwch â gofitio cyma'nt" *'But I beg of you, Gwilym, don't worry so much'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 122)

(viii) In a very limited number of words in North Wales 'ai' when it is a final unaccented syllable can be pronounced as an 'i'

cymaint	>	cymint	'so much'
erail	>	erill	'others'

"mi o'dd gin i gymint o ofn" *'I was so frightened'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 31)

(ix) In North Wales the final 'ai' can be pronounced as an 'a' in a limited number of verbal forms

buasai hi	>	basa hi	'she would'
meddai hi	>	medda hi	'she said'

"Fasa neb yn 'i sens yn chwara 'ma" *'Nobody with sense would play here'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 27)

(x) In South Wales the 'ai' when it is a final unaccented syllable can be pronounced as an 'e'

<b>cadair</b>	>	<b>cader</b>	<i>'chair'</i>
<b>defaid</b>	>	<b>defed</b>	<i>'sheep'</i>
<b>noswaith</b>	>	<b>nosweth</b>	<i>'evening'</i>

**"yn Llambled y nosweth cyn 'ny'"** *'in Lampeter the evening before that'*  
(Geraint Lewis, 1995: 21)

(xi) In South Wales the final 'ai' can be pronounced 'e' in a limited number of verbal forms

<b>byddai ef</b>	>	<b>bydde fe</b>	<i>'he would'</i>
<b>gallai ef</b>	>	<b>galle fe</b>	<i>'he could'</i>

**"Ti fydde'n ennill bob blwyddyn"** *'You'd win every year'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 26)

(xii) In North Wales the 'au' at the end of words can be pronounced as a single 'a'

<b>bagiau</b>	>	<b>bagia</b>	<i>'bags'</i>
<b>crystiau</b>	>	<b>crystia</b>	<i>'crusts'</i>

**"bagia o grystia a brechdanna"** *'bags of crusts and sandwiches'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 74)

(xiii) In South Wales the 'au' at the end of words can be pronounced as a single 'e'

<b>dechrau</b>	>	<b>dechre</b>	<i>'to start'</i>
<b>eisiau</b>	>	<b>isie</b>	<i>'to want'</i>
<b>rheolau</b>	>	<b>rheole</b>	<i>'rules'</i>

**"A ma isie ti fod yn siwr o 'ny o'r dechre cynta. Ma rheole"** *'And you want to be sure of that from the very beginning. There are rules'* (Sion Eirian, 1995: 24)

(xiv) In South Wales the 'au' found in a limited number of monosyllabic words can be pronounced 'ou'

<b>dau</b>	>	<b>dou</b>	<i>'two'</i>
<b>hau</b>	>	<b>hou</b>	<i>'to sow'</i>
<b>haul</b>	>	<b>houl</b>	<i>'sun'</i>

**"yn fy watsho i'n hou"** *'watching me sow'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 201)



### A (verbal particle)

(i) in LW a question is preceded by the particle a

**"A yw'n gyfreithlon iacháu ar y Saboth?"** *'Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath?'* (Mathew 12:10)

(ii) in OW and CW it is common for a to be elided, but it has not completely disappeared and is frequently retained for emphasis and interrogative clauses

**"A oes rhaid crafu'r pot i ddod o hyd i gynulleidfa bob amser?"** *'Is it necessary to scrape [the bottom of] the pot to get an audience every time?'* (Television Wales, 24 February 1996: 15)

**"Nid oedd [hi] yn siŵr a oedd wedi ei chlywed ai peidio"** *'[She] was not sure if she had heard her or not'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 65)

### A 'which', 'who' (relative pronoun)

**"Y dreth bwysicaf, a'r drymaf, oedd y Dreth Dir a basiwyd yn 1693"** *'The most important tax, and the heaviest, was the Land Tax which was passed in 1693'* (Geraint H. Jenkins, 1983: 58)

(\* in CW a is usually omitted here, eg **"Er mwyn dial - dial ar y dewin greodd hi ..."** *'For the sake of revenge - revenge on the magician who created her ...'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 73))

(\*\* for idiomatic use of the form a fu see Appendix 4.02(iii))

### A 'and'

(i) a becomes ac before vowels

**gwlyb ac oer** *'wet and cold'*

(\* for a chan, a chennyf etc. see Appendix 13.06(vi))

(ii) a becomes ac before a number of important words: fe (verbal particle), fel, felly, mai, meddai, megis, mewn, mi (verbal particle), mor, mwyach, ni(d)

**"Ac nid oes gan y caethwas le arhosol yn y tŷ"** *'And the slave does not have a permanent place in the house'* (John 8:35)

(\* when ni(d) is reduced to 'd in OW and CW (eg nid oedd > 'doedd), ac should still be use, but it is common to see just a, eg **"A doedd hi ddim yn ardal arbennig o dlawd hyd y gwn i"** *'And it wasn't an especially poor area as far as I know'* (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 50))

(iii) a becomes ac before mae, due to the influence of the LW form y mae

**"Ac ma natur yn galler bod yn greulon weithe, on'd yw hi?"** *'And nature can be cruel sometimes, can't it?'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 41)

(\* this is frequently ignored in CW, eg **"A mae hi'n saffach 'i byta nhw na'u cadw"** *'And it's safer to eat them than to keep them'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 78))

(iv) a is used with the infinitive verb in a number of set expressions where English would use 'to', and the following are some of the more common examples

(a) a bod yn onest *'to be honest'*

**"Er, sgin i fawr o awydd mynd, 'chwaith, a bod yn onast efo chdi"** *'Err, I don't feel like going much, either, to be honest with you'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 62)

(b) a dweud y gwir 'to be honest', 'to tell the truth'

"Mae rhywun yn tristáu yn fwy na dim, ac â dweud y gwir sut oedd rhywun i wybod nad oedd neb yn y fflat ar y pryd" *'One is saddened more than anything, and to be honest how was one to know that there was no one in the flat at the time'* (Yr Herald, 30 April 1994: 5)

(c) a dweud y lleiaf 'to say the least'

"Wedi'r syrffed ar astudio ac arholiadau, wnes i ddim gweithio'n galed iawn yn y coleg, a dweud y lleia" *'After getting fed up with studying and exams, I didn't work very hard at college, to say the least'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 27)

**Â** 'with'

(i) â is used extensively with a number of prepositions to indicate movement, eg *allan â fi* 'out I go', *i lawr â nhw* 'down with them' etc., and the tense has to be deduced from the context

"Cododd gliced drws Rhif Tri, ac i mewn â fo" *'He raised the door latch of Number Three, and went in'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 72)

**Ab** (in personal names) see Appendix 19.01, 19.03

**Aber** see Appendix 18.02

**Abergweun** see Appendix 18.02

**Abythdi** (< obeutu) SW 'about'

"Wy'n cachu'n hunan. **Sdim whare abythdi'r peth**" *'I'm shitting myself. There's no playing about with the thing'* (John Owen, 1994: 153)

**Ac** 'and' (before vowels, see also a)

(i) ac ati LW NW 'and so on'

"I'r diawl â ieithoedd tramor, cerddoriaeth, llên, addysg gorfforol, hanes ac ati" *'To hell with foreign languages, music, literature, physical education, history and so on'* (Golwg, 8 February 1996: 8)

**Acer** NW 'acre'

"Faint ydi maint y Prys Mawr? ... **Can acar, ynte?**" *"How big is Prys Mawr [Farm]?" ... "A hundred acres, isn't it?"* (Simon Jones, 1989: 65)

**Acha** (< ar uchaf) Glam 'on'

"O'n i'n napod joci unweth. **A'dd hwnnw fel sgerbwd. Mwy o gig acha pwmp beic, myn yffarn i!**" *'I knew a jockey once. And he was like a skeleton. More meat on a bike pump, bloody hell!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 94)

**'Achan** (< bachan < bachgen) SW 'mate'

"Diawl, Abba, **'achan, i beth wyt ti'n poeni fan'na, 'achan, dere draw i'r Klondike, 'achan!**" *'Bloody hell, Abba, mate, why are you worrying there, mate, come over to the Klondike, mate!'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 61)

### **Ache (< achau)**

(i) **ers ache** SW *'for a long time', 'for ages'*

**"Ma' O'Neill wedi bod ar y dŏl ers ache"** *'O'Neill has been on the dole for ages'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 79)

### **Achlod 'shame'**

(i) (yr) **Achlod annwyl** Arfon *"goodness me', heavens above'*

**"Un mater sydd angen dirfawr sylw yw'r cylchlythyr posh a ddanfonodd Dŵr Cymru i bob preswylfod yn ystod y tridiau diwethaf. Achlod annw'i, y fath wastraff ar bapur"** *'One matter that greatly needs attention is the posh circular sent by Welsh Water to every abode during the last three days. Heavens above, such a waste of paper'* (Golwg, 8 September 1994: 7)

### **Achos**

(i) **o achos** *'because'*

**"Y staff nurse oedd yn rhannu'r bwyd. Roedd hithau yn ifanc ond o achos cyfrifoldeb oedd arni fel staff nurse edrychai yn llawer hŷn"** *'The staff nurse used to divide up the food. She was young but because of the her responsibility as a staff nurse she looked a lot older'* (Simon Jones 1989: 191)

(\* o achos is commonly abbreviated to achos in CW, eg "[Maen nhw'n] ei chael hi'n anodd i ddeud un dim wrth neb, achos dydyn nhw ddim yn medru rilacshio" *'[They] find it hard to say anything to anyone, because they can't relax'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 26))

### **Achub 'to save', 'to seize'**

(i) **achub y blaen ar rywun** *'to beat someone'* (to something)

**"Mi fyddwn i'n dod adra o lyfrgell y Blaenau amal i nos Wener yn crio am fod rhywun wedi achub y blaen arna i a'r llyfr yr o'n i wedi rhoi 'mryd arno wedi diflannu oddi ar y silff"** *'I'd come home from Blaenau library many a Friday night crying because some had beaten me to it and the book that had taken my fancy had disappeared from the shelf'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 75)

(ii) **achub y cam** *'to right a wrong'*

**"Clyw yma'r cedor, a clyw yn iawn ... mi wna i rw bath i achub cam hwnna, dallt - rw bath!"** *'Listen here, wanker, and listen well ... I'll do anything to right his wrong, understand - anything!'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 38)

(iii) **achub y cyfle** *'to seize the opportunity', 'to take the opportunity'*

**"Yn wir, 'roeddwn wedi penderfynnu, ar y daith rhwng Abertawe a Phenarth, y byddwn yn achub ar y cyfle i fynegi fy edmygedd o'i waith"** *'Indeed, I'd decided, on the trip between Swansea and Penarth, that I would seize the opportunity to express my admiration of his work'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 152)

### **Achwyn LW SW conan SW cwyno LW NW 'to complain'**

### **Adar 'birds'**

(i) **adar o'r unlliw (a hedant i'r unlle)** (lit 'birds of the same colour (fly to the same place)') proverb 'birds of a feather flock together'

**"Nyrs odd y fodan 'ma. Gwallt coch fath finna. Adar o'r unlliw ia?"** 'This girl was a nurse. Red hair like me. Birds of a feather innit?' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 79)

### **Adeg**

(i) 'period', 'time'

**"Hogan ifanc oeddwn i radag honno, wsti"** 'I was a young girl at that time, you know' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 44)

(ii) 'during'

**"Ry'n ni wedi cwrdd o'r blân, on'd y'n ni?" meddai Mary. 'Ydyn, Meistres Mary, adeg Gŵyl Mabsant llynedd'"** "We've met before, haven't we?" asked Mary. "We have, Mistress Mary, during the Mabsant festival last year" (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 132)

(iii) **ar adegau** 'at times'

**"Oddi ar iddi fod ym Mryn-mawr, fe dyfodd Lisa yn ddieithr iddi ar adegau"** 'Since she had been in Bryn-mawr, Lisa had become alien to her at times' (Marion Eames, 1969: 117)

### **Aderyn 'bird'**

(i) **aderyn brith** (lit 'spotted bird') CW 'a shady character'

**"Dim ond 37 oed oedd yr aderyn brith pan fu farw o drawiad ar ei galon ym mis Gorffennaf"** 'The shady character was only 37 years old when he died after a heart attack in July' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1996: 62)

**Adfer** (lit 'to restore') movement established in the 1970s aimed at building a Welsh-speaking heartland in **Y Fro Gymraeg** (see Appendix 22) by attracting Welsh-speakers from Anglicised urban areas

**"Roeddwn i'n meddwl fod mudiad Adfer wedi colli'i gic flynydde'n ôl"** 'I thought that Adfer had lost its kick years ago' (Penri Jones, 1982: 133)

**Adnabod** LW 'nabod OW CW 'to know' (a person or place), 'to recognise'

### **Adref**

(i) 'home(wards)'

**"Diolcha ei bod ar ei ffordd tuag adref"** 'She is grateful that she is on her way home' (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 10)

(\* **adref** 'home(wards)') is often confused in CW with **gartref** 'at home', eg **"Dw i isio i chdi sgwennu at Bilw'n deud na dw i ddim adra, 'mod i 'di mynd"** 'I want you to write to Bilw saying that I'm not at home, that I've gone' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 68) The use of **adref** here is not acceptable in LW or OW)

(ii) (**bwrw/taro** etc.) **hyd adref** 'to (hit/knock etc.) home'

**"mae'r ailadrodd fel tabwrdd yn curo'r neges hyd adref"** 'the repetition like a drum hits the message home' (Gwyn Thomas, 1976: 67)

**Adwy** 'breach', 'gap', 'pass'

(i) **dod i'r adwy** (lit 'to come to the pass') 'to come to the rescue', 'to step in'  
"Ond fe ddaeth grŵp drama cymunedol Harris i'r adwy" 'But Harris's community drama group came to the rescue' (Golwg, 27 October 1994: 29)

**Addo** 'to promise'

(i) **addo môr a mynydd** (lit 'to promise sea and mountain') 'to promise the earth'

**Mae e erioed wedi addo môr a mynydd i bawb, ond mae e'n gwneud y nesaf peth i ddim** 'He's always promised the earth to everyone, but he's done next to nothing'

(\* see also **gaddo**)

**Aet ti, âi ef etc.** see Appendix 5.08(v)

**Aeth ef, aeth hi etc.** see Appendix 4.05(iv)

**Af fi/i, ei di etc.** see Appendix 2.06-2.07

**Aflwydd** 'misfortune'

(i) **(beth/ble etc.) aflwydd ... ?** CW '(what/where etc.) on earth ... ?'

"Ar adegau anodd, gofynnaf: 'Beth aflwydd oedd ar fy mhen i?'" 'At difficult times, I'd ask: "What on earth has got into me?"' (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 12)

**Afon** 'river'

(i) the definite article, *y* 'the', is traditionally not placed before the names of rivers in Welsh

"Mae chwarter y bobl sy'n pysgota gyda chryglau ar Afon Tywi ger Caerfyddin yn mynd i roi'r gorau iddi" 'A quarter of the people who fish with coracles on the River Tywi near Carmarthen are going to give it up' (Golwg, 23 September 1993: 7)

(\* exceptions are **Y Fenai** 'the Menai Straits', **Yr Iorrdonen** 'the river Jordan')

**Afradu** LW SW **gwastraffu** LW CW 'to waste'

(\* see also **bradu**)

**Afu** LW SW **iau** LW NW 'liver'

**Afliw** NW 'shred'

(i) **affliw o ddim (byd)** NW 'absolutely nothing'

"Roedd y gwanwyn yn cynnig rhywbeth i'r ffarmwrs, ac i lot o bobol eraill, ond doedd o ddim yn cynnig affliw o ddim i ni" 'The spring offered something to the farmers, and to a lot of other people, but it offered absolutely nothing to us' (Twm Miall, 1988: 9)

**Ag** 'with' (before vowels, see also â)  
(i) y (diawl/ffwl etc.) ag ef see y (v)

### **Agor**

(i) 'to open'

**"Agorodd gil y drws"** 'He opened the door ajar' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 201)

(ii) 'to dig' (ditch, grave etc.)

**"Mae e siwr o fod yn gwpod y gwaniath rhwng acor bedd a acor rych!"**  
'He's bound to know the difference between digging a grave and digging a furrow!' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1994: 101)

(iii) agor ceg (lit 'to open mouth') 'to yawn'

**"Ochneidiodd Ruth yn gysglyd, gan agor ei cheg yn llydan"** 'Ruth sighed sleepily, yawning widely' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 199)

(iv) ar agor 'open'

**"Fel arfer, ar agor y byddai drws y persondy"** 'Usually the vicarage door would be open' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 188)

**Agoriad** LW NW allwedd LW SW 'key'  
(see also 'goriad)

### **Agos** 'close'

(i) agos ati 'close to the mark'

**"Ga' i ddim y'n banio o'r clwb 'te?" 'Cael dy 'neud yn lywydd anrhydeddus yn agosach ati"** "'I won't be banned from the club then?" "Be made honourable president is closer to the mark"' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 71)

(ii) agos i'm lle 'close to the mark'

**"Dwi'n dy nabod di yn rhy dda. Mynd heb ddim dy hun er mwyn rhoi mwy i'r lleill ynte? ... Mi fetia' i 'mod i'n agos iawn i'm lle"** 'I know you too well. Go without anything yourself in order to give more to the others isn't it? ... I bet that I'm close to the mark' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 78)

**Agosach** OW CW nes LW CW 'closer', 'nearer'

**Agosaf** OW CW nesaf LW CW 'closest', 'nearest' (see also nesaf for difference in meaning)

### **Angel** 'angel'

(i) angel pen ffordd, diawl pen pentan (lit 'angel on the highway, devil on the hearth') proverb 'an angel abroad, and a devil at home'

**"Angel pen ffordd, diawl pen pentan: mae trais yn y cartref yn drosedd"**  
'An angel abroad, and a devil at home: violence in the home is a crime'  
(Golwg, 21 September 1995: 23)

### Angen 'need'

(i) mae angen arnaf 'I need'

**"Dyna'r ymadrodd ynte: mae angen dyn ar fenyw fel mae angen beic ar bysgodyn"** *'That's the saying then: a woman needs a man like a fish needs a bike'* (Barn, November 1996: 27)

(\* also in OW and CW dw i angen, eg **"Rydw i angen help efo 'ngŵr"** 'I need help with my husband' (Huw Roberts, 1981: 34); **angen** operates in a similar fashion to **eisiau**, see Appendix 13.03-13.04)

(ii) mewn angen 'in need'

**Yr oedd y plant mewn angen** 'The children were in need'

### Angladd LW CW cynhebrwng LW NW 'funeral'

#### Ai

(i) to introduce a question with an emphatic element

**"Ai dyna'i gyd sy'n neud ni'r Cymry yn wahanol?"** *'Is that all that makes us Welsh different?'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 23)

(\* ai is frequently dropped in OW and CW, eg **"Mudo wyt ti, Gwen?"** *'Moving are you, Gwen?'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 209))

(ii) ai 'if' (to introduce an emphatic clause)

**"Fe ofynnais iddo ai yno y byddai rhagor? Cefais ateb da"** *'I asked him if he would be there anymore? I got a good answer'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1996: 97)

(\* see also mai (ii) and taw (ii))

(iii) a ... ai ... '... or ...'

**"Nid oedd [hi] yn siŵr a oedd wedi ei chlywed ai peidio"** *'[She] was not sure if he had heard her or not'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 65)

(iv) ai e? NW 'is it?' (interrogative particle at the end of statements)

**"Clustfeinio o'r cysgodion ai e?"** *'Eavesdropping from the shadows is it?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 72)

Âi ef, â hi etc. see Appendix 5.08(v)

#### Ail 'second'

(i) am yn ail 'alternate(ly)'

**"Stwffio pres yn y wan-arm-bandit a'r jiwc-bocs am yn ail yr oedd Osmond"** *'Osmond was stuffing money alternately into the one-arm-bandit and the juke-box'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 127)

(ii) bob yn ail 'alternate(ly)'

**"Yn cwt golchi fyddwn ni'n cael bath, bob yn ail ddydd Sadwrn"** *'We would have a bath in the wash shed, alternate Saturdays'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 34)

(iii) cael ail NW 'to be disappointed'

**"Ydw i wedi gwneud smonach ohoni? Ydw i wedi cael ail go iawn?"** *'Have I made a mess of it? Have I had a real disappointment?'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 11)

(iv) heb ei ail (lit 'without its second') 'without equal', 'without par'

**"Yr oedd Clwyd Jones a'i wraig hefyd yn weithwyr heb eu hail ac yn hynod o gefnogol i'm hymdrechion"** *'Clwyd Jones and his wife were also*

workers without equal and very supportive of my efforts' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 160)

### Allan

(i) 'out'

"Heb yngan gair fe aeth [hi] allan i'r buarth" 'Without uttering a word [she] went out into the yard' (Marion Eames, 1969: 120)

(ii) 'on(wards)' (time)

"Bu agos i Greta ddweud wrtho am goginio'i giniawau'i hun o hynny allan, ond ymataliodd" 'Greta nearly told him to cook his own dinners from then on, but she refrained' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 21)

### Allwedd LW SW agoriad LW NW 'key'

Am 'for' (see also Appendix 16.02)

(i) before a verb, am also means 'to want'

"Mae Mati a minnau am fynd i'r dref ddydd Mercher" 'Mati and me want to go to town Wednesday' (Kate Roberts, 1976: 226)

(ii) am hir NW 'for a long time'

"Mi sefis i am hir yn sbio ar siop 'ma" 'I stood for ages looking at this shop' (Wil Sam, 1995: 77)

(iii) am (ffŵl, lembo etc.) CW 'talk about (fool, idiot etc.)'

"Pardwn? ... Dyna chi ... chitha hefyd a llawar ohonyn nhw. (Rhoi'r ffôn i lawr) Am ddynas" 'Pardon? .... That's right ... to you as well and lots of them. (Puts the 'phone down) Talk about bloody woman' (Wil Sam, 1997: 24)

(\* this is an abbreviation of sôn am (rhywbeth), see sôn (iii))

(iv) am y (rhywbeth) â mi 'the other side (of something) to me'

"Tra'i bod hi yng nghanol y bwrlwm hwn, am y ffordd â hi, heb yn wybod iddi, yn yr un bloc o fflatiau, mae Marcello Mastroianni yn byw" 'Whilst she's in the middle of all this activity, the other side of the way to her, without her knowing, in the same block of flats, lives Marcello Mastroianni' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 9)

(v) amdani

(a) 'about it'

"Y gwir amdani yw nad y mwstwr lan llofft oedd yn mynd ar fy nerfau ... ond y ffaith fod bywyd bob amser yn mynd yn ei flaen mewn stafell arall" 'The truth about it is not the noise upstairs that's getting on my nerves ... but the fact that life is always going on in another room' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 123)

(b) 'it is' (following a noun, adjective and verb-noun)

"Ein gwaith ni yw cael y gorau a allwn i'n hetholwyr ac i Gymru; os oes angen bargeinio i gael hynny, bargeinio amdani" 'Our work is to get the best we can for our electorate and for Wales; if bargaining is needed to get that, bargaining it is' (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 85)



(vi) dim amdani hi *'nothing for it'*

**"Ond doedd dim amdani bellach, rhaid oedd dilyn ei drwyn gan nad oedd arian ganddo"** *'But there was nothing for it now, he had to follow his nose as he didn't have any money'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 125)

**Amau**

(i) *'to doubt'*

**"Fydda i'n ama weithia os ydi Now yn cofio 'mod i'n feichiog o gwbl"** *'I doubt sometimes if Now remembers that I'm pregnant at all'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 46)

(ii) *'to suspect'*

**"Cefais gynnig y swydd, gyda chymorth effeithiol, distaw, 'rwy'n amau, y pennaeth personél ar y pryd"** *'I was offered the job, with the quiet, effective support, I suspect, of the head of personnel at the time'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 102)

(\* for emphasis also drwg amau, eg **"Mi fydda' i'n drwg ama pawb sy'n deud 'Mae 'na bethau mewn bywyd'"** *'I suspect everyone who says things like "There are things in life"'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 150))

(iii) dw i'n amau dim CW *'I don't doubt it'*

**"Dwi'n amau dim nad oedd yn crwydro o gwmpas coridorau S4C yn canu ei gân enwoca"** *'I don't doubt it that he was walking around S4C's corridors singing his most famous song'* (Golwg, 14 September 1995: 3)

**Ambell** *'few', 'occasional'*

(i) ambell (i) (ddyn/ferch etc.) *'the odd (man/girl etc.)', 'some (man/girl etc.) or other'*

**"Mi roedd ambell i athro yn cael cythraul o amser yn ysgolion Llundain yr adeg honno"** *'The odd teacher used to have a hell of a time in London's schools at that time'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 47)

(ii) ambell un *'the odd one (or two)'*

**"Fyddai hyd yn oed Berwyn ddim mor lloerig â saethu Annes Dafydd yn gelain o flaen y Plasty Arlywyddol a thri camera teledu!" 'Mae rhai ynfytach.' 'Ambell un'"** *"Even Berwyn wouldn't be so mad as to shoot Annes Dafydd dead in front of the Presidential Palace and three television cameras!" "Some are more mad." "The odd one or two"* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 88)

**Ambwyt** (< obeutu) SW *'about'*

**"Na beth wi'n lico ambwti ti"** *'That's what I like about you'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 83)

**Ambythdi** (< obeutu) SW *'about'*

**"ma'r busnes ilysieuol 'ma'n rhywbeth wy' moyn meddwl ambythdi"** *'this vegetarianism business is something I want to think about'* (John Owen, 1994: 48)

**Amcan 'estimate', 'guess', 'idea'**

(i) **bwrw amcan 'to estimate', 'to guess'**

**"Y cwawl y gellir ei wneud yw bwrw amcan yn ôl syniadau am ddatblygiad y Gymraeg"** *'All that one can do is guess according to ideas about the development of the Welsh language'* (Gwyn Thomas, 1976: 22)

**Amdan see Appendix 16.02 (note)**

**Aml 'frequent', 'often'**

(i) **aml i (ddyn/ferch etc.) 'many a (man/girl etc.)'**

**"Arferem rannu ein diddordeb yn Hedd Wyn yn un peth, a threulais aml i awr yn ei gwmni"** *'We used to share our interest in Hedd Wyn for one thing, and I spent many an hour in his company'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 69)

(ii) **gan amlaf 'most often', 'usually'**

**"Yn Affrica mae ffilm yn cael ei hystyried yn ffordd dda o dynnu sylw at ragrith a llygredigaeth a gan amlaf defnyddir hiwmor du i gyfleu hyn"** *'In Africa film is considered a good way of drawing attention to hypocrisy and corruption and usually black humour is used to express this'* (Sbec TV Wales, 21 May 1994: 13)

(iii) **yn amlach na heb NW 'more often than not'**

**"Fel arfer mae pethau mawr yn dod at ddynion, yn chwilio amdanyn nhw yn aml, a dydi'r profiad ddim yn beth braf yn amlach na heb"** *'Usually great things come to men, looking for them frequently, and the experience is not a good thing more often than not'* (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 94)

(iv) **yn amlach na pheidio 'more often than not'**

**"Mae'n llawer gwell yn y prynhawn, ganol yr wythnos - y pryd hynny mae'r sinemâu'n hanner gwag, yn amlach na pheidio"** *'It's a lot better in the afternoon, in the middle of the week - at those times the cinemas are half empty, more often than not'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 64)

**Amlwg 'obvious'**

(i) **dod i'r amlwg 'to come to the fore'**

**"Dôl fy ystyfnigrwydd cynhenid i'r amlwg bob tro"** *'My innate stubbornness would come to the fore every time'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 313)

**Amrantiad 'twinkling'**

(i) **ar amrantiad 'in a flash', 'in a twinkling'**

**"Ond unwaith yr ydych chi mewn lle fel yna, waeth ichi gario ymlaen efo'ch gwaith er ei fod yn brofiad od iawn bod â'ch bywyd o'ch blaen a chithau'n sylweddoli y gall o ddod i ben ar amrantiad"** *'But once you're in a place like that, you might as well carry on with your work although it can be a very odd experience to have your life in front of you and you realise that it could come to an end in a flash'* (Rhun Gruffydd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 86)

(ii) **mewn amrantiad** *'in a flash', 'in a twinkling'*

**"Nid oes un dim yn sicr yn y business sgwennu 'ma: gall gwaith misoedd fynd i'r gwellt mewn amrantiad"** *'Not a thing is certain in this writing business: months work can be ruined in a flash'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 255)

**Amser** *'time'*

(i) **amser a ddengys** (lit *'time will show'*) *'time will tell'*

**"Amser a ddengys a fydd yr addewid cynnar yn cael ei wireddu"** *'Time will tell if the early promise is realised'* (Golwg, 28 January 1993: 26)

(ii) **pob amser** *'all the time', 'every time'*

**"Doedd hi byth yn gwenu, gwgai bob amser ac roedd hi'n llawer rhy barod i roi clatsien"** *'She never smiled, she scowled all the time and she was far too ready to strike a blow'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 12)

(iii) **unwaith yn y pedwar amser** (lit *'once in the four seasons'*) *'once in a blue moon'*

**"Wel mi ddylai unrhyw Gymro gwerth ei halen ei throi hi am Bortmeirion o leiaf unwaith yn y pedwar amser"** *'Well, every Welshman worth his salt should head for Portmeirion once in a blue moon'* (Barn, March 1995: 19)

**Anad** *'before'*

(i) **yn anad dim** *'above all'*

**"Gwraidd fy ngwahanolrwydd yw rhyddid yr unigolyn. Dyna pam yr wyf yn Geldwadwr yn anad dim"** *'The root of my distinctiveness is the freedom of the individual. That is why I am a Conservative above all'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 233)

(ii) **yn anad neb** *'more than anyone'*

**"Ceisiais ddangos hynny i'r Cymry eu hunain, yn anad neb"** *'I tried to show that to the Welsh themselves, more than anyone'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 312)

**Anadl** *'breath'*

(i) **â'm hanadl yn fy nwrn** (lit *'my breath in my fist'*) *'out of breath'*

**"ro'dd e a'i ana'l yn 'i ddwrn. Do'dd e ddim yn gallu gweud beth o'dd yn bod"** *'he was out of breath. He couldn't say what was wrong'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 258)

(ii) **anadl einioes** *'the breath of life'*

**"Cymry'r werin oedd y rhain, yn tynnu anadl einioes o bridd y llechweddau ysgithrog o gylch y Gader, a mawn y rhostiroedd"** *'These were ordinary Welsh people, drawing the breath of life from the soil of the rugged hillsides around Cadair Idris, and the peat of the moorlands'* (Marion Eames, 1969: 115)

**Anal** (< anadl) SW *'breath'*

**"O'dd Dan yn pwysu'n drwm yn erbyn yr hers, yn trial ca'l ei ana'l"** *'Dan was leaning heavily against the hearse, trying to get his breath'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 23)

### **Andros**

(i) **andros o (dda/wael etc.)** NW *'terribly (good/bad etc.)'*

**"Cafodd ei hesgusodi rhag dod eleni, a dwi'n siŵr ei bod hi'n andros o falch am hynny"** *'She was excused from coming this year, and I'm sure she'll be terribly pleased about that'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 12)

(ii) **andros o (gur pen/storm etc.)** NW *'hell of a (headache/storm etc.)'*

**"Andros o storm fydd hi hefyd"** *'It will be a hell of a storm as well'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1980: 103)

(iii) **(beth/ble etc.) andros...?** NW *'(what/where etc.) on earth...?'*

**"Pwy andros oedd Ellis 'ta?"** *'Who on earth was Ellis then?'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 61)

### **Anelu 'to aim'**

(i) **ei hanelu hi am rywle** *'to head for for somewhere'*

**"Pan fydd y tywydd yn ddigon braf fe fydd ef a'i ffrindiau'n ei hanelu hi at lannau môr y Gorllewin"** *'When the weather is fine enough he and his friends head for the sea shores of the West'* (Busnes i Fusnes, Autumn 1992: 9)

### **Anfodd 'unwillingness'**

(i) **o'm hanfodd** *'against my will', 'unwilling(ly)'*

**"Daeth y datganiad o'i geg heb ffanffer na ffrils, ac edrychai'n ddryslyd, fel petai'r geiriau wedi dod allan o'u hanfodd, fel petai ganddynt eu meddwl eu hunain"** *'The statement came out of his mouth without a fanfare or frills, and he looked confused, as though the words had come out unwillingly, as though they had a mind of their own'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 116)

**Anhwylus SW cwla NW sâl LW NW tost LW SW 'ill', 'sick'**

**Anniben LW SW blêr LW NW 'messy', 'untidy'**

**Annibendod LW SW blerwch LW NW 'messiness', 'untidiness'**

### **Annwyl 'dear'**

(i) **o'r annwyl** *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"O'r annwyl,' ebe Harri. "Dydech chi ddim yn nabod ein cymdogion ni""**  
**"Goodness me," said Harri. "You don't know our neighbours""** (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 129)

**Anos LW CW anoddach CW 'harder'**

**Anosaf LW CW anodda(f) LW CW 'hardest'**

### **Anrhydedd 'honour'**

(i) **er anrhydedd** *'in honour'*

**"Mae'r llenor John Rowlands wedi cael ei ddyrchafu i Gadair Bersonol yn Adran Gymraeg Prifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth - teitl er anrhydedd i**

**ysgolheigion disglair**" *The writer John Rowlands has been promoted to the Personal Chair at the Welsh Department at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth - a title in honour of distinguished scholars*' (Golwg, 3 October 1996: 4)

**Anti** (<E 'auntie') CW 'auntie'

**"Fydd e'n iawn i fi fentyg y car Anti Bran?"** *'Will it be OK for me to borrow the car Auntie Bran?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 102)

**Antur** 'enterprise', 'venture'

(i) ar antur 'at random'

**"Y gêm oedd agor Y Geiriadur Mawr ar antur, gadael i'r bys ddisgyn ar air heb edrych, a gweld wedyn pwy fyddai'r cyntaf i gynganeddu'r gair hwnnw"** *'The game was to open Y Geiriadur Mawr at random, let one's finger fall on a word without looking, and then see who'd be the first to alliterate that word'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 58)

**Ap** (in personal names) see Appendix 19.01, 19.03

**Aped** (< ateb)

(i) mynd i'w aped 'to die'

**"Oni fuasai wedi bod yn destun llawneydd o'r radd flaenaf pe byddem wedi medru ad-dalu'r gymwynas, trwy sefyll yn [is-etholiad De] Cilgwri a hel y llywodraeth alaethus hon i'w haped?"** *'But would it not have been the subject of rejoicing of the first order if we had been able to repay the favour, by standing in [the South] Wirral [by-election] and sending this lamentable government to its death?'* (Barn, February 1997: 13)

**Ar** 'on'

(i) ar (ddod/fynd etc.) 'about to (come/go etc.): see min (i)

(ii) mae (arnaf/arnat etc.) rhywbeth i rywun '(I/you etc.) owe someone something'

**"Mae ar bawb unedau ynni imi ac mae arna inna unedau ynni i bawb"**

*'Everybody owes me energy units and I myself owe everybody energy units'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 45)

(\* the prepositions ar and i in the above phrase can only be used in the order indicated)

(iii) mae (pethau etc.) yn (anodd/hawdd etc.) arnaf '(things etc.) are (easy/difficult etc.) for me'

**"Ac yna cofiodd fod y ferch ifanc ar ffo ... byddai pethau'n ddrwg arni hi, ac arno yntau o ran hynny"** *'And then he remembered that the girl was fleeing ... things would be bad for her, and for him for that matter'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 118)

**Aradr** LW CW arad CW 'plough'

### **Araf 'slow'**

(i) yn araf bach *'very slowly'*

**"Yna ara bach fe ymwithodd blaen y wawr i'r ffurfafen ac yn raddol dadorchuddiwyd ysbander yr olygfa o'n blaen"** *'Then very slowly the early dawn pushed itself into the sky and slowly the splendour of the view before us was uncovered'* (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 62)

(ii) yn araf deg *'gradually', 'slowly'*

**"[Yr oedd] y geiriau canlynol yn dechrau rhowlio'n ara deg i fyny'r sgrin"** *'The following words [were] starting to slowly roll up the screen'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 5)

(iii) yn araf deg yr aiff dyn yn bell (lit *'slowly a man will go far'*) proverb *'slow but sure wins the race'* see **pwyll** (ii)

### **Arbennig 'special'**

(i) in CW **arbennig o dda** *'especially good'* is often abbreviated to just **arbennig**

**"Mae John Owen yn sgrifennwr arbennig"** *'John Owen is an especially good writer'* (Television Wales, 11 May 1996: 15)

### **Arf 'weapon'**

(i) **gorau arf, arf dysg** (lit *'the best weapon, the weapon of education'*) proverb in praise of education

(pun on the above) **"Fy hoff ddihareb Gymraeg ydi gorau arf, arf drud ac rydw i wedi ffeindio fod modd cynyddu cryn dipyn ar allforion yr hen wlad yma trwy werthu ambell daflegryn neu ddau"** *'My favourite Welsh proverb is the best weapon, the expensive weapon and I've found the way to increase significantly exports from Wales is via selling the odd missile or two'* (Western Mail, 23 May 1995: 9)

### **Arfaeth 'intention'**

(i) yn yr **arfaeth** *'in preparation', 'intended'*

**"Ni ellir anghytuno o gwbl â'r amcanion bras [i'r mesur iaith], ond ymatebwyd yn groch am nad oedd sicrhau [i'r iaith] statws cyfartal cyfreithiol yn yr arfaeth"** *'One could not disagree at all with the broad aims [of the language bill], but it was responded to vehemently because it did not guarantee equal legal status [to the language] as intended'* (Robert Owen Jones, 1997: 422)

### **Arfer 'habit', 'custom'**

(i) **arfer** is used extensively with the habitual past (see Appendix 5.02(iv))

(ii) **dod i arfer â rhywbeth** *'to come to terms with something', 'to get used to something'*

**"Ar ôl iddyn nhw ddod i arfer hefo fi, oedden nhw'n iawn"** *'After they got used to me, they were alright'* (Television Wales, 10 May 1997: 10)

(iii) yn ôl fy **arfer** (lit *'according to my custom'*) *'as is my custom'*

**"Wna i byth anghofio dod adre o'r gwaith un diwrnod a mynd i'r parlwr gynta i ddweud helo wrth Bigw yn ôl fy arfer i gael y gorchwyl hwnnw drosodd cyn setlo i lawr"** *'I'll never forget coming home from work one day*

*and going first to the parlour to say hello to Bigw as was my custom in order to get that chore over before settling down'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 91)

**Arffed LW SW cōl LW SW glin LW NW 'lap'**

**Argian** (< euphemism for arglwydd)

(i) NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)  
**"oedd hi yn oer, argian oedd"** *'it was cold, goodness it was'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 14)

(\* see also 'rargian)

(ii) **argian annwyl** NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**Argian annwyl, oes 'na raid i mi fynd draw i Bwllhelli heno** *'Heavens above, do I really have to go over to Pwllheli tonight'*

(iii) **argian Dafydd** NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**Argian Dafydd, be' 'ti'n disgwyl i mi wneud?** *'Heavens above, what do you expect me to do?'*

(iv) **argian fawr** NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**"Di hi ddim yn gwbod 'lly?' medda Brend pan oeddau ni allan o'r entri. 'Argian fawr, nacdi'"** *"She doesn't know then?" asked Brend when we were out of the entrance. "Goodness me, no"* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 35)

**Arglwydd 'Lord'**

(i) **Arglwydd annwyl** (lit 'dear Lord') CW 'God' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**Arglwydd annwyl, wyt ti'n credu hynny?** *'God, do you believe that?'*

(ii) **Arglwydd bach** (lit 'dear Lord') CW 'Jesus Christ' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**"Ond Arglwydd bach, gesh i sioc ar 'y nhin pan esh i mewn"** *'But Jesus Christ, I had a shock there and then when I went in'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 52)

(iii) **Arglwydd Grist (o'r maddau)** (lit 'Lord Jesus (of the mercies)') NW 'Jesus Christ' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**"Arglwydd Grist o'r madda, ma 'na betha di-ddim yn y byd 'ma"** *'Jesus Christ, there are some useless things in this world'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 116)

(iv) **Arglwydd Dafydd** (lit 'Lord David') CW 'Good God' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**Arglwydd Dafydd, am be' 'chi'n malu rwan?** *'God, what are you prattling on about now?'*

(v) **Arglwydd Mawr** (lit 'Great Lord') CW 'Good God' (exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**"Be sy wedi digwydd? Pam na ddeudwch chi rywbeth? Ydych chi isio ... Arglwydd Mawr! Meredydd!"** *'What's happened? Why don't you say something? Do you want ... Good God! Meredydd!'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 52)

### **Argoel 'sign'**

(i) (yr) argoel (fawr) NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"Argol, paid â bod yn wirion Sam" 'Heavens above, don't be stupid Sam'

(Penri Jones, 1994: 79)

(\* see also 'rargoel)

### **Arlliw 'tint', 'shade', 'trace'**

(i) dim arlliw o sôn 'not the slightest mention'

"Yr oedd cyfrinachau o hyd, wrth gwrs, - nid oedd arlliw o sôn am yr iselder, na'r hunanladdiad" 'There were still secrets, of course, - there was not the slightest mention of the depression, nor of the suicide' (Alun Jones, 1979: 49)

### **Arllwys LW SW tywallt LW NW 'to pour'**

(i) arllwys y glaw LW SW 'to pour with rain'

"Y noson y clywodd Jini fod Hedd Wyn wedi'i ladd, mae'n debyg ei bod yn crio ar y stryd yn Llan Ffestiniog, a hithau'n arllwys y glaw ar y pryd" 'The night that Jini heard that Hedd Wyn was killed, it's likely that she was crying on the street in Llan Ffestiniog, and it was pouring with rain at the time' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 18)

(ii) arllwys fy nghwd (lit 'to pour (out) my bag') SW 'to give vent to my grievances'

"Wedi i lanto gwplai'i frecwest fe nath Wil esgus i ga'l e ma's i'r ardd a fe ddechreuws arllws 'i gwd iddo fe" 'After lanto had finished his breakfast Will made an excuse to get him out into the garden and he started to give vent to his grievances to him' (Meirion Evans, 1997: 88)

**Arnaf fili, arnat ti etc.** see Appendix 16.03

### **Aroglau LW NW gwynt LW SW sawr LW CW 'smell'**

(\* occasionally in CW arogl is used instead of aroglau, eg "Dyna'r peth cynta fyddai yn taro dieithryn neu gwsmer neu gyfaill a alwai yn y cwt. Yr arogl. Arogl coed" 'That's the first thing that would hit a stranger or customer or friend calling in the shed. The smell. The smell of timber' (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 11))

### **Arogleuo LW NW gwyntio LW SW sawru LW SW 'to smell'**

(\* see also ogleuo)

### **Aros**

(i) 'to stay', 'to wait'

"Mae o isio inni fynd i lawr i aros ato fo" 'He wants us to go down and stay with him' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 179)

(ii) CW 'to stand', 'to tolerate'

"Roeddwn i'n dweud wrthat ti mai hen ddyn annifyr oedd o. Fedra i mo'i aros o" 'I told you that he was a miserable old man. I can't stand him' (Alun Jones, 1979: 114)



- (iii) **aros ar fy nhraed** (lit 'to stay on my feet') 'to stay up' (overnight)  
**"Arhosais ar fy nhraed drwy'r nos, ac erbyn wyth o'r gloch y bore 'roeddwn wedi llunio awdl gyfan"** 'I stayed up all night, and by eight o'clock in the morning I had written a whole ode' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 80)
- (iv) **aros funud bach** (lit 'wait a quick minute') CW 'wait a second'  
**"Arhoswch funud bach,' meddai Seus. 'Mi setlwn ni broblem Caradog i ddechra"** "'Wait a second," said Seus. "We'll settle Caradog's problem to start with"' (Penri Jones, 1994: 63)
- (v) **aros yn stond** 'to stay stock still'  
**"Aeth [ef] ar hyd y llwybr yn araf tuag at y ffordd fawr, ac arhosodd yn stond pan ddaeth o fewn cyrraedd i'r ffordd"** '[He] went along the footpath slowly towards the main road, and he stayed stock still when he came within reach of the road' (Alun Jones, 1979: 182)
- (vi) **hir yw pob aros** proverb 'every wait is a long one'  
**"Os mai hir yw pob aros i ambell un y mae eraill yn methu ag aros yn hir"** 'If every wait is a long one for several people others are unable to wait for long' (Y Cymro, 11 May 1994: 5)

#### **Arswyd** 'horror', 'terror'

- (i) **arswyd y byd** (lit 'terror of the world') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'  
**"Arswyd y byd, paid cwrdd ag e! Smo ti'n gweld na all e ddim â godde dim yn agos idd i gro'n e?"** 'Heavens above, don't touch him! Can't you see he can't stand anything close to his skin?' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 73)
- (ii) **codi arswyd ar rywun** 'to terrify someone'  
**"Roedd pla o wiberod yn Llŷn fy machgendod, a chodent arswyd arnaf"** 'There was a plague of adders in the Llŷn Peninsular of my childhood, and they terrified me' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 31)
- (iii) **o'r arswyd** (lit 'of the terror') SW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'  
**"O'r arswyd. Odi Doctor Mathews yn dod 'te?"** 'Heavens above. Is Doctor Mathews coming then?' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 74)
- (iv) **yr arswyd (fawr)** (lit 'the (great) terror') SW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'  
**"Yr arswyd fawr! Dwyawr i drwsio mymryn o dwll mewn olwyn"** 'Heavens above! Two hours to fix a tiny hole in a wheel' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 78)

#### **Arth** 'bear'

- (i) (**adeg/oes etc.**) **yr arth a'r blaidd** (lit 'the (period/age etc.) of the bear and the wolf') 'the stone age', 'the dark ages' (rhetorical name for a remote historical period)  
**"Sut ydach chi, Edward?" holodd ei fam yng nghyfraith fel pe wedi bod yn rihyrsio'r cwestiwn ers oes yr arth a'r blaidd"** "'How are you, Edward?" his mother-in-law asked as though she had been rehearsing the question since the dark ages' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 42)

'Aru see Appendix 4.07 (iv)

### **Asgwrn 'bone'**

(i) **asgwrn y gynnen** *'the bone of contention'*

**"Down yn awr at asgwrn fy nghynnen gyda'r canol [gwleidyddol] - pleidleisio cyfrannol"** *'Let us come to my bone of contention with the [political] centre - proportional representation'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 94)

(ii) **asgwrn i'w grafu â rhywun** (lit 'a bone to scrape with someone') *'a bone to pick with someone'*

**"Roeddwn i 'di ama oddi wrth ddisgrifiad Mos mai'r un un oedda chi.'**

**Plygodd i lawr i wisgo'i jeans cyn ychwanegu fod ganddo asgwrn i'w grafu efo hi"** *'I suspected from Mos's description that you were the same one.'* She bent down to put her jeans on before adding that he had a bone to pick with her' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 93)

### **Asiffeta Arfon 'for goodness sake'**

**"A ddifféns, be gythral ydach chi'n neud? Asiffeta! Fysa dy nain wedi taclo hwnna, Harri!"** *'And defence, what the hell are you doing? For goodness sake! Your gran would have tackled him, Harri!'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 36)

**Ataf fili, atat ti etc.** see Appendix 16.04

### **Atal 'to stop'**

(i) **atal dweud** *'to stammer', 'to stutter'*

**"Dw i ddim yn mynd i neud fy *National Service*, medda fo hefo rhyw atal deud"** *'I'm not going to do my National Service,' he said with a bit of stammering'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 57)

### **Aur 'gold'**

(i) **nid aur popeth melyn** (lit 'everything yellow (is) not gold') proverb *'all that glitters is not gold'*

(pun on the above) **"Aur yw popeth melyn i'r Bancar"** *'All that shines is gold to the Banker'* (*Television Wales*, 3 August 1996: 13)

### **Awch CW 'ouch' (pain)**

**"Mi gymerodd o arno ei fod o wedi brifo ei droed ac mi waeddodd o 'awch awch awch'"** *'He pretended that he'd hurt his foot and shouted "ouch ouch ouch"'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 140)

**Awd** see Appendix 12.04(i)

### **Awenau 'reins'**

(i) **awenau** can be used figuratively to denote being in charge, most commonly in the following two phrases

(a) **dal yr awenau** (lit 'to hold the reins') *'in charge', 'in control'*

**"Tybiaf mai'r rheswm am y sioe fawr yw dangos i bobl pwy sy'n dal yr awenau"** *'I suppose the reason for the show is to show to people who is in charge'* (Tweli Griffiths, 1993: 211)

(b) *cymryd yr awenau* (lit 'to take the reins') 'to take charge', 'to take control'  
"*Oherwydd,*' meddai [hi], 'gwelais fod y wlad mewn cymaint o drafferth a bod anfoesoldeb yn rhemp; rhaid i rywun gymryd yr awenau. Roedd rhywun yn gorfod gwneud rhywbeth pendant" "*Because,*" [she] said, "I saw that the country was in such trouble and that immorality was widespread; someone had to take charge. Someone had to do something definite"  
(Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 146)

**Awn i, aet ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(v)

**Awr 'hour'**

(i) *awr gron/gyfan* (lit 'round hour') 'whole hour'

"*Bu yno â'i ben yn y llyfr am awr gron*" 'He was there with his head in the book for a whole hour' (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 16)

(ii) *awr wan* (lit 'weak hour') 'weak moment'

*Prynais i'r sigaréts mewn awr wan* 'I bought the cigarettes in a weak moment'

(iii) *yn awr* see *nawr*

**Awydd 'desire'**

(i) *codi awydd arnaf i wneud rhywbeth* LW NW 'to make me feel like doing something'

"*Drwy fynd â phlentyn i'r cylch meithrin lleol, yn aml mae awydd yn codi ar y rhieni i fynd ati i ddysgu Cymraeg*" 'By taking a child to the local play group, frequently the parents feel like going about learning Welsh' (Golwg, 24 November 1994: 11)

(ii) *mae gennyf awydd gwneud rhywbeth* LW NW 'I feel like doing something'

"*Mae gen i awydd gwneud rhywbeth. Rydw i wedi blino gyrru*" 'I feel like doing something. I'm tired of driving' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 84)

(\* this can be reduced down to just *awydd, eg awydd peint o gwrw?* 'fancy a pint of beer?')

# B

**Bac** (<E 'back') Glam 'back', 'rear' (of building, street etc.)

**"penderfynodd Dad fynd mas trwy ddrws y ffrynt a mynd rownd y bac i fynd ian i ystafell y rhagddywededig chwaer"** *'Dad decided to go out through the front door and round the back to go up to the room of the aforementioned sister'* (John Owen, 1994: 101)

**Bach**

(i) 'little', 'small'

**"Shgwllwch ar yr un bach, Richard"** *'Look at the little one, Richard'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 201)

(\* see Appendix 17.05(i))

(ii) CW 'love' (term of familiarity for person or animal etc.)

**"Reit o, bach. Cera di"** *'Right o, love. You go'* (John Owen, 1994: 114)

(iii) (gair/sgwrs etc.) bach CW 'a quick (word/chat etc.)'

**"Dwy eisie gair bach â ti, gan dy fod di'n newydd"** *'I want a quick word with you, since you're new'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 66)

**Bachan** (< bachgen) CW 'mate'

**"Uffach, ma' dychymyg 'da'r bachan 'ma ôs!"** *'Hell, that boy's got an imagination, hasn't he!'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 39)

**Bachu** 'to hook'; 'to catch', 'to grab', 'to seize'

(i) bacha hi o 'ma NW 'clear off', 'get away from here'

**Dw i wedi cael llond bol ohona chdi, bacha hi o 'ma 'nei di!** *'I've had enough of you, get away from here will you!'*

(ii) bachu (ar) y cyfle 'to seize the opportunity', 'to take the opportunity'

**"Er mawr syndod iddo, gwrthododd cynghorwyr sirol o ardal Dwyfor fachu ar y cyfle"** *'To his great surprise, county councillors from Dwyfor refused to grab the opportunity'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 62)

(iii) ei bachu hi CW 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

**"[Yr oedd] fy mam yn liawn pryder gan fod rhywun wedi ei bachu hi i'n tŷ ni a dweud fy mod i wedi syrthio o ben clogwyn"** *'[My mother] was full of worry as someone had hot footed it to our house and said that I'd fallen from the top of a cliff'* (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 82)

**Bad** LW Glam cwch LW CW 'boat'

**Bad** (<E 'bad')

(i) ddim yn bad CW 'not bad', 'OK'

**Wel, 'roedd rhaid i mi ddweud, 'doedd pethau ddim yn bad yno** *'Well, I must say, things weren't bad there'*

### **Baglau SW 'legs'**

(i) **baglau brain** (lit 'crow's legs') SW 'like a spider's' (very untidy handwriting)  
"Yr oedd iddo nib da, neu o leiaf un a siwtiai fy sgrifen baglau brain i i'r dim" 'It had a good nib, or at least one that suited my spider's writing to a tee'  
(Dic Jones, 1989: 156)

### **Baglu 'to stumble'**

(i) **ei baglu hi** 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'  
"O'dd neb wedi dyall ond Wil, ond cheson nhw ddim cyfle i ofyn iddo fe am eglurhad achos o'dd e wedi'i baglu 'ddi" 'Nobody had understood but Will, but they didn't get a chance to ask him for an explanation because he'd scarpered off' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 88)

### **Bai 'fault'**

(i) **ar fai** 'at fault'  
"nage nhw o'dd ar fai" 'they weren't at fault' (John Owen, 1994: 157)  
(\* see also **cwympo**, **disgyn** and **syrthio**)  
(ii) (**bwrw/gosod/taro** etc.) **y bai ar rywun** 'to put the blame someone'  
"Ond ddylen ni ddim taro'r bai i gyd ar Percy" 'But we shouldn't put all the blame on Percy' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 91)  
(iii) **mae'r bai arnaf i** 'I'm at fault'  
"Yr oedd bai mawr arni hi ei hun" 'She was greatly at fault herself' (T. Glynne Davies, 1974: 252)  
(iv) **heb ei fai, heb ei eni** (lit 'without fault, without birth') proverb 'nobody is perfect'  
"Olreit mae pob un ohonom yn methu weithiau ar lefel bersonol ac, wrth gwrs, mae'n rhaid maddau hynny. Fel y basa lfas yn deud: 'Heb ei fai, heb ei eni'" 'Alright all of us fail sometimes on a personal level and, of course, one has to forgive that. As lfas would say: "Nobody is perfect"' (Golwg, 1 February 1996: 7)

### **Baladr see pen (xvi)**

### **Balans (<E 'balance') CW 'balance'**

"O'dd hi ddim yn siwrne hir [i'r arch]; cwpwl o lathidi a gweud y gwir. Ond o'dd hi'n siwrne gymhleth. O'dd y balans yn rong i ddechre" 'It wasn't a long journey [for the coffin]; a couple of yards to tell the truth. But it was a complicated journey. The balance was wrong to start with' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 23)

### **Balch 'proud'**

(i) **dw i'n falch** CW 'I'm glad', 'I'm pleased'  
"Rydan ni'n falch iawn o gymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn" 'We're very pleased to take part in this scheme' (Yr Herald, 30 April 1994: 3)

### **Balog** NW 'fly' (on trousers)

**"dyma Harri'n rhoid i fasgiad ar lawr, a dyma fo'n agor i falog a tynnu'i bidlan allan"** *'Harri put his basket on the ground, and then he opened his flies and pulled his knob out'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 8)

### **Ballu**

(i) **a ballu** (< a phethau felly) NW 'and so on'

**"Doeddau nhw ddim yn edrych ar y programs Cymraeg - Y Dydd a Heddiw a ballu, dim ond ar y pethau Saesneg"** *'They didn't use to look at the Welsh programmes - Y Dydd and Heddiw and so on, only the English things'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 165)

### **Ban** 'corner'

(i) **pedwar ban byd** 'all four corners of the world'

**"Yr hyn y mae'r golygydd, Dylan Iorwerth, wedi llwyddo i'w wneud yw casglu ynghyd argraffiadau sawl gohebydd sydd wedi teithio i bedwar ban byd"** *'What the editor, Dylan Iorwerth, has succeeded to do is collect together the impressions of a number of correspondents who have travelled to all four corners of the globe'* (Llais Llyfrau, Summer 1994: 12)

### **Ba'n** (< bachan < bachgen) SW 'mate'

**"Corff yw corff, ba'n!"** *'A body's a body, mate!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 13)

### **Bant** (< i bant) SW i ffwrdd LW NW ymaith LW SW 'away'

### **Bapa**

(i) **yr hen fapa** SW 'big baby' (derogatory)

**"O yffarn! Paid â bod shwd fapa, wi!"** *'Oh hell! Don't be such a big baby, mate!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 100)

### **Bara** 'bread'

(i) **bara beunyddiol** 'daily bread' (usually figuratively)

**"[Roedd] 'nhad yn y chwarel yn ennill ei fara beunyddiol"** *'My father [used to] earn his daily bread in the quarry'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 37)

(ii) **bara menyn** 'piece of bread and butter'

**"Torrodd [ef] bentwr o fara menyn y gallai unrhyw nafi ymfalchïo ynddynt"** *'[He] cut a pile of bread and butter that any navvy would be proud of'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 86)

### **Bardd** 'poet'

(i) **bardd cocos** (lit 'cockles poet') 'rhymester'

**"un enghraifft arall ydoedd hyn o anallu papurau Fleet Street i wahaniaethu rhwng bardd cadeirioi a bardd cocos yng nghyswllt diwylliant Cymraeg"** *'this was another example of the inability of Fleet Street papers to differentiate between chaired poets and rhymesters in the context of Welsh culture'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 108)

(ii) **bardd talcen-slip** 'rhymester'

**"Mae gan y gyfres [radio] lwyddiannus hon gasgliad o feirdd talcen slip talentog"** 'This [radio] series has got a collection of talented rhymesters' (Western Mail, 23 April 1994: (Weekender) 4)

**Barlys LW SW haidd LW NW** 'barley'

**Barn** 'judgement'

(i) **pawb â'i farn** 'each to their own'

**"Gwrandwch arna i, am bob un y mae'r harnis wedi'i arbad, mi fedra i enwi dau sy'n ei melltithio hi. Pawb ei farn, hwnna ydio"** 'Listen to me, for everyone that the car safety belt has saved, I can name two who curse it. Each to their own, that's what it is' (Wil Sam, 1987: 116)

**Barrug LW NW llwydrew LW SW** '(ground)frost'

**Baswn i, baset ti etc.** see Appendix 9.02-9.03

**Bawn i, byddet ti etc.** see Appendix 11.04-11.05

**Be'** (< beth) CW 'what'

(i) **be' 'di be'** (< beth ydyw beth) CW 'what's what'

**"Gyrru'r joli lot ohonoch chi i'r Armi f'aswn i, i chi gael gweld be ydi be. la, myn diawl i!"** 'Send the jolly lot of you to the army, I would, so that you can see what's what. Yeah, bloody hell!' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 24)

(ii) **be' sy'?** (< beth sydd yn bod?) CW 'what's the matter?'

**"Mae dy law bach di'n crynu, lfan. lfan, be sy?"** 'Your little hand is shaking, lfan. lfan, what's the matter?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 44)

(iii) **be' sy' matar?** NW 'what's the matter?'

**"Be' sy' matar arnoch chi, Mam, mi dach chi fel 'tasa chi isio iddo fo waethygu ..."** 'What's the matter with you, Mam, you're as though you want it to get worse ...' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 18)

(iv) **i be'** (< i beth) CW 'why'

**"Llandudno? I be wyt ti isio mynd i fan'no?"** 'Llandudno? Why d'you want to go there?' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 109)

**Becso**

(i) SW 'to worry'

**"Paid becsso nawr, Dan. O leia ti'n fyw"** 'Don't worry about it now, Dan. At least you're alive' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 48)

(ii) **becso fy enaid** (lit 'to worry my soul') SW 'to worry greatly'

**O'n i'n becsso fy enaid yr oedd y bechgyn yn mynd i gael damwain** 'I was greatly worried that the boys were going to have an accident'

**Bechingalw** (< beth ydych chi'n ei galw) CW 'what-do-you-call-it', 'what's-its-name'

**"Dyw'r bechingalw 'ma ddim yn gweithio"** 'The what's-its-name here doesn't work' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 83)

### **Bechod (< pechod)**

(i) NW 'shame'

"Llais da sgyrno fo'n gweiddi 'de?' **Oedd gynno fo, cradur, bechod. Heddwch i'w lwch o'**" *"He's got a good voice to shout then?" "Had a good voice, poor thing, shame. Peace to his ashes"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 46)

(ii) bechod dros rywun NW 'poor someone'

"Wel, bechod drosto fo. Anlwcus fuodd o, ac am unwaith yn ei hanes roedd chydig o lwc wedi dŵad i ran Gregor Marini" *"Well, the poor thing. He was unlucky, and for once in his life a bit of luck had come Gregor Marini's way"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 96)

(iii) bechod o beth NW 'a great shame'

"Ddeudodd 'na rwbath bod **Helo Bobol!** yn dŵad i ben yr yr Hydref. **Bechod o beth. Honna oedd yn ffefret i!**" *"He said something like Helo Bobol! was finishing in the Autumn. A great shame. That was my favourite!"* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 101)

(iv) mae gen i bechod dros rywun NW 'I feel sorry for someone'

"Ac am ryw reswm, mi wn ei fod o'n ddifffuant. **Mae gen i bechod drosto fo bron**" *"And for some reason, I know that he's sincere. I feel sorry for him almost"* (Sonia Edwards, 1993: 14)

**Befo (< beth a fo) see hidio (i) and waeth (i)**

### **Behafio (<E 'behave') CW 'to behave'**

"Ond wedi rhyw ddau fis o fyhafio ac o rinjan dannadd wrth weld y chwarelwyr yn cael eu cam-drin, mi ecsblodiodd Taid ac mi ddechreuodd o fynd rownd y chwarael i bregethu **Comiwnyddiaeth**" *"But after two months of behaving and grinding [his] teeth whilst seeing the quarrymen being mistreated, Taid exploded and he started to go around the quarry preaching Communism"* (Twm Miall, 1988: 88)

### **Beichio**

(i) beichio (crio/llefain/wylo etc.) 'to sob'

"**Torrodd y merched allan i feichio crio**" *"The girls burst out sobbing"* (Rhiannon Davies Jones, 1977: 35)

### **Beirniadu 'to criticise'**

(i) beirniadu'n hallt 'to severely criticise'

"**Cafodd polisiau addysg y llywodraeth eu beirniadu'n hallt**" *"The government's education policies were severely criticised"* (Yr Herald, 23 April 1994: 9)

### **Bellach**

(i) 'by now'

"**Mae hwn yn arholiad sydd wedi bod yn hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg iedled Cymru ers rhai blynyddoedd bellach**" *"This is an exam which has been promoting the Welsh language throughout Wales for several years now"* (Barn, March 1994: 56)



(ii) 'anymore' (negative)

**"Mae'n deg dweud hefyd ... na fyddai beliach mor hawdd i'n gwrthwynebwy'r ei wthio trwy'r Senedd"** *'It's fair to say as well ... that it wouldn't be as easy anymore for our opponents to push it through Parliament'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 219)

(iii) NW 'yet'

**"Ydach chi wedi atab llythyr Robat Jones Lerpwl bellach?"** *'Have you answered Robert Jones from Liverpool's letter yet?'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 50)

**Bendith** 'blessing'

(i) 'bless you' (after sneezing)

**Ar ôl i mi disian, dywedodd fy mrawd 'bendith'** *'After I sneezed, my brother said "bless you"'*

(ii) **bendith (y) nefoedd** (lit '(the) heavens' blessing') CW 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake'

**"Lle ma' dy dad? A chod odd'ar y llawr 'na bendith nefoedd iti: ma'r ffrog 'na'n lân bora 'ma!"** *'Where's your dad? And get up off that floor for goodness sake: that dress is clean this morning!'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 30)

(iii) **bendith (y) tad** (lit 'God's blessing') CW 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake'

**"[Roedd ei] mam yn bloeddio o waelod y grisiau am i rywun ei ateb, bendith y tad"** *'[Her] mother [was] shouting from the bottom of the stairs for someone to answer her, for goodness sake'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 9)

'Bennu (< dibennu) SW 'to finish'

**"Ti di bennu'r drinc 'na nawr?"** *'You finished that drink now?'* (Sion Erian, 1995: 17)

**Berchen** see Appendix 15.10(v)

**Berfa** LW NW whilber SW 'wheelbarrow'

**Berfro** see Appendix 18.02

**Berw**

(i) 'boiling'

**"[Yr oedd y] llestri wedi eu rhannu a'r cawl yn ferw"** *'The plates [had] been divided out and the soup was boiling'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 48)

(ii) 'heat' (of a meeting etc.) (figuratively)

**"Roedd hi'n ddigon addas i'w gweld ym merw'r trafod am ddyfodol darlledu"** *'It was appropriate enough to see her in the heat of the meeting about the future of broadcasting'* (Golwg, 1 June 1989: 27)

(iii) **berw gwyllt** 'seething', 'tumultuous'

**"Ond hanner canrif yn ôl roedd RAF Llandwrog yn ferw gwyllt [â gwelthgareddau]"** *'But fifty years ago RAF Llandwrog was seething [with activity]'* (Golwg, 1 June 1989: 13)

## **Berwi**

(i) *'to boil'*

**"Tasa ti'n llofrudd, 'tasa ti wedi berwi deg o blant yn fyw, wnawn i fyth"**

*'If you were a murderer, if you'd have boiled ten kids alive, I never would'*

(Meic Povey, 1995(i): 27)

(ii) CW *'to go on', 'to jabber on'*

**"Ac wedyn mi chwythodd Cen Cipar o rwla a landio wrth y bwrdd bwyd a**

**dechra berwi am wyntoedd a chorwyntoedd y gorffennol"** *'And then Cen*

*Cipar blew in from somewhere and landed by the food table and started*

*babbling on about winds and hurricanes of the past'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994:

20)

(iii) **berwi o rywbeth** *'to be crawling with something'*

**"dydw i'n poeni dim am y malwod ... [ma'r toilet-allan yn] berwi ohonyn**

**nhw"** *'I don't worry at all about the slugs ... [the outside toilet] is crawling with*

*them'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 86)

**Betws, Bet's-y-Coed** see Appendix 18.02

## **Beth 'what'**

(i) **beth sydd yn bod arnaf?** *'what's that matter with me?'*

**"Be' sy'n bod ar y ddau ohonoch chi?"** *'What's the matter with the two of*

*you?'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 39)

(ii) **i beth 'why'**

**"[Mae'r papur] yn cario hanesion newyddiadurwyr drwy'r byd sy'n cael**

**eu harteithio, eu carcharu a'u lladd. I beth?"** *'[The paper] carries stories*

*about journalists throughout the worlds who are tortured, jailed and killed.*

*Why?'* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 45)

(\* see also **be'**)

## **Bethma (< y peth yma)**

(i) NW *'dodgy', 'so-so'*

**"Rydyn ni wedi cyrraedd amser go bethma yn y flwyddyn"** *'We've*

*reached a fairly dodgy time of the year'* (Golwg, 10 December 1992: 3)

(ii) NW *'thingumajig', 'what-not'*

**"Dyna hi ylwch, ma' hi wedi meddwi." 'O ... nac ydwi, ddim ... ma' isio**

**mwy na llond jug i 'mhethma i'"** *"Here she is look, she's drunk." "Oh ... I'm*

*not, no ... you need more than a jug full for my what-not'* (Gwenlyn Parry,

1992: 20)

## **Beunydd 'daily', 'every day'**

(i) **beunydd beunos** *'all day and all night', 'all the time'*

**"Rydw i'n gwaredu ac yn gwrido wrth feddwl am y peth beunydd**

**beunos"** *'I'm amazed and blush thinking about the thing all the time'* (Alan

Llwyd, 1994: 157)

## **Bia (< piau) CW 'to own'**

**"Paul oedd bia'r car"** *'Paul owned the car'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 142)

(\* see Appendix 15.10(iv))

**Bid see Appendix 10.01-10.02**

**Biff** (<E 'beef') NW 'beef'

**"Ewch, wir, i mo'yn y biff 'na; 'rydw i bron â marw eisie bwyd"** 'Go, really, and fetch that beef; I just about starving' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 147)

**Bildings** (<E 'buildings') NW 'farm buildings'

**Maen nhw am addasu'r bildings ar gyfer fisitors** 'They want to change the farm buildings for tourists'

**Bisged(en)** LW CW bisgiën SW 'biscuit'

**Bishi** (<E 'busy') SW Powys 'busy'

**"Ry'ch chi wrthi'n fishi yn paratoi, sbo?"** 'You're busy at it preparing, I suppose?' (Harri Pritchard Jones, 1994: 42)

**Bitá** (< bwyta) SW 'to eat'

**"Cyn dachre bita, fe droiodd y ffarmwr ato a gweud: 'Wel, fe gei di Twm ddachre'"** 'Before starting to eat, the farmer turned to him and said: "Well, you Twm can start"' (Morgan John in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 26)

**Blaen** 'front'

(i) **ac yn y blaen** 'and so on', 'etcetera'

**"Lladratawyd llyfrau, darluniau, eiddo personol fel modrwyau a thlysau, poteli gwin, ac yn y blaen"** 'Books, pictures, personal property like rings and jewellery, wine bottles and so on, were stolen' (Gareth Miles, 1995: 12)

(\* **ac yn y blaen** is abbreviated to **ayyb**)

(ii) **ar y blaen** 'in front', 'in the lead'

**"Roedd gan Gymru y record waetha' o ran yfed wythnosol ac roedden ni ymhell ar y blaen o ran meddwi"** 'Wales had the worst record from the point of view of weekly drinking and we were far in the lead from the point of view of drunkenness' (Golwg, 6 April 1989: 15)

(iii) **blaen(au) fy (nhafod/nhraedl(e)sgidiau etc.)** 'the tip(s) of my (tongue/toes (lit 'feet')/shoes etc.)'

**"Wrth sefyll ar flaenau'i sgidiau, gallai Emyr gyrraedd yn hawdd"** 'By standing on the tips of his shoes, Emyr could easily reach' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 40)

(iv) **cael y blaen ar ryw Beth/rywun** 'to get in front of something/someone', 'to get the better of something/someone'

**"A phan ddaru nhw gyrraedd y lle darllan llithoedd roeddan nhw'n lefel pegins, ond dyma Meri'n rhoi cam bras ymlaen a chael y blaen ar John"** 'And when they reached the place where Biblical lessons are read they were level pegging, but then Meri made a great stride forward and got in front of John' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 74)

(v) **dod yn fy mlaen** 'to get better', 'to get on', 'to persevere'

**"Shwd mae'r gwaith newy'n dod yn ei flân?"** 'How's the new work getting on?' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 149)

(vi) **(diwrnod/wythnos etc. ) o'r blaen** 'the (day/week etc.) before', 'the other (day/ week etc.)'

**"Unwaith yn unig y bûm yno o'r blaen"** 'I had only been there once before' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 100)

(vii) **rhag blaen** 'immediately', 'straightaway'

**"Ffonia dy dad, a gofyn iddo fo ddwâd adra rhag blaen"** 'Phone your dad, and ask him to come home straightaway' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 7)

**'Blaw (< heblaw) CW** 'beside(s)'

**"Oedd byth cweit ddigon sobor i wneud dim. 'Blaw hel merchaid"** 'He was never quite sober enough to do anything. Besides chase girls' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 19)

**Blawd LW CW can LW Glam fflwr SW** 'flour'

**Ble'na** see Appendix 18.02

**Blêr LW NW anniben LW SW** 'messy', 'untidy'

**Blerwch LW NW annibendod LW SW** 'messiness', 'untidiness'

**Blew** 'hair'

(i) **blew** refers to any hair on the body other than on the head (and also refers to any fur on an animal and the small bones of a fish)

**"Gin ti flew ar dy goesa"** 'You've got hair on your legs' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 11)

**Blewyn** 'a hair'

(i) **blewyn (bach) CW** 'love' (term of familiarity for a person or animal etc.)

**"Dyn drwg wyt ti Henri." 'Tendia di be wyt ti'n ddeud blewyn'"** "'You're a bad man Henri." "You watch what you're saying mate"' (Wil Sam, 1995: 67)

(ii) **blewyn glas** 'a blade of grass'

**"mi fyddwn ninna'n byw dan gyrffiw y porthi nes daw 'na flewyn glas i'r golwg unwaith eto ..."** 'we'll be living under a grazing curfew until a blade of grass comes into view once again ...' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 183)

(iii) **cystal pob blewyn** (lit 'every hair as good') 'every inch as good'

**"Gallai [hi] fynd i'r Hengwrt yn [y dillad hynny] wedyn ac edrych cystal bob blewyn â Lowri Vaughan"** '[She] could go to Hengwrt in [those clothes] then and look every inch as good as Lowri Vaughan' (Marion Eames, 1969: 14)

(iv) **di-flewyn-ar-dafod** (lit 'without hair on tongue') LW SW 'without mincing words'

**"Ffordd gyfrwys o ddweud dy fod ti'n rhy dew oedd hyn'na, Liwsi, meddwn i yn ddiflewyn-ar-dafod"** 'That's a sly way of saying you're too fat, Lucy, I said without mincing words' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 12)

(v) **heb flewyn ar dafod** (lit 'without hair on tongue') LW NW 'without mincing words'

**"Mi ddysgodd fi hefyd i ddweud fy marn heb flewyn ar dafod"** 'He taught me as well to say my opinion without mincing words' (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 44)

(vi) **i'r blewyn** (lit 'to a hair') 'to a tee', 'exactly'

**"Roedd yr hen werthwyr penwaig yn deall y grefft i'r blewyn"** 'The old herring sellers understood the craft to a tee' (Mary William, 1978: 108)

(vii) **tynnu blewyn o drwyn rhywun** (lit 'to pull a hair from someone's nose') 'to get at someone', 'to get one's own back at someone'

**"fe lwyddais i dynnu blewyn o drwyn y cenedlaetholwr pybyr"** 'I succeeded to get at the staunch nationalist' (Y Cymro, 22 June 1994: 2)

(viii) **tynnu blewyn cwta** 'to draw the short straw'

**"Paid â phoeni. Dan ni wedi meddwl am hynny! Tynnu blewyn cwta! Dyna'r ffordd hawsa"** 'Don't worry. We've thought about that! Draw the short straw! That's the easiest way' (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 9)

### **Blin**

(i) LW NW 'angry'

**"Mi es i i deimlo'n reit flin wrth feddwl fod y diawliaid yma i gyd wedi dŵad i gael eu hentyrtenio ar fy nhraul i"** 'I started to feel really angry thinking that these buggers had all come to be entertained at my expense' (Twm Miall, 1988: 65)

(ii) **bod yn flin dros rywun** SW 'to feel sorry for someone'

**"Dath y Weithwraig Cymdeithasol i'w nôl hi wedyn i fynd â'i i'r ysbyty a 'nôl i'r Hostel. Wy'n flin iawn, iawn drosti"** 'The Social Worker came to fetch her afterwards to take her back to the hospital and back to the Hostel. I'm very, very sorry for her' (John Owen, 1994: 185)

(iii) **mae'n flin gyda fi** SW 'I'm sorry'

**"Ma'n flin 'da fi orfod sôn wrthoch chi am hyn"** 'I'm sorry to have to mention this to you' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 118)

### **Blodau 'flowers'**

(i) **ym mlodau fy nyddiau** (lit 'in the flowers of my days') 'in my prime' (art only)

**"Dywedid yn aml wrth lbn al Khatib ei fod yr un ffunud â'i dad pan oedd hwnnw ym mlodau'i ddyddiau"** 'It was frequently told to lbn al Khatib that he was the spitting image of his father when he was in his prime' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 20)

**Blodyn** (lit 'flower') CW 'love' (term of familiarity for a person or animal etc.)

**"Ti 'di cl'wad am ddŵr yn troi'n win, do - wel dyna dy blydi coffi di'n troi'n wisgi, blodyn"** 'You've heard about water turning into wine, haven't you - well here's your bloody coffee turned into whisky, love' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 24)

**Biondan** (<E 'blonde') NW 'blonde girl'

"**Pawb run fath, syr, meddai'r flondan yn hy**" "Everyone's the same, sir,"  
said the blonde girl boldly' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 128)

**Blydi** (<E 'bloody') CW 'bloody' (intensifying adjective)

"**Be' sy'n gneud athrawon yn bobol mor blydi sbesial?**" 'What makes  
teachers such bloody special people?' (Sonia Edwards, 1993: 29)

**Blynydde, blynyddoedd** see Appendix 14.03

**Blys** LW NW 'craving', 'lust'

(i) **codi blys arnaf wneud rhywbeth** LW NW 'to make me feel like doing  
something'

"**Mi roedd mynd yno yn codi blys dod adra i wneud rwbath arna' i**"  
'Going there made me feel like coming home and doing something' (Wil Sam,  
1995: 15)

(ii) **mae gennyf flys wneud rhywbeth** LW NW 'I feel like doing something'

"**A be amdana ti? Sgin ti flys ymuno?**" 'And what about you? Do you feel  
like joining?' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 95)

**Bo** see Appendix 11.02-11.03

**Bobo** (< pob) Glam 'each (one)'

"**Dere bobo beint i ni Maggie, nei di?**" 'Bring each one of us a pint Maggie,  
will you?' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 15)

**Bocs** 'box'

(i) **bocs bara** (lit 'bread box') CW 'guts', 'stomach'

"**Fe ga's ddwrn de 'da Wil reit yn 'i focs bara nes bod e'n plygu'n ddou**"  
'He got a right fist from Wil right in his guts so that he was bent over double'  
(Meirion Evans, 1996: 23)

**Boch chwi, byddoch chwi** etc. see Appendix 11.02-11.03

**Bod**

(i) 'to be', 'to exist'

"**Doedd 'na ddim bai arnat ti nac arna' i - dim ond arni hi, am ei bod hi'n  
bod**" 'You weren't at fault nor was I - only her, because she exists' (Sonia  
Edwards, 1993: 23)

(\* the phrase 'going to be a doctor/actor' etc. often omits **bod** altogether, see  
**mynd** (viii))

(ii) 'that'

"**Be sy'n lyfli abythdi fe yw 'i fod e'n meddwl fel Cymro er nagyw'r iaith  
'da fe**" 'What's lovely about him is that he thinks like a Welshman although  
he can't speak the language' (John Owen, 1994: 73)

(\* see Appendix 17.08(i))

(iii) i fod

(a) 'supposed to'

"Ac fel y digwyddai, roedd hi i fod i gasglu siec yr wythnos y bore hwnnw" *'And as it happened, she was supposed to collect the weekly cheque that morning'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 113)

(b) 'supposed to be'

"Nid fa'ma wyt ti i fod 'sti" *'You're not supposed to be here you know'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 50)

(iv) (mae) rhywbeth yn bod ar rywun '(there is) something wrong with someone'

"Mi ddechreuais i boeni am y peth, oherwydd roeddwn i'n meddwl fod yna rhywbeth mawr yn bod arna i" *'I started to worry about the thing, because I thought that there was something very wrong with me'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 153)

**Bodloni 'to satisfy'**

(i) bodloni i'r drefn 'to buckle down', 'to conform'

"Wrth iddo nesu am Finafon gwelodd fwg yn codi o simnai rhif pump. Katie Lloyd yn ei chell, wedi ei gorfodi i bledio'n euog i bechod na wyddai beth ydoedd ei hun. Y rhyfeddod o ddynes y cawsai ef gip arni yn bodloni i'r drefn" *'As he approached Minafon he could see smoke rising from number five's chimney. Katie Lloyd in her cell, forced to admit a sin that he didn't know himself. The strange woman he had glimpsed conforming'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 107)

**Bodd 'pleasure', 'will'**

(i) o'm bodd neu o'm hanfodd 'willingly or unwillingly'

"os oedd gwlad fach am wrthryfela yn erbyn grym y meistr, rhaid oedd iddi, o'i bodd neu o'i hanfodd, chwilio am gymorth gan yr ochr arall" *'if a small country wants to fight against the might of a master, she has to, willing or unwillingly, look for support from the other side'* (Rhodri Ellis Jones in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 35)

(ii) wrth fy modd 'very happy', 'very pleased'

"mae Southall wrth ei fodd yn cymryd ei le arferol [yn y tîm pêl-droed]" *'Southall is very pleased to take his usual place [in the football team]'* (Sbec TV Wales, 21 May 1994: 11)

(\* also in the plural wrth ein/eich/eu boddau, eg "Mae'r grŵp wrth eu boddau hefo'r bywyd braf, yr arian mawr sy'n dod yn sgîl cael record yn y siartiau Saesneg" *'The group is very pleased with the high life, the big money that comes in the wake of having a record in the English charts'* (Golwg, 30 May 1996: 23))

(\*\* note also the form wrth fodd calon rhywun, eg "Maddeuwch i mi os nad yw agweddau ar y testun hwn wrth fodd calon pawb" *'Forgive me if the aspects of this subject are not to everyone's complete satisfaction'* (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 64))

## **Boddfa**

(i) **boddfa o chwys** 'dripping with sweat'

**"Roedd y bachgen yn foddfa o chwys wrth gario'r can i fyny llechwedd y ffridd"** 'The boy was dripping with sweat whilst carrying the can up the mountain pasture slope' (Simon Jones, 1989: 17)

**Boddran** (<E 'bother') CW 'to bother'

**"Wel smo Nia yn mo'yn boddran 'da ti chwaith"** 'Well Nia doesn't want to bother with you either' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 84)

**Boed** see Appendix 10.01-10.02

**Bogail** LW SW 'belly button', 'navel'

(i) **(bwrw/hollti/torri etc.) fy mogail eisiau wneud rhywbeth** (lit 'to cast/rip/break etc.) my belly button wanting to do something') SW 'dying to do something'

**"Wedd na wnifeintoedd bron bwrw'u bogel ishe gw bod pryd wedd y diwrnod mowr"** 'There were I dunno how many just about desperate wanting to know when the big day was' (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 35)

(ii) **o'm bogail** (lit 'of my navel') SW 'to the core'

**"Mae Deian yn ddi-jê o'i fogel"** 'Deian is a D.J. to his core' (Golwg, 18 March 1993: 27)

**Boi** (<E 'boy')

(i) **'bloke', 'lad'** (term of familiarity for a boy or man)

**"roedd Mengistu yn llwyddo i roi'r argraff i ymwelwyr tramor ei fod yn foi iawn"** 'Mengistu succeeded to give the impression to foreign visitors that is was a good bloke' (Twei Griffiths, 1993: 106)

(ii) **fel y boi** (lit 'like the boy') CW 'excellent', 'very well'

**"Âth e i weld doctor?" 'Mae o fel y boi rwan!'"** "He went to see a doctor?" "He's excellent now!" (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 30)

**Bois** (<E 'boys')

(i) SW 'lads' (term of familiarity)

**"Wel, nawr 'te bois"** 'Well, now then lads' (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 23)

(ii) **bois bach** SW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Bois bach, wneith rhywun siarad â fi plis ..."** 'Heavens above, with someone speak to me please ...' (Golwg, 23 March 1995: 8)

**Bol** LW NW **bola** SW 'stomach'

(i) **bol buwch** (lit 'cow's stomach') 'pitch black'

**"Erbyn y dô'r adeg i ni fynd yn ôl i'n tŷ ni, byddai'n dywyll fel bol buwch y tu allan yn y gaeaf"** 'By the time the time came for us to go back to our house, it would be pitch black outside in the winter' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 34)

(ii) **bol y clawdd** (lit 'stomach of the hedge') 'the middle of the hedge'

**"arferwn fynd â'm 'togs' gyda mi i'r cae, newid ym mola'r clawdd, gadael fy nillad gwaith o dan stacan, mynd ar gefn beic yr holl ffordd i Aberteifi,**



**chwarae'r gêm, a dychwelyd heb i Nhad wybod dim am y peth" 'I used to take my "togs" with me to the field, change in the middle of the hedge, leave my work clothes under a haystack, go on the bike all the way to Cardigan, play the game, and return without my Dad knowing anything about the thing'** (Dic Jones, 1989: 126)

(iii) **(bwrw/torri) fy mol** (lit 'to (cast/break) my stomach') NW 'to pour my heart out'

**"Mi es i i deimlo mor dipresd ar ddechrau'r ail wythnos, fel y bu'n rhaid i mi fynd i weld Ynci Dic a thorri mol" 'I began to feel so depressed at the start of the second week that I had to go and see Uncle Dic to pour my heart out'** (Twm Miall, 1988: 61)

(iv) **(bwrw/holli/torri etc.) fy mol eisiau wneud rhywbeth** (lit 'to (cast/split/break etc.) my stomach wanting to do something') NW 'dying to do something'

**"Tom ar dorri'i fol isio gair efo chdi ... Be' ddeud'ist ti?" 'Tom's just about desperate wanting to speak to you ... What did you say?'** (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 12)

**Bolaheulo LW SW torheulo LW NW 'to sunbathe'**

**Bolgi CW 'glutton', 'pig'** (someone who thinks continuously about food, and eats continuously)

**"Wel myn uffar i'r bolgi hunanol" 'Well bloody hell the selfish pig'** (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 40)

**Bolon (< boddlon) SW 'content', 'satisfied'**

**"A wy'n moyn i ti ddod 'da fi os ti'n folon" 'And I want you to come with me if you're satisfied'** (Meirion Evans, 1997: 82)

**Bôm ni, boch chwi etc.** see Appendix 11.02-11.03

**Bôn 'stem', 'trunk' (tree)**

(i) **(cryfder/nerth) bôn braich** (lit '(strength) of an arm stem') 'physical force'

**"Bet yn ffônio i ofyn os o'n i isio tatws. 'Na, ma' ganddon ni lond cae,' medda finna, jyst 'mod i'n gorfod mynd yno hefo pwcad a rhaw a bôn braich bob tro y bydda'i angan rhai" "'Bet 'phoned to ask if I wanted some potatoes. "No, we've got a field full," I said, just that I've got to go there with a bucket and spade and physical force every time I want some'** (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 171)

(ii) **bôn clawdd 'the middle of a hedge'**

**"Roedd y ddwy yn cysgu'n yr haul ym môn clawdd ar ochor lôn, ac ni sylweddolais, oherwydd trwch y tyfiant haf, mai gwiberod oedden nhw" 'The two were sleeping in the sun in the middle of the hedge on the side of a lane, and I didn't realise, because of the thickness of the summer undergrowth, that they were adders'** (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 31)

(iii) **bôn fy (nghlustiau/ngwallt etc.)** 'the base of my (ears/hair etc.)', 'the roots of my (ears/hair etc.)'

**"yr oedd gwybed mân yn dechrau pigo Paul ym môn ei wallt"** 'small gnats were beginning to pick at Paul at the roots of his hair' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 59)

(iv) **o'r bôn i'r brig** 'from top to bottom'

**"Wele Radio Cymru am newid patrwn darlledu sain unwaith yn rhagor, o'r bôn i'r brig"** 'Well Radio Cymru wants to change the sound broadcasting pattern once again, from top to bottom' (Golwg, 8 June 1995: 9)

(v) **yn y bôn** 'basically'

**"Yn y bôn, roedd rhaid inni gredu"** 'Basically, we had to believe' (Guto Harri in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 63)

**Bonclust CW** 'blow' (to the ears)

**"Wedes i wrtho hi, twel, ond o'dd hi'n palli credi. Ath hi'n crac y jiawl, a roddodd hi fonclust i fi"** 'I told her, you see, but she refused to believe it. She went bloody mad, and she gave me a blow to the ears' (Twm Miall, 1990: 141)

**Bondigrybwyll (< na bo ond ei grybwyll) CW** 'blooming' (light pejorative adjective)

**"swm a sylwedd holl ddychymyg y sianel [deledu] Gymraeg oedd ... beth arall ond y Cyngerdd Mawreddog bondigrybwyll"** 'the sum total of all the imagination of the Welsh [television] channel was ... what else but a blooming Grand Concert' (Golwg, 4 March 1993: 27)

**Boneddigion** 'gentlemen'

(i) **boneddigion a boneddigesau** (lit 'gentlemen and ladies') 'ladies and gentlemen' (note the word order in Welsh)

**"Nawr 'te, foneddigion a boneddigesau,' meddai Watcyn Philip"** "'Now then, ladies and gentlemen," said Watcyn Philip' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 35)

**Bônt hwy, byddont hwy etc.** see Appendix 11.02-11.03

**Bopa**

(i) SW 'auntie'

**"Rodd Bopa Marged yn diodde'n arw o'r gwynecon"** 'Auntie Marged used to suffer terribly from arthritis' (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 57)

(ii) Glam 'effeminate man', 'poof'

**Jiwcs, mae'r ddyn 'na shwd gyment o fopa** 'God, that bloke is such a poof'

**Bora (< bore) NW** 'morning'

**"[Mi ddaeth] Cen Cipar yma bora 'ma ac yn deud wrthaf i am isda i lawr gynta, cyn iddo fo ddeud y newyddion wrthaf i"** 'Cen Cipar [came] here this morning and told me to sit down first, before he told me the news' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 128)

### **Bord SW 'table'**

**"O'n nhw yn y Lamb & Flag, yn ishte wrth y ford yn y bar - y ford arferol, wrth gwrs"** *'They were in the Lamb and Flag, sitting by the table in the bar - the usual table of course'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 13)

### **Bore 'morning'**

(i) **bore oes 'childhood'**

**"Ffrindia penna, Tom! Ffrindia bora oes!"** *'Best friends, Tom! Childhood friends!'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 16)

(ii) **o fore gwyn tan nos 'from dawn to dusk'**

**"Pam ddylen i ishte yn tŷ fel gwitw, a fynte'n galafantan o fore gwyn tan nos?"** *'Why should I sit in the house like a widow, and he's galavanting from dawn to dusk'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 16)

(iii) **yn fore 'early'**

**"Mi oedd pawb wedi codi'n fora"** *'Everyone had got up early'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 57)

(iv) **yn y bore bach LW SW 'first thing in the morning', 'in the early morning'**

**"Yn y bore bach, clywid sŵn ieir a cheiliogod"** *'In the early morning, the sound of hens and cockerels could be heard'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 171)

### **Bostio LW CW bragan SW brolio NW LW 'to boast'**

### **Botwm 'button'**

(i) **botwm bol NW 'belly button', 'navel'**

**"Mae gormod o edrych ar ein botwm bol addysg ein hunain yng nghydestun addysg Gymraeg"** *'There's too much looking at our educational navel in the context of Welsh language education'* (Golwg, 16 May 1996: 6)

(ii) **ddim yn (malio/poeni etc.) botwm corn 'not to (care/worry etc.) a jot', 'not (to care/worry etc.) at all'**

**"Trodd lbn i rythu arno. Ond doedd y sawl a gerddai heibio'n malio'r un botwm corn"** *'lbn turned to stare at him. But the people who walked past didn't care less'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 102)

### **Bownd**

(i) **yn bownd o (ddigwydd/fynd etc.) 'bound to (happen/go etc.)'**

**"Byddai gelynon Cymru'n bownd o fanteisio ar yr achlysur"** *'Wales's enemies would be bound to take advantage of the occasion'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 85)

### **Brachga Glam 'to ride'**

**"Fe sy ora 'da'r ceffyla ac ma' fe'n dda i ofalu am y plant pan fyddan nhw'n brachga"** *'He's the best with the horses and he's good at looking after the children when they go riding'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 71)

### **Brad 'treachery'**

(i) **Brad y Llyfrau Gleision** (lit '*Treachery of the Blue Books*') reference to a Victorian educational report highly critical of the Welsh and the Welsh language [the 3 volumes were bound in blue covers] which has become synonymous with mistreatment of the Welsh language

**"Cyd-destun y ddadl oedd Brad y Llyfrau Gleision, pan ddaeth galwadau ar i ferched Cymru fod yn 'lanach' na merched Lloegr"** '*The context of the argument was the Treachery of the Blue Books, when Welsh girls were called upon to be "purer" than English girls*' (Golwg, 20 April 1995: 3)

### **Brad** (< **afradu**) SW 'to waste'

**"o'dd Dan wedi darbwyllo'r tri arall eu bod nhw ishws wedi bratu hanner awr o amser llymeitan yn Nhafarn y Garreg"** '*Dan persuaded the other three that they had already wasted half an hour drinking in Tafarn y Garreg*' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 42)

### **Braf** 'fine', 'nice', 'pleasant'

(i) (**hamddenol/hapus** etc.) **braf** 'nice and (happy/leisurely etc.)'

**"Yr oeddwn wedi mynd i lawr yn hamddenol braf y prynhawn dydd Gwener"** '*I'd gone down nice and leisurely the Friday afternoon*' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 100)

(\* see also Appendix 17.05(iii))

### **Bragan** (<E '*brag*') SW **brolio** LW NW **bostio** LW CW 'to boast'

### **Bragu** LW CW **macsu** Dyfed 'to brew'

### **Braich** 'arm'

(i) **fraich ym mraich** 'arm in arm'

**"Sywlodd ar ... [ddau] gariad fraich ym mraich yn sgwrsio'n frwd"** '*He noticed ... [two] lovers arm in arm chatting fervently*' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 14)

(ii) (o) **hyd braich** 'at arm's length'

**"Ar y dechrau yr oedd i'w weld yn greadur od braidd ac yn ddigon hoff o'i gwmi'i hun ac yn un a ddymunai gadw pawb arall hyd braich"** '*At the start he appeared a somewhat odd creature and fond enough of his own company and one who liked to keep everyone else at arm's length*' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 33)

### **Braidd**

(i) 'almost', 'nearly'

**"Ma 'na rai pobol am 'u bowyd yn hwtro'u merched ar rywun, braidd cyn i farce'r cewyn fynd o'u penole"** '*There are some people who for the life of them push their daughters on to someone, almost before the nappy marks have left their backsides*' (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 41)

(ii) *'hardly', 'scarcely'*

**"Braidd symudodd [y bag] yn y mymryn gwynt a chwythai y pnawn hwnnw"** *[The bag] hardly moved in the little wind that blew that afternoon'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 135)

(iii) *'rather', 'somewhat'*

**"Mi dwi wedi blino braidd, rhaid cyfaddef"** *'I'm somewhat tired, must admit'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 90)

(iv) **braidd yn (anodd/gryf etc.)** *'somewhat (hard/strong etc.)'*

**"Dôdd dim byd cynllwyngar yn 'i edrychiad, ond 'falle braidd yn ddiwed"** *'There was nothing scheming in his look, but [it was] perhaps somewhat harmless'* (Edgar ap Lewis, 1986: 37)

(v) **o'r braidd** *'hardly', 'scarcely'*

**"O'r braidd yr oedden ni'n nabod ein gilydd"** *'We hardly knew each other'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 94)

**Brân** *'crow'*

(i) **mae brân i bob brân** (lit *'there is a crow for every crow'*) *'there's somebody for everybody'* (marriage)

**Mae e mor hyll a hithau mor hyfryd. Mae'n amlwg fod 'na frân i bob brân** *'He's so ugly and she's so lovely. It's obvious that there's somebody for everybody'*

(ii) **y frân wen** (lit *'the white crow'*) fairy-tale figure that tells parents about children's misdemeanours (cf *'the faines'*)

**"Pwy ddeudodd?" 'Y Gannwyll glywodd -' 'Pryd glywodd o?' 'Brân wen arall?' 'Mi fasa fo'n clwad cyn pawb arall yn basa?'"** *"Who said?" "Y Gannwyll heard -" "When did he hear?" "Other fairies?" "He would hear before anyone else wouldn't he?"* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 139)

**Bras** *'coarse', 'thick'*

(i) **bras (ddarllen/nodi etc.)** *'to roughly (read/note etc.)'*

**"Ni fu ganddo erioed ryw lawer i'w ddweud wrth wyddoniaeth neu wyddonwyr, er iddo fras ddarllen dehongliadau Maimonides o Cordoba"** *'He never had very much to say to science nor scientists, although he'd roughly read the conclusions of Maimonides of Cordoba'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 126)

(ii) **yn fras** *'approximately', 'basically', 'roughly'*

**"Yn fras, amcan y Mesur oedd rhwystro ymchwil ar embryo"** *'Basically, the purpose of the Bill was to prevent research on an embryo'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 212)

**Bratiaith** see Introduction

**Brathu** LW NW cnoi SW *'to bite'*

**Braw** *'fright', 'terror'*

(i) **codi braw ar rywun** *'to frighten someone'*

**"Bu'n rhan o'r cyfnod pan deiedid dramâu yn fyw, a chyfnod pan fyddai gofyn perfformio heb stopio, gyda'r gost o orfod ail-wneud yn codi braw**

**ar yr actorion** "It was part of the period when plays were televised live, and a period when it was necessary to do a performance without stopping, with the cost of having to re-do frightening the actors' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 22)

### **Brawd 'brother'**

(i) **brawd mogu yw tagu** (lit 'the brother of smothering is strangling') SW proverb 'it's all the same', 'six of one and half a dozen of the other'

"**Dyw hi ddim yn edrych ar 'i hôl 'i hunan o gwbl. O'dd hi mor dene. San i ddim yn dweud ei bod hi'n anorecsic, ond brawd mogu yw tagu ife**"  
'She doesn't look after herself at all. She was so thin. I wouldn't say that she was anorexic, but it's all the same isn't it' (John Owen, 1994: 183)

(\* **mogu < mygu**)

### **Brechdan**

(i) **'sandwich'**

"**Cymerodd lwnc o'r coffi llugoer a chodi'r frechdan yn ei law**" 'He took a swallow of the lukewarm coffee and lifted up the sandwich in his hand' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 41)

(ii) **NW 'piece of bread and butter'**

"**Torrwch frechdan i Ruth**" 'Cut a piece of bread and butter for Ruth' (Wil Sam, 1995: 123)

(iii) **brechdan pump** (lit 'five sandwich') CW 'knuckle sandwich' (punch)

"**I wneud petha'n waeth, roedd o'n cerdded i fyny ata i'n aml ac yn dweud - 'Doro frechdan bump i mi yn 'y ngwynab'**" 'To make things worse, he used to walk up to me frequently and say - "give me a knuckle sandwich in my face"' (Twm Miall, 1988: 122)

(iv) **hen frechdan** (lit 'old sandwich') CW 'effeminate man', 'poof'

**Duwcs, be' ma'r hen frechdan 'na isho rwan?** 'Heavens above, what does that old poof want now?'

(v) **mor wan â brechdan** (lit 'as weak as a sandwich') CW 'as weak as a kitten', 'very weak'

"**Mi lwyddais i i godi o'r gwely ond fedrwn i ddim sefyll ar fy nhraed; ro'n i'n wan fel brechdan**" 'I succeeded to get up out of bed but I couldn't stand up; I was as weak as a kitten' (Twm Miall, 1990: 87)

### **Brenin 'king'**

(i) **brenin mawr** (lit 'great king')

(a) **CW 'God'**

"**Rodd y go' yn gwbod y bydde'r Brenin Mowr yn gwrando ar 'i weddi fe**"  
'The blacksmith knew that God would be listening to his prayer' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 12)

(b) **CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'**

"**Brenin Mawr! Beth nesaf os gwn i?**" 'Heavens above! What next I wonder?' (Huw Roberts, 1981: 28)

**Brensiach** (< Brenin Mawr; euphemism for God)

(i) **brensiach (annwyl)** CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"**Brensiach annwyl, paid a'u rhoid nhw i'r ci, Elin bach**" 'Heavens above, don't give them to the dog, Elin love' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 156)

**Brêns** (<E 'brains') CW 'brains'

"**Ma' isie i ni ail-ganfod ein gorffennol.**' 'Ma' isie i ti ail-ganfod dy frêns gynta.'" "We need to rediscover our past." "You need to rediscover your brains first" (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 34)

**Brest** 'chest'

(i) **o'r frest** 'off the cuff'

"**Yn gyntaf yr oeddwn yn credu yn fy achos a gallwn draethu o'r frest yn gwbwl ddi-ffuant**" 'Firstly I believed in my case and I could talk off the cuff totally sincerely' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 31)

**Bresych** LW CW **cabetsh** SW 'cabbage'

**Breuddwyd** 'dream'

(i) **breuddwyd gwrrach (yn ôl ei hewyllys)** (lit 'a witch's dream (according to her will)') 'wishful thinking'

"**Ond go brin y byddai ein Sianel [deledu] hoff am wneud unrhyw beth i danseilio'r breuddwyd gwrrach Ewropeaidd, sydd mor boblogaidd ymhlith y 'bobl sy'n cyfrif'**" 'But it is unlikely that our favourite [television] Channel wants to do anything to undermine the European wishful thinking, which is so popular amongst "the people who count"' (Golwg, 29 August 1996: 7)

**Bri** 'distinction', 'fame'

(i) **mewn bri** 'in fashion', 'in vogue'

"**Yr oedd y dull hwn mewn bri yn y pumdegau a'r chwedegau**" 'This style was in vogue in the fifties and sixties' (Barn, September 1994: 53)

(ii) **o fri** 'famous', 'of renown'

"**Ac yna mi welais i raglen goginio ar BBC2 gan rhyw ddyn oedd yn gogydd o fri**" 'And then I saw a cooking programme on BBC2 by some bloke who was a famous cook' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 228)

**Brig** 'crest', 'top'

(i) **ar y brig** 'at the top' (usually only figuratively)

"**byddem ein dau ar frig y rhestr yn y pynciau hyn pan ddôl arholiadau neu brofion heibio**" 'the both of us would be at the top of the list in these subjects when exams or tests came by' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 44)

(ii) **brig y nos** 'dusk', 'nightfall'

"**ma'n rhaid 'i fod e'n rhwpath pwysig, iddyn nhw groesi'r mynydd frig nos**" 'it must be something important that they crossed the mountain at nightfall' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 209)

(iii) brig yr hwyr 'dusk', 'nightfall'

**"Hylol! Beth sy' wedi dod â ti ma mor gynnar?" gofynnnes, oherwydd rhan fynycha tua brig yr hwyr rodd e'n arfer cyrradd"** *"Hello! What's brought you here so early?" I asked, because for the most part he used to arrive towards nightfall'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 12)

(iv) dod i'r brig 'to come to the fore'

**"Hefyd roedd hwn yn rhyfel lle daeth teledu byw i'r brig"** *'Also this was a war where live television came to the fore'* (Aled Jenkins in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 73)

**Brigo** 'to branch', 'to sprout'

(i) brigo i'r cof (lit 'to spring to the memory') 'to spring to mind'

**"Roeddwn wrthi'n archwilio posibiladau rhyw atgof oedd gennyf o deledu du a gwyn fy mebyd a fynnai frigo i'r cof bob hyn-a-hyn"** *'I was at it researching the possibilities I had of a vague memory of my childhood black and white television which kept springing to mind every so often'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 104)

(ii) brigo i'r meddwl 'to spring to mind'

**"A thrwy'r amser yn ystod y ffilm, o'dd y delwedde 'ma o Sharon yn mynnu brigo i'n feddwl i"** *'And all the time during the film, the images of Sharon insisted in spring to my mind'* (John Owen, 1994: 152)

(iii) brigo i'r wyneb 'to appear', 'to crop up'

**"yr oedd dail a choed yn allweddol yng nghelfyddyd y bobl, yn atgof o'r grefydd baganaidd sy'n dal i frigo i'r wyneb mewn ambell fan"** *'leaves and trees were essential in the people's art, a reminder of the pagan religion that still crops up in the odd place or two'* (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 124)

**Brigo** (< barugo) NW 'to get frosty'

**"Ond mae o'n ddigon gwir, pur anamal y gwneith hi rewi yma; ac mi wnes inna basio mai wedi brigo'n reit drwm yr oedd hi"** *'But it's true enough, it very rarely freezes here; and I thought that it had got really frosty'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 23)

**Brith**

(i) 'spotted'

**"[Yr oedd y] baw yn strempiau hir, brith ar y marmor du"** *'The shit [was] in long streaks, splattered on the black marble'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 9)

(ii) 'scattered'

**"Roedd cyrff yn frith ar fin y ffordd o'r maes awyr"** *'The bodies were scattered on the edge of the road from the airport'* (Betsan Powys in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 27)

(iii) 'greying' (hair)

**"fe gymerodd y gŵr gwallt brith byr ato o'r eiliad gyntaf"** *'The man with the short greying hair took to him from the very beginning'* (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 62)

(iv) 'full'

**"Mewn Cymraeg ysgafndroed a choeth, lluniodd yr awdur glasur [o lyfr] sy'n frith o linellau brathog"** *'In light and elegant Welsh, the author*



*fashioned a classic [book] that's full of biting lines'* (Golwg, 22 March 1990: 25)

### **Bro 'native area'**

(i) **bro** has emotive connotations that other words, such as **ardal** 'area', do not have

**"Roedd hyd yn oed coethi'r cŵn o gefnau'r tai i'w glywed yn wahanol i gyfarth cŵn ei fro ei hun"** *'Even the noise of the dogs from the backs of the houses sounded different from the barking of the dogs of his home area'*

(Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 26)

(ii) **y Fro Gymraeg** see Appendix 22

**Broga** LW SW **Ilyffant** LW NW 'frog'

**Brolio** LW NW **bragan** SW **bostio** LW CW 'to boast'

### **Bron 'almost'**

(i) **bron â bod** 'almost', 'just about', 'virtually'

**"Penwythnos gwaetha 'mywyd i bron â bod drosodd"** *'The worst weekend in my life just about over'* (John Owen, 1994: 112)

(ii) **bron â (gwneud rhywbeth)** 'almost (do something)', 'just about (to do something)'

**"Bues i bron â gweud 'tho Îfs am y penwythnos ond bob tro delen i'n agos, stopen i"** *'I almost told Îfs about the weekend but every time I'd come close, I'd stop'* (John Owen, 1994: 95)

(iii) **bron iawn** NW 'almost', 'just about'

**"Ydach chi bron â gorffen?" 'Do. Bron iawn'"** *'Have you almost finished?' 'Yes. Just about'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 107)

(iv) **bron yn (dair blwydd oed/hapus etc.)** 'almost (three years old/happy etc.)'

**"Trodd ei ben rownd ac roedd ei lais bron yn gyfeillgar"** *'He turned his head round and his voice was almost friendly'* (Marion Eames, 1969: 127)

(v) **o'r bron**

(a) 'completely'

**"Ma fe a'i dylwyth - Pabyddion y'n nhw o'r bron!"** *'Him and his family - they're all Catholics!'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 128)

(b) 'consecutively', 'one after the other'

**"byddai'n dda ganddi gael merch y tro 'ma ar ôl cael pedwar mab o'r bron"** *'she'd like to have a girl this time after having four boys the one after the other'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 232)

### **Brwnt**

(i) LW SW 'dirty'

**"Ond mae'r pentre' ei hun wedi mynd i edrych yn frwnt"** *'But the village itself has gone to look dirty'* (Golwg, 8 February 1996: 6)

(ii) NW *'bullying', 'nasty', 'spiteful'*

**"Hen gythraui brwnt oedd Now Bach Glo bob amsar, hyd yn oed pan fydda fo heb gael diod"** *'Now Bach Glo was a nasty old bugger all the time, even when he hadn't had a drink'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 122)

(\* see also **budr**)

**Brych** (lit *'afterbirth'*) CW *'dickhead'*

**"Ti'n chwara fatha brych!"** *'You're playing like a dickhead!'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 64)

**Bryd** *'mind', 'will'*

(i) (gosod/rhoi etc.) **fy mryd ar rywbeth** *'to (set/put etc.) my mind on something'*

**"Roeddwn wedi rhoddi fy mryd ar gael gweld y Stadiwm Olympaidd yn y ddinas"** *'I'd put my mind on being able to see the Olympic Stadium in the city'* (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 82)

(ii) **mynd â'm bryd** *'to take my fancy'*

**"Roedd y dyn ar ei gwrcwd yn edrych trwy wydrau ar y traeth. Nid adar oedd yn mynd â'i fryd ond llwyth arall o gannabis yn cyrraedd Cymru"** *'There was a man squatting looking through his binoculars at the beach. Birds didn't take his fancy but another load of cannabis reaching Wales'* (Golwg, 3 November 1988: 17)

**Bryntni** LW SW **budreddi** LW NW *'dirtiness'*

**Brys** *'haste', 'hurry'*

(i) **ar frys** *'in a hurry'*

**"Oedd Mr. Lewis ar frys i adael?"** *'Was Mr. Lewis in a hurry to leave?'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 43)

**Brysiu** LW CW **hastu** SW *'to hurry'*

**Buarth** LW NW **clos** LW Dyfed **iard** LW CW *'farmyard'*

**Buaswn i, buaset ti** etc. see Appendix 8.02-8.03

**Budr** LW CW **budur** CW

(i) LW NW *'dirty'*

**"Mae'r afon fach yn fudr"** *'The small stream is dirty'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 16)

(ii) SW *'easygoing', 'entertaining'*

**"Bachan budur yw Dai"** *'Dai's an entertaining bloke'* (Rhydwen Williams, 1969: 79)

(\* this meaning is most commonly used in the sense of *'a bit of lad'*, as in the above example)

(\* see also **brwnt**)

**Budreddi** LW NW **bryntni** LW SW *'dirtiness'*

## **Budd**

(i) **er budd (rhywbeth/rhywun)** 'to the benefit (of something/someone)'  
"mae lot wedi newid ers y Saithdegau a'r rhan fwyaf o'r newidiau er budd y cenedlaetholwyr" 'a lot has changed since the Seventies and most of the changes are to the benefit of the nationalists' (Golwg, 3 October 1996: 6)

**Bûm i, buest ti etc.** see Appendix 4.01-4.02

**Busnesa LW CW busnesan SW busnesu NW** 'to be noseiy'

**Bustach** (lit 'steer') CW 'oaf'

"Gobeithio na welai mohonot ti byth eto'r bustach, meddyliond" 'I hope I never see you again you oaf, he thought' (Alun Jones, 1979: 16)

## **Bw**

(i) **heb (ddweud/ynganu etc.) na bw na be'** (lit 'without (saying/uttering etc.) boo nor what') CW 'without (saying/uttering etc.) a sound', 'without (saying/uttering etc.) a word'

"A chyn iddo gael cyfle i ddweud na bw na be, dyma hi'n neidio ato fo" 'And before he had a chance to say a word, she jumped at him' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 119)

**Bwbach** (lit 'bugbear') NW 'fool', 'idiot'

"Mi gaeth hi fynd at yr hen fwbach John Cae Pistyll yna" 'She can go to that old idiot, John from Cae Pistyll' (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 23)

**Bwcwl** (<E 'buckle')

(i) **dod â rhywbeth i fwcwl** (lit 'to bring something to buckle') LW SW 'to bring something to a successful conclusion'

"O ganlyniad mae inni gyfle hanesyddol ... i ddod â thasg hir-ohriedig sefydlu cenedl Gymreig i fwcwl" 'As a result we have an historical opportunity ... to bring to a successful conclusion the long-delayed task of establishing the Welsh nation' (Barn, September 1995: 11)

**Bwch** 'he-goat'

(i) **bwch dihangol** 'scape goat'

"Pan âi pethau'n ddrwg 'roedd tuedd gan bennaeth y cwmni ym Merthyr i chwilio am fwch dihangol" 'When things went wrong there was a tendency by the company manager in Merthyr to look for a scape goat' (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 111)

**Bwgan** 'bugbear'

(i) **bwgan brain** 'scarecrow'

"[Mae] Now wedi bod yn gwneud bwgan brain i'w roi yn y cae" 'Now has been making a scarecrow to put in the field' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 148)

### **Bwganod 'bugbears'**

(i) **codi bwganod** (lit 'to raise bugbears') 'to scaremonger'

"Mae yna bobol yn mynd i gael eu harestio lle nad oedden nhw'n meddwl eu bod nhw mewn unrhyw ffordd yn troseddu ... nid codi bwganod yw hyn, mae'n bryder go iawn" *'There are people who are going to be arrested who didn't think they were in any way committing a crime ... this isn't scaremongering, it's a very real fear'* (Golwg, 13 October 1994: 5)

### **Bwriad 'intention'**

(i) **o fwriad** 'intentionally'

"Y teulu Kinck a ddechreuodd y ffasiwn yn y flwyddyn 1869. Nid o fwriad, mae'n wir, ond fel canlyniad annisgwyl i orwedd yn farw ar ystyllod morgue Paris" *'The Kinck family started the fashion back in 1869. Not intentionally, it's true, but as an unexpected consequence to lying dead on the planks of the Paris morgue'* (Tu Chwith, volume 4 1995/1996: 42)

### **Bwrw**

(i) 'to hit'

"A'r drosedd fawr anfaddeuol yn 'yn hanes i o'dd bwrw'r Sarjant" *'And the great unforgivable crime in my life was hitting the Sergeant'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 101)

(ii) 'to cast', 'to throw'

"Bwrw dy fara ar wyneb y dyfroedd" *'Cast your bread upon the waters'* (Ecclesiastes 11:1)

(iii) **a bwrw** 'assuming'

"Beth ynteu sydd ar dy feddwl, Stotig, a bwrw fod gen ti un?" *'What then is on your mind, Stotig, assuming that you've got one?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 59)

(iv) **bwrw** (amserly Nadolig etc.) 'to spend (time/Christmas etc.)'

"Dwi wedi penderfynu ei weld o fory felly mi fydd rhaid inni gael llety i fwrw'r nos" *'I've decided to see him tomorrow so I'll have to get accommodation to spend the night'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 123)

(\* **bwrw'r Sul** can mean 'to spend the weekend', but in contemporary practice it now usually means 'to spend Sunday')

(v) **bwrw** (annwyd/hiraeth etc.) 'to cast off (a cold/homesickness etc.)'

"ar hyn o bryd, mae'n dda gen i ga'l cyfle i fwrw 'mlino" *'at the moment, I am pleased to have the opportunity of casting off my tiredness'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 91)

(vi) **bwrw ati** 'to set about'

"Yn sgîl buddugoliaeth Gwynfor 'roedd yn amlwg fod yn rhaid bwrw ati i'w helpu gyda pha beth bynnag a ellid er mwyn yr achos" *'In the wake of Gwynfor's victory it was obvious that one had to set about helping him with whatever one could for the sake of the cause'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 61)

(vii) **bwrw** (blew/croen etc.) 'to shed (fur/skin etc.)'

"Caiff yr iâr ddial ar y ceiliog weithiau, oherwydd tua diwedd yr haf, pan fydd adar yn bwrw'u plu, bydd y ceiliog yn edrych bron mor ddi-liw â'r iâr" *'The hen gets revenge on the cockerel sometimes, because towards the*

*end of the summer, when the birds are shedding their feathers, the cockerel looks as colourless as the hen* (R.S. Thomas, 1995: 47)

(viii) **bwrw (cesair/eira/glaw etc.)** 'to (hail/snow/rain etc.)'

**"Mae hi'n dal i fwrw glaw"** *'It's still raining'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 74)

(\* **bwrw glaw** 'to rain' is often reduced to just **bwrw**, eg **"Ddaru ni ddim canu wrth y bedd - roedd hi'n bwrw gormod"** *'We didn't sing by the grave - it was raining too much'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 131))

(ix) **bwrw drwyddi** NW 'to go on', 'to jabber on'

**"Gallai [hi] eistedd yn ôl yn ei chwmini a bwrw trwyddi, heb orfod mesur ei geiriau, fel efo hon drws nesaf"** *'[She] could sit back in her company and jabber on, without having to measure her words, as with her next door'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 112)

(x) **bwrw (ebol/llo etc.)** 'to (foal/calf etc.)'

**"Yr oedd yr haul yn llifo i fewn dros ddrws y Sied Isaf lle'r oedd llo bach du a gwyn a fwrwyd rhyw ddeuddydd ynghynt yn cysgu"** *'The sun was pouring in through the door of the Lower Shed where a small black and white calf born two days earlier was sleeping'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 256)

(xi) **bwrw (haearn/plwm etc.)** 'to cast (iron/lead etc.)'

**"Yn ochor y ffenest, ar y mur tu allan, roedd peipen haearn bwrw yn dŵad i lawr"** *'By the side of the window, on the outside wall, there was a cast iron pipe coming down'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 28)

(xii) **bwrw iddi** 'to set about'

**"Fy mwriad ar ôl gadael Bangor oedd bwrw iddi i gwblhau fy ngwaith ymchwil"** *'My intention after leaving Bangor was to set about finishing my research work'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 77)

(xiii) **bwrw ymaith** 'to cast off'

**"Y tu allan i furiau'r mynachlog roedd elusendy lle y gallai pererinion, teithwyr a masnachwyr orffwyso a bwrw ymaith lwch a blinder y daith"** *'Outside the walls of the monastery was an almshouse where the pilgrims, travellers and tradespeople could rest and cast off the dust and weariness of the journey'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 111)

(xiv) **bwrw ymlaen** 'to carry on', 'to persevere'

**"a ddylen ni fod wedi bwrw ymlaen i ffilmio neu roi'r camera i lawr a helpu?"** *'should we have carried on and filmed or put the camera down and helped?'* (Rhun Gruffydd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 84)

(xv) **ei bwrw hi am rywle** SW 'to head for somewhere'

**"Yn 1904 gadawodd llanc un ar hugain oed ei fferm ar lannau Bae Ceredigion a'i bwrw hi am Ganada"** *'In 1904 a twenty one year old lad left his farm on the shores of Cardigan Bay and headed for Canada'* (Sbec TV Wales, 20 May 1995: 15)

**Bwyail** LW CW **bwyallt** NW 'axe'

**Bwyf i, byddwyf i** etc. see Appendix 11.02-11.03

### **Bwygilydd 'on end'**

**"roeddwn i a'm ffrindiau'n treulio oriau bwygilydd yn chwarae yng Nghoed Cwmbowydd"** *'I and my friends used to spend endless hours playing in Coed Cwmbowydd'* (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 98)  
(\* **bwygilydd** is most frequently used in reference to time, as in the above example)

### **Bwyta 'to eat'**

(i) **bwyta geiriau** (lit 'to eat words') SW 'to mumble'

**"Roedd hi'n anodd deall pob dim a ddywedai Wil. I ddechrau, roedd yn rhyw fwyta'i eiriau"** *'It was difficult to understand everything Wil used to say. To start with, he would mumble'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 30)

(ii) **bwyta gwellt fy ngwely** (lit 'to eat the straw of my bed') CW 'to look famished', 'to look like I need a good square meal'

**"Ro'n i'n falch o'i gweld hi, cofia di, er 'i bod hi'n edrach fel tasa hi'n byta gwellt 'i gwely"** *'I was pleased to see her, you know, although she looked as though she needed a good square meal'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 80)

### **Bwytu (< obeutu) SW 'about'**

**"Dwi'n credu i Da-cu briodi nôl bwytu 1880"** *'I think Grand-dad married back in about 1880'* (Charles Ladd in Gwyn Griffiths (ed), 1994: 12)

### **Byd 'world'**

(i) **amryw byd** 'numerous people', 'several people', 'several things'

**"Yr oedd y capel yn rhan bwysig o fywydau amryw byd yn y gymdeithas"** *'Chapel was an important part of the lives of numerous people in society'* (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 93)

(ii) **(beth/ble etc.) fyd fynnaf** CW '(whatever/wherever etc.) I want'

**"[Yr oedd hi mor] rhydd â'i rhieni i fynd ar eu gwyliau, i wneud fel fyd fynnen nhw, heb falio'r un iot"** *'[She was as] free as her parents to go on holiday, to do as they wanted, without caring one iota'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 99)

(iii) **(beth/ble etc.) yn y byd ...?** CW '(what/where etc.) on earth ...?'

**"Yr oedd y goleuadau a'r trydan meddai, i gyd wedi methu ac ni wyddai beth yn y byd i'w wneud"** *'The lights and the electricity so he said had all failed and he didn't know what on earth to do'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 33)

(iv) **byd o les** 'a world of good'

**"Mae'n rhaid bod y moddion a wnaethai ei thad o rysâit a gawsai gan hen wraig yng Ngelli-gaer, wedi gwneud y byd o les iddi"** *'The medicine her father had made from the recipe that he had received from the old woman in Gelli-gaer must have done the world of good to her'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 110)

(v) **(cyfoethog/cyfforddus/hapus etc.) fy myd** '(well/comfortably/happily etc.) off'

**"Mae Libyaid heddiw, fodd bynnag, yn gyfforddus eu byd ac yn derbyn gwasanaethau addysg a iechyd o'r safon uchaf yn rhad ac am ddim"** *'The Libyians today, however, are comfortably off and receive education and health services of the highest standard for free'* (Tweli Griffiths, 1993: 19)

(vi) **cyntaf byd gorau byd** (lit 'first of the world best of the world') proverb 'the sooner the better'

**"Roeddwn i'n meddwl mynd ddydd Gwener. 'Cynta byd gorau byd' medda'r hen air yntê, Tom?"** 'I was thinking of going Friday. Cynta byd gorau byd as the old proverb says, eh Tom?' (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 142)

(vii) **(dim clem/diben etc.) yn y byd** ('no idea/purpose etc.) whatsoever'  
**"Roedd y bechgyn yn ifanc a dibrofiad ond gwyddwn fod rhaid iddynt ddysgu oddi wrth eu camgymeriadau eu hunain i ddod yn ffermwyr da, ac nad oedd o ddiben yn y byd pregethu wrthynt"** 'The boys were young and inexperienced but I knew that they had to learn from their mistakes to become good farmers, and there was no point whatsoever preaching to them' (Simon Jones, 1989: 183)

(viii) **gwyn fy mynd**

(a) LW '(I am) blessed'

**"Gwyn eu byd y rhai sy'n dlodion yn yr ysbryd"** 'Blessed are the poor in spirit' (Matthew 5:3)

(b) LW CW 'lucky me'

**"Gwyn dy fyd 'Stiniog, am droi allan ar hyd y blynyddoedd bobol mor wahanol"** 'Lucky you 'Stiniog, for turning out over the years such different people' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 28)

(ix) **y byd a'i bethau** (lit 'the world and its things') 'the world and his wife'

**"Dyna un peth da am Gaerdydd - roedd 'na ryw hen gono wastad yn fodlon malu cachu efo chi, a rhoi ei farn ei hun ar y byd a'i betha"** 'That's one good thing about Cardiff - there was always some old fogey happy to bullshit with you, and give his own opinion about the world and his wife' (Twm Miall, 1990: 136)

(x) **y byd a'r betws** (lit 'the world and the church') 'the world and his wife'

**"Trist yw sylweddoli bod yr Harri Webb a fedrai ddoethinebu am oriau am y byd a'r betws yn fud"** 'It's sad to realise that the Harri Webb who could pontificate for hours on the world and his wife is mute' (Barn, February 1995: 16)

(xi) **y byd (mawr) crwn i gyd** (lit 'the whole (big) round world') 'the whole wide world'

**"Ni allai [hi] feddwl am dynged waeth na honno yn y byd crwn i gyd"** '[She] couldn't think of a worse fate than that in the whole wide world' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 44)

(xii) **yn y byd** (used to reinforce superlatives) see Appendix 14.14(ii)

**Bydd, bydda, bydded etc.** see Appendix 10.01-10.02

**Byddaf i, byddi di etc.** see Appendix 3.01-3.03

**Byddet, byddai ef etc.** see Appendix 6.01-6.02

**Byddigions (< boneddigion) CW 'gentry'**

**"Ac, wrth gwrs, Saesneg oedd iaith y byddigions o'n cwmpas oedd yn rhoi gwaith i bobl Dolgellau"** 'And, of course, English was the language of

*the gentry around us who used to give work to Dolgellau people'* (Marion Eames, 1995: 6)

**Byddwn i, byddet ti etc.** see Appendix 6.01-6.02

**Byddwyf i, byddych ti etc.** see Appendix 11.02-11.03

**Byr** 'brief', 'short'

(i) **ar fyr** 'shortly', 'soon'

**"Ble ma Tomos Siencyn?" 'Mae e 'da fi o hyd,' atebodd Richard, 'ond mae ynte wedi priodi ers blwyddyn a'i wraig yn erfyn plentyn ar fyr'"**  
*"Where's Tomos Siencyn?" "He's still with me," answered Richard, "but he's been married a year and his wife is expecting a child soon"* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 129)

**Byrder** 'brevity' 'shortness'

(i) **ar fyrder** 'quickly', 'shortly', 'soon'

**"Ni fûm yno. Nid af ar fyrder chwaith"** *'I have not been there. I will not go there soon either'* (Y Cymro, 18 May 1994: 4)

**Bys** 'finger'

(i) **bys yn y brywes** (lit 'finger in the soup') 'finger in every pie'

**"Ac, wrth gwrs, fel y byddai rhywun yn ei ddisgwyl gyda Huw Jones a'i fys yn y briwes, profodd Sain yn llwyddiant mawr"** *'And, of course, as one would expect with Huw Jones with his finger in every pie, Sain proved a great success'* (Y Cymro, 11 May 1994: 10)

(ii) **bys yn y potes** (lit 'finger in the soup') 'finger in the pie'

**"Erbyn y bore wedyn yr oedd y Wasg, a Dafydd Wigley, sydd bob amser â'i fys ym mhob potas, wedi cael y stori"** *'By the following morning the press, and Dafydd Wigley, who's always got his finger in every pie, had got hold of the story'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 189)

(iii) **codi bys bach** (lit 'to lift the little finger') 'to have a drink', 'to tipple'

**"[Yr oedd yn ddigon] tebyg iddo godi ei fastwn unwaith yn ormod mewn rhyw ocsiwn neu'i gilydd ar ôl bod yn codi'i fys bach sawl gwaith yn ormod"** *'[It was] typical [enough] of him to raise his baton once too often in some auction or other after having a tipple several times too many'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 41)

(iv) **(dodi/gosod etc.) fy mys ym myw y peth** 'to (put/place etc.) my finger on it' (figuratively)

**"roedd [y teimlad yn] gymysg efo rhyw fath o hiraeth a dipreshon.**

**Roeddwn i'n ei chael hi'n anodd i roi fy mys ym myw y peth"** *'[the feeling] was mixed with some sort of longing and depression. I found it hard to put my finger on it'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 126)

(v) **pawb â'i fys lle bo'i ddolur** (lit 'everyone has his finger where his pain is') proverb 'everyone is concerned about their own problems'

(pun on the above) **"Pawb â'i fys lle bo'i ddileit! Tydi'r hen Feethoven fyddar ddim chwatar yr artist ag ydi Wagner"** *'Everyone is concerned*



*about his own delight! Old deaf Beethoven isn't a quarter the artist that Wagner is'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 40)

**Byswn i, bysat ti etc.** see Appendix 9.03(ii)

**Byt** see Appendix 10.05

**Být** (<E 'buddy') Glam 'mate'

**"Digon o siarad, být, dere i'r ysgol fory, o cê?"** *'Enough talking, mate, come to school tomorrow, OK?'* (John Owen, 1994: 173)

**Byti** (<E 'buddy') Glam 'mate'

**"Ddim yn hawdd, byti, ddim yn hawdd!"** *'Not easy, mate, not easy!'* (John Owen, 1994: 83)

**Byti** (< obeutu) SW 'about'

**"Hypochondriac, 'na beth yw e! Wastod yn conan byti rwbeth"**  
*'Hypochondriac, that's what he is! Always complaining about something'*  
(Meic Povey, 1995(i): 40)

**Byth**

(i) 'ever', 'never' (future only)

**"Paid byth, byth â symud 'n llyfrau i byth eto"** *'Don't ever, ever move my books ever again'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 20)

(\* **byth** can be used in the past with imperfect habitual (negative only), eg

**"Arferai taid ddweud nad ydoedd byth yn breuddwydio"** *'My grandfather used to say that he never used to dream'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 14))

(ii) **am byth** 'for ever'

**"Mi gei di berfformiad heno nei di gofio am byth"** *'You'll have a performance tonight that'll remember for ever'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 6)

(iii) **byth a beunydd** 'for ever and a day'

**"O, mi dwi wedi hen arfer hefo'i strancia fo! Roedd o byth a beunydd wedi blino"** *'Oh, I've got used to his tricks! He was for ever and a day tired'*  
(Meic Povey, 1995(i): 39)

(iv) **byth a hefyd** 'for ever and a day'

**"Roedden ni'n tri byth a hefyd yn cynnal cystadlaethau o bob math"**  
*'The three of us were for ever and a day holding all sorts of competitions'*  
(Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 74)

(v) **byth bythoedd** 'for ever and ever', 'never ever'

**"Dydi hi byth rhy hwyr. Byth bythoedd rhy hwyr"** *'It's never too late. Never ever too late'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 39)

(vi) (**gwaeth/gwell etc.**) **byth** 'even (worse/better etc.)'

**"Ond i Lyn roedd un profiad 'yn waeth byth' na chwarae'r bagpipes a hynny oedd y dawnsio gwerin"** *'But for Lyn there was one experience "even worse" than playing the bagpipes and that was the folk-dancing'*  
(Television Wales, 10 February 1996: 9)

(\* also the mutated form **fyth** can be used, eg **"Ac mi fydd hi'n waeth fyth eto pan ddaw hi'n amsar gwerthu'r wŷn 'ma, os bywian nhw tan hynny"**

*'And it'll be even worse again when the time to sell the lambs comes, if they live 'til then'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 50)

**Bythdi (< obeutu) SW 'about'**

**"Wei gwranda, wy'n gorfod mynd neu bydd Dad yn cintah bythdi'r bil ffôn 'to"** *'Well listen, I've got to go or Dad will be moaning about the 'phone bill again'* (John Owen, 1994: 173)

**Byw 'to live'**

(i) **byw** is never conjugated in LW and only very occasionally in CW

**"Ma' pob dyn fywiodd wedi deisyfu plentyn"** *'Every man who has lived has wanted a child'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 45)

(ii) **byw** is also used very occasionally to mean *'life'* in CW instead of the more common noun **bywyd**

**"Ac heb os nac oni bai, hi oedd y ferch brydfertha a welodd o'n ei fyw erioed"** *'And without doubt, she was the most beautiful girl he had ever seen in his life'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 115)

(iii) **byw a bod** (lit *'to live and be'*) *'to exist'*

**"Tua deng mlynedd yn ôl, a minnau'n fachgen ysgol a oedd yn byw a bod gwleidyddiaeth ryngwladol, fe'm cythruddwyd gan ... Radio Cymru"** *'About ten years ago, when I was a school boy who existed for international politics, I was infuriated by ... Radio Cymru'* (Llais Llyfrau, Summer 1994: 12)

(iv) **byw o'r fawd i'r genau** (lit *'to live from the thumb to the mouth'*) *'to live from hand to mouth'*

**"Wst ti mai poeni am fory ydi achos pob cynnen yn y byd? Dwi 'di dysgu byw o'r fawd i'r genau ers i chdi ddŵad i 'myd"** *'Did you know that worrying about tomorrow is the cause of every conflict in the world? I've learnt to live from hand to mouth since you came into my world'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 139)

(v) **byw tali** *'to live together'* (before/instead of marriage)

**"Peth dyfara nes i rioed oedd mynd â Belinda - y fodan buesh i'n byw talu efo hi yn Grangetown stalwm - i weld Nain"** *'The most regrettable thing I ever did was to take Belinda - the girl I was living with in Grangetown ages ago - to see Gran'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 16)

(vi) **byw yn fras** *'to live it up'*

**"Yr hyn oeddwn i'n ei awgrymu, neu yn ei honni â dweud y gwir, fod sefyllfa lle bod un garfan o Gymry Cymraeg yn 'byw yn fras ar lawer saig o fwyd' yn paratoi rhaglenni [teledu] ar gyfer carfan arall o Gymry Cymraeg sydd yn methu cael dau ben llinyn ynghyd, yn sefyllfa afiach a chwbl annheg"** *'What I was suggesting, or claiming to tell the truth, was that the situation where one group of Welsh speakers "lives it up on many a meal" preparing [television] programmes for another group of Welsh speakers who can't make ends meet, is an unhealthy and totally unfair situation'* (Golwg, 10 October 1996: 9)

(vii) (**dod/mynd** etc.) **i fyw at rywun** *'to (come/go etc.) and live with someone'*

**"Fuodd rhaid i fi symud i fyw at Nain a Taid"** *'I had to move and live with my grandparents'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 114)

(viii) **yn fy myw** (lit 'in my life') 'for the life of me'

**"Ond fedrwn i yn fy myw gysgu, efo'r lleuad run fath ag orains mawr ar ffenast y to yn sgleinio arnaf fi"** 'But I couldn't for the life of me sleep, with the moon just like a large orange on the roof window shining at me' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 18)

(ix) **yn fyw ac yn iach** 'alive and well'

**"Mae nepotistiaeth yn fyw ac yn iach yn ein sefydliadau Cymraeg"**

'Nepotism is alive and well in our Welsh language institutions' (Golwg, 17 March 1994: 3)

**Byw** 'quick' (of candle/eye/nail)

(i) **at y byw** 'to the quick'

**"Chrynis di fi, sti,' meddai [hi] wrth Llinos, oedd yn gorweddian ar y gwely yn cnoi ei hewinedd at y byw"** "'You frightened me, you know", [she] said to Llinos, who was lying on the bed biting her nails to the quick' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 16)

(ii) (**edrych/syllu** etc.) **i fyw llygaid rhywun** (lit 'to (look/stare etc.) to the quick of someone's eye') 'to (look/ stare etc.) someone right in the eye'

**"Suddodd Arthur yn ôl i'w gadair a syllodd i fyw llygaid yr Ysgrifennydd"**

'Arthur sank back into his chair and stared right in the eyes of the Secretary' (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 10)

**Bywyd** 'life'

(i) **bywyd bras** 'high life'

**"Cafodd hoffter y ddau o fywyd bras ei feirniadu'n llym droeon"** 'The two's fondness of the high life was severely criticised numerous times' (Tweili Griffiths, 1993: 77)

# C

## Pronunciation

(i) The first vowel can disappear in colloquial Welsh after 'c' in the combination 'cal' and 'cel' in a very limited number of words

caledu > cledu 'to harden'  
celwyddau > cliwyddau 'lies'

**"Ti'n gallu palu c'lwyddau weithiau, Megan"** *'You can tell lies sometimes, Megan'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 31)

**Cabetsh SW bresych LW CW 'cabbage'**

**Caclwm** see **gwylltio** (i)

**Cacwn 'wasps'**

(i) **cacwn wyllt** (lit 'wasp wild') CW 'absolutely furious'

**"Aeth Miss John yn gacwn wyllt a bu bron iddi gael gwasgfa"** *'Miss John became absolutely furious and she almost fainted'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 73)

(\* **cacwn** here can also be used adverbially, eg **"Roedd Gwen wedi clywed fod dynion ambiwlans yn flin cacwn bob wythnos Steddfod"** *'Gwen had heard that the ambulance men were very angry every Eisteddfod week'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 58))

(ii) (**blin/dig etc.**) **fel cacwn** (lit '(angry/annoyed etc.) like a wasp') NW 'very (angry/annoyed etc.)'

**"A fanna ro'n i yng Nghlwb y Cardiff High Old Boys yn Ystum Taf yn flin fatha cacwn"** *'And there I was very angry in Cardiff High Old Boys' Club in Llandaf North'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 80)

**Cacynen LW CW gwenynen farch LW NW picwnen LW SW 'wasp'**

**Cachgi CW 'coward', 'shit-head'**

**"Cachgi llwfr ydi o yn cynffona i'r crach"** *'He's a cowardly shit-head toadying to the snobs'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 82)

**Cachiad CW 'shit'**

(i) **mewn cachiad (nico)** (lit 'in a (goldfinch's) shit') CW 'in a flash', 'in a jiffy'  
**"Argiwydd mawr! Os clywiff Joni Bach y Co-op y ddou 'na'n canu yn ei angladd e, nidiff e mas o'r coffin miwn cachad, myn yffarn i!"** *'Heavens above! If Joni Bach Co-op hears those two singing at his funeral, he'll jump out of his coffin in a flash, bloody hell!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 21)

**Cachu CW 'to shit'**

(i) **māe hi wedi cachu arna i** (lit 'it's shit on me') CW 'I'm buggered', 'I'm for the chop', 'I've had it'

**"Nath Siân dim byd ond troi ar ei sowdwl am y gegin. O'dd hi'n amlwg bod hi wedi cachu arna"** 'Siân did nothing but turn around and head for the kitchen. It was obvious that I was buggered' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 144)

(\* this is a corruption of another idiom, see **canu** (xi))

(ii) **cachu planciau** (lit 'to shit planks') CW 'to shit bricks'

**"Fuesh i'n cachu plancia am wsnos, ofn iddyn nhw i gyd ffendio allan na mwydro o'n i am Hwal Gwynfryn"** 'I was shitting bricks for a week, worried that they would all find out that I was bullshitting about Hywel Gwynfryn'

(Dafydd Huws, 1990: 80)

(iii) **mynd i gachu** (lit 'to go and shit') CW 'to go and get lost', 'to go and get stuffed'

**Dw i wedi cael llond bol ohona chdi a dy fwydro! Dos i gachu, 'nei di!** 'I've had enough of you and your bullshit! Go and get lost, will you!'

**Cachwr CW 'shit-head'**

**"O'dd gin Nain Nefyn fab oedd yn byw yn Stockport, Manchester.**

**Cachwr llwyr oedd byth yn dod i gweld hi"** 'Nain from Nefyn had a son who used to live in Stockport, Manchester. A total shit-head who never used to come and see her' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 129)

**Cad 'battle'**

(i) **cad** usually refers to a figurative battle, most commonly in the phrase **maes y gad** (lit 'the field of battle'), whilst **brwydr** refers to a more conventional battle

**"Ond dyna fo, ma' pobol y concrit a'r dybl glesing wedi anghofio am yr ymrafael yn erbyn byd natur ers blynnydoedd, ac wedi cefnu ar faes y gad"** 'But there you go, the concrete and double glazing people have forgotten about the quarrel against nature years ago, and have retreated from the field of battle' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 129)

(ii) **ar flaen y gad** (lit 'at the front of the battle') 'at the forefront'

**"Hi oedd ar flaen y gad cyn belled ag yr oedd datblygu cysylltiadau rhwng Siapan ac Ewrop yn y cwestiwn"** 'She was at the forefront as far as developing links between Japan and Europe were in question' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 29)

(iii) **i'r gad** (lit 'to the battle') 'to battle', 'unto the fray' (usually figuratively)

**"I'r Gad!! Dyma ystyr mewn bywyd, i hyn ges i 'ngeni. Cymru 'di 'mywyd i, a diolch byth am gael bod yn ifanc yn y chwyldro newydd, tanlyd yma"** 'To battle!! Here's meaning in life, I was born for this. Wales is my life, and thank goodness for being young in the this new, firey revolution' (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 84)

**Cadach poced LW NW ffunan boced Anglesey hances (boced) LW NW hancsiar Dyfed macyn LW SW neisied LW Glam nicloth Dyfed 'handkerchief'**

### **Cadernid 'strength'**

(i) **cadernid Gwynedd** (lit 'the stronghold of Gwynedd') rhetorical name for Gwynedd

**"Hawddamor a chyfarchion ichwi o gadernid Gwynedd, o ganol Eryri ac o fewn tafliad carreg i'r Fenai dlawd ei hun!"** *'Blessings and greetings to you from Gwynedd, from the centre of Snowdonia and from within a stone's throw from the Menai itself!'* (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 89)

(\* this set phrase is based on (a) the mountains giving the area the appearance of a natural fortress, (b) Gwynedd was the last independent Welsh kingdom in the Middle Ages and (c) the area is a stronghold of the Welsh language)

### **Cadi (< Catrin)**

(i) **cadi ffan** NW 'effeminate man', 'poof'

**"mi ddysga i i'r cadi ffan bach yna faint sy tan Sul - unrhyw ddiwrnod"** *'I'll teach that little poof how long it is 'til Sunday - any day'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 51)

### **Cadno LW SW llwynog LW NW 'fox'**

#### **Cadw**

(i) 'to keep'

**"Rodd y Brenin Mowr, ma'n rhaid, wedi penderfynu cadw John at ryw bwrpas arbennig"** *'God, He must have done, had decided to keep John for some special purpose'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 50)

(ii) NW 'stop' (imperative only)

**"Cadw dy ddathlu'r ffwlbart"** *'Stop your celebrating you idiot'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 39)

(iii) **cadw ar glawr** LW SW 'to record'

**"Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth erbyn hyn nad gwaddolion ... ydynt, wedi eu cadw ar glawr o flwyddyn i flwyddyn"** *'I have no doubt by now that they were not endowments ... recorded from year to year'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 179)

(iv) **cadw draw** 'to keep off'

**"Credid bod hofran ceit uwchlaw'r cartref wedi nos yn cadw ysbrydion drwg draw"** *'It was believed that hovering a kite above the home after dark kept evil spirits off'* (Golwg, 29 September 1994: 14)

(v) **cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad** (lit 'to keep the bowl flat') 'to keep things on an even keel'

**"Elinor Jones fydd yn trio cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad rhwng y ffeministiaid a'r moch siofinistaidd"** *'Elinor Jones will be trying to keep things on an even keel between the feminists and the chauvinist pigs'* (Golwg, 19 May 1994: 19)

(vi) **cadw mewn cysylltiad** 'to keep in touch'

**"Wy wedi siarsio Gogs bod yn rhaid iddo fe gadw mewn cysylltiad 'da 'i grwt bach yn Gaernarfon"** *'I've told Gogs that he's got to keep in touch with his lad in Caernarfon'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 255)

(vii) **cadw (mwstwr/sŵn etc.)** 'to make a (din/noise etc)'

**"Reit 'te,' sibrytws Wil. 'Sdim ishe catw sŵn, reit? A pawb i gatw'i ben"**

*"Right then," whispered Wil. "There's no need to make a noise, right? And everyone to keep their head"* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 105)

(viii) **cadw noswyl** (lit 'to keep an evening') 'to finish work for the day'

**"Nos drannoeth, a'r ffarm wedi cadw noswyl, eisteddai Cymdeithas Gydweithredol Lleifior yn yr offis"** 'The following evening, and the farm having finished work for the day, the Lleifior Co-operative Association sat in the office' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 183)

(ix) **cadw reiat** 'to cause a disturbance', 'to riot'

**"Ma fo'n flin fatha cacwn pan ma rheini 'di bod yn cadw reiat"** 'He's really angry when they've been causing a disturbance' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 68)

**Cae** 'field'

(i) **cae nos** (lit 'night field') CW domestic term for bed and sleep (cf 'land of Nod')

**Mae'n hen bryd i ti fynd i'r cae nos, cariad** 'It's high time you went to bed, love'

(ii) **cae sgwâr** (lit 'square field') CW domestic term for bed and sleep (cf 'land of Nod')

**Mae dy frawd wedi mynd i'r cae sgwâr, a dyna lle dylet ti fod hefyd** 'Your brother's gone to bed, and that's where you should be as well'

**Caead LW NW clawr LW SW** 'cover'

**Cael**

(i) 'to have', 'to receive'

**"Mi oedd ynta wedi cael llond ceubal hefyd"** 'He'd had a gutsful as well' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 47)

(ii) 'to be able to', 'to be allowed to'

**"Wedi'r cwbl, y fo aeth i'r ffos. Ac roedd Piff yn fwy na balch o gael mynd i'w dynnu fo oddi yno"** 'After all, it was him who went into the ditch. And Piff was more than happy to be able to pull him from it' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 81)

(\* **cael** here is used far more extensively in Welsh than its counterpart in English, eg **"Ac i ti gael dallt, dim ond i'r ysgol sentral aeth Arthur"** 'And for you to understand, Arthur only went to central school' (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 13))

(iii) 'to find' (figuratively only)

**"Dwi'n dal yn ei chael hi'n anodd i gredu'r peth"** 'I still find it hard to believe the thing' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 24)

(iv) **ar gael** 'available'

**"Rhywbeth arall fydd ar gael yn y siop yw cardiau cyfarch Celtaidd"** 'Another thing that will be available in the shop are Celtic greeting cards' (Yr Herald, 23 April 1994: 10)

(v) **cael a chael** 'touch and go'

**"Ges i bàs gin Wil Califfornia i'r steshon a cael a chael fuodd hi wedyn imi ddal trê'n nos"** 'I got a lift off Wil California to the station and it was touch and go afterwards for me to catch the night train' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 9)

(vi) **cael hyd i ryweth/rywun** 'to find something/someone'

**"Roeddwn i a Peter Farrell wedi cael hyd i fan reit wrth draed rhes o blismyn cyhyrog sarrug yr olwg"** 'Peter Farrel and I had found a spot right by a row of mean-looking muscular policemen' (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 54)

(vii) **ei chael hi** 'for it', 'get it' (rebuke)

**"Anfynych y byddai'r hen frawd yn mentro i bolitics yn y pulpud, ond pan fentrai, Comiwnyddiaeth ddi-dduw fyddai'n ei chael hi bob tro"** 'The old comrade would infrequently venture into politics at the pulpit, but when he did, Godless Communism would be for it every time' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 101)

**Caet ti, câi ef** etc. see Appendix 5.08(i)

**Caeth** 'bound', 'captive', 'strict'

(i) **caeth i ryweth** 'addicted to something'

**"Ac roedd y tri ohonyn nhw'n gaeth i'r cyffur"** 'And the three of them were addicted to the drug' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 129)

(ii) **caeth-gyfle** 'dilemma', 'impasse'

**"Cywilyddiodd pawb at ei hunanoldeb o feddwl fod ei fab hyna' yn y fath gaeth gyfla o hyd"** 'Everyone was ashamed by his selfishness considering that his oldest son was still in the same impossible situation' (Golwg, 20 December 1990: 22)

**Caeth o, caethon ni** etc. see Appendix 4.05 (i)

**Caf i , cei di** etc. see Appendix 2.06(i)

**Cafflo SW** 'to cheat'

**"Shwd fyddwn ni'n gwbod 'i fod wedi dringad y position? Gall gafflo'n net"** 'How would we know that he's climbed the position? He could easily cheat' (D. Tegfan Davies in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 45)

**Caib** 'mattock'

(i) **yn gaib dwll NW** 'totally drunk', 'totally pissed'

**"odd y barman 'na mor stiwpid a dal i syrffio fo a fynta'n gaib dwll ers oria"** 'that barman was so stupid to keep serving him and he'd been totally pissed for hours' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 39)

**Cal(a)** 'knob', 'penis', 'willy'

**"Gesh i 'ngyrru lawr i Ysbyty'r Heath Caerdydd, yn syth bin, do, i gael X-ray ar 'y nghala, 'nghwd a 'ngherrig"** 'I was driven down to the Heath



*Hospital in Cardiff, straightaway, wasn't I, to have an X-ray on my knob, my groin and my testicles'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 52)

**Calchen** 'piece of limestone'

(i) (gwelw/gwyn etc.) fel y galchen (lit '(pale/white etc.) like a piece of limestone') CW 'as white as a sheet'

"O'dd Ifans y Bobi fel y glachen erbyn hyn" 'Evans the Policeman was as white as a sheet by now' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 70)

**Calediad** see Appendix 20.09(i)

**Calon** 'heart'

(i) calon y gwir 'heart of the matter', 'the real truth'

"Ac dywedodd galon y gwir am fy mhenderfyniad i dderbyn y Gadair [yn yr Eisteddfod] yn ei lythyr yn Y Cymro" 'And he told the real truth about my decision to accept the Chair [in the Eisteddfod] in his letter to Y Cymro' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 118)

(ii) codi calon rhywun (lit 'to raise someone's heart') 'to cheer someone up'

"Na beth wi'n licio ambwiti ti, Double-Top. Y ffordd ti'n gallu codi calon rhywun" 'That's what I like about you, Double-Top. The way you can cheer someone up' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 83)

(iii) (gofid/poen etc.) calon (lit 'the heart (worry/pain etc.)') 'great (worry/pain etc.)'

"bu'r crynodeb o'r ymddygiadau mewn tafarnau yng Nghaerdydd ac yn ystod yr Eisteddfod yn ofid calon i mi" 'The summary of the behaviour in pubs in Cardiff and during the Eisteddfod was a great worry to me' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 43)

**Calyn** (< canlyn) NW 'to follow'

(i) calyn rhywun NW 'to have a relationship with someone', 'to go out with someone'

"Chlywish i ddim gair o'i phen (am y peth) pan oeddau ni'n calyn" 'I didn't hear her utter a word (about the thing) when we were going out with each other' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 70)

**Call** 'sensible', 'wise'

(i) calla dawo (< (y) callaf a dawo) NW 'silence is the best', 'it's wisest to be quiet'

"Roeddyn nhw wedi cael y ddadl yma o'r blaen, felly calla dawo oedd hi" 'They'd had this argument before, so it was best to be quiet' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 26)

(ii) ddim yn gall (lit 'not sensible') NW 'not all there', 'nuts'

"Ddyiwn i ddim fod wedi goddiweddyd. 'Ti'm yn gall.' 'Mae hynny'n gwneud dwy ohono ni'" 'I shouldn't have overtaken. "You're nuts." "That makes two of us"' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 6)

(\* see also chwarter (i) and hanner (i))

## Cam

(i) 'step'

**"Gwyddai [hi]'n union beth oedd wedi digwydd heb fynd gam yn nes at y tŷ"** *'[She] knew exactly what had happened without going a step nearer the house'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 13)

(ii) 'crooked'

**"Dyn bach o ran corff oedd yr ustus, a'i goesau'n gam"** *'The magistrate was a small-bodied man, and his legs [were] crooked'* (Marion Eames, 1969: 125)

(iii) 'wrong' (before a noun)

**"byddent wedi dioddef pob math o gam"** *'they would have suffered every type of wrong'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1986: 78)

(iv) ar gam

(a) 'wrongly'

**"Roedd y bowsar clwb nos 41 oed o'r Rhondda wedi'i garcharu ar gam am chwe blynedd"** *'The 41 year old night club bouncer from the Rhondda was jailed wrongly for six years'* (Golwg, 19 May 1994: 5)

(b) 'not straight', 'wonky'

**"A gan bod Sam a Percy yn fyrrach o dipyn na'r tri arall, o'dd y coffin ar gam i gyd"** *'And since Sam and Percy were quite a bit shorter than the other three, the coffin was all wonky'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 23)

(v) cael cam 'to suffer an injustice'

**"Mae rhieni'n pryderu fod eu plant yn cael cam oherwydd diffyg meddygon Cymraeg eu hiaith"** *'The parents are worried that their children are suffering an injustice because of the lack of Welsh-language doctors'* (Yr Herald, 21 May 1994: 1)

(vi) cam bras 'a great stride'

**"A phan ddaru nhw gyrraedd y lle darllan llithoedd roeddau nhw'n lefel pegins, ond dyma Meri'n rhoi cam bras ymlaen a chael y blaen ar John"** *'And when they arrived at the place to read Biblical lessons they were level pegging, but then Meri took a great stride forward and got in front of John'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 74)

(\* note the plural form most commonly used **camau breision** 'great strides', eg **"A hithau, er y rhyfel, wedi gwneud camau breision allan o'i chadarnle yn y maes glo, yr oedd sylwedd i'r honiad mai'r Blaid Lafur oedd Plaid y Cymry"** *'And there was substance to the claim that the Labour Party was the Party of the Welsh people as it had, since the war, made great strides out of its stronghold in the coalfield'* (John Davies, 1990: 638))

(vii) cam wrth gam 'step by step'

**"Gydag iddi wenu ymlaciodd yntau, a daeth tuag ati, gam wrth gam"** *'As she smiled he relaxed, and came towards her, step by step'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 156)

(viii) cam gwag (lit 'empty step')

(a) 'a false step'

**"[Roedd] Llyr yn dechra gweiddi crio ar ôl cymryd cam gwag dros ymyl y fainc a tharo'i dalcan ar y llawr"** *'Llyr [was] starting to bawl after taking a*

*false step over the edge of the bench and banged his forehead on the floor'*  
(Margiad Roberts, 1994: 223)

(b) *'disappointment'*

**"Bu'r Blaid Lafur yn hynod garedig yn cynnig i ni lwyfan mor hawdd i ymosod amynt . Ar wahân i fethiant y Swyddfa Gymreig i gynhyrchu Cynllun Economaidd credadwy, 'roeddent hefyd yn cael cam gwag o hyd"** *'The Labour Party was exceptionally kind to offer us such an easy platform to attack them. Apart from the failure of the Welsh Office to produce a credible Economic Policy, they were still a disappointment'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 91)

(ix) **gwneud cam â rhywun** *'to do someone an injustice'*

**"Ti'n gwneud cam â hi dw i'n meddwl"** *'You're doing her an injustice I think'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 26)

(x) **yn gam neu'n gymwys** *'rightly or wrongly'*

**"Mae digon o dystiolaeth yn ei ysgrifau ei fod, ers y tridegau, yn credu, yn gam neu'n gymwys, mai'r ffordd ymlaen tuag at ryddid Cymru oedd y ffordd a droediwyd gan Gandhi"** *'There is enough evidence in his essays, since the 'thirties, that he believed, rightly or wrongly, that the way forward towards freedom for Wales was the way trodden by Gandhi'* (Barn, March 1994: 7)

**Camagara Arfon** *'fanny'* (derogatory term for female genitalia)

**"'Ffiw hogia!' me fi pan ddoth y gola'n dôl, 'pam na fysa chi'n warnio fi? O'n ddim yn barod i weld fodan handi felna yn dangos 'i chamagara i gyd'"** *"'Phew lads!' I said when the lights came back on, "why hadn't you warned me? I wasn't ready to see a good-looking girl like that show off all her fanny'"* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 94)

**Camfa LW CW sticil SW** *'(foot)style'*

**Camgymeriad LW CW camsyniad LW SW** *'mistake'*

**Camp** *'achievement', 'feat', 'sport'*

(i) **tan gamp** *'excellent'*

**"byddai Islwyn yn gwneud model tan gamp"** *'Islwyn would make an excellent model'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 24)

(ii) **tipyn o gamp**

(a) *'quite an achievement'*

**"Fel y dywedodd un sylwebydd ar y pryd, roedd troi gwlad a dderbynai'r fath gyfoeth o olew yn genedl o dlodion yn dipyn o gamp, hyd yn oed i Gadaffi"** *'As one commentator said at the time, turning a country that had received such wealth from oil into a nation of poor people was quite an achievement, even for Gadaffi'* (Tweli Griffiths, 1993: 35)

(b) **CW** *'hardly likely'*

**'Wyt ti'n bwriadu mynd i weld y gêm pêl-droed?' 'Y fi? Gêm pêl-droed? Tipyn o gamp!'** *"Do you intend going to see the football match?" "Me? A football match? Hardly likely!"*

**Camsyniad LW SW camgymeriad LW CW 'mistake'**

**Can LW Glam blawd LW CW fflŵr SW 'flour'**

**Candryll 'fragmented', 'shattered'**

(i) **candryll (o'm cof) NW 'absolutely furious'**

**"Ond cyn gynted ag y crybwyllwyd iddo ymddiheuro ar ei ran aethai ei dad yn gandryll o'i go"** *'But as soon as it was mentioned to him to apologise on his behalf his dad became absolutely furious'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 93)

**Canfed 'hundredth'**

(i) **ar ei ganfed** (lit 'on its hundredth') *'a hundredfold', 'hand over fist', 'very successful(ly)'*

**"Yn ôl pob golwg mae'r asiantaethau Saesneg yn llwyddo ar eu canfed"** *'By all accounts, the English agencies are succeeding hand over fist'* (Golwg, 20 July 1989: 7)

**Canlyn 'to follow'**

(i) **canlyn rhywun** CW *'to have a relationship with someone', 'to go out with someone'*

**"Glywsoch chi am yr hogan 'na o'n i'n 'i chanlyn o gyffinia Llangefni?"** *'Did you hear about that girl I was going out with from the Llangefni area?'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 74)

**Canlyniad 'result'**

(i) **o ganlyniad** *'as a result'*

**"mae wyth o swyddi athrawon yn cael eu colli o ganlyniad i doriadau gwario"** *'eight teachers's jobs are being lost as a result of spending cuts'* (Golwg, 24 March 1994: 5)

**Cannwyll 'candle'**

(i) **cannwyll fy llygad** (lit 'the pupil of my eye') *'the apple of my eye'*

**"rwy'n tybio, am mai ef, ei hŵyr cyntaf, oedd kannwyll ei llygad"** *'I suppose, because he, her first grandchild, was the apple of her eye'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 43)

**Cant 'hundred'**

(i) **cant a mil** (lit 'hundred and thousand') CW *'a hundred and one'* (figuratively)

**"Fydda i wedi adrodd cant a mil o betha cyn diwadd nos"** *'I'll have told a hundred and one things before the end of the evening'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 42)

## **Cantoedd**

(i) **ers cantoedd** 'for a long time', 'for ages'

**"mae Bro Delyn yn ardal lle mae'r ffin iaith yn bod ers cantoedd"** 'Bro Delyn is an area where the language border has been in existence for ages' (Golwg, 25 July 1991: 20)

**Cantref** 'hundred' (medieval administrative unit)

(i) **Cantre'r Gwaelod** mythical city under the seas; rhetorical name for anywhere under water

**"Dim mwy o olchi dillad hefo llaw. Dim mwy o sefyll 'dat fy ffera' mewn dŵr yn yr hen Cantre'r Gwaelod 'na byth eto"** 'No more washing clothes by hand. No more standing up to my ankles in water in that old Cantre'r Gwaelod ever again' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 156)

## **Canu**

(i) 'to sing'

**"Y tu ôl iddi safai dyn yn canu"** 'Behind her stood a man singing' (Marion Eames, 1969: 95)

(ii) 'to play a musical instrument'

**"Onid oedd hi'n gallu canu'r piano?"** 'Couldn't she play the piano?' (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 47)

(\* due to the influence of English, **chwarae** 'to play' is commonly used here as well)

(iii) 'to ring'

**"A byddai [hi] wedi cysgu ymlaen am oriau petai'r ffôn ddim wedi canu dros y lle"** '[She] would have slept on for hours if the 'phone hadn't rung loudly' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 9)

(v) 'to compose poetry'

**"Erbyn ei amser o ... roedd dull y Gogynfeirdd o ganu'n tynnu tua'i derfyn"** 'By his time ... the Gogynfeirdd's style of composing poetry was drawing to a close' (Gwyn Thomas, 1976: 149)

(\* **Gogynfeirdd** medieval Welsh poets)

(v) 'poetry'

**"[Yn Llyfr Taliesin] fe geir canu chwedlonol, canu crefyddol a chanu proffwydol"** '[In the book of Taliesin] there is mythical poetry, religious poetry and prophetic poetry' (Gwyn Thomas, 1976: 28)

(vi) **cân di bennill mwyn i'th nain, ac fe gân dy nain i tithau** (lit 'sing a gentle verse to your grandmother, and she'll sing to you') proverb 'you scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours'

**"Cân di bennill fwyn i'th nain, fe gân dy nain i tithau' meddai'r hen Gymry a wyddai'n dda am ddefnyddio ffafrau i ennill mantais"** "'You scratch my back and I'll scatch yours" the old Welsh used to say, and they knew well about using favours to gain an advantage" (Y Cymro, 2 November 1994: 3)

(vii) **canu clodydd rhywbeth/rhywun** 'to sing something/someone's praise'

**"A mwy nag unwaith clywais D.J Evans, Awelfa, yn canu clodydd y gystadleuaeth honno"** 'And more than once I heard D.J.Evans of Awelfa singing the praises of that competition' (Dic Jones, 1989: 59)

(viii) **canu grwndi** 'to purr' (cat)

**"[Yr oedd y gath yn] rhwbio ei hun o amgylch fy ngoesau a chanu grwndi mawr a rhoi andros o groeso adref i mi"** *'[The cat used to] rub himself around my legs and purr a lot and give me an enormous welcome home'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 216)

(ix) **canu'n iach** 'to say goodbye'

**"Galwch heibio unrhyw dro,' meddan nhw wrthan ni a ninna'n canu'n iach"** *"Call by any time," they said to us as we said goodbye'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 37)

(x) **canu'r corn** 'to sound the horn' (car)

**"Canodd rhywun gorn tu cefn iddi a brecio'n swnllyd"** *'Somebody sounded a horn behind her and broke noisily'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 38)

(xi) **mae hi wedi canu arnaf** (lit 'it's rung for me') CW *'I'm finished', 'it's over for me'*

**"Ac mi fydd hi wedi canu arnan ni i gael mynd i nunlla am hir iawn wedyn, bydd!"** *'And it'll be over for us to be able to go anywhere for a very long time afterwards, won't it!'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 20)

(\* this refers to a bell ringing at work: once the bell was rung, all work for the day stopped)

(xii) **mynd i ganu** (lit 'to go and sing') CW *'to go and get lost', 'to go and get stuffed'*

**"Mae Metron ishe chi,' gwaeddodd Jenni. 'Dudwch wrthi am fynd i ganu'"** *"Matron wants you," shouted Jenny. "Tell her to go and get stuffed"* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 16)

**Caran** 'heron'

(i) **yr hen garan** Pembs *'poor thing'*

**"Wel we' Mam, 'rengaran, we' mochyn bach 'da ni 'efyd"** *'Well, Mam, the poor thing, used to have ... we used to have a small pig as well'* (Elizabeth John in Beth Thomas and Peter Wynn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 132)

**Caraitsh** NW **caretsh** SW **moron** LW CW *'carrots'*

**Carco** LW SW **gofalu** LW CW *'to care'*

**Carcus** LW SW **gofalus** LW CW *'careful'*

**Cardi** (<E 'Cardigan') CW person from Ceredigion

**"Ma Duw wedi rhoi i'r Cardi y ddawn o droi'r geiniog fach yn ddwy. Bwrw dy fara ar wyneb y dyfroedd, ontefe, ond gofala neud yn siwr gynta fod y teid yn dod mewn"** *'God has given the Cardi the skill of making a bob or two. Cast your bread on the waters, innit, but be careful to make sure first that the tide is coming in'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 30)  
1995: 2)

(\* **Cardis** have a reputation for being parsimonious, as in the above quote)

**Caretsh** SW **caraitsh** NW **moron** LW CW *'carrots'*

**Cariad** 'love', 'boyfriend', 'girlfriend'

(i) **mewn cariad** 'in love'

"Hy, ti'n swnio fel tasa chdi mewn cariad hefo fo" *'Huh, you sound like you're in love with him'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 43)

**Caridým Arfon** 'down-and-out', 'lay-about'

"Y cari-dyms bach diwerth! Y moch bach disafonau!" *'The useless little lay-about! The mannerless little pigs!'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 40)

**Cario** 'to carry'

(i) **cario clecs** LW SW 'to tell tales'

Yr unig beth mae hi'n ei wneud drwy'r dydd yw cario clecs am bobl eraill  
*'The only thing she does all day is tell tales about other people'*

(ii) **cario straeon** LW NW 'to tell tales'

"Yli - ti'n gwbod sut ma' actorion am gario straeon, dwyt?" *'Look - you know what actors are like for telling tales, don't you?'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 15)

**Carlam** 'gallop'

(i) **ar garlam** 'at a gallop', 'at full speed'

"Mae fy meddwl yn mynd ar garlam" *'My mind is going at full speed'*  
(Angharad Tomos, 1982: 14)

**Carn** 'handle', 'hilt'

(i) **i'r carn** (lit 'to the hilt') 'to the core'

"Yr oedd Jean Jones yn Gymraes i'r carn" *'Jean Jones was a Welshwoman to the core'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 144)

**Carreg** 'stone'

(i) **carreg ateb** (lit 'answer stone') 'echo'

"Can we feed the chickens?" 'Tshicins,' medda Llyr fel carrag atab wedyn" *'"Can we feed the chickens?" "Tshicins," Llyr said like an echo afterwards'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 157)

**Cart** LW SW cert LW SW trol LW NW 'cart'

(i) **bant â'r cart** (lit 'off with the cart') SW 'off we go'

"Y pnawn hwnnw daeth Sarjant Goch heibio celloedd Llong a chanfod fod y plismon bant â'r cart" *'That afternoon Sergeant Goch went past Llong's cells and saw that the policeman had gone off'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 121)

**Carthu**

(i) **carthu** (beudy/sied etc.) 'to clear out (a cowhouse/shed etc.)'

"Ar ôi cinio, mi gei di aros yn tŷ i ddarllan, tra bydda i'n carthu'r beudy" *'After lunch, you can stay in the house to read, whilst I muck out the cowshed'*  
(Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 162)

(ii) **carthu** (fy ngwddf/fy nglust etc.) 'to clear (my throat/ear etc.)'  
"Stwffiodd [e] yr hances yn ôl ar ôl gorffen carthu'i ffroenau" '[He] stuffed the handkerchief back after finishing clearing his nostrils' (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 104)

**Caru** 'to love'

(i) in the conditional tense **carwn i**, **caret ti** etc. also means 'I would like', 'you would like' etc.

"Carwn feddwl fod gan y Cymro Cymraeg hefyd yr hawl i'r wybodaeth honno yn ei iaith ei hun" 'I would like to think that the Welsh speaker also has the right to that knowledge in his own language' (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 139)

**Cas** 'disagreeable', 'nasty'

(i) **mae'n gas gen i** 'I hate'

"Yr oedd yn gas gen i'r dyn o'r dechrau" 'I hated the man from the beginning' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 48)

(\* this construction is more common in CW than the use of **casáu** 'to hate')

**Cas e**, **cas hi** see Appendix 4.05(i)

**Caseg** 'mare'

(i) **caseg eira** (lit 'snow mare') 'snowball' (used figuratively to imply accumulation)

"mae'r addysgwr Cennard Davies wedi gweld y mudiad yn tyfu fel 'caseg eira' ym Morgannwg Ganol" 'the educationalist Cennard Davies has seen the movement "snowball" in Mid Glamorgan' (Golwg, 24 November 1994: 11)

**Cast NW** 'trick'

(i) **anodd tynnu cast o hen geffyl** (lit '[it is] difficult to take a trick from an old horse') NW proverb 'you can't teach an old dog new tricks'

(pun on the above) "'ti'n gallu siarad rwan, pws.'" 'O, sori. Anodd tynnu cast o hen gwrcyn"' "'you can speak now, puss.'" "Oh, sorry. It's hard to teach an old cat new tricks"' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 56)

**Castellnewy**' see Appendix 18.02

**Castiau NW** 'antics', 'tricks'

(i) **gwneud castiau NW** 'to be naughty', 'to play tricks'

"Mi glywch chi am ysbrydion yn gneud rhyw gastiau felna weithia" 'You hear about ghosts playing tricks like that sometimes' (Twm Miall, 1988: 78)

**Cath** 'cat'

(i) (**gadael/gollwng** etc.) **y gath allan o'r cwd** 'to (let/drop etc.) the cat out of the bag'

"Hanner awr yn ddiweddarach roedd y gath o'r cwd a hanes cyfarfyddiad Wali a Gwen yn rhan o chwedloniaeth Bryncoch" 'Half an hour later the cat was out of the bag and the story of Wali and Gwen's



*meeting [was] part of the mythology of Bryncoch'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 32)

(ii) **mynd fel cath i gythraul** (lit 'to go like the cat to [the] devil') 'to go hell for leather'

**"Dyna sut fydda i'n gweld pobol yr oes yma, rhuthro yma ac acw fel cath i gythral"** 'That's how I see people these day, rushing hell for leather here and there' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 33)

(iii) **yn wan fel cath** (lit 'weak as a cat') 'as weak as a kitten', 'very weak'  
**"Oeddau ninna ar ein cythlwg ac yn wan fel cathod"** 'We were starving as well and very weak' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 43)

**Cathe, cathod** see Appendix 14.03

**Cau** 'to close'

(i) **ar gau** 'closed'

**"Fel arfer, ar agor y byddai drws y persondy, ond heddiw roedd ar gau"** 'Usually, the door of the vicarage would be open, but today it was closed' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 188)

(ii) **cau dy ben** SW 'shut up', 'shut your mouth'

**"Dim rhyfedd bo' ti yn y gwely trwy'r dydd. Safio dy nerth.' 'Ca' dy ben"** 'No wonder you're in bed all day. Saving your strength.' "Shut up" (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 9)

(iii) **cau dy geg** CW 'shut up', 'shut your mouth'

**"Eirlys Gwyn - gwdi-gwdi! Eirlys Preis - gwdi-gwdi! 'Cau dy geg, Roger Preis!"** 'Eirlys Gwyn - goody-goody! Eirlys Gwyn - goody-goody!' "Shut up, Roger Preis!" (Angharad Jones, 1995: 79)

(iv) **cau dy lap** SW 'to shut up'

**"Se ti ond yn gwybod faint o waith sy'n mynd mewn i redeg Clwb Rygbi Cwmbrain, se ti'n cau dy lap"** 'If you only knew how much work went into running Cwmbrain Rugby Club, you'd shut up' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 7)

(v) **cau hi** CW 'shut it' (threat)

**"cau hi a dos i neud panad inni"** 'shut it and go and make us a cuppa' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 34)

(vi) **cau pen y mwdwl** (lit 'to close the-top of the haycock') SW 'to finish things off'

**"Ond i gau pen y mwdwl - i jecio fod pethau'n mynd yn iawn - daeth y Meistr i [faes yr eisteddfod] ar y dydd Gwener"** 'But to finish things off - to check that things were going OK - the Master came to [the eisteddfod field] on the Friday' (Barn, September 1995: 15)

(vii) **cau'r (drws/ffenestr etc.) yn glep** 'to slam the (door/window etc.) shut'

**"Ydach chi'n sylweddoli fod diwadd y byd gerllaw?" 'Ydw, am hanner dydd union os na fydd cinio'n barod ar bwrdd o'u blaena nhw,' medda fi wrtho fo a chau'r drws yn glep yn ei wynab"** 'Do you realise that the end of the world is nigh?' "Yes, at midday exactly if lunch isn't ready on the table for them," I told him and slammed the door shut in his face' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 82)

**'Cau (< nacáu) NW 'to fail', 'to refuse'**

**"[Roedd y] mulod yn 'cau mynd neu'n 'cau stoplo" 'The mules were refusing to go or refusing to stop' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 35)**

**Cawd see Appendix 12.04(ii)**

**Cawl (lit 'soup') CW 'mess'**

**"Oni bai am eich cydymdeimlad chi, fe fyddwn i wedi gwneud cawl ofnadwy o bethau heno" 'Were it not for your sympathy, I would have made an awful mess of things tonight' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 48)**

**Cawlio CW 'to mess up'**

**"mae rhywun wedi marw neu wedi priodi neu wedi'i chawlio hi'n gythgam" 'someone's died or married or messed it up awfully' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 62)**

**Cawn i, caet ti etc. see Appendix 5.08(i)**

**Cawsom ni, cawsoch chwi etc. see Appendix 4.05(i)**

**Cebyst**

**(i) (beth/ble etc.) gebyst ...? NW '(what/where etc.) on earth ...?'**

**"Sut gebyst mae gwneud rhwybeth newydd a ffres o ddefyndd felly ...?" 'How on earth does one make something new and fresh of such material then ...?' (Golwg, 28 January 1993: 26)**

**Cedor 'pubic hair'**

**(i) cedor (lama) (lit '(lama) pubic hair') Caern 'wanker'**

**"'Callia'r cedor lama uffar,' medda Bob ond odd o'n rhy hwyr" "'Calm down you bloody wanker," said Bob but it was too late' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 26)**

**Cefais i, cefaist ti etc. see Appendix 4.05**

**Cefn LW CW cefen SW cewn Pembs 'back'**

**(i) ar gefn fy ngheffyl (lit 'on the back of my horse') CW 'on my high horse' (indignant)**

**"Roedd Tom ar gefn ei geffyl. Ond nid oedd Fflur yn awyddus i drafod gwleidyddiaeth eto" 'Tom was on his high horse. But Fflur wasn't keen to discuss politics again' (Penri Jones, 1982: 75)**

**(ii) ar gefn fy ngheffyl (gwyn) (lit 'on the back of my (white) horse') 'on top of the world'**

**"I'w goesawu daeth Francisco Datini a oedd wedi cysgu'n sownd fel baban trwy'r cyfan, ac yr oedd ar ben ei geffyl gwyn" 'Francisco Datini, who had slept soundly through the lot, came to welcome him, and he was on top of the world' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 52)**

(iii) **bod ar gefn rhywun** (lit 'to be on someone's back') CW 'to have sex with someone'

**"Yn aml iawn, roedd [y pientyn yn] deffro yn y nos ac yn gofyn i'w fam am ddiod o bop a biscet, pan oeddwn i ar ei chefn hi"** 'Very frequently, [the child] used to wake up in the middle of the night and ask his mam for a drink of pop and a biscuit, when I was having sex with her' (Twm Miall, 1990: 125)

(iv) **bod yn gefn i rywbeth/rywun** 'to be supportive of something/someone'  
**"Diolch yn fawr i chi'ch dau. Rydach chi'n gefn mawr i rywun"** 'Thanks very much to the both of you. You've been very supportive to someone' (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 26)

(v) **cael fy nghefn ataf** 'to regain my strength'

**"Oedd Sam, ein llwdwn ni, wedi cael ei gefn ato erbyn hyn"** 'Sam, our young animal, had got his strength back by now' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 42)

(vi) **cefn dydd golau** 'in broad daylight'

**"Tybed ai dim ond y fi glywodd sgrech y dylluan gefn dydd golau ganol y pnawn"** 'I wonder if it was only me who heard the owl's cry in broad daylight in the middle of the afternoon' (Golwg, 11 May 1995: 19)

(vii) **cefn (gaeaf/nos etc.)** 'middle of the (winter/night etc.)'

**"[Roedd rhaid] halltu'r cig a'i gadw'n ddiogel hyd nes y byddent yn chwannog o'i fwyta gefn gaeaf"** '[It was necessary] to salt the meat and keep it safe until they wanted to eat it in the middle of the winter' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 107)

(viii) **cefn gwlad** (lit 'back country') 'rural area' (usually rural Wales)

**"Ond pam felly, fod cefn gwlad mewn cymaint o argyfwng?"** 'But why then, is rural Wales in such a crisis?' (Television Wales, 23 September 1995: 10)

(ix) **cefn (wrth) gefn** 'back to back'

**"Agorodd [hi] wardrob, ac yno crogai siwtiau Paul yn gefn-gefn"** '[She] opened a wardrobe, and there hung Paul's suits back to back' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 138)

(x) **wrth gefn** 'in reserve'

**"[Yr oedd] digon o amser wrth gefn ganddo i sefyll i'w herio"** 'He had enough time in reserve to stand and challenge her' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 110)

### **Ceffyl 'horse'**

(i) **ceffyl blaen** (lit 'lead horse') CW 'high flier'

**"Mae'n awyddus iawn, yn mwynhau ei hun. Hi ydy'r ceffyl blaen"** 'She's very keen, enjoying herself. She's the high flier' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 45)

(ii) **ceffyl da yw ewyllys** (lit 'will(power) is a good horse') proverb 'where there's a will there's a way'

**"'Be' ma'r diawl gwirion yn drïo'i 'neud, Huw? Crogi 'i hun yn gyhoeddus, ia?' ... 'Ceffyi da 'di 'wyllys, Sam. Mi est ti hefo'i wraig o, do?'"** "'What's the stupid bugger trying to do, Huw? Hang himself in public, or what?" ... "Where there's a will there's a way, Sam. You went with his wife, didn't you?"' (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 115)

### **Ceg 'mouth'**

#### **(i) ceg gam 'sneer'**

**"O'n i'n gneud 'y ngora glas i guddiad 'y ngheg gam" 'I was doing my best to hide my sneer' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 77)**

#### **(ii) ceg yn geg (lit 'mouth in mouth') CW 'intimate(ly)' (conversation)**

**"Mae Gwen Elis, Minafon, efo hi ... Mae hi'n byw ac yn bod yma 'sti ... y ddwy geg yn geg am oria" 'Gwen Elis, Minafon, is with her ... She's always here you know ... the two chat for hours' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 26)**

#### **(iii) hen geg NW 'an old gossip'**

**"Rwy'n bob dim ond yn hen geg" 'I'm everything but an old gossip' (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 16)**

### **Cega NW 'to mouth off', 'to prate'**

#### **(i) cega ar rywun NW 'to get at someone', 'to moan at someone'**

**"ma' hi'n braf cael cwmni oedolyn yn y tŷ yn lle 'mod i'n cega ar y plant a siarad hefo fi'n hun trwy'r amsar" 'it's nice to have an adult's company in the house instead of me getting at the children and talking to myself all the time' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 81)**

### **Ceibo (< ceibio)**

#### **(i) shwd mae hi'n ceibo? (lit 'how's the digging?') SW 'how are things?'**

**""Shwd mai'n ceibo?" medda fo, wedi iddo fo ista i lawr. 'Go lew'"**

**""How's it going?" he said, after he'd sat down. "Alright"" (Twm Miall, 1990: 173)**

### **Ceiliog 'cockerel'**

#### **(i) fel ceiliog wedi torri'i grib (lit 'like a cockerel having broken its crest') 'crestfallen'**

**"Aeth Terence fel ceiliog wedi torri'i grib i agor y drws" 'Terence went crestfallen to open the door' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 282)**

### **Ceilioges NW 'bitch', 'cow' (derogatory term for a woman)**

**"Peidiwch â mynd yn bric pwddin iddi, 'ngwas i, ma'r geiliogas mor ddig'wilydd" 'Don't become a skivvy for her, mate, the cocky woman is so shameless' (Twm Miall, 1990: 161)**

### **Ceilliau 'testicles'**

#### **(i) (disgleirio/sgleinio etc.) fel ceilliau ci (lit 'to (shine etc.) like a dog's testicles') CW 'the dog's bollocks' (figuratively)**

**"Bath! Yn syth ar ôl dŵad 'nôl o daith dinboeth ... golchi 'i hogla hi hefo Radox. Tollti 'i bechoda i gyd lawr gwtar ... wedyn dŵad yn lân i'r gwely ac yn sgleinio fel ceillia milgi ... ac yn dda i uffar o ddim ... 'Sori cariad ... dwi fel cadach llestri ...'" 'Bath! Straight after coming back from a hard tour ... wash off its smells with Radox. Pour his sins down the gutter ... then come up to bed the dog's bollocks ... and is good for bloody nothing ... "Sorry love ... I'm like a dish cloth ..."' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 48)**

### **Ceiniog 'penny'**

(i) **ceiniog las** (lit 'silver penny') 'brass farthing' (figuratively)

**"Roedd Ann Clwyd yn awyddus i gyfarfod â Barzani i weld a wyddai beth oedd wedi digwydd i'r £57 miliwn yr oedd Jeffrey Archer wedi eu codi i'r Kurdiaid. Doedd gan Barzani ddim syniad. Doedd dim sôn am yr un geiniog las yn Kurdistan"** *'Ann Clwyd was keen to meet Barzani to see if he knew what had happened to the £57 million Jeffrey Archer had raised for the Kurds. Barzani didn't have a clue. There wasn't the mention of a single brass farthing in Kurdistan'* (Tweli Griffiths, 1993: 155)

(ii) **ceiniog a dimai** (lit 'penny and half-penny')

(a) 'cheap and nasty', 'two-bit' (most common meaning)

**"mae Mandy yn slafio'n rhan amser mewn rhyw ffatri geiniog a dima"** *'Mandy is slaving away part time in some two-bit factory'* (Golwg, 22 June 1995: 11)

(b) 'a fair bit', 'a lot'

**"Mi gostiodd hon geiniog a dima' ... Ma'n siŵr 'i bod hi'n werth cyflog mis i 'nhad druan ..."** *'This cost a fair bit ... I'm sure that it was worth a month's salary to poor dad ...'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 134)

**Ceith o, ceith hi etc.** see Appendix 2.06(i)

**Celen i, celet ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(i)

**Celfi LW SW dodrefn LW NW moddion tŷ Pembs** 'furniture'

### **Celwydd 'lie'**

(i) **celwydd golau** 'white lie'

**"roedd yn rhyfedd cymaint a allai ychydig o gelwydd golau a dychymyg ei wneud i ddeffro sgwrs"** *'it was amazing how much a bit of a white lie and imagination could do to liven up a chat'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 42)

### **Celwyddgi 'liar'**

**"Gwranda, wy'n gwbod dy fod ti'n ypsét nawr ond plis, gad i fi esbonio.'** **'Esbonio bod 'yn ffrind gore i'n gelwyddgi?'"** *'Listen, I know that you're upset now, let me explain.'* *'Explain that my best friend is a liar?'"* (John Owen, 1994: 110)

### **Cemist (<E 'chemist') CW 'chemist'**

**Yli, mae'r cemist wedi cau ers peth amser rŵan** 'Look, the chemist has been closed for a while now'

### **Cenedl 'nation'**

(i) **enedl heb iaith, enedl heb galon** proverb 'a nation without a language, a nation without a heart' (commonly stated in reference to the decline of the Welsh language)

**Mae llawer o bobl yn dysgu'r Gymraeg y ffordd hyn oherwydd eu bod nhw'n credu'r ddiarheb 'enedl heb iaith, enedl heb galon'** 'A lot of

*people learn Welsh around here because they believe the proverb "a nation without a language, a language without a heart"*

#### **Cenedlaethol 'national'**

(i) **y Genedlaethol (< yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol) 'the National Eisteddfod'**  
**"Ma'r Genedlaethol yn wahanol, hefo rhwbath ar gyfar pawb"** *'The National Eisteddfod is different, with something for everyone'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 32)

#### **Cenhedlaeth 'generation'**

(i) **y genhedlaeth sy'n codi 'the younger generation'**  
**"Ond drwy ofynion y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol, y gobaith yw bydd y genhedlaeth sy'n codi yn fwy parod i wneud hynny"** *'But as a result of the requirements of the National Curriculum, the hope is that the younger generation will be more prepared to do that'* (Golwg, 2 May 1996: 6)

#### **Cenllysg LW NW cesair LW SW 'hail(stones)'**

**Cer, cerwch** see Appendix 10.05

#### **Cerdded**

(i) *'to walk'*

**"Tra'n cerdded i fyny ac i lawr y cwm rhwng y gwartheg a'r defaid, byddaf yn ymwybodol o'r llu a fu yma o'm blaen"** *'Whilst walking up and down the valley between the cattle and the sheep, I am aware of the host of people who have been here before me'* (Simon Jones, 1989: 9)

(ii) *'to run'* (physical sensation)

**"Mi fydd ias oer yn 'y ngerdded i weithie wrth gofio fel yr amheues i ddoethineb Henri"** *'A shiver runs over me sometimes when I remember how I doubted Henri's wisdom'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 105)

(iii) **ar gerdded 'afoot'**

**"Ond mae 'na chwyldro ar gerdded ym Mhortmeirion heddiw"** *'But there is a revolution afoot in Portmeirion today'* (Barn, March 1995: 17)

#### **Cer'ed (<cerdded) CW 'to walk'**

**"Be 'di'r gêm? ... Cerad i mewn i gwt, i siop dyn hollol ddiarth i chi fel tasach chi bia'r lle"** *'What's the game? ... Walk into a shed, into a bloke's shop who's totally unknown to you as though you own the place'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 72)

#### **Cernod CW 'blow' (to the ears)**

**"Na. Ma' un gair cystel â chant. Beth bynnag rwyf ti'n moin nawr. Na, meddai i gan gwnnu'i llaw lan fel gwelwch chi rhywun yn cisho arbed 'i hunan rhag câl cernod"** *"No. One word is as good as a thousand. Whatever you want now. No," she said raising her hand up like you see someone who's trying to save themselves from getting a blow to the ears'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 8)

**Cert LW SW cart LW SW trol LW NW 'cart'**

**Ces i, cest ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(i)

**Cesail 'armpit'**

(i) (o) dan fy nghesail (lit 'under my armpit') 'under my arm'

**"Roedd sôn y byddai ganddo'i ysbïwr yn cadw llygad pwy fyddai'n taro i fewn i'r Swyddfa Bost â pheccyn dan ei gesail"** *'There was talk that he'd have his spy keep an eye on who would pop into the Post Office with a packet under his arm'* (Golwg, 19 May 1994: 14)

**Cesair LW SW cenllysg LW NW 'hail(stones)'**

**Cesen i, ceset ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(i)

**Cesim i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Ceso i, ceso ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(i)

**Cetyn**

(i) cetyn LW NW pib LW SW 'smoker's pipe'

**"Fuon ni ddim yn hir yn cael hyd i Tincar Saffrwm achos yn ei gwt o'n smocio'i getyn oedd o"** *'We weren't long finding Tincar Saffrwm because he was smoking his pipe in his shed'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 97)

(ii) SW 'short period', 'spell'

**"Wedi whilmentan getyn fe ffindws Wil y menig yn y cwtsh dan stâr"** *'After searching about for a spell Wil found the gloves in the cupboard under the stairs'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 13)

**Cetho i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Ceubal CW 'guts', 'pot belly'**

**"ar nos Sadwrn mi fyddai sawl potelaid o win coch wedi mynd i'w geubal wrth iddo goginio"** *'on Saturday night several bottles of red wine would have gone to his pot belly as he cooked'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 115)

**Cewn Pembs cefen SW cefn LW CW 'back'**

**Cewn ni** see Appendix 2.06(i)

**C'fyrddin** see Appendix 18.02

**Ci 'dog'**

(i) ci can be used figuratively for anyone who blindly or treacherously follows others, most commonly in the form ci bach

**"Ond beth am y gwleidyddion hynny sy'n credu mai bod yn gi bach ffyddlon i'r arweinyddiaeth yw eu hunig gyfrifoldeb?"** *'But what about*

*those politicians who believe that being a faithful little lapdog to the leadership is their only responsibility?* (Golwg, 10 October 1996: 9)

(ii) **ci drain** (lit 'thorn dog') NW man who has his hands all over a woman  
**"Deffra'r ci drain! Deffra, ti'n 'y nghi'wad i! Deffra'r hwrgi hurt!"** 'Wake up, you pervert! Wake up, you heard me! Wake up, you stupid shagger!'  
(Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 49)

(iii) **ci rhech see rhech** (i)

**Ciando** NW 'bed'

**"Wel, nos dawch rŵan,' meddai Gregor. 'Dwi am y ciando.' 'Ciando!' meddai Adam yn wawdlyd. 'Pam na ddeudi di "gwely" fatha pawb arall, crinc?"** *"Well, good night now," said Gregor. "I'm heading for the ciando." "Ciando!" said Adam mockingly. "Why don't you say 'bed' like everyone else, you bore?"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 51)

**Cicio** 'to kick'

(i) **cicio droslyn erbyn y tres** (lit 'to kick over/against the traces') 'to throw off restraint'

**"Fel arfer, bydden i'n cico yn erbyn y tres i'n uffernol, ond ma'n rhaid fi weud, os oes cynnig am wythnos o seibiant o'r teimlad 'ma bod pethe'n cwmpo o 'nghylch i, myfi a ddihangaf megis Arthur draw dros y don"** *'Usually, I'm only too happy to throw off restraint, but I've got to say, if I have an offer of a week's break from the feeling that things are falling down all around me, I shall escape like King Arthur across the seas'* (John Owen, 1994: 167)

(ii) **trwy gicio a brathu mae cariad yn magu** proverb 'through kicking and biting love grows'

**"Drwy gicio a brathu: Ydy'r dyddiau melys ar ben i Menna a Derek?"** *'Through kicking and biting: Are the sweet days over for Menna and Derek?'* (Sbec TV Wales, 15 July 1995: 11)

**Cig**

(i) 'meat'

**"Reit 'te ble ma'r cig?"** *'Right then where's the meat?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 78)

(ii) 'flesh'

**"sylweddolais beth mewn gwironedd a fu farw - bachgen, brawd, gŵr o gig a gwaed"** *'I realised what in fact had died - a boy, a brother, a man of flesh and blood'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 119)

(iii) CW 'cannabis resin'

**Pam wyt ti'n cadw'r cig 'na yn y cwdyn bach plastig 'na o'r banc?** *'Why do you keep that grass in that little plastic bag from the bank?'*

**Cil** 'corner', 'recess'

(i) **cil fy llygad** 'the corner of my eye'

**"Pan agorish i gil yn llygad o'dd Twm wrthi'n sgwennu rwbath ar ei ddesg"** *'When I opened the corner of my eye Tom was at it writing something on his desk'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 193)



**Cildwrn** 'small sum' (can be by implication a bribe)

**"Mae gynnoch-chi wyneb Maer ... Cant neu ddau at y capel a rhywbeth tebyg i'r hospital a rhyw gil-dwrn i - "** 'You've got a cheek Mayor ... A hundred or two to the chapel and something similar to the hospital and some small sum to - ' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 16)

### **Cilydd**

(i) note the following forms **gyda'n gilydd** 'with each other', **gyda'ch gilydd** 'with each of you', **gyda'i gilydd** 'with it/him/her/them'

(ii) (ar ôl/erbyn etc.) **ei gilydd** '(after/against etc.) each other'

**"[Yr oeddynt yn] taro'n erbyn ei gilydd yn eu brys wrth garlamu hyd y coridorau fel petai angau ei hun wrth eu sodlau"** '[They were] banging against each other in their haste as they strode along the corridors as though death itself was at their heals' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 60)

(iii) **at ei gilydd** 'on the whole'

**"mi fum yn mwynhau bywyd yr ysgol at ei gilydd"** 'I enjoyed school life on the whole' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 21)

(iv) (**casglu/crynhoi** etc.) **at ei gilydd** (to collect/gather etc.) together'

**"Hel dy betha at 'i gilydd!"** 'Gather your things together!' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 23)

(v) **fel ei gilydd** 'alike'

**"ychydig oriau yn unig a dreuliais yn 'ninas wen y gogledd', fel y gelwir [Helsinki] gan ymwelwyr a thrigolion fel ei gilydd"** 'I only spent a few hours in "the white city of the north", as [Helsinki] is called by tourists and the inhabitants alike' (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 76)

(vi) **mynd i'w gilydd** 'to curl up', 'to shrink'

**"ma' Mam wedi nychu, ac yn edrach fel tasa hi wedi colli dwy neu dair modfadd o'i thaldra ac wedi mynd i'w gilydd"** 'Mam's gone feeble and looks as though she's lost two or three inches in height and has shrunk' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 63)

(vii) **neu'i gilydd** 'or other'

**"Mae gen i gof am y ddau ohonom yn adrodd mewn rhyw 'steddfod neu'i gilydd yn Llan Ffestiniog, a byddai'r ddau ohonom yn ennill yn bur aml"** 'I remember the two of us reciting in some Eisteddfod or other in Llan Ffestiniog, and the two of us would win fairly frequently' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 16)

### **Cipolwg** 'glance', 'glimpse'

(i) **bwrw cipolwg dros rywbeth** 'to (have a) look over something', 'to (have a) glance over something'

**"Ta waeth, mae Wil Sam yn 75 eleni ... Cystal esgus â'r un felly i fwrw cipolwg ar ei waith yn y theatr"** 'Anyway, Wil Sam is 75 today ... As good an excuse as any to glance over his work in the theatre' (Barn, September 1995: 31)

**Cisys Dyfed da-da NW fferins NW loshin SW melysion LW CW minciag Powys neisis Pembs pethau da NW taffins Glam 'sweets'**

## **Clamp**

(i) **clamp o (dô/fynydd etc.)** CW *'a huge (house/mountain etc.)'*

**"Bid a fo am hynny, clamp o gymwynas oedd cyhoeddi'r llyfr hwn"** *'Be that as it may, publishing this book was a huge bonus'* (Llais Llyfrau, Summer 1994: 15)

**Clangaea' (< Calangaeaf)** CW *'Halloween'*

**"Wen nhw'n meddwl lot mwy am y ffair C'lan Geia ... na'r pryd wedd y ffermwyr yn cymeryd gwas ffarm ymlân"** *'They used to think a lot more about the Halloween fair ... that was the time that farmers used to take on a farm labourer'* (speaker in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 78)

**Clapiog** (lit *'lumpy'*) NW *'poor'* (in reference to reading, language etc)

**"Caeodd ddrws yr ystafell yn araf ar ei ôl, a'i chyfarch yn ei Gymraeg clapiog, 'Wel, dyma fi wedi dal ti yn y ffau!'"** *'He closed the room door slowly, and greeted her in his poor Welsh, "Well, I've caught you in the lair!'"* (Penri Jones, 1982: 112)

**Clatsh** SW *'at once'*

**"Jawch ariod, mi allech dyngu i fod e newydd brynu'r Banc ag wedi dyfaru clatsh"** *'Hell, you would swear that he'd just bought the Bank and had regretted it at once'* (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.) 1992: 38)

**Clatshen** SW *'blow', 'hit'*

**"Doedd hi byth yn gwenu, gwgai bob amser ac roedd hi'n llawer rhy barod i roi clatsien"** *'She never used to smile, she frowned all the time and she was always too ready to give [someone] a hit'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 12)

**Clatsho** *'to fight'*

(i) **clatsho (bant/ymlaen)** SW *'to carry on', 'to fight on'*

**"'Itha reit!' medda Gari. 'Clatshwch bant, bois!'"** *'"Quite right," said Gari. "Carry on, boys!'"* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 73)

**Clasgad (< casgliad)** SW *'collection'*

**"Achos weta'i hyn 'thot ti - netho' nhw ddim clasgad yn festri Gosen, myn jawl i!"** *'Because I'll say this to you - they didn't make a collection in Gosen vestry, bloody hell!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1994: 90)

**Clasgu (< casglu)** SW *'to collect'*

**"ei hobi ynte - cretwch chi ne bido - o'dd clasgu poteli sent"** *'his hobby - believe it or not - was collecting scent bottles'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1994: 92)

**Ciau (< glanhau)** SW *'to clean'*

**"A wedyn wên nw'n dala'r mochyn, a we'r bwtshwr yn 'i waedu fe, a chwedyn ôn nw'n cario'r dŵr berw mâs a clau'r mochyn"** *'And afterwards*

*they would hold the pig, and the butcher would bleed him, and afterwards they'd carrying boiling water out and clean the pig'* (Elizabeth John in Beth Thomas and Peter Wynn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 132)

**Clawdd** 'embankment', 'hedge'

(i) **Clawdd Offa** 'Offa's Dyke' (Dark Ages fortification dividing England and Wales); **Clawdd Offa** is used more frequently in Welsh than in English in reference to the border (and hence England)

**"Dw i'n siŵr fod pawb yn teimlo tosturi dros y trueniaid o Lerpwl a Maenceinion yn ei heglu hi'n ôi dros Giawdd Offa efo'n fideos o dan eu breichiau"** *'I'm sure everyone feels pity for the poor souls from Liverpool and Manchester hot-footing it over Offa's Dyke with our videos under their arms'* (Wales on Sunday, 26 February 1995: 17)

**Clawr** LW SW caead LW NW 'cover'

(i) ar **glawr** LW SW 'available'

**"Yn ofer y chwilioch [am y gair 'cyfriadur'] yng Ngeiriadur y Brifysgol, am y rheswm syml nad oedd y gair yn bod pan weithiai'r staff ar y llythyren 'C' yn ôl yn y 60au - neu o leiaf nid oedd digon o enghreifftiau ohono ar glawr i gyfiawnhau ei gynnwys"** *'You would search in vain [for the word 'computer'] in the University [of Wales] Dictionary, for the simple reason that the word did not exist when the staff worked on the letter "C" in the 60s - or at least there were not enough examples of it available to justify its inclusion'* (Western Mail, 23 May 1998: (Magazine) 40)

**Cleber** 'to gossip'

**"Grinda, Megan fach. Ma holl gleber gwag y Cynghorwyr Torïedd 'ma aboutu 'Lles ardal Cwmderi 'ma' yn ddigon i'n hala i'n grac"** *'Listen Megan love. All this empty gossip from these Tory Councillors about the "Welfare of the Cwmderi area here" is enough to drive me mad'* (Robyn Léwis, 1993: 49)

**Clebran** 'to gossip'

**"Y diwyrnod dan sylw o'dd Annie'n pwyso'n erbyn reilins Nymbyr 3 ac yn clebran gyda Deborah"** *'The day in question Annie was leaning against the railings of Number 3 and gossiping with Deborah'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 16)

**Clec** NW 'bang'

(i) **wedi cael clec** (lit 'had a bang') NW 'bun in the oven' (crude reference to pregnancy)

**"Roeddwn i'n meddwl am funud ei bod hi'n mynd i ddweud ei bod hi wedi cael clec ... Mi ddechreuais i banicio'n ddiawledig oherwydd doeddwn i ddim wedi twtshad ynddi hi"** *'I thought for a minute she was going to say that she'd got a bun in the oven ... I started to panic terribly because I hadn't touched her'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 148)

**Cledu** (< caledu) CW 'to harden'

"**Dydi'ch clustie chi ddim wedi'u tiwnio i'r math yma o siarad, Harri, mae'n hawdd gweld. Wel, peidiwch â gadael iddo'ch poeni chi. Mi g'ledwch iddo, fel yr ydw inne wedi c'ledu**" 'You're ears haven't tuned to this type of talk, Harri, it's easy to see. Well, don't let it worry you. You'll harden to it, like I've hardened' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 264)

**Cleisiau** 'bruises'

(i) **cleisiau byw** (lit 'living bruises') CW 'black and blue', 'bruised all over'  
"**Dechreuodd ei wefus waedu, ac roedd ei gorff eisoes yn gleisiau byw drosto**" 'His lip started bleeding, and his body was already black and blue all over' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 54)

**Clem**

(i) **does dim clem gen i** CW 'I haven't got a clue'  
"**Gobeithio bod chi'n gwbod lle mae o, achos sgin i ddim clem**" 'Hope you know where he is, because I haven't got a clue' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 30)

(ii) **(pe)tawn i'n glem** NW 'well I never'

""**Pwy?**" '**Dic Pŵal.**' '**Wel, 'tawn i'n glem, mae o wedi cael gwaith yno, felly**"" ""**Who?**" "**Dic Powell.**" "**Well I never, he's got a job there, then**"" (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 60)

**Clemau**

(i) SW 'faces' (figuratively)

"**Ond alle Wil ddim ateb hyd yn o'd 'se fe ishe achos o'dd e'n neud shwd gleme yn troi'r cawl berw rownd 'i dafod**" 'But Wil couldn't answer even if he wanted to because he was making such faces turning the boiling soup around in his mouth' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 43)

(ii) **pawb â'i glemau** SW 'each to their own'

""**Fel'na ma'nhw wedi ca'l eu geni,**' mynte Percy, o'dd miwn llawn cydymdeimlad â phobol od. '**Allan nhw ddim help!**' '**Pob un â'i gleme, ontefe Percy bach?**' ebe Wil" ""**That's how they're born,**" said Percy, who was full of sympathy for odd people. "**They can't help it!**" "**Each to their own, isn't it Percy bach?**" said Wil' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 76)

**Clemio** LW SW Powys 'to be starving'

"**Fy moli i oedd e, wi'n credu. Wi bwtu clemio**" 'It was my stomach, I think. I'm just about starving' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 62)

**Clên** NW 'fine', 'nice', 'pleasant'

"**Pobol glên oedda nhw hefyd**" 'They were nice people as well' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 105)

(\* note the comparative form **cleniach** 'nicer', eg "**Mae yna si bydd Clinton ryw faint yn gieniach na Bush tuag at Cuba**" 'There's a rumour that Clinton will be a bit nicer than Bush to Cuba' (Golwg, 21 January 1993: 3))

**Clennig (< calennig) CW 'New Year's gift'**

**"Nghlennig il 'Nghlennig il A blwyddyn newydd dda i chi i gyd" 'My New Year's gift! My New Year's gift! And a happy new year to you all'**  
(Simon Jones, 1989: 69)

(\* hel calennig see hel (vi))

**Clir 'clear'**

(i) note the comparative form **cliriach 'clearer'**

**"Mae gweld y cyfan o fy mlaen ar bapur fel hyn yn fy helpu i weld pethau'n gliriach" 'Seeing everything in front of me on paper like this helps me to see things clearer' (Sonia Edwards, 1993: 77)**

**Clo 'lock'**

(i) **ar glo 'locked'**

**"Roedd y drws ar glo" 'The door was locked' (John Gwilym Jones, 1979(ii): 73)**

(ii) **dan glo 'under lock and key'**

**"Wedi blynyddoedd llychlyd yng nghelloedd tywyll archif S4C, daw cyfres o dair rhaglen [deledu] i'r golwg wedi cyfnod hir dan glo" 'After several dusty years in the dark archive cells of S4C, a series of three [television] series have come into view after a long period under lock and key' (Television Wales, 23 September 1995: 9)**

**Cloch 'bell'**

(i) **uchel fy nghloch 'full of myself'**

**"roedd Llafur a Phlaid Cymru yn uchel eu cloch yn sgil eu llwyddiant hwy" 'Labour and Plaid Cymru were full of themselves in the wake of their success' (Y Cymro, 11 May 1994: 3)**

**Clod 'praise'**

(i) **er clod i rywbeth/rywun 'to something/someone's credit'**

**"Amlwg nagodd hi'n credu ond, er clod iddi, derbyniodd hi'r peth gyda chymint o ras ag o'dd yn bosib" 'Obvious she didn't believe it but, to her credit, she accept the thing with as much grace as possible' (John Owen, 1994: 176)**

(ii) **pob clod i rywbeth/rywun 'all credit to something/someone'**

**"Gem o berfformiad, a phob clod i bawb sy'n gysylltiedig â'r criw" 'Gem of a performance, and all credit to everyone who was associated with the crew' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 27)**

**Cloeau, cloeon see Appendix 14.03**

**Cioffi 'to be lame', 'to falter'**

(i) **cioffi rhwng dau feddwl (lit 'to falter between two minds') 'to be hesitant', 'to hesitate'**

**"Mae defnyddio iaith o'r fath yn awgrymu fod y Bwrdd yn cioffi rhwng dau feddwl ac yn gwahodd ymateb gwangalon" 'Using such language**

suggests that the Board is hesitant and is inviting a weak-willed response' (Y Cymro, 10 May 1995: 5)

**Cloi** (< clau) SW 'fast', 'quick'

"Dere w. Autograph gloi" 'Come here mate. Autograph quick' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 52)

**Clorian** LW NW tafol LW SW '(weighing) scales'

(i) yn y glorian LW NW 'in the balance'

"Mae gennoch chi hawl i opiniwn arall. Ond yr ydw i'n siomedig fod teulu Lleifior wedi dangos cyn lleied o ymddiried yn eu hen feddyg teulu -' 'A bywyd 'y ngwraig yn y glorian, ellwch chi ddim disgwyl i hynny sefyll ar y ffordd'" "You've got a right to another opinion. But I'm disappointed that the Lleifior family have shown so little trust in their old family doctor -" "With my wife's life in the balance, you can't expect that to stand in the way" (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 211)

**Cloriannu** LW NW tafoli LW SW 'to weigh up'

**Clos** LW Dyfed buarth LW NW iard LW CW 'farmyard'

**Clou** (< clau) SW 'fast', 'quick'

"Wel, na ... sdim raid ti riteg. Cered yn weddol glou" 'Well, no ... you don't have to run. Walk fairly quickly' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 30)

**Clust dost** LW SW pigyn clust LW NW 'earache'

**Clusten** CW 'blow' (to the ears)

"Wedi cysidro am sbelan, mi drawais i ar syniad go lew. Beth petawn i'n rhoi clustan go hegar i 'mhen efo mwrthwl?" 'After considering [things] for a spell, I hit upon quite a good idea. What if I were to give a good blow to my head with a hammer?' (Twm Miall, 1988: 41)

**Clwt** 'rag'

(i) ar y clwt 'out of work'

"Felly, rydwi bellach yn swyddogol yn Ddiwaith. Ar y Dôl, ar y clwt, yn segur" 'So, I am now officially Unemployed. On the dole, out of work, idle' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 21)

(ii) clwt o dir 'a patch of land'

"Pan fydda i wedi gwella a dechre gweithio eto, rydw i am brynu clwt o dir" 'When I've got better and started to work again, I want to buy a patch of land' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 93)

**Clwyd** LW Glam gât LW CW giât LW NW iet Dyfed llidiart LW NW 'gate'

### **Clwydo 'to roost'**

(i) mynd i glwydo (lit 'to go and roost') CW 'to go to bed'

**"Mi fydda i'n gweddio i'r Fam Forwyn a Sant Nicholas bob bora ar doriad gwawr a phob nos cyn inni fynd i glwydo"** 'I pray to the Virgin Mother and Saint Nicholas every morning at daybreak and every night before we go to bed' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 48)

### **Clwyddau (< celwyddau) CW 'lies'**

**"I chi gaei rhoi perswâd arni i ddeud mwy o glwydda, fel ddaru'r athrawes fach 'na?"** 'For you to try and persuade her to tell more lies, like that little teacher?' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 24)

### **Clymu 'to tie'**

(i) (mae angen etc.) clymu fy mhen (lit '(it is necessary etc.) to tie my head together') SW 'my head needs looking at' (stupidity)

**"Yffarn, Percy, os ti'n cretu'r stori 'na, ma' ishe clymu dy ben di!"**  
'Bloody hell, Percy, if you believe that story, your head needs looking at!'  
(Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 34)

### **Clyw 'hearing'**

(i) trwm fy nghlyw 'hard of hearing'

**"Roedd hi'n drwm ei chlyw, ac fe fyddai'n darllen llawer"** 'She was hard of hearing, and would read a lot' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 21)

### **Clywed**

(i) 'to hear'

**"Mae'n ddrwg gin i glwad am Pererin Byd"** 'I'm sorry to hear about Pererin Byd' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 111)

(ii) 'to feel', 'to sense'

**"A dyma fi'n rhoi fy mraich am ei chanol hi ac yn ei chlwad hi'n feddal ac yn gynnas drwy'i chrys"** 'And I put my arm around her middle and felt her soft and warm through her shirt' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 30)

(iii) clywed ar fy nghalon (lit 'to feel on my heart') 'to feel instinctively'

**"Cerdded diystyr fu crwydro Gregor y pnawn hwnnw a fyntau'n clywed ar ei galon mor fawr ac mor unig y mae'r byd yn gallu bod"** 'Gregor's wandering was meaningless walking that afternoon and he felt instinctively how big and how lonely the world could be' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 176)

(iv) clywed aroglau 'to smell'

**"Nid dathlu Calan oeddan ni heddiw ond dathlu gorffan byta'r twrci. Neb isio clywad ogle tyrci"** 'We're not celebrating New Year's Day but celebrating finishing the turkey. Nobody wants to smell turkey' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 9)

(v) clywed (blas) 'to taste'

**"Dim ond ar ôl gwaith caled mewn lle poeth, yn y bore, cyn i'r byd hanner deffro y mae blas paned i'w glywed go-iawn"** 'Only after work in a hot place in the morning, before the world has half woken up, is the taste of a cuppa really to be tasted' (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 87)

(vi) **cyntaf clyw hynny yw** (lit 'who first smells is it') CW 'who smelt it dealt it' (breaking wind)

""Ti 'di dechra'i gwllwng nhw'r sglyfath?' 'Gwllwng be?' 'Gwllwng be o ddiawl?' 'Cynta clyw!"" ""You been dropping them, you dirty bugger?" "Dropping what?" "Dropping what, bloody hell?" "Who smelt it dealt it!"" (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 79)

**Cnaf CW 'rascal'**

"Cnafon drwg ydyn nhw. Tasa 'na ddim trefn, mi fyddan yn fwy na bodlon mynd nôl i fyw'n y coed" 'They're little rascals. If there wasn't any order, they would be more than happy to go back and live in the trees' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 38)

**Cnaea' (< cynhaeaf) CW 'harvest'**

"Ond ma' 'na rhyw seilej neu wair neu g'naea yd neu ddefaid ac ŵyn neu rhyw fuchod a lloua neu rw bath yn dragywydd, does" 'But there's [always] some sillage or hay or harvest wheat or lambing sheep or calving cows or something [happening] continuously, isn't there' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 238)

**C'narfôn** see Appendix 18.02

**Cnau (< glanhau) SW 'to clean'**

"O'dd hi newydd fod yn cna tŷ Twm Tweis, jobyn o'dd hi'n neud unweth yr wthnos. O'dd hi'n cna tŷ y Parch Simon Joseph 'ed" 'She'd just been cleaning Twm Tweis's house, a chore she used to do once a week. She used to clean the Reverend Simon Joseph's house as well' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 44)

**Cnawes (< cenawes) CW 'bitch', 'cow' (derogatory term for a woman)**

""Rydw i eisiau gwaith,' cyfaddefais. "Run fath â thair miliwn o'ch tebyg,' meddai'n wamal. 'Rhen g'nawes. ""I want work," I admitted. "Just like three million people like you," she said frivolously. The old bitch' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 18)

**Cnesu (< cynhesu) NW 'to (get) warm'**

"Tyd i'r tŷ, Morys bach, gael ichdi gnesu o flaen tân" 'Come into the house, Morys love, so that you can get warm in front of the fire' (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 42)

**Cneuen 'nut'**

(i) **cyn iached â chneuen** (lit 'as healthy as a nut') CW 'as fit as a fiddle'

""Trawiad ar y galon - roeddwn yn swyddfa Syr Osborne pan ddigwyddws y peth." "Rargian! Hen fachgen clyfar, halan y ddaear, ond roedd o cyn iached â'r gneuen"" ""Heart attack - I was in Sir Osborne's office when the thing happened." "Bloody hell! A clever old bloke, salt of the earth, but he was as fit as a fiddle"" (Penri Jones, 1982: 55)



(\* also *iach fel cneuen*, eg **"Sdim yn mynd i ddigwydd imi! Dwi'n iach fel cneuen, dwi'n bwriadu byw i fod yn naw deg"** *'Nothing's wrong with me! I'm as fit as a fiddle, I intend to live to be ninety'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 15))

### Cnoi

(i) *'to chew'*

**"y'ch chi'n llyncu'ch bwyd heb 'i gnoi e"** *'you swallow your food without chewing it'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 35)

(ii) **cnoi SW brathu LW NW** *'to bite'*

**"Ci mawr du. Unwaith, pan oedd ar ei ffordd adre, roedd Teifi wedi'i chnoi"** *'A big black dog. Once, when she was on her way home, Teifi had bitten her'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 12)

(iii) **beth sy'n dy gnoi di?** (lit *'what's chewing you?'*) *'what's eating you?'* *'what's the matter with you?'*

**"Ac mi roedd 'na ddagra'n 'i llygaid hi. 'Be sy'n dy gnoi di?' 'Dim byd"** *'And there were tears in her eyes. "What's the matter with you?" "Nothing"'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 116)

(iv) **cnoi cil** *'to chew the cud'*

**"Ma Alwyn o'r farn fod addoli a chnoi cil yn debyg iawn i'w gilydd"** *'Alwyn is of the opinion that worshipping and chewing the cud are very similar to each other'* (Jane Edwards, 1982: 29)

(v) **cnoi cil dros rywbeth** (lit *'to chew the cud over something'*) *'to mull over something'*

**"Yn ystod y pum niwrnod cyn hedfan i Nairobi, ro'n i wedi cnoi cil dros y berthynas rhwng y personol a'r gwrthrychol"** *'During the five days before flying back to Nairobi, I'd mulled over the relationship between the personal and the objective'* (Betsan Powys in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 26)

### Co' (< Cofi)

(i) **co' bach** Caern *'love'* (term of familiarity for person or animal etc.)

**"Siarada drosta dy hun co bach, medda fi wrth yn hun. O'dd o wedi 'ngyrru fi'n soldiwr"** *'Speak for yourself mate, I said to myself. He was testing my patience'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 61)

(ii) **Co' dre** Caern *'person from Caernarfon town'*

**"Co dre oedd o stii!"** *'He was a Caernarfon lad you know!'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 91)

(iii) **Co' wlad** Caern *'person from the rural hinterland of Caernarfon'*

**"Caernarvon and Denbigh yn Susnag fyddan ni'n gael yn dre bob amsar ond o'n i'n meddwl bysa fo'n dallt yn well 'swn i'n deud Herald achos na co' wlad oedd o, ia?"** *'We'd get the Caernarvon and Denbigh in English in Caernarfon all the time but I'd thought he'd understand better if I'd said The Herald as he was bloke from rural Caernarfon, wasn't he?'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 91)

(iv) **yr hen go'** Caern *'the old man'* (father)

**"Dyna laddodd yr hen go 'cw, 'sdi. Trigian y dydd o'r blydi petha yma"** *'That's what killed the old man up there, you know. Sixty a day of these bloody things'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1990: 34)

**'Co (< rhacw) SW '(over) there'**

**"Co ni off 'to. Shgwl, wnest ti ddigon o annibendod"** *'There we are off again. Look, you made enough mess'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 29)

**Coau see cof (i)**

**Coblyn 'goblin'**

(i) **(beth/ble etc.) goblyn ...?** NW *'(what/where etc.) on earth ...?'*

**"Nolan? Pwy goblyn ydi hwnnw?"** *'Nolan? Who on earth is that?'*  
(*Western Mail*, 23 May 1995: 9)

(ii) **coblyn o (gur pen/storm etc.)** NW *'hell of a (headache/storm etc.)'*

**"fan'no byddan ni'n mynd ar ein gwyliau. Goblyn o ddim byd yno chwaith"** *'we'd go one our holidays there. Bigger all there though'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 10)

(iii) **(mynd/rhedeg etc.) fel y coblyn** NW *'to (go/run etc.) like hell'*

**"Ac ar y gair dyma 'na fan bwtsiar o Flaenau Ffestiniog yn gyrru fel y coblyn"** *'And then immediately afterwards a butcher's van from Blaenau Ffestiniog drove past hell for leather'* (Miriam Llywelyn, 1994: 62)

**Coc 'cock'**

(i) **coc oen** (lit *'lamb's cock'*) CW *'dickhead'* (derogatory term for a (young) man who thinks he knows everything)

**"Mi fasa hi'n gorfod bod yn wallgo' i dwtsiad y coc oen yna!"** *'She'd have to be mad to touch that dickhead!'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 89)

**Cocwylt CW 'sex mad'**

**"oedd Wendy'n ifanc ac yntau'n gocwylt amdani bob eiliad o'r dydd a'r nos"** *'Wendy was young and he was sex mad about her every minute of the day and night'* (Andrew Bennet, 1994: 30)

**Cocls see meddw (iii)**

**Cocyn 'cock'**

(i) **cocyn hitio** *'Aunt Sally', 'punch bag', 'target'*

**"Peth gwahanol iawn oedd bod yn ymgeisydd seneddol, yn ceisio 'ngwerthu fy hun fel y dyn gorau i'r etholaeth, ac yn gocyn hitio i ddieter tair plaid arall"** *'A very different thing was being a parliamentary candidate, trying to sell myself as the best man for the constituency, and being a punch bag for the anger of three other political parties'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 32)

**Coch** (lit *'red'*) *'blue', 'risqué'*

**"fe fydd [y gyfres deledu] yn cynnwys iaith goch a themâu caletach yn ymwneud â chyffuriau a rhyw"** *'[The television series] will contain risqué language and harder themes concerning drugs and sex'* (Golwg, 1 December 1994: 5)

**Cochen CW 'ginger'** (red-haired girl/woman)

**"Lle ma'r gochan fach 'na fydd yn arfar dŵad efo chdi?"** *'Where's that ginger-haired lass that usually comes with you?'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 23)

**Cochi 'to redden'**

(i) **cochi at fy nghlustiau** (lit *'to redden to my ears'*) *'to blush', 'to go bright red'*

**"Dw i ddim yn dy weld ti'n iawn yn yr haul." A dyna fi'n cochi at 'y nghlustiau a mynd yn annifyr i gyd"** *"I can't see you very well in the sun." I went bright red and felt all uncomfortable'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 57)

**Cochl 'cloak', 'mantel'**

(i) **(o) dan gochl rhywbeth** *'under the cover of something'*

**"[Yr oedd y mudiadau] rhyddid yn cael eu ffurfio dan gochl perestroika"** *'[The] freedom [movements] were formed under the cover of perestroika'* (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 115)

**Cochyn CW 'ginger'** (red-haired boy/man)

**"Roedd y cochyn yn dal yno. Roedd Padi hefo fo hyd y diwedd"** *'Ginger was still there. Padi was with him to the end'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 180)

**Cod, coda, codwch** see Appendix 10.05

**Codi**

(i) *'to raise', 'to rise'*

**"Cododd canran y di-waith i 15.3% erbyn 1983"** *'The percentage of unemployed rose to 15.3% by 1983'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 118)

(ii) *'to build'*

**"Dy'ch chi ddim yn meddwl codi lle mawr fel Llancaeath, ytych chi?"** *'You're not thinking about building a big place like Llancaeath, are you?'*

(Nansi Selwood, 1987: 41)

(iii) *'to get up'*

**"Iesu mawr! Padi! ... 'nghodi i am dri [yn y bore] i ofyn am linell o farddoniaeth ...!"** *'Jesus Christ! Padi! ... getting me up at three [in the morning] to ask for a line of poetry'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 186)

(iv) *'to bring up', 'to raise'*

**"Mi rydan ni'n cofio'n iawn amdanyn nhw, cofiwch - y rheini a'n cododd ni - yn cofio'n iawn wedi iddyn nhw hen fynd"** *'We well remember them, you know - those who brought us up - well remember them after they've long since gone'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 174)

(v) *'to collect', 'to pick up'*

**"Gellwch godi unrhyw un o'r llyfrau hyn"** *'You can pick any one of these books'* (Barddas, July/August 1992: 7)

(vi) *'to charge' (money)*

**"Y ... faint 'dach chi'n godi am singl i ... i Fangor"** *'Err ... how much do you charge for a single to ... to Bangor?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 216)

(vii) **codi allan** NW 'to get out and about', 'to leave the house'

**"Wyddost ti fod Mati Huws wedi codi allan?" holodd Magi. 'Nac 'di rioed. Welis i ddim golwg ohoni drwy'r ha"** *"Did you know that Mati Huws is out and about?" asked Magi. "No really. I didn't see a glimpse of her all summer"* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 7)

(viii) **codi (mwstwr/sŵn/twrw etc.)** 'to make a (din/noise etc.)'

**"Mae'n gywilydd i chi godi twrw fel hyn"** *'It's a disgrace that you make a noise like this'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 106)

### **Codiad**

(i) 'increase', 'rise'

**"O, gwych, Tom - codiad cyflog!"** *'Oh, great, Tom - a pay rise'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 132)

(ii) 'erection' (sexual)

**"Roedd Steffan yn chwarae â'i bidlen. Roedd ganddo fe godiad mawr"** *'Steffan was playing with his knob. He had a big erection'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 88)

(iii) **ar fy nghodiad** (lit 'on my getting up') 'first thing' (in the morning after getting up)

**"Bora wedyn o'n i lawr yn Mountstuart Square ar 'y nghodiad"** *'The following morning I was down in Mountstuart Square first thing'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 246)

### **Coed 'trees'**

(i) **cael/dod â rhywun at ei goed** (lit 'to have/take someone to their trees') 'to bring someone to their senses'

**"Ond ddaru o'm byd 'mond dechra chwerthin yn afreolus nes i mi feddwl y basa'n rhaid i mi daflud pwcedad o ddŵr oer ar ei ben o i'w gael o at ei goed"** *'But he didn't do anything but start to laugh madly until I thought that I'd have to throw a bucket of cold water over his head to bring him to his senses'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 35)

### **Coedio 'to timber'**

(i) **ei choedio hi** 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

**"yr oedd [ef] yn troi i'r ffordd fawr ac yn ei choedio hi tua Phenerddig"** *'[He] turned to the main road and scarpered off towards Penerddig'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 11)

### **Coedd**

(i) **ar goedd (gwlad)** 'publicly'

**"Mi ddyliwn ar goedd ymddiheuro iddo am beidio derbyn ei gyngor"** *'I should publicly apologise to him for not accepting his advice'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 45)

### Coel 'belief'

(i) **coel gwrach** (ar ôl bwyta uwd) (lit 'a witch's belief (after eating porridge)')  
'old wife's tale'

"[Rhoddodd hi flodyn] melyn dan fy ngên. 'Rwyt ti yn ei garu!' meddai wrth weld adiewyrchiad y melyn ar fy nghroen. 'Ti'm yn credu rhyw goel gwrach fel yna'" '[She put] a yellow [flower] under my chin. "You love him!" she said after seeing the yellow reflection on my skin. "You don't believe old wife's tales like that"' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 60)

### Coelbren 'lot'

(i) **bwrw coelbren** 'to cast lots'

"Byddai merthyrdod wedi gwarantu anfarwoldeb go-iawn iddi, ond mae cyfaddawdu wedi bod yn gyfystyr â bwrw coelbren i gyfeiriad ebargofiant" 'Martyrdom would have guaranteed genuine immortality to her, but compromising has been synonymous with casting lots in the direction of oblivion' (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 149)

### Coes 'leg'

(i) **coes ganol** (lit 'middle leg') CW 'knob', 'penis', 'willy'

"Ond sut ma sioc diwylliannol yn effeithio ar 'y nghoes ganol i?" 'But how does a cultural shock effect my knob?' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 88)

(ii) **coes glec** CW 'peg leg', 'wooden leg'

"Dewch o 'ne!' medda hi a gafal yn yn llaw i. 'Fedra i ddim,' me fi. 'Gin i goes glec'" "'Come on!" she said and grabbed my hand. "I can't," I said. "I've got a peg leg"' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 102)

(iii) **yr hen goes** (lit 'the old leg') CW 'old mate' (term of familiarity for a girl)

"Helo, helo, falch o dy weld di, sut ma'i 'rhen goes, sut aeth hi?" 'Hello, hello, pleased to see you, how are you, old mate, how did it go?' (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 14)

### Cof 'memory'

(i) **(allan) o'm cof** LW NW 'out of my mind' (anger etc.)

"Dwi'n deud wrtha chdi, dwi bron â mynd o 'ngho!'" 'I'm telling you, I'm just about going out of my mind!' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 167)

(\* the plural cof here in NW is coau, eg "Pam ma pobol yn mynd o'u coau, dywad?" 'Why do people go out of their minds, then?' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 172))

(ii) **ar fy nghof** (lit 'on my memory') 'in my head'

"Ond oherwydd yr hoil ymwneud â cherdd dant, y peth mawr i mi oedd bod gen i stôr o farddoniaeth Gymraeg ar fy ngof" 'But because of the all the association with cerdd dant, the big thing for me was that I had a large store of Welsh poetry in my head' (Marion Eames, 1995: 11)

(\* cerdd dant singing poetry with a harp)

(iii) **ar gof a chadw** 'on record'

"Un o resymau Pegi Williams tros gyhoeddi llyfr oedd rhoi pethau ar gof a chadw" 'One of the reason for Pegi Williams for publishing a book was to put things on record' (Golwg, 11 January 1990: 23)

(iv) **brith gof** 'hazy memory', 'vague memory'

**"Er i'w deulu ymadaei ag Affrica, erys rhyw frith gof o liw ac ysbryd y cyfandir i Andy"** *'Although his family left Africa, some vague memory of the colour and spirit of the continent remains for Andy'* (Sbec TV Wales, 21 May 1994: 13)

(v) **(bwrw/gollwng/mynd etc.) dros gof** 'to forget'

**"Digon o amser i drafod peth fel'na, meddyliais innau, mor gachgiaidd â neb, mwy, ac ond yn rhy falch i fwrw'r syniad dros gof a mygu'r sgwrs"** *'Enough time to discuss a thing like that, I thought, as shittily as anyone, more even, but too proud to forget the idea and ruin the conversation'* (Rhydwen Williams, 1969: 7)

(vi) **cof byw** 'vivid memory'

**"Ro'n nhw'n dwli ar y cardiau Nadolig. Mae gen i gof byw o rywbeth fydde'n digwydd bob tro wrth roi i'r plant"** *'They doted on the Christmas cards. I've got a vivid memory of something happening every time whilst giving [them] to the children'* (Golwg, 22 December 1988: 14)

(vii) **cof fel gogo(r)** 'memory like a sieve'

**"[Ro'n i] wedi anghofio y grêps a'r da-da oedd Mam eisiau i mi eu rhoi i Bigw ar fwrdd y gegin. Mae gen i gof fel gogor"** *'[I'd] forgotten the grapes and sweets Mam wanted me to give to Bigw on the kitchen table. I've got a memory like a sieve'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 136)

(viii) **er cof** 'in remembrance'

**"Bu farw Gwyneth, modryb fy ngwraig, ym mis Awst 1982, ac er cof amdani hi y lluniais y [cerddi]"** *'Gwyneth, my wife's aunt, died in August 1982, and in remembrance of her I wrote the [poems]'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 126)

(ix) **er cyn cof** 'since time immemorial'

**"Roedd Elen wedi mynd â'r post i ffermdai'r fro ers cyn cof"** *'Elen had taken the post to the neighbourhood farmhouses since time immemorial'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 65)

(x) **mae gennyf gof** 'I remember'

**"Mae gen i gof am y ddau ohonom yn adrodd mewn rhyw 'steddfod neu'i gilydd yn Llan Ffestiniog, a byddai'r ddau ohonom yn ennill yn bur am!"** *'I remember the two of us reciting in some Eisteddfod or other in Llan Ffestiniog, and the two of us would win fairly frequently'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 16)

(xi) **mewn cof** 'in mind'

**"Yr hyn y dylem ei gadw mewn cof yw fod yna farddoniaeth yn gymysg â rhyddiaith"** *'What we should keep in mind is that there is poetry mixed up with the prose'* (Gwyn Thomas, 1976: 76)

(xii) **rhyw gof** 'hazy memory', 'vague memory'

**"Ac efallai fod rhyw gof gennyf am y syniad hwnnw mai Merthyr fyddai ffocws datblygiad y Blaid"** *'And perhaps I've got some vague memory about that idea that Merthyr would be the focus of Plaid Cymru's development'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 102)

**Cofi Caern** 'person from Caernarfon' (see also Co')

(i) **Cofi dre Caern** 'person from Caernarfon town'

**"Felly dyma ni'n mynd i'r clog yma i'w ffonio hi ... Linda, rïal Cofi dre"**  
'So we went to this 'phone booth to 'phone her ... Linda, a real Caernarfon town girl' (Golwg, 20 March 1997: 26)

(ii) **Cofi wlad Caern** 'person from the rural hinterland of Caernarfon'

**"Ond cofis wlad ydi Ben-a-Lun ylwch. Pobol sy wedi denig o'r ogla tail"**  
'But people from rural Caernarfon are Ben-and-Lun you see. People who've escaped from the smell of horse shit' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 79)

**Cofio** 'to remember'

(i) the imperative forms, **cofia** and **cofiwch**, are used extensively in NW as a stopgap to mean more than just 'remember', such as, for example, 'bear it in mind', 'have regard', 'now', 'you know'

**"Paid ti a mynd yn bell efo nhw cofia"** 'Don't you go far with them now'  
(Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 33)

**"Wel, fe gymer amser, cofiwch, ichi ddod dros eich profedigaeth"** 'Well, it will take time, you know, for you to get over you loss' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 126)

(ii) **cofio at rywun** 'to send regards to someone'

**"Oedd o'n cofia ataf i?' 'Oedd.' 'Chwara teg iddo fo. Cofia finna ato fynta, wnei di - os weli di o 'mlaen i'"** "'Did he send his regards to me?"  
'He did.'" "Fair play to him. Send my regards to him as well, will you - if you see him before me"' (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 23)

**Cofion** 'memories'

(i) **cofion (gorau)** '(best) regards' (in letter etc.)

**"Pob lwc a Nadolig Llawn i chi a'r teulu. Cofion Wali"** 'Best of luck and Merry Christmas to you and your family. Regards Wali' (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 94)

**'Cofn (< rhag ofn) CW** '(just) in case'

**"Paid ti â fflantian dillad y gwely 'na rwan, 'cofn i ti gael oerfel"** 'Don't shake about those bed clothes now, just in case you catch cold' (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 40)

**Coffa** 'remembrance'

(i) **er coffa** 'in remembrance'

**"Gwnewch hyn er coffa amdanaf"** 'Do this in remembrance of me' (Gareth Miles, 1995: 19)

**Cog** 'cuckoo'

(i) **(hapus) fel y gog** (lit '(happy) like the cuckoo') CW 'very happy'

**"Rowland oedd yno a thywel glas o gwmpas ei ganol yn iach ac yn hapus fel y gog"** 'It was Rowland there with a towel around his middle, healthy and very happy' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 184)

### **Còg Powys 'lad'**

**"Ac wedi cael cyfeirio ato droeon fel 'Vaughan', 'còg Lleifior' a'r 'stiudent', fe ddechreuodd Joni Watkin ei alw 'Y B.A.'" "And after having referred to him numerous times as "Vaughan", "the Lleifior lad" and "the student", Joni Watkin started calling him "The B.A." (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 263)**

### **Cogio CW 'to pretend'**

**"'Gweud ta-ta wrth y boi,' meddai Mr Owen yng nghlust yr arth newydd ac yna ... dywedodd: 'Ta-ta boi', gan gogio bod y tedi'n siarad" "Say ta-ta to the lad," said Mr Owen into the new bear's ear and then ... he said: "Ta-ta lad," pretending that the teddy was speaking' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993: 85)**

### **Côl LW SW arffed LW SW glin LW NW 'lap'**

### **Colbio CW 'to hit'**

**"Wrth sylweddoli'r golled, fe gododd natur lanto a dyma fe'n ymosod ar Joshua. Fe'i colbodd e, fe'i cicodd e, fe'i cleisodd e" 'Upon realising his loss, lanto lost his temper and he attacked Joshua. He hit him, he kicked him, he bruised him' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 45)**

### **Coleg 'college'**

**(i) y Coleg ar y Bryn (lit 'the College on the Hill') CW 'University of Wales Bangor'**

**"Cefais raddau da iawn a byddwn yn mynd i'r Coleg ar y Bryn yr yr hydref" 'I got very good grades and I would be going to Bangor in the autumn' (John Ogwen, 1996: 102)**

**(ii) y Coleg ger y Lli (lit 'the College by the Sea') CW 'University of Wales Aberystwyth'**

**"Ei bwriad yw mynd i'r Coleg ger y Lli yn yr Hydref" 'Her intention is to go to Aberystwyth in the Autumn' (Y Dinesydd, May 1995: 5)**

### **Colfen Swansea area in SW 'tree'**

**"'Chi'n gw pob le grocws e'i hunan?' 'Der mla'n, gwe'tho'ni.' 'Draw manco ... ar y golfen 'na'" "You know where he hung himself?" "Come on, tell us." "Over there ... on that tree" (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 52)**

### **Coll**

**(i) ar goll 'lost', 'missing'**

**"Ond does dim sôn, am wn i, am Saunders Lewis yn mynd ar goll o'r ysgol" 'But there's no mention, as far as I know, of Saunders Lewis going missing from school' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 42)**

### **Colli**

**(i) 'to lose'**

**"Collad fawr oedd colli Gladstone" 'To lose Gladstone was a great loss' (Wil Sam, 1997: 29)**



(ii) *'to miss'* (literally and figuratively)

**"Ro'n i'n colli Gethin, colli malu cachu efo fo, a cholli gwrando arno fo'n canu"** *'I missed Gethin, missed talking crap with him, and missed listening to him singing'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 173)

(iii) **colli (ad)nabod rhywun** *'to lose touch with someone'*

**"O'dd e'n neis siarad ag Îfs ar 'y mhen 'yn hunan, achos fel arfer ma'r lleill 'na hefyd a ma' hwnna'n achosi i ni golli nabod ar y'n gilydd mewn ffordd"** *'It was nice to speak to Îfs on my own, because usually the others are there as well and that causes us to lose touch with each other in a way'* (John Owen, 1994: 79)

(iv) **colli arnaf fy hun LW NW** *'to become bewildered'*

**"Meddwl 'mod i'n dechra colli arnaf fy hun achos mi rois i'r tatws-yn-eu-crwyn i mewn yn y ffrij yn lle'r popdy"** *'Thought I'd started to go mad because I put the jacket potatoes in the fridge instead of the oven'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 176)

(v) **colli dros rywbeth** *'to spill over something'* (drink etc.)

**"Ffeindio'r rhif ffôn ... ond mae rhyw ffwl wedi colli paned trosto"** *'Found the 'phone number ... but some fool had spilt a cuppa over it'* (Busnes i Fusnes, Autumn 1992: 4)

(vi) **colli fy limpin NW** *'to become furious', 'to go mad', 'to lose one's temper'*

**"Roedd y dyfarnwr yn dechrau colli ei limpyn"** *'The referee was starting to lose his temper'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 17)

**Colled 'loss'**

(i) **ar fy ngholled** *'worse off'*

**"mi oedd o ar ei golled ar ôl talu ei ddyledion"** *'he was worse off after paying his debts'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1995: 37)

**Conan SW achwyn LW SW cwyno LW NW** *'to complain'*

**Consýrn (<E 'concern') CW** *'concern'*

**"Fel mae dyn yn ymgyrchu mae dyn yn gweld mwy a mwy o beth sydd o gonsyrn i bobol"** *'As one campaigns one sees increasingly what is of concern to people'* (Golwg, 24 April 1997: 11)

**Con(t) (<E 'cunt')**

(i) **CW** *'bastard', 'cunt'*

**"'Ro'i gweir iawn i hwn os tisho,' medda Sam Cei a gafal yn gôt armi Connolly. 'Tishio lab con?'"** *'I'll really beat this one up if you want,' said Sam Cei grabbing hold of Connolly's army coat. "You want a belt, cunt?"'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 38)

(ii) **Caern** *'mate'*

**"'Su'mai con,' meddai'r boi tu ôl y ddesg, 'isio rhywbeth wyt ti?'"** *'Haia mate,' said the bloke behind the desk, "do you want something?"'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 65)

**Conyn SW 'knob', 'penis', 'willy'**

**"Yr hyn oedd e'n neud, chweld, bob tro odd y perchennog, Miss Tomos yn dod draw i nôl y rhent odd agor 'i gopis a thynnu'i gony'n mâs"** *'What he used to do, you see, every time the owner, Miss Tomos came over to get the rent was open his flies and pull his knob out'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 25)

**Copa**

(i) *'summit', 'top'*

**"Wedi iddo gyrraedd copa bryncyn bychan, safodd i gael ei wynt ato"** *'After arriving at the top of a small hillock, he stood to get his breath back'* (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 51)

(ii) SW *'head'*

**"Gwenodd [hi] pan gofiodd mai wrth gario Elisabeth y cafodd y dŵr poeth ddiwetha - merch fach 'te, â chopa o wallt trwchus"** *'[She] smiled when she remembered that it was by carrying Elisabeth that she got indigestion last time - a small girl though, with a head of thick hair'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 248)

(iii) **pob copa walltog** (lit *'every hairy head'*) *'everybody'*

**"Pe baent wedi eu gadael ar ochr dywyll y lleuad a heb weld copa walltog ers dwy genedlaeth, ni fydda'r croeso'n gynhesach"** *'If they had been left on the dark side of the moon and hadn't seen anyone for two generations, the welcome wouldn't have been warmer'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 49)

**Copis(h) SW 'fly' (on trousers)**

**"Yr hyn oedd e'n neud, chweld, bob tro odd y perchennog, Miss Tomos yn dod draw i nôl y rhent odd agor 'i gopis a thynnu'i gony'n mâs"** *'What he used to do, you see, every time the owner, Miss Tomos came over to get the rent was open his flies and pull his knob out'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 25)

**Copsan**

(i) **cael copsan** NW *'to be caught (in the act)'*

**"Dach chi ofn i rywun arall droi i fyny i'ch stafall chi ne' rw bath? Dach chi ofn cael copsan yn y llorpia? Dan ni'n gw bod be oedd yn digwydd, Falentino"** *'Are you frightened of someone else turning up at your room or something? Are you frightened of being caught on the job? We know what was happening, Valentino'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 15)

**Côr 'choir'**

(i) **côr meibion** *'male voice choir'*

**"Efallai i Nhad sylweddoli, os yw trafod côr meibion yn anodd, fod cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad mewn côr cymysg yn waeth fyth"** *'Perhaps my Dad realised, if handling a male voice choir was hard, that keeping things on an even keel in a mixed choir was even worse'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 129)

**Corddi** 'to agitate', 'to churn'

(i) **corddi'r dyfroedd** (lit 'to churn up the waters') 'to stir things up'

**"Ychydig fisoedd 'nôl bu Siôn Jobbins yn corddi'r dyfroedd Cymreig gan honni ... mai Aberystwyth sy'n haeddu teitl prifddinas Cymru"** 'A few months ago Siôn Jobbins stirred Welsh matters up by claiming ... that Aberystwyth deserves the title of capital of Wales' (Sbec TV Wales, 10 June 1995: 4)

**Corff** 'body'

(i) **yr Hen Gorff** (lit 'the Old Body') 'the Calvinist Methodist Church'

**"Chafodd y tylwyth, na 'nhad, na'r Hen Gorff, mo'u ffordd eu hunain gyda 'mywyd i"** 'Neither the family, nor my father, nor the Calvinist Methodist Church, got their own way with my life' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 29)

**Corlan LW CW ffald LW SW lloc LW SW** 'sheepfold'

**Corn** 'horn', 'pipe'

(i) **ar gorn rhywbeth/rhywun**

(a) 'at something/someone's expense'

**"Clyw yma'r cedor, a clyw yn iawn ... mi wna i rw bath i achub cam hwnna, dallt - rw bath!" 'Ond ddim ar fy nghorn i.' 'Dy gorn ditha hefyd'"** 'Listen here you wanker, and listen well ... I'd do anything to right his wrong, understand - anything!' 'But not at my expense.' 'At your expense as well'" (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 38)

(b) 'as a result of something/someone', 'because of something/someone'

**"Ceisiodd yr adolygydd hwn gollfarnu'r gwaith i gyd ar gorn rhyw lond dwrn o fypwyon personol"** 'This reviewer tried to condemn the whole work as a result of a handful of personal whims' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 241)

**Corryn LW SW pryf cop(yn) LW NW** 'spider'

**Corun** 'crown of the head'

(i) **o'm corun i'm sawdl** (lit 'from my crown to my heel') 'from tip to toe'

**"Mi gaeodd Anti Dil ei cheg o'r diwedd, ac mi blethodd hi ei breichia a sbio arna i fyny ac i lawr o'm corun i'm sowdi"** 'Auntie Dil finally shut up, and she crossed her arms and looked me up and down from tip to toe' (Twm Miall, 1988: 158)

**Cosfa** 'beating', 'thrashing'

**"Ro'dd e'n ysu am ga'l cyfle i roi cosfa dda iddyn nhw"** 'He was itching to have a chance to give them a good thrashing' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 92)

**Cosi LW NW gwynegu LW SW** 'to ache'

**Costied a gostio** see Appendix 10.04(iv)

**Costi SW 'to cost'**

**"Dyna'i gyd maen nhw'n ei weld yw faint mae e'n mynd i gosti"** *'That's all they see is how much it's going to cost'* (*Busnes i Fusnes*, October 1992: 9)

**Cot(en) SW 'beating', 'thrashing'**

**"Ond oedi 'nâth y gwalch wetyn a bu'n rhaid i'r bechgyn roi 'itha cot iddo fa"** *'But the rascal hesitated afterwards and the lads had to give him quite a beating'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 44)

**Cotsan Arfon 'bitch', 'cow', 'cunt'** (derogatory term for a woman)

**"Gotsan wirion,' medda Fferat dan 'i wynt"** *'"Stupid cunt," said Fferat under his breath'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 40)

**Cotsyn Arfon 'bastard', 'dickhead', 'wanker'**

**"Duw! Dim dy bres di ydi o'r cotsyn!"** *'God! It's not your money you wanker!'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 41)

**Cowt NW 'yard'**

**"Wrth i ni adael cysgod y fynwent a chroesi cowt y capel mae hi'n oerach"** *'As we leave the shadow of the graveyard and cross the chapel yard, it's colder'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 11)

**Crac SW 'angry'**

**"Roedd lolo yn grac nawr. Tynnodd y dryll o'i boced"** *'lolo was angry now. He pulled the gun out of his pocket'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii) 109)

**Crachod 'scabs'**

(i) **codi hen grachod** (lit 'to lift old scabs') *'to re-open old wounds'*

**"mae sawl un yn grediniol mai er mwyn osgoi unrhyw helynt posib yn sgil codi'r hen grachod y cymrodd [e] y goes"** *'several people believe that in order to avoid any possible trouble in the wake of reopening old wounds that [he] scarpered off'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 251)

**Cratur (< creadur) NW 'love, 'poor thing'** (sympathetic term of familiarity for a male person or animal etc.)

**"Mae yntau'r hen gradur, fel pawb, yn chwilio am ffordd yn ôl"** *'He as well the poor thing, like everyone, is looking for a way back'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 140)

**Cratures (< creadures) NW 'love, 'poor thing'** (sympathetic term of familiarity for a female person or animal etc.)

**"Bedd 'rhen Fodian Jôs, 'rhen gryduras"** *'The grave of old Fodlan Jones, the poor thing'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 15)

**Crafu** LW CW **cripio** NW 'to scratch'

(i) **crafu tin rhywun** (lit 'to scratch someone's arse') CW 'to creep up to someone', 'to suck up to someone'

**"Riport! ... Rio Tintol ... titha wrth 'i ddesg o fora Llun yn crafu tin"**

*'Report! ... Rio Tinto! ... and you at his desk on Monday morning crawling'*

(Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 63)

(ii) **mynd i grafu** (lit 'to go and scratch') CW 'to go and get lost', 'to go and get stuffed'

**"A phob parch Double-Top, cer i grafu wnei di ..."** *'And with all respect Double-Top, get lost will you ...'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 43)

**Craig** 'rock'

(i) **craig** is used figuratively to denote something reliable (cf 'rock-solid')

**"Dywedasai un o'i gyflogwyr, Mr Pritchard, un o berchenogion y cwmni, ei fod ef - Vic - yn graig"** *'One of the employers, Mr Pritchard, one of the company's owners, had said that he - Vic - was rock solid'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 45)

(ii) **craig o arian** (lit 'rock of money') CW 'very rich'

**"Ond am nad oeddau nhw'n graig o bres ac am y gwnâi hen un y tro, bu rhaid iddi fynd â honno'n ôl"** *'But because they weren't very rich and the old one would suffice, she had to take that one back'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 118)

**Cranc** (lit 'crab') NW 'miserable person'

**"Dyna ni'n gyfartal, felly,' meddai'r cranc gwirion"** *'We're equal, then," said the stupid miserable bugger'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 79)

**Crap**

(i) **crap ar** (Gymraeg/wybodaeth etc.) 'grasp of (Welsh/information etc.)'

**"Fyddwch chi fawr o dro'n cael crap ar eich ffordd o gwmpas canol Berlin a defnyddio Adwy Brandenburg fel pegwn bob tro"** *'You won't be long getting a grasp of your way around the centre of Berlin by using the Brandenburg Gate as a marker every time'* (Rhian Phillips, 1995: 51)

**Crasfa** SW 'beating', 'thrashing'

**Cas y bois grasfa yn y pentre neithiwr** *'The lads got beaten up in the village last night'*

**Cratshiad** NW 'gutful'

**"Roedd pawb wedi cael cratshiad go-lew [o gwrw] erbyn stop tap"**

*'Everyone had had a real gutful [of beer] by stop tap'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 127)

**Creadur** (lit 'creature') CW 'love, 'poor thing' (sympathetic term of familiarity for a male person or animal etc.)

**"Sdim tylwyth 'da fe, wi'n credu, y creadur"** *'He hasn't got any family, I don't think, the poor thing'* (Harri Pritchard Jones, 1994: 21)

**Creadures** (lit 'creature') CW 'love', 'poor thing' (sympathetic term of familiarity for a female person or animal etc.)

**"Treulio'r noson yn siarad am ei mam fuodd Barbie, a deud fel yr oedd iechyd y greaduras yn fregus iawn"** *'Barbie spent the night talking about her mother, and said how the health of the poor thing was very fragile'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 231)

**Crempogen** LW NW **ffroesen** LW SW **pancosen** LW SW 'pancake'

**Crïau** (< careiau)

(i) NW 'shoelaces'

**"Ro'n i wedi meddwl basa ti'n dŵad â phâr o grïa i mi o'r dre heno"** *'I thought that you'd have brought me a pair o shoelaces from town tonight'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 198)

(ii) **tynnu'n grïau** (lit 'to pull in laces') NW 'to pull to bits'

**"Fel roedd hi'n tynnu'i hun yn grïai pwy gerddodd o siop y bwci â £15 yn ei law ond Mos"** *'As she was pulling herself to bits who walked in from the bookie's shop with £15 in his hand but Mos'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 35)

**Crib** 'comb', 'crest'

(i) **crib mân** (lit 'small comb') NW 'toothpick' (figuratively)

**"Am faint o wythnosau fuo Mam druan ar ei gliniau [yng nghanol y llanastr] yn mynd drwyddo efo crib mân, wn i ddim"** *'For how many weeks poor Mam was on her knees [in the middle of the rubbish] going through it with a toothpick, I don't know'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 118)

**Cribin** LW NW **rhaca** LW SW '(garden) rake'

**Cricath** see Appendix 18.02

**Crio** LW NW **llefain** LW SW **wylo** LW CW 'to cry'

**Crinc** NW 'bore', 'misery'

**"Roedd o'n gwisgo côt frown, ac roedd o'n f'atgoffa i o foi oedd yn dysgu gwaith coed i mi yn rysgol. Hen grinc annifyr oedd hwnnw hefyd"** *'He used to wear a brown coat, and he reminded me of the bloke who used to teach me woodwork at school. He was a boring old misery as well'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 70)

**Cripio** NW **crafu** LW CW 'to scratch'

**Crist** 'Christ'

(i) **Crist croes tân poeth (torri fy mhen a'm dwy goes)** (lit 'Christ's cross hot fire (break my head and my two legs)') CW 'cross my heart and hope to die'

**"A chymer di ofol na ddeudi di ddim wrth neb ein bod ni 'di bod 'ma. Ar dy iw?' 'Ar fy llw.' 'Crist croes.' 'Crist croes tân poeth, torri 'mhen a thorri 'nwy goes'"** *'And you take care not to tell anyone that we've been*

here. Swear?" "I swear." "Cross your heart." "Cross my heart and hope to die" (Jane Edwards, 1989: 16)

(ii) **Crist croes tân poeth (ellwn i farw ar y groes)** (lit 'Christ's cross hot fire (maybe I'll die on the cross)') CW 'cross my heart and hope to die'  
'A wyt ti'n gaddo y byddi di'n 'neud y gwaith 'na?' 'Crist croes tân poeth ellwn i farw ar y groes' "Do you promise that you'll do that work?" "Cross my heart and hope to die"

#### **Criw 'crew'**

(i) **criw Duw** (lit 'God's crew') CW 'God squad' (religious fanatics)  
"... a dyma 'na griw o genod plaen ar diawl yn troi rownd ac yn sbïo fel y fagddu arna fi am feiddio. 'Cryw Duw ...' medda Frogit yn y'nglust i" '... and then this crew of bloody plain-looking girls turned round and looked blackly at me for trying. "God squad ..." said Frogit in my ear' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 61)

#### **Croen 'skin'**

(i) **croen** is often used to describe someone's ethnic background, eg **pobl groenwyn** 'white people', **pobl groenddu** 'black people'  
"golchwyd corff morwr croenddu i'r lan wedi llongddrylliad allan yn y bae lawer blwyddyn yn ôl" 'the body of a black sailor was washed ashore after a shipwreck out in the bay many a year ago' (Dic Jones, 1989: 59)

(ii) **croen gŵydd** (lit 'goose skin') 'goose pimples'  
"Nid dim ond Charles oedd yn noeth yn y llun hwnnw yn y castell yn Ffrainc; roedd y wladwriaeth yno hefyd, yn groen gwydd i gyd yn yr oerfel" 'It wasn't only Charles who was naked in that picture in the castle in France; the country was there as well, all goose pimples in the cold' (Golwg, 15 September 1994: 7)

(iii) **yn iach fy nghroen** (lit 'healthy my skin') 'unharméd', 'unhurt'  
"Daeth Michael Howard, yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref, trwy'r helynt ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth carchardai yn iach ei groen" 'Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, came through the trouble concerning the prisons service unharméd' (Barn, November 1995: 6)

(\* also **croeniach**, eg "Anghofiwn ni am y gweddill ... y peth pwysica ydy'n bod ni'n gallu mynd o'ma'n groeniach" 'Let's forget about the rest ... the most important thing is that we can go from here all in one piece' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 205))

#### **Croes 'contrary'**

(i) **mynd yn groes i rywbeth** 'to go against something', 'to be contrary to something'

"A fydd hynny yn arwain at ddibrisio'r Gymraeg ac yn mynd yn groes i fwriad y sianel [deledu]?" 'Will that lead to devaluing the Welsh language and will it be contrary to the intention of the [television] channel?' (Golwg, 7 February 1991: 9)

(ii) **tynnu'n groes** (lit 'to pull contrary') 'to pull in opposite directions'  
"Fe ddywedodd un aelod amlwg nad oedd 'neb yn gwybod' beth fyddai'n digwydd petai'r ddau gorff yn tynnu'n groes" 'One prominent member

said that "nobody knew" what would happen if the two bodies pulled in opposite directions' (Golwg, 25 February 1993: 4)

#### **Croesi 'to cross'**

(i) **croesi'r bont** (lit 'to cross the bridge') idiom use in reference to someone becoming very competent at something; commonly used in reference to learning Welsh

**"Y ffordd orau i groesi'r bont yw meistrolï'r Gymraeg fel cyfrwng i gyflawni rhywbeth arall pwysicach [na chariad yn unig tuag at yr iaith]"**  
*'The best way to cross the bridge is to master Welsh as a medium to express something more important [than just love of the language]'* (Golwg, 24 August 1995: 26)

#### **Crogi 'to hang'**

(i) **dros fy nghrogi** (lit 'for my hanging') 'over my dead body'

**"Awn i ddim ar gyfyl y 'Chernobyl diwylliannol' hwn dros fy nghrogi"** 'I wouldn't go near this 'cultural Chernobyl' over my dead body' (Golwg, 31 March 1994: 29)

(ii) **mynd i'm crogi** (lit 'to go and be hanged') CW 'to go to hell'

**"Beth bynnag mae Joanna yn mynd i briodi John - aeth hi i Dre Tywod efo fo ddoe - a chaiff Ffebi fynd i'w chrogi os nad yw hi'n fodlon"**  
*'Anyway Joanna is going to marry John - she went to Dre Tywod with him yesterday - and Ffebi can go to hell if she isn't satisfied'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 11)

#### **Cronglwyd LW 'roof'**

(i) (o) **dan gronglwyd rhywbeth/rhywun** 'under something/someone's roof' (figuratively)

**"Dwi'n deud gwerysll ond toedd o fawr mwy na phaball a lle tân ar le gwastad dan gronglwyd y mynydd"** 'I say campsite but it wasn't much more than a tent and a fire place on a flat place under the shelter of the mountain' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 18)

(\* this idiom has been replaced or adapted in the latest version of the Bible (see Genesis 19:8, Matthew 8:8), but it is still used in LW and CW)

#### **Croten SW 'girl'**

**"Beth na i os coda nw, mishtir?', gofynnodd y groten"** *"What shall I do if they get up, mister?"; asked the girl'* (Morgan John in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 27)

#### **Crugyn**

(i) **crugyn o (bethau/bobl etc.)** SW 'a lot of (things/people etc.)'

**"Wel, ma crugyn o bethe'n mynd mlân heblaw'r 'Pethe' cofia"** *'Well, there are a lot of things going on apart from Welsh cultural things, remember'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 83)



**Crwn 'round'**

(i) (diwrnod/munud etc.) **crwn cyfan** (lit 'whole round (day/minute etc.)') 'a whole (day/minute etc.)'

**"Arhosodd [e] felly am funud crwn, cyfan cyn agor un o'r bagiau"** '[He] waited then for a whole minute before opening one of the bags' (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 169)

**Crwt(yn) SW 'lad'**

**"Dwi'n cofio rhwy ddou grwt ifanc in yr eglwys, ddim pell o 'ma, wedi neud rhwbeth ma's o le"** 'I remember some two young lads in the church, not far from here, having done something wrong' (Angharad Dafis, 1994: 47)

(\* note the plural form **cryts**, eg **"Dyna o'dd y drefen ar gownt cryts y pentre i gyd"** 'That was the order from the point of view of all of the lads in the village' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 11))

**Crycmala (< crydcymalau) NW 'arthritis', 'rheumatism'**

**"Yr hen gricmala yna ydi o, Betsan Parri, medda Gres Ifas"** 'It's that old rheumatism, Betsan Parri, said Gres Ifas' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 107)

**Crydcymalau LW NW gwynegon LW SW 'arthritis', 'rheumatism'**

**Cryf 'strong'**

(i) **os na bydd gryf bydd gyfrwys** proverb 'if not strong be cunning'

**"Os na bydd gryf bydd gyfrwys," meddwn i wrthyf fy hun yn gweld be oedd raid imi wneud** "If not strong be cunning," I said to myself after I saw what I had to do' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 9)

**Crymffast NW 'big bloke', 'big lad'**

**"Yr oedd tŷ'r plismon dros y clawdd am y cae chwarae, - mi fyddai'n rheitiach i'r crymffast fod adra'n gwrando ar iaith ei blentyn nag yn treulio'i holl amser yn Mhenerddig"** 'The policeman's house was over the hedge opposite the playing field, - it would be better if the big bloke was at home listening to his child's language than spending all his time in Penerddig' (Alun Jones, 1979: 25)

**Cryts see crwt(yn)**

**Cuddiad (< cuddio) NW 'to hide'**

**"Gŵyr [hi] hi amdano fo'n sbio arni hi o'r blaen ond y tro yma nid yw hithau'n cuddiad rhag ei lygaid"** '[She] knows about him looking at her before but this time she does not hide from his eyes' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 24)

**Cur**

(i) **cur (yn y) pen LW NW pen tost LW SW 'headache'**

**"Mae gen i gur yn fy mhen," meddai hi gan rwbio'i gwallt"** "'I've got a headache," she said rubbing her hair' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 130)

**Curfa** LW SW 'beating', 'thrashing'

**Cas y dyn gurfa 'da'r lleidr** 'The man got beaten up by the thief'

**'Cw** (< rhacw) NW '(over) there'

**"Weli di'r ffarm 'cw yn fan 'cw?"** 'Do you see that farm over there?' (John Gwilym Jones, 1979(i): 27)

**Cwar** SW chwarel LW CW 'quarry'

**Cwarter** (< chwarter) SW 'quarter'

**"... A cwarter o licyris olsorts.'** 'OK.' 'Gwd boi! Off â ti nawr 'te'" **"... And a quarter of licorice allsorts."** "OK." "Good boy! Off you go now then" (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 30)

**Cwarfod** (< cyfarfod) NW 'to meet'

**"Mae o'n awyddus i'ch cwarfod chi"** 'He's keen to meet you' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 26)

**Cwato** SW 'to hide'

**"Fydde rhywun yn tyngu bo rhwbeth 'da ti i gwato!"** 'Anyone would swear that you've got something to hide!' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 56)

**Cwbl** LW CW cwbl CW 'all', 'total', 'whole'

(i) **wedi'r cwbl** 'after all'

**"Wedi'r cwbl, dyn ifanc oedd o"** 'After all, he was a young man' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 123)

**Cwcan** SW 'to cook'

**Smo fi'n joio cwcan rhagor** 'I don't enjoy cooking anymore'

**Cwcio** CW 'to cook'

**"Ac mi wylltiais i'n fwy fyth, achos er i mi gael rhyw wersi cwcio yn rysgol a dysgu sut i wneud blwmonj a smwddio hancas bocad, ddangosodd neb rioed i mi sut oedd trwshio stôf na injan golchi dillad!"** 'And I got even more mad, because although I had some cooking lessons in school I learnt how to make a blancmange and iron a handkerchief, nobody ever showed me how to repair the stove or a washing machine' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 209)

**Cwch** LW CW bad LW Glam 'boat'

(i) **(bwrw/gyrru etc.) y cwch i'r dŵr** (lit 'to (cast/drive etc.) the boat into the water') 'to cast off', 'to start things off' (usually figuratively)

**"Er gwaethaf bylchedd y data, bu'r galw cyson a chynyddol am wybodaeth a defnyddiau tafodieithol o nifer o gyfeiriadau ... yn foddion i'n argyhoeddi bod angen bwrw'r cwch i'r dŵr"** 'Despite the gaps in the data, the increasing and constant call for dialect information and material from a number of places ... was sufficient to convince us that it was necessary to start things off' (Beth Thomas and Peter Wyn Thomas, 1989: ix)

## **Cwd**

(i) 'bag'

**Beth sy gennyf ti yn y cwd 'na?** *'What have you got in that bag?'*

(ii) NW 'balls' (male genitalia)

**"gwna di hynny, gyfaill ac mi dorwn ni dy ddwy law di, dy ddwy droed di a dy gŵd di a'u stwffio nhw i lawr dy gorn gwddw di!"** *'do that mate, and we'll chop off your hands, your feet and your balls and stuff them down your throat!'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 58)

(iii) NW 'dickhead'

**"Pe na bai'r cwd hwnnw wedi symud drws nesa, mi fyddai Tracey yn gweiddi [rhywbeth arall]"** *'If that dickhead hadn't moved next door, Tracey would be shouting [something else]'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 82)

**Cwdyn** (lit 'small bag') NW 'dickhead'

**"Dw i 'di sgorio pefectly legitimate gôl, y cwdyn"** *'I've scored a perfectly legitimate goal, you dickhead'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 16)

**Cweir** NW 'beating', 'thrashing'

**"Ddaru o roid cweir i Now?"** *'Did he beat up Now?'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 92)

**Cweit** (<E 'quite') CW 'quite'

**"Oedd byth cweit ddigon sobor i wneud dim. 'Blaw hel merchaid"** *'He was never quite sober enough to do anything. Besides chase girls'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 19)

**Cwestiwn** 'question'

(i) yn y cwestiwn 'in question'

**"Hi oedd ar flaen y gad cyn belled ag yr oedd datblygu cysylltiad rhwng Siapan ac Ewrop yn y cwestiwn"** *'She was at the forefront as far as developing the links between Japan and Europe were in question'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993: 29)

**Cwffio** NW 'to fight'

**"Tir a gwartheg ydi achos y rhan fwy o gwffio a welwch chi'r ffordd yma"** *'Land and cattle are the cause of most of the fighting you'll see in these parts'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 27)

**Cwla** NW anhwylus SW sâl LW NW tost LW SW 'ill', 'sick'

**Cwiwm** 'knot'

(i) cwiwm gwiwm NW 'knotted up'

**"Dewisais [dei] cwlm gwlm coch"** *'I chose a red knotted up [tie]'* (John Gwilym Jones, 1979(ii): 71)

### **Cwman 'stoop'**

(i) yn fy nghwman 'stooping'

**"Yn ei gwman ar gadair arall wrth y mur, a'r haul hwyr drwy'r ffenest ar ei wyneb melyn, eisteddai Lee Tennyson" 'Stooping on another chair by the wall, with the late sun through the window on his yellow face, sat Lee Tennyson' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 118)**

### **Cwmni 'company'**

(i) cwmni is frequently used before a proper noun in LW and OW

**"Wrth i fusnesau ymhobman dynnu'u traed atyn, mae cwmni Iceland o Lannau Dyfrdwy yn estyn eu hadenydd eto" 'As businesses everywhere die, Iceland from Deeside is expanding again' (Golwg, 25 May 1995: 6)**

### **Cwmsgwt CW archetypal non-existent Welsh village**

**"Ydw, fi'n eich cofio chi, nawr. O'ch chi'n dod o Gwmsgwt.' Wel, o Bengwt o'n i'n dod, ond es i ddim i ddadlau" "'Yes, I remember you now. You came from Cwmsgwt." Well, I came from Pengwt, but I didn't argue' (Golwg, 25 March 1993: 14)**

### **Cwmws (< cymwys) SW 'exact'**

(i) yn gwmws (< yn gymwys) SW 'exactly'

**"Dim ond i ti neud yn gwmws fel 'dwy'n ei ddweud, yna fe fydd popeth yn iawn" 'Provided you do exactly as I say, then everything will be alright' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 45)**

### **Cŵn 'dogs'**

(i) cyn codi cŵn Caer (lit 'before the dogs of Chester get up') NW 'first thing in the morning', 'in the early morning'

**"Ti'n cofio'r trip ysgol 'na i Lundain? ... cychwyn cyn codi cŵn Caer ... desu, guthon ni hwyl radag honno" 'You remember that school trip to London? ... starting first thing in the morning ... Jesus, we had a laugh then' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 56)**

(ii) mynd rhwng y cŵn a'r brain (lit 'to go between the dogs and the crows') 'to go to the dogs'

**"Wel tra oedd e yn yr ysbyty, ac yntau'n anymwybodol o hyd, roedd ei dŷ e'n dechrau mynd rhwng y cŵn a'r brain" 'Well whilst he was in hospital, and still unconscious, his house started going to the dogs' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 110)**

**Cwna (lit '(bitch) on heat') CW crude reference to a woman looking for sex**  
**"O'dd o'n cysgu ar sofffa yn ei thŷ hi, wedi llwyr ymlâdd ar ôl dobio pan gath o'i ddeffro gin rw bath yn mwytho'i gwd o. Mam y fodan yn cwna, ia!" 'He was sleeping on the sofa in her house, totally knackered after messing about, when he was woken up by something stroking his balls. The girl's mother was looking for a shag, wasn't she?' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 140)**

### **Cwnnad**

(i) SW 'increase', 'rise'

**Wi heb gâi cwnnad cyflog ers ache!** 'I haven't had a pay rise for ages!'

(ii) SW 'erection' (sexual)

**"Caled yw hi,' mo. 'Be?' me fi. 'Cala eliffant a chwinnad arni!"** "It's hard," he said. "What?" I asked. "An elephant's knob with an erection!"

(Dafydd Huws, 1990: 86)

**Cwnnu** (< cychwynnu) SW 'to rise'

**"Tra bod Dic Death yn ei gwnnu fe o'r gwter fe lwyddwyd i hwpo'r coffin i'r hers yn ddianap"** 'Whilst Dick Death picked him up out of the gutter he managed to push the coffin into the hearse without incident'

(Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 23)

**Cwpla** (< cwblhau) SW 'to finish'

**"Sa i wedi cwpla 'da ti 'to!"** 'I haven't finished with you yet!' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 39)

**Cwrbits** NW 'beating', 'thrashing'

**"Un dda oedd Mam ... Cofio hi'n dŵad i'r ysgol, 'chan, a rhoi cwrbitsh i'r sgŵlmastar am iddo roi cansan i'w hogyn bach"** 'Mam was a good one ... [I] remember her coming to the school, mate, and beating up the teacher because he caned her little boy'

(Jane Edwards, 1993: 47)

**Cwrcwd** 'squatting', 'stooping'

(i) ar fy nghwrcwd 'squatting'

**"Eisteddodd yr hogyn bach ar ei gwrcwd yn y gorlan yn mwytho'r gath"**

'The young boy sat squatting in the sheep pen stroking the cat' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 11)

**Cwrdd** LW SW 'to meet'

(i) **cwrdd** is also used as a noun in SW to mean a church or chapel service

**"Euthum i Gapel y Wig yn lle i Eglwys Llandysiliogogo, ac erbyn i mi gyrraedd yr eglwys yr oedd y gwasanaeth wedi hen gychwyn, felly arhosais yn y cyntedd wrthyf fy hun rhag tarfu ar y cwrdd"** 'I went to Wig Chapel instead of Llandysiliogogo Church, and by the time I arrived at the church the service had long since started, so I waited in the entrance on my own so as not to disturb the service' (Dic Jones, 1989: 287)

**Cwrdda** (< cwrdd â) SW 'to meet'

**"Ac os o'dd Magi La La yn dost yn y toilet ar ôl bod yn smoco yn y festri, wel syrfo hi reit. Dyna beth o'dd yn dod am gwrdda heb weud wrthi hi"** 'And if Magi La La was ill in the toilet after smoking in the vestry, well serves her right. That's what comes after meeting without telling her' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 48)

### **Cwrso SW 'to chase'**

**"Dirywiodd y briodas yn arw rai misoedd cyn i mi gyrraedd Ariannin, pan ddarganfu Zuelma fod ei gŵr a'i mab yn cwrso'r un ferch"** *'The marriage degenerate terribly some months before I reached Argentina, when Zuelma discovered that her husband and son were chasing the same girl'* (Twei Griffiths, 1993: 80)

### **Cwrw 'beer'**

(i) **yn fy nghwrw** (lit *'in my beer'*) CW *'drunk'*

**"Se chi'n clywed Ned yn clepran yn 'i gwrw gallech feddwl fod 'na lewpard wedi ymgawdoli"** *'If you heard Ned chattering away drunk you'd think that a leopard had become flesh'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 7)

### **Cwt**

(i) LW SW *'queue'*

**"Wel ta p'un, 'ma ni mas yn un cwt hir i'r cae ysgol"** *'Well anyway, we're here outside in one long queue into the school playing field'* (John Owen, 1994: 51)

(ii) **cwt LW NW cwtsh SW 'hut', 'shed'**

**"Dos i garthu cwt lloia"** *'Go and clear out the cow shed'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 207)

(iii) **cwt LW SW cynffon LW NW 'tail'**

**"Rhwng bod e'n wlyb at 'i gro'n a bod e'n agos â sythu, fe ildiodd ynte yn diwedd 'ed a fe a'th sha thre a'i gwt rhwng 'i goese"** *'Between being wet to the skin and being close to freezing, he gave in as well in the end and went home with his tail between his legs'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 58)

(iv) **cwt mochyn LW NW twlc mochyn LW SW 'pigsty'**

**"Mae yna lanastr ofnadwy yma. Mae fel cwt mochyn"** *'There's an awful mess here. It's like a pigsty'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 15)

(v) **wrth gwt rhywbeth/rhywun SW 'behind something/someone'**

**"Arferai [y draenog] ein dilyn ar hyd y caeau, fel ci bach wrth ein cwt"** *'[The hedgehog] used to follow us all over the fields, like a little puppy behind us'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 31)

### **Cwtsh**

(i) SW *'hug'*

**"[Y] gwir amdani yw ein bod ni i gyd angen cwtsh i gadw'r byd mawr cas rhag ein cipio i'r tywyllwch"** *'[The] truth about it is is that we all need a hug to keep the nasty big wide world from snatching us into the darkness'* (Television Wales, 23 November 1996: 15)

(ii) **cwtsh SW cwt LW NW 'hut', 'shed'**

**"Wedi câl y weyrles - Cossor odd hi - rhaid odd gosod yr erial ar hyd yr ardd. Torri lartshen, a rhoi honno wrth y cwtsh sinc"** *'After getting the wireless - it was a Cossor - it was necessary to put the aerial up along the garden. I cut a larch tree, and put that by the zinc shed'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 72)

(iii) **cwtsh dan stâr** SW 'cupboard under the stairs'  
"Yr oedd ei] chreirau'n llenwi'r cwtsh dan stâr" '[Her] relics filled the  
cupboard under the stairs' (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 54)

**Cwtshio** CW 'to hug'

"O jiw, o'n i'n teimlo mor agos ati'n siarad. Mwy agos nag o'n i'n snogo  
a chwtsho a'r pethe erill" 'Oh God, I felt so close to her speaking. Closer  
than if I'd been snogging or hugging [her] and the other things' (John Owen,  
1994: 45)

**Cwyd** see Appendix 10.05

**Cwympo** LW SW 'to fall'; 'to fell'

(i) **cwympo ar fy mai** LW SW 'to admit I'm wrong'

"Pan fyddai anghydfod rhwng gwahanol rai, diaconiaid y capel a gâi'r  
gwaith o unioni'r berthynas ac oni cheid cymodi ar ôl yr ymgynghori,  
yna diarddelid yr unigolyn o'r eglwys hyd oni fyddai'n cwympo ar ei fai"  
'When there was a disagreement between different people, the chapel  
deacons had the job of recifying the relationship and if there was not  
reconciliation after the counseling, then the individual was expelled from the  
church unless he admitted that he was wrong' (Robert Owen Jones, 1997:  
307)

**Cwyno** LW NW **achwyn** LW SW **conan** SW 'to complain'

**Cybôl** (< cybolach) NW 'nonsense', 'rubbish'

"Fyddi di isio shampw a rhyw gybôl?" 'Do you want shampoo and other  
such nonsense?' (Alun Jones, 1979: 149)

**Cyboli** NW 'to go on', 'to jabber on'

"Am be 'dach chi'n gyboli, dwch?" 'What are you jabbering on about,  
then?' (Twm Miall, 1988: 117)

**Cychwyn** 'to begin', 'to start'

(i) **cychwyn allan** 'to start off'

"Ond ddeudodd o ddim byd arall ond troi ar ei sawdl a cychwyn allan"  
'But he didn't say anything else but turned around and started off' (Caradog  
Pritchard, 1961: 191)

(ii) **ei chychwyn hi** 'to start off'

"Ei chychwyn hi wnaethon ni wedyn" 'We started off afterwards' (Robin  
Llywelyn, 1992: 41)

(iii) **megis cychwyn** 'just started'

"Er hynny, maent yn cydnabod mai megis cychwyn mae'r broses o  
gofnodi'r berthynas rhwng cynllunio ac iaith" 'Despite that, they  
recognise that the process of noting the relationship between planning and  
language has just started' (Barn, June 1997: 61)

(iv) **y cychwyn cyntaf** *'the very beginning'*

**"Mae honno'n drefn y mae [hi] wedi arfer â hi o'r cychwyn cyntaf"** *'That's a system that [she]'s got use to from the very beginning'* (Golwg, 8 December 1988: 12)

(v) **y cychwyn un** *'the very beginning'*

**"Ond phrynwn i ddim tŷ heb gael ei hanes o o'r cychwyn un"** *'But I wouldn't buy a house without having its history from the very beginning'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 133)

### **Cyd**

(i) **ar y cyd** *'jointly', 'together'*

**"Y patrwm newydd yw partneriaeth fel hwnnw i wella tre' Caergybi, lle mae'r Awdurdod yn gweithio ar y cyd gyda chyingorau a chyrff lleol"** *'The new pattern is a partnership like the one to improve Holyhead town, where the Authority is working jointly with councils and local bodies'* (Golwg, 24 March 1994: 10)

### **Cyd-dynnu**

(i) **cyd-dynnu â rhywun** *'to get on with someone'*

**"Ydi'ch gŵr a chithe'n cyd-dynnu?"** *'Do your husband and yourself get on?'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 60)

**Cydiad** (< cydio) NW *'to grasp', 'to hold'*

**"[Roedden nhw] yn cydiad ynddo fo ac yn ei ysgwyd o'n fygythiol"** *'[They were] holding him and shaking him threateningly'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 18)

**Cyfa** (< cyfan) NW *'whole'* (adjectivally only)

**"Ond mi dorrais i dorth gyfa o frechdana"** *'But I cut a whole loaf of sandwiches'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 119)

**Cyfadda** (< cyfaddef) NW *'to admit'*

**"Ydach chi'n cyfadda? Gwadu wnaethoch chi yn ystod y cyfweliad cyntaf ..."** *'Do you admit [it]? You denied it during the first interview ...'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 34)

**Cyfaill** *'friend'*

(i) **cyfaill calon** (lit *'heart friend'*) *'bosom friend', 'close friend'*

**Mae Matthew a Rhodri yn gyfeillion calon** *'Matthew and Rhodri are close friends'*

**Cyfan** *'all', 'total', 'whole'*

(i) **ar y cyfan** *'all in all', 'on the whole'*

**"Does dim llawer yn codi gwrychyn iolo, ar y cyfan mae'n foi gweddol oddefgar"** *'Not a lot annoys Iolo, on the whole he's a fairly tolerant lad'* (Western Mail, 10 June 1995: 2)



(ii) **wedi'r cyfan** 'after all'

**"Wedi'r gyfan, mae croesi'r Iwerydd am ganpunt yn fargen, siŵr o fod"** *'After all, crossing the Atlantic for a hundred pounds is a bargain, I would imagine'* (Golwg, 4 March 1993: 14)

### **Cyfeiliorn**

(i) **ar gyfeiliorn** 'astray'

**"Be sy'n fy mhoeni i ydi gweld hogia ifanc fel chdi yn cael eu harwain ar gyfeiliorn, a hynny gan bobol a ddylai wybod yn well"** *'What worries me is seeing young lads like you being led astray, and by people who should know better'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 56)

### **Cyfer**

(i) **SW Powys** 'acre'

**"Ac o'n i'n gwybod am le bach ym Mhontshân o'r enw Pengelli - wyth cyfer o dir, a'r tŷ wedi adfeilio"** *'And I knew of a little place in Pontshân called Pengelli - eight acres of land and the house fallen in'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 71)

(ii) **ar gyfer** 'for'

**"So, ar ben popeth arall, wy' nawr yn gorfod ... ymarfer ar gyfer y ddrama"** *'So, on top of everything else, I've now got to ... rehearse for the play'* (John Owen, 1994: 31)

### **Cyfog LW NW** 'vomiting'

(i) **codi cyfog ar rywun LW NW** 'to make someone (feel) sick', 'to make someone vomit'

**"Roedd gwynt y bwyd yn coginio yn ddigon i godi cyfog arno"** *'The smell of the food cooking was enough to make him feel sick'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 38)

(ii) **codi cyfog gwag ar rywun** 'to make someone heave', 'to make someone retch'

**"Wedyn, mi ddechreuodd o gael cyfog gwag, cyn iddo fo gau ei ffoenau efo' i fys a'i fawd. 'Sai'n galli godde arogl hŵd,' medda fo"** *'Then he started to heave, before he closed his nostrils with his finger and thumb. "I can't stand the smell of vomit," he said'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 88)

### **Cyfraith** 'law'

(i) **cyfraith y Mediaid a'r Persiaid** see deddf (i)

### **Cyfrif** 'account'

(i) **ar bob cyfrif** 'by all accounts'

**"Ewch efo Gwilym ar bob cyfrif, ond mi fuaswn i'n dweud ... gadwch lonydd i'r ddiod"** *'Go with Gwilym by all accounts, but I would say ... leave the drink alone'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 136)

(ii) **ar unrhyw gyfrif** 'by any account' (usually negative)

**"Na, nid merch i'w diystyru oedd Fflur ar unrhyw gyfrif"** *'No, Nia was not a girl to ignore by any account'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 67)

**Cyfryngi** (< cyfryngau and ci) CW term (often used derogatorily) for anyone working in the media (cf 'yuppie')

**"Oedd hi wedi cael ei ffordd ac wedi bachu un o'r cyfryng-gwn [fel cariad] yn Papajios stalwm"** *'She'd got her way and had grabbed one of the cyfryngwn [as a boyfriend] in Papajios ages ago'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 244)

**Cyfryw** 'like', 'such'

(i) a'r cyfryw 'and the like'

**"Roeddwn yn mwynhau'r diodydd - y gwinoedd a'r cyfryw"** *'I was enjoying the drinks - the wines and the like'* (David Thorne, 1993: 203)

(ii) fel y cyfryw 'as such'

**"Er nad oedd y Gymdeithas Gymreig yn y coleg yn un wleidyddol, fel y cyfryw, gofalwn y byddai siaradwr o'r Blaid yno bob blwyddyn"** *'Although the Welsh Society in college was not a political one, as such, I made sure that there would be a speaker from Plaid Cymru there every year'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 35)

(iii) y cyfryw (bobl/ddyn etc.) 'the said (people/man etc.)'

**"Fe wn i fod y siopwyr yn dwli ar wyliau crefyddol, ond y mae iws arall i'r cyfryw wyliau, coelir neu beidio"** *'I know that shopkeepers dote on religious holidays, but there is a point to the said holidays, believe it or not'* (Barn, March 1996: 63)

**Cyfyng-gyngor** 'dilemma', 'impasse'

**"Mae'r gyfres [deledu] hon yn gallu oedi uwchben y math o gyfyng-gyngor moesol y tuedda rhaglenni newyddion strêt i sglefrio drosto"** *'This [television] series can pause over the type of moral dilemma that straight news programmes tend to skate over'* (Golwg, 24 March 1994: 28)

**Cyfyl**

(i) ar gyfyl 'near' (negative only)

**"Ni fyddai hi byth yn mynd ar gyfyl na chapel na llan"** *'She would never go near a chapel or church'* (T. Glynne Davies, 1974: 46)

**Cyff** 'stock'

(i) cyff gwawd 'laughing stock'

**"Dywedodd Paul ei bod wedi'i wneud ef yn gyff gwawd yng ngŵydd ei gydnabod"** *'Paul said that she had made him a laughing stock in the presence of his acquaintances'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 21)

**Cyffro**

(i) 'commotion', 'excitement'

**"Beth bynnag, roedd yna ddeuddeg mlynedd o wahaniaeth oedran rhyngddyn nhw, ond doedd hynny chwaith ddim yn rhwystro'r hen gyffro rhag corddi rywle'n ei stumog"** *'However, there was some twelve years age difference between them, but that didn't stop either the old excitement stirring up somewhere in his stomach'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 43)

(ii) SW *'to move'*

**"Fedre [y ci] ddim cyffro'i goesau ôl"** *'[The dog] couldn't move his back legs'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 24)

**Cylch** *'circle'*

(i) **cylch meithrin** *'nursery group', 'children's play group'*

**"Drwy fynd â phlentyn i'r cylch meithrin lleol, yn aml mae awydd yn codi ar y rhieni i fynd ati i ddysgu Cymraeg"** *'By taking a child to the local play group, frequently the parents feel like going about learning Welsh'* (Golwg, 24 November 1994: 11)

**Cym, cymwch** etc. see Appendix 10.05

**Cymaint** *'as many', 'so many'*

(i) **cymaint a chymaint** *'that much'*

**"Efallai nad oedd gen i, oherwydd rhesymau personol, gymaint â chymaint o raslonrwydd tuag at yr Almaen a'r Almaenwyr"** *'Perhaps I didn't have, for personal reasons, that much affection for Germany and the Germans'* (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 91)

**Cymer, cymerwch** etc. see Appendix 10.05

**Cymêr** (< cymeriad) CW *'a character'*

**"Roedd o'n dipyn o gymêr, yn llawn straeon am ei amser yn y Rhyfel Byd Cynta"** *'He was a bit of a character, full of stories about his time in the First World War'* (Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 2)

**Cymeriad** *'character'*

(i) **cymeriad brith** *'a shady character'*

**"Ond roedd y croeso ym Mhatagonia yr un mor gynnes ag yng Nghymru - a'r cymeriadau brith yr un mor niferus"** *'But the welcome in Patagonia was just as warm as in Wales - and the shady characters just as numerous'* (Television Wales, 21 December 1996: 4)

**Cymharu** *'to compare'*

(i) **o'i gymharu â** (rhywbeth/rhywun) *'compared to (something/someone)'*

**"Sa i'n thic, ond dwy'n ddim o'i gymharu â Llinos"** *'I'm not thick, but I'm nothing compared to Llinos'* (John Owen, 1994: 44)

**Cymoedd** *'valleys'*

(i) **y Cymoedd (glo)** (lit *'the (coal) Valleys'*) *'the Valleys'* (the industrial valleys of South Wales)

**"Eto fe wydda fo'n iawn am gymo'dd y glo 'ma, wchi, a mi o'dd o'n dallt fel bydda'r glöwr yn dymuno cael ffoi o'r t'willwch du"** *'Yet he knew well these Valleys, you know, and he understood how the miner wanted to escape from the black darkness'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 30)

**Cymoni LW SW cymhennu LW SW tacluso LW NW teidio CW twtio LW  
CW 'to tidy'**

**Cymra, cymrwch etc.** see Appendix 10.05

**Cymraeg 'Welsh language'**

(i) **Cymraeg a Chymreig 'in Welsh and pertaining to Wales'**

**"Roedd [hi] newydd gwblhau traethawd ar gomedi Cymraeg a Chymreig" '[She] had just finished an essay on comedy in Welsh and pertaining to Wales'** (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 40)

(ii) **Cymraeg Byw** (lit 'living Welsh') artificial type of Welsh from the 1960s and 1970s that attempted to marry LW and CW

**"Fersiwn tipyn bach yn fwy naturiol o'r hen 'Gymraeg Byw' ydyw" 'It is a bit more of a natural version of the old Cymraeg Byw'** (*Llais Llyfrau*, Autumn 1995: 14)

(\* **Cymraeg Byw** was criticised (most notably by Ceinwen Thomas, 1979: 113-52) as advocating unknown forms, arbitrarily choosing colloquial forms, particularly those from South Wales, and for confusing the needs of Welsh speakers and Welsh learners. It was also rejected as the medium for official Welsh (see Berwyn Prys Jones, 1988: 177). It did, however, move Welsh second-language learning away from the rigidities of literary Welsh. For a fuller discussion, see Cennard Davies, 1988: 200-213, and Dafydd Glyn Jones, 1988: 147-150)

(iii) **Cymraeg cerrig calch** (lit 'limestone Welsh') SW 'pidgin Welsh'

**"Miss Lewis o'dd athrawes Jonathan yn yr ysgol fach; merch o shir Gâr o'dd yn cretu bod Cwmrâg cerrig calch y cwm yn rwpeth o'dd hen bryd ca'l gwared arno fe" 'Miss Lewis was Jonathan's teacher in primary school; a Carmarthenshire girl who thought that the valley's pidgin Welsh was something it was high time was got rid of'** (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 21)

(\* limestone is full of holes)

(iv) **Cymraeg llyfr** (lit 'book Welsh') CW 'academic Welsh', 'literary Welsh'

**"A Deu, ac mi oedd o'n medru sgwennu Cymraeg llyfr digon o ryfeddod hefyd, chwara teg iddo" 'And God, he could write literary Welsh amazingly enough as well, fair play to him'** (*Llais Llyfrau*, Winter 1995: 12)

(v) **dim Cymraeg rhyngom** (lit 'no Welsh between us') 'no communication between us'

**"Fuo yna fawr o Gymraeg rhwng Mistyr Picton a fi am ryw ddwy neu dair blynadd wedyn" 'There wasn't much communication between Mr Picton and me for some two or three years afterwards'** (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 82)

(\* see also *torri* (v))

**Cymro 'Welshman'**

(i) **gorau Cymro, Cymro oddi cartref** proverb 'the best Welshman is a Welshman away from home'

**"Gorau Cymro, Cymro oddi cartre' yw'r hyn a ddywedir yn go aml am Gymry alltud" 'The best Welshman is a Welshman away from home' is said frequently about the Welsh in exile'** (*Television Wales*, 10 February 1996: 15)

### **Cymru 'Wales'**

(i) the definite article, *y 'the'*, is often placed in front of **Cymru** when talking about a particular type of Wales, eg **y Gymru gyfoes** '*contemporary Wales*', **y Gymru sydd ohoni** '*the Wales in which we live*'

**"mae cymeriadau cry' iawn yn y Gymru gyfoes"** '*there are very strong characters in contemporary Wales*' (Golwg, 8 February 1996: 17)

(ii) **Cymru a Lloegr** '*England and Wales*' (note word order in Welsh)

**"Mae panel o ffermwyr o bob rhanbarth o Gymru a Lloegr wedi bod yn trafod y ffordd orau o fynd ati i gadw safonau"** '*A panel of farmers from every part of England and Wales have been discussing the best way of going about keeping standards*' (Western Mail, 13 June 1995: (Country and Farming) 12)

**Cymrwch** see Appendix 10.05

### **Cymryd 'to take'**

(i) **cymryd arnaf**

(a) '*to pretend*'

**"Ond wnes i'm cymryd arnaf 'mod i wedi clywad"** '*But I didn't pretended that I'd heard*' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 172)

(b) '*to take it upon myself*'

**Paid â chymryd arnat wneud rhagor o waith, yr wyt ti wedi 'wneud digon yn barod** '*Don't take it upon yourself to do any more work, you've done enough already*'

(ii) **cymryd at rywbeth** '*to like something*', '*to take to something*'

**"Ond wyddwn i ddim sut i ddod yn agos at Emyr. 'Dwy ddim wedi cymryd ato rywsut"** '*But I didn't know how to get close to Emyr. I haven't taken to him somehow*' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 22)

(iii) **cymryd ataf** '*to take to heart*'

**"Welodd yr hogia bod fi wedi ypsetio a geuon nhw'u cega chwara teg. 'Paid â chymryd ataf gymaint,' meddai Dai Shop"** '*The lads saw that I was upset and they shut up fair play. "Don't take it to heart so much," said Dai Shop*' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 53)

(iv) **cymryd pwyll**

(a) '*to take care*'

**"Cymer bwyll nawr, Iwan. Sdim eisiau i ti siarad"** '*Take care now, Iwan. You don't have to speak*' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 74)

(b) '*to take time*'

**"Cymer di bwyll, 'merch i - does dim brys"** '*Take time, my girl - there's no hurry*' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 62)

(v) **cymryd y blaen** '*to take the initiative*', '*to take the lead*'

**"Ond buan y gwelwyd fod Joe led caeau o'n blaenau ni yn y coed, a gadawyd iddo gymryd y blaen"** '*But soon Joe was seen fields away in front of us in the woods, and he was left to take the lead*' (Dic Jones, 1989: 155)

(vi) **cymryd y goes** (lit '*to take the leg*') NW '*to scarp off*', '*to hot foot it*'

**"mae sawl un yn grediniol mai er mwyn osgoi unrhyw helynt posib yn sgii codi'r hen grachod y cymrodd y goes"** '*several people believe that in*

*order to avoid any possible trouble in the wake of reopening old wounds he scarpered off* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 251)

(vii) **cymryd yn ganiataol** 'to take for granted'

**"[Ni] ddylai gohebydd fyth gymryd yn ganiataol bod ei gynulleidfa'n gweld pethau fel y mae ef neu hi"** 'A correspondent should never take it for granted that his audience sees things like he or she does' (Guto Harri in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 69)

(viii) **cymryd yr awenau** see **awenau (i)(b)**

**Cymwch** see Appendix 10.05

**Cyn waethed NW cyndrwg SW cynddrwg LW CW** 'as bad', 'so bad'

**Cyn** 'before'

(i) **cyn (bo) hir** 'before long', 'soon'

**"Wy'n gwbod bod dyn yn gorfod gwneud beth ma' dyn yn gorfod gwneud, ond dyw'r dyn 'ma ddim cweit yn barod i gyflawni'r disgwyliadau sydd ohono fe megis - cyn bo hir falle, ond pan wy'n barod"** 'I know that a man's got to do what a man's got to do, but this man isn't quite ready to fulfill the expectations of him as such - soon perhaps, but when I'm ready' (John Owen, 1994: 84)

(ii) **cyn pen (blwyddyn/wythnos etc.)** '(with)in a (year/week etc.)'

**"Cyn pen wythnos ar ôl y sgwrs roedd George yn brolio ei fod o wedi bod yn trafod pêl-droed efo chwaraewr rhyngwladol"** 'Within a week of the chat George was boasting that he'd been discussing football with an international player'

(iii) **cyn pen dim CW** 'in next to no time'

**"Fe fydd e 'ma cyn pen dim"** 'He'll be here in next to no time' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 30)

**Cyndrwg SW cyn waethed NW cynddrwg LW CW** 'as bad', 'so bad'

**Cynddeiriog** 'mad' 'rabid'

(i) **cynddeiriog o'm cof** 'beserk', 'completely off my head', 'totally mad'

**"Pam ei fod o'n sbio ar bob dim? Sâl ydio, ynteu chwil, ynteu'n gynddeiriog racs o'i go?"** 'Why's he looking at everything? Is he ill, or drunk, or totally mad?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 108)

**Cynddrwg LW CW cyn waethed NW cyndrwg SW** 'as bad', 'so bad'

**Cynffon LW NW cwt LW SW** 'tail'

**Cynffonwr** 'creep', 'sycophant'

**"Pobol dlawd a milionêrs pia hi. Does gin neb arali amsar i wrando. Cynffonwrs, ma'r hen wiad bach ma'n llanw o'r diawlad"** 'It's all poor people and millionaires. Nobody has got any time to listen. Creeps, this country is full of the buggers' (Wil Sam, 1995: 93)

**Cynhebrwng** LW NW angladd LW CW *'funeral'*

(i) **cynhebrwng coc** (lit *'cock funeral'*) NW derogatory reference to a forced marriage (possibly due to pregnancy etc.)

**"Chafodd Taid fawr o siawns i gael blas cyffredinol ar ferchaid y De oherwydd roedd hi'n gynhebrwng coc arno fo ymhen rhyw bedwar mis wedi iddo fo ddechrau canlyn Nain"** *'Grandad didn't have much chance to get a general taste of the girls in South Wales because he was married within four months after he started going out with Gran'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 85)

**Cynhesu** LW NW twymo LW SW *'to (get) warm'*

(\* see also **cnesu**)

**Cynhyrfu** *'to agitate', 'to stir up'*

(i) **cynhyrfu'r dyfroedd** (lit *'to stir up the waters'*) *'to stir things up'*

**"[Trafodon ni] Saunders Lewis oherwydd bod gan bawb farn ar hwnnw ac y mae crybwyll ei enw yn ddigon i gynhyrfu'r dyfroedd bob amser"** *'[We discussed] Saunders Lewis because everyone's got an opinion about him and mentioning his name is enough to stir things up every time'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 99)

**Cynilo** *'to economise', 'to save'*

(i) **mae cynilo'r blawd yng ngenau'r sach** (lit *'flour is saved in the mouth of the bag'*) proverb *'it's necessary to save even in times of plenty'*

**Mae hi'n gwario arian fel 'tasai ddim pocedi ganddi yn ei chôt, dydy hi ddim yn sywleddoli fod cynilo blawd yng ngenau'r sach** *'She spends money as though she hasn't got any pockets in her coat, she doesn't realise it's necessary to save even in times of plenty'*

**Cynllwyn** *'conspiracy', 'plot'*

(i) **(beth/ble etc.) gynllwyn ...?** CW *'(what/where etc.) on earth ...?'*

**"Pam gynllwyn na fuaset ti wedi ymuno â'r Blaid Genedlaethol, os oedd raid iti adael Rhyddfrydiaeth dy deulu?"** *'Why on earth didn't you join Plaid Cymru, if you had to leave your family's Liberalism?'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 205)

**Cynnal** *'to hold', 'to maintain'*

(i) **cynnal a chadw** (lit *'to maintain and keep'*) *'to maintain'*

**"Dwi'n cynnal a chadw ysbyty a chartra i blant amddifad yn Genoa"** *'I maintain a hospital and home for orphan children in Genoa'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 42)

(ii) **cynnal breichiau rhywun** (lit *'to hold someone's arms'*) *'to help someone', 'to support someone'*

**"A phan enillais i gadair Eisteddfod Lewis's, Lerpwl, am bryddest, fe ddaeth o a 'nghyfaill a 'nghyd-letywr ar y pryd, Derwyn Jones, bob cam i Lerpwl i gynnal fy mreichiau. Alla i ddim anghofio hynny"** *'And when I won Lewis's Eisteddfod chair in Liverpool, for a poem, he and my friend and fellow lodger at the time, Derwyn Jones, came every step of the way to*

*Liverpool to support me. I can't forget that'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 34)

(iii) **cynnal seiat** (lit 'to hold a religious meeting') 'to hold court'

**"yn stafell bella' Clwb y BBC ... byddai Gwenlyn Parry a Rhydderch Jones yn arfer cynnal seiat - a'u cefnau at y wal, rhag y cylyll"** 'in the furthest room of the BBC Club ... Gwenlyn Parri and Rhydderch Jones would usually hold court - and their backs to the wall, away from the knives' (Golwg, 15 April 1993: 16)

(\* see also **seiat** (i))

**Cynnau** 'to light' (fire etc.)

(i) **hawdd cynnau tân ar hen aelwyd** proverb '(it is) easy to light a fire on an old hearth' (used in particular in reference to restarting an old relationship)

**"Hawdd cynnau tân ar hen aelwyd, a phriododd y ddau yn Ebrill 1af eleni ac roedd y camerâu teledu yn y briodas"** 'It's easy to light a fire on an old hearth, and the two got married on 1st April this year and the television cameras were at the wedding' (Western Mail, 12 December 1995: 17)

**Cynnes** LW NW **twym** LW SW 'warm'

**Cynnig**

(i) 'to attempt', 'to try'

**"Estynnodd Maggie y bocs heb gynnig ei agor"** 'Maggie passed the box without attempting to open it' (Rhydwen Williams, 1969: 104)

(ii) 'to offer'

**"Cyn ei gynnig o i mi mae hi'n ei ddatod o'i bapur"** 'Before offering it to me she separates it from its paper' (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 18)

(iii) 'to stand', 'to tolerate'

**"toedd gynno fo ddim cynnig i ryw hen dacla felly"** 'he couldn't stand old buggers like that' (Llais Llyfrau, Winter 1995: 11)

(iv) **tri chynnig i Gymro** (lit 'three times for a Welshman') proverb 'three times lucky'

**"Dal di ati i drïo, Jac bach,' meddai Hywel. "Falle gwmpa i ryw dro a rhoi siawns i ti.' Roedd Jac yn dal i wenu. 'Tri chynnig i Gymro. Dyna beth ma'n nhw'n 'weud, ontife?'" "You keep trying, Jac bach," said Hywel. "Perhaps I'll fall some time and give you a chance." Jac was still smiling. "Three times lucky. That's what they say, isn't it?"** (Bernard Evans, 1990: 33)

**Cynnydd** 'increase'

(i) **ar gynnydd** 'on the increase'

**"Cyn 1988, doedd dim darpariaeth ar gyfer pobol wedi cael ysgariad yng Nghymru ond mae'r ymateb gafodd Sue Williams yn dangos fod yna alw a bod problemau ysgaru ar gynnydd"** 'Before 1988 there was no provision for divorced people in Wales but the response Sue Williams got shows that there is a demand and that divorce problems are on the increase' (Golwg, 20 April 1989: 9)



**Cynt** 'earlier', 'quicker', 'sooner'

(i) **na chynt na chwedyn** 'neither before or after'

"Ond er hyn, ni lwyddodd neb, na chynt na chwedyn, i atgynhyrchu cloc John Jones" 'But despite this, no one succeeded, neither before or after, to reproduce John Jones's clock' (Western Mail, 8 June 1995: 10)

**Cyntaf** 'first'

(i) **cyntaf i gyd gorau i gyd** 'the sooner the better'

"Beth? Heddi?" 'Wel gynta i gyd gore i gyd, ontefe'" "What? Today?"  
'Well, the sooner the better, isn't it'" (Meirion Evans, 1996: 46)

**Cyrchu** 'to carry'

(i) **cyrchu dŵr dros afon** (lit 'to carry water over a river') 'to do something useless', 'to carry coals to Newcastle'

"Peidiwch â nghanmdallt i, does gin i un dim yn erbyn Dafydd Iwan Jôs, mhoint i ydi hwn, cyrchu dŵr dros afon, gosod y sêd [seneddol] i hwn, a finna ar ga!" 'Don't misunderstand me, I haven't got anything against Dafydd Iwan Jones, my point is this, it's carrying coals to Newcastle, giving the [parliamentary] seat to him, and I'm available' (Wil Sam, 1987: 13)

**Cyrion** 'outskirts'

(i) **y cyrion Celtaidd** 'the Celtic fringe'

"Y tro cynta' imi ddod ar draws daear Cymru oedd wrth ymweld â Sir Benfro am y tro cynta' ... gwyliau ha' ardderchog, blas go iawn o'r Cyrion Celtaidd" 'The first time that I came across the geography of Wales was whilst visting Pembrokeshire for the first time ... excellent summer holidays, a really good taste of the Celtic Fringe' (Golwg, 25 June 1992: 8)

**Cyrraedd** 'to arrive', 'to reach'

(i) **cyrraedd y nod** 'to reach the mark', 'to attain the standard'

"Credaf fod y nod o fewn ein cyrraedd os wynebwn yr her" 'I believe that the mark is within our reach if we face the challenge' (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 468)

**Cysgu** 'to sleep'

(i) **cysgu ci bwtsier** (lit 'to sleep (like) a butcher's dog') SW 'to doze', 'to snooze'

Yr oedd Berian yn yr ardd yn cysgu ci bwtsier 'Berian was in the garden dozing'

**Cysidro** (<E 'consider') NW 'to consider'

"Doeddwn i erioed wedi cysidro'r peth cyn hynny" 'I had never considered the thing before that' (Twm Miall, 1988: 83)

**Cystal** 'as good', 'so good'

(i) **cystal i mi** (wneud rhywbeth) 'I might as well (do something)'

"**Fe fydd raid i ti ddweud wrtho fe rywbyrd. Cystal i ti wneud 'ny nawr'**  
'You'll have to say something to him sometime. You might as well do that now' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 26)

(\* see also **man** (i)-(ii) and **waeth** (iii))

**Cystled** (< cystal) SW 'as good', 'so good'

"[**'Roeddw'n i] yn barod i ganu 'I'll be there', cystled bob tamed â John bach Harris**" '[I was] ready to sing "I'll be there", every bit as good as John bach Harris' (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 39)

**Cyswllt** 'connection', 'link'

(i) **yn y cyswllt hwn** (lit 'in this link') 'as far as this is concerned', 'in this matter'

"**Ac mae'n ddrwg gen i drostoch chi, Mr. Thomas, yn y cyswllt yma**"  
'And I'm sorry for you, Mr. Thomas, as far as this is concerned' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 84)

**Cytshio** (< cydio) SW 'to grasp', 'to hold'

"**Diwedd mawr Wil, be sy 'di citsho ynot ti?**" 'Heavens above Wil, what's got hold of you?' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 29)

**Cythgam** LW 'awful'

(i) **cythgam o** (boeth/ddiddorol etc.) NW 'awfully (hot/interesting etc.)'

"**'Cynhaea' cythgam o boeth, meddai Wil James**" "'Awfully hot harvest," said Wil James' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 22)

**Cythlwng** LW NW 'hunger'

(i) **ar fy nghythlwng** LW NW 'hungry', 'starving'

"**Wel 'dach chi'n edrych ar ych cythlwng beth bynnag. Mi gewch ddwad acw i swpar heno**" 'Well you look starving anyway. You can come over for supper tonight' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 62)

**Cythraul**

(i) 'devil'

"**Ond y mae'r cythreuliaid hefyd yn credu, ac yn crynu**" 'But the devils believe as well, and shudder' (James 2:19)

(ii) CW 'bloody' (intensifying adjective)

"**Rholiodd Richard i'r naill ochor mewn pryd i'w arbed ei hun rhag y cyfog a ffrydiodd allan o geg Hyw Twm. 'Y mochyn cythraul'**" 'Richard rolled to the one side in time to save himself from the vomit that flooded out of Hyw Twm's mouth. "You bloody pig"' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 125)

(iii) **ar y cythraul** (lit 'on the devil') CW 'bloody' (intensifying adjective)

"**O'dd hi'n dwym ar cythraul. O'n i'n whys babwr**" 'It was bloody hot. I was dripping with sweat' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 18)

(iv) **(beth/ble etc.) gythraul ...?** CW *'(what/where etc.) the hell ...?'*

**"Pwy gythraul sydd yna rwan?"** *'Who the hell is there now?'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 33)

(v) **cythraul o (gur pen/storm etc.)** *'hell of a (headache/storm etc.)'*

**"Ond mi oedd gynnon ni gythraui o fam dda"** *'But we had a hell of a good mother'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 37)

(vi) **cythraul y canu** (lit *'devil of the singing'*) *'jealousy between singers'*

**"Ti'n clywed am y cythraul canu, a'r cythraul adrodd. Ond efo sgrifennu does yna ddim"** *'You hear about the jealousy of singers and the jealousy of poets. But with writing there isn't any'* (Golwg, 24 August 1995: 17)

### **Cythreulig** *'awful'*

(i) **cythreulig o (boeth/ddiddorol etc.)** CW *'terribly (hot/interesting etc.)'*

**"Y prynhawn Sadwrn canlynol roedd Tecwyn yn gyrru Arthur yn ôl i Fryncoch yn dilyn perfformiad a oedd, hyd yn oed yn ôl safonau [pêl-droed] Bryncoch, yn un cythreulig o wael"** *'The following Saturday afternoon, Tecwyn was driving Arthur back to Bryncoch following a performance that was, even according to Bryncoch's [football] standards, an awfully bad one'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 39)

### **Cyw**

(i) *'chick'*

**"Roedd ganddo lygaid mawr fel cyw aderyn"** *'He had eyes like a baby bird'* (Sonia Edwards, 1993: 27)

(ii) CW *'love'* (term of familiarity for a young child or animal etc.)

**"Rwyt ti'n iawn rwan, ond wyt ti, nghyw i?"** *'You're alright now, aren't you, my love?'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 64)

(iii) **(cyw) bach y nyth** (lit *'the little nest chick'*) CW *'baby of the family', 'youngest child in the family'*

**"[Yr oedd gŵr] a gwraig a thri o blant, bob un a'i feic yn tradlio am gora, y tad a'r fam a'r ddau hynaf yn tŵ abrest, a bach y nyth yn gynffon"** *'[There was the husband] and wife and three kids, each with his own bike peddling as quick as possible, the father and mother and the two eldest two abreast, and the youngest child in the family at the rear'* (W. S. Jones, 1987: 66)

(iv) **cyw (athro/gyfreithiwr etc.)** *'fledgling (teacher/solicitor etc.)'*

**"Nid pob aelod a fuasai yn cymryd y drafferth i ysgrifennu i rhyw gyw bach o drefnydd"** *'Not every member would take the trouble to write back to some fledgling organiser'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 75)

(v) **cyw dryw** (lit *'young wren'*) NW *'love'* (term of familiarity for a person or animal etc.)

**"A beth bynnag, ymresymodd hwnnw, onid hen bagan barfog oedd y cawr, rhyw gyw dryw o dduw ar waetha'i faint"** *'And anyway, he reasoned, wasn't the giant just some old bearded pagan, some old dear of a god despite his size'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 92)

(vi) **cyw melyn olaf** (lit 'last yellow chick') CW 'baby of the family', 'youngest child in the family'

**"Ac yna Edwart, y tawelaf a'r mwynaf ohonynt i gyd, a'r agosaf ati hi, y cyw melyn olaf, mewn oedran ac ysbryd"** 'And then Edwart, the quietest and gentlest of them all, and the closest to her, the youngest child in the family, in age and spirit' (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 11)

(vii) **y cyw a fegir yn uffern, yn uffern y myn fod** (lit 'the chick raised in hell, wants to be in hell') proverb about the difficulty of changing the influence of someone's background from their behaviour (cf 'you can take the girl out of Clapham, but you can't take Clapham out of the girl')

**"Ma' rhwbath bob amser yn fy nhynnu yn ôl [i'r gogledd]. 'Cyw a fegir yn uffern yn uffern y mynn o fod'"** 'Something every time pulls me back [to North Wales]. "The chick raised in hell wants to be in hell"' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1995: 50)

### **Cywilydd 'shame'**

(i) **codi cywilydd ar rywun** 'to shame someone'

**"Doedd rhieni parchus ddim yn meddwi ac yn actio fel cariadon i godi cywilydd ar eu plant"** 'Respectable parents don't get drunk and act like teenage lovers so as to put their children to shame' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 19)

(ii) **mae cywilydd arnaf** 'I'm ashamed'

**"D oes arnoch chi ddim cywilydd?"** 'Aren't you ashamed?' (Huw Roberts, 1981: 91)

(iii) **mwya'r cywilydd** 'for shame'

**"mae'r gwersi yn para hyd heddiw, mwya'r cywilydd i mi"** 'the lessons continue up to today, to my great shame' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 24)

(iv) **rhag cywilydd** 'for shame'

**"Rhag dy gywilydd, Blodeuwedd, meddai Arianwen"** 'Shame on you, Blodeuwedd, said Arianwen' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 60)

**Cyweirio LW SW trwsio LW NW** 'to fix', 'to mend'

# Ch

## Pronunciation

(i) In South Wales an initial 'chw' is pronounced 'wh' or 'w'

chwarae	>	'whare	'to play'
chwech	>	'whech	'six'
chwaer	>	'whâr	'sister'

"Ond 'rown i'n lecio câl pobol i 'wherthin" *'But I used to like to get people to laugh'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 39)

## Chadal (< chwedl)

(i) chadal rhywun Arfon *'according to someone', 'as someone used to say'*  
"**Dydan ni ddim ffrwcsio.** 'Ffrwcsio? ...' **'Nag'dan. Os na ddaw 'na ryw alwad sydyn, 'chadal Violet'**" *"We don't want to be hassled." "Hassled? ..."*  
*"No we don't. Unless some call suddenly comes, as Violet used to say"* (Wil Sam, 1995: 228)

## 'Chan (< fachan < fachgen) CW 'mate'

"**Meddwl dy fod ti 'di mynd i foddi d'hun,' medda fi wrth weld Bob Pant yn nesu â'i ben yn 'i blu. 'Fedrwn i'm, 'chan'**" *"Thought you'd gone to drown yourself," I said as I saw Bob Pant approaching embarrassed. "I couldn't, mate"* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 33)

Chdi see Appendix 15.01, 15.02(iv), 15.02(ix), 15.03-15.04

Chdithau see Appendix 15.05-15.06

Chi see Appendix 15

## 'Chi (< welwch chi/wyddoch chi) NW 'you know', 'you see'

"**Mi eiiwch chi fynd i rwla'n y wlad 'ma i chwilio am waith 'chi Mr Jones'**" *'You can go anywhere in this country to look for work you know Mr Jones'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 5)

## Chishio? (< a ydych chi eisiau?) NW 'd'you want?'

"**Reu ydach chisio, Sabji! Dewch mi awn at y Pân Wala ar gornal Pansh Myrtli'**" *'Marijuana you want, Sabji! Come on lets go to the Pân Wala on the corner of Pansh Myrtli'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 90)

Chithau see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Ch'mod** (< yr ydych chi'n gwybod) SW 'you know'

**"Mae'n anodd. Mae'n rhaid i ni beidio a cholli'r ddadl, ch'mod"** *'It's hard. We mustn't lose the argument, you know'* (Barn, October 1996: 15)

**Chwa** 'breeze', 'gust'

(i) **chwa o awyr iach** 'a breath of fresh air'

**"Roedd cael gwneud rhaglen o safbwynt menywod fel chwa o awyr iach"** *'Being allowed to make a programme from women's point of view was like a breath of fresh air'* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 50)

**Chwaden** NW 'duck'

**"Faint raid i ddyn dalu am gael llond ei fol mewn lle fel hyn?"**

**gofynnodd. 'Talwch hanner coron arall ac mi gewch hynny allwch chi fyta,' medda gŵr y tŷ. 'Rhostiwch chwaden i mi 'te'"** *"How much does a man have to pay to get a decent amount of food in a place like this?" he asked. "Pay another half crown and you'll get as much as you can eat," said the man of the house. "Roast a duck for me then"* (Simon Jones, 1989: 79)

**Chwâl**

(i) **ar chwâl**

(a) 'ruined'

**"Roedd Siyad Barre eisoes wedi difa'r hen drefn o lywodraeth yn Somalia, drwy danseilio grym yr hynafgwyr ymhob llwyth - a phan ddiffwannodd yr unben, fe adawodd ar ei ôl wlad ar chwâl"** *'Siyad Barre had already destroyed the old system of government in Somalia, by undermining the power of the elders in every tribe - and when the dictator disappeared, he left behind him a ruined country'* (Betsan Powys in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 28)

(b) 'dispersed', 'scattered'

**"Nos Wener oedd yr unig noson pan âi pawb ar chwâl"** *'Friday night was the only night when everyone scattered'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 61)

**Chwalu**

(i) 'to scatter'

**"Roedd ar y mynydd hefo'i ddefaid rhyw fore, a'i ddau was yn chwalu biswail ar y ddôl"** *'He was on the mountain with his sheep one morning, and his two farm hands were scattering dung on the meadow'* (Simon Jones, 1989: 105)

(ii) 'to hammer' (figuratively)

**"Chwalwyd y Gwyddelod yn Nulyn ddydd Sadwrn o 46-6"** *'The Irish were hammered in Dublin on Saturday 46-6'* (Y Cymro, 19 February 1997: 22)

**'Chwaneg** (< ychwaneg) NW 'more' (food, help etc.)

**"mi ffoniaf am chwaneg o wyau"** *'I'll 'phone for more eggs'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 46)

**Chwant LW SW 'desire'**

(i) **codi chwant arnaf wneud rhywbeth LW SW 'to make me feel like doing something'**

**"mae'r cof am ambell bwddin reis a chyrens ynddo a gaem ar y prydiau hynny yn codi chwant bwyd arnaf y munud yma" 'the memory of the odd rice pudding with currents in it which we used to have during those meals makes me feel hungry this minute'** (Dic Jones, 1989: 43)

(ii) **mae chwant arnaf wneud rhywbeth LW SW 'I feel like doing something'**  
**"Sdim want arnot ti fynd miwn, Sam?" 'Don't you feel like going in, Sam?'**  
(Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 65)

**Chwarae 'to play'**

(i) **chwarae mig NW 'to play hide and seek'**

**"Y tu allan roedd mellt hirion yn chwarae mig igam ogam rhwng y cymylau" 'Outside long streaks of lightning were playing zig-zag hide and seek between the clouds'** (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 51)

(ii) **chwarae whic a whiw SW 'to play hide and seek'**

**"Aeth y plant i gyd i 'ware wic' ymysg y creigiau nes i Henry flino a dod yn ôl at ei fam" 'The children all went "to play hide and seek" amongst the stones until Henry got tired and came back to his mother'** (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 231)

(iii) **chwarae'n troi'n chwerw (lit 'play turns sour') 'things get nasty'**

**"Mae lleihau cyfanswm y cyffuriau sydd ar y farchnad a dysgu ieuenctid bod chwarae'n troi'n chwerw yn siwr o helpu" 'Decreasing the sum of drugs on the market and teaching young people that things get nasty is bound to help'** (Golwg, 12 October 1989: 17)

(iv) **chwarae'r ber SW 'to play havoc' (with health etc.)**

**"Raid ti fyta rwbeth Lind. Ma byw ar win chep a dôp yn mynd i whare'r ber a dy du fiwn di" 'You've got to eat something Lind. Living on cheap wine and dope is going to play havoc with your insides'** (Sion Eirian, 1995: 11)

(v) **nid ar chwarae bach (lit 'not on small play') 'not easily'**

**"Nid ar chwarae bach mae rhywun yn penderfynu mynd ar bereindod y dyddia' yma" 'One does not easily decide to go on a pilgrimage these days'**  
(William Owen Roberts, 1987: 103)

**Chwarel LW CW cwar SW 'quarry'**

**Chwarter 'quarter'**

(i) **chwarter call (lit 'quarter sane') CW 'not all there', 'nuts'**

**"Nes i ddim gofyn 'i enw fo'r gwirion. Roedd yn ddigon i mi ddal 'y ngafal yn y sêd a fynta'n gyrru fel tasa fo'n Brands Hatch, ddim chwarter call, nytar go iawn" 'I didn't ask his name the idiot. It was as much for me to keep hold of the back seat as he drove as though he was in Brands Hatch, nuts, a real nutter'** (Jane Edwards, 1993: 45)

(\* see also hanner (i) and call (ii))

**Chwedl 'tale'**

(i) **chwedl rhywun** (lit 'someone's tale') CW 'according to someone', 'as someone used to say'

**"Ta waeth, mi fydd cwpanaid fach reit dda ... eli'r galon, chwedl nain"**  
'Never mind, a good cuppa will be really good ... balm of the heart, as gran used to say' (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 50)

**Chwedyn see cynt**

**Chwel(d)** (< yr ydych chi'n gweld) SW 'you see'

**"Jane o'dd enw'i mam, chwel"** 'Jane was the name of her mother, you see' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 16)

**Chwelpan** NW 'blow', 'hit'

**Mi gaeth y dyn chwelpan gan y meddwyn** 'The man got hit by the drunkard'

**Chwerthin 'to laugh'**

(i) **chwerthin am ben rhywbeth/rhywun** 'to laugh at something/someone'  
**"A chwarae teg i hwnnw, 'chwarddodd e' ddim am fy mhen"** 'And fair play to him, he didn't laugh at me' (Dic Jones, 1989: 139)

(ii) **chwerthin yn glannau** NW 'to roar with laughter'

**"Dydi'r jôcs ddim yn gwneud i rywun chwerthin yn glannau, ond o leia' dydyn nhw ddim yn or-amlwg"** 'The jokes don't make you roar with laughter, but at least they're not too obvious' (Golwg, 1 April 1993: 30)

(\* also **glannau chwerthin**, eg **"Di o'm wedi dechra colli arno'i hun fel Nain, naddo...?"** gofynnodd Bet, a'r ddwy ohonan ni'n glanna chwerthin"  
"He hasn't started to go mad like Gran, has he...?" Bet asked, and the two of us roared with laughter' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 185))

**Chwi see Appendix 15**

**Chwil 'drunk'**

(i) **chwil dwll/gaib/gorn/jibidêrs/rhacs/ulw** NW 'totally drunk', 'totally pissed'  
**"Rydach chi wedi ngweld i lawer gwaith yn chwil ulw gaib, on'd do?"**  
'You've seen me totally and utterly pissed lots of times, haven't you?' (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 43)

(\* drunkness can be described by the addition of an almost limitless combination of the above adverbs, eg **"Ond cafodd [o] andros o sioc un noson pan simsanodd yn chwil ulw gaib racs jibidêrs o'r Big Windsor yn y docia"** 'But [he] had a hell of a shock one night when he stumbled totally and utterly pissed from the Big Windsor in the docks' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 128). The more adjectives used, the more drunk the person; see also **meddw** (i))

**Chwilbawen** SW 'to go on', 'to jabber on'

**"Ma' fe'n ymddangos mor gryf, er gwaetha'i antics a'r dwli, ma' fe'n gwbod beth ma' fe moyn, a wy'n wilibowan rhwng dou feddwi drwy'r**



**amser**" *'He appears so strong, despite his antics and his nonsense, he knows what he wants, and I jabber on and I'm in two minds all the time'* (John Owen, 1994: 21)

#### **Chwilen 'beetle'**

(i) **chwilen yn fy mhen** (lit 'a beetle in my head') 'a bee in my bonnet'  
**"Ma hi 'di cal y chwilan 'ma i'w phen, fod problema'r lddew yn codi o'r ffaith 'u bod nhw wedi cal 'u doctora mor ifanc"** *'She got this bee in her bonnet, that a Jewish person's problems come from the fact that they've been circumcised so young'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 55)

(\* **chwilen** on its own can thus mean 'obsession', eg **"Un ryfedd ydi'r hen ddynas. Mae hi'n cael rhyw chwilan fel yna bob yn hyn a hyn"** *'The old dear's an amazing one. She gets some obsession like that every now and then'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 100))

(ii) **mynd yn chwilen ar rywun** CW 'to become an obsession for someone'  
**"mi aeth y peth yn chwilan arno fo yn y diwedd, ac roedd o'n methu stopio eu prynu nhw"** *'the thing became an obsession for him in the end, and he couldn't stop buying them'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 28)

#### **Chwilio 'to search'**

(i) **chwilio ei berfedd** 'to research thoroughly'  
**"Rhowch fardd neu lenor diddorol imi, a byddaf yn fy ngwynfyd yn chwilio'i berfedd"** *'Give me an interesting poet or writer, and I will be in heaven researching him thoroughly'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: preface)

#### **Chwinciad**

(i) **mewn chwinciad** CW 'in an instant', 'in a second'  
**"Mewn chwinciad roedd gohebydd teledu o'r Unol Daleithiau wedi gweiddi arno - 'Mr President can you confirm that the talks are going well?'"** *'In an instant the television correspondent from the United States had shouted to him - "Mr President can you confirm that the talks are going well?"'* (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 129)

(ii) **mewn chwinciad chwannen** (lit 'in a gnat's instant') NW 'in an instant', 'in a second'

**"Roedd o wedi claddu ei fwyd mewn chwinciad chwannan"** *'He had buried his food in an instant'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 116)

#### **Chwipio 'to whip'**

(i) **chwipio rhewi** 'to freeze hard'  
**"pw y ond y chdi fasa'n dewis croesi'r bwlch tua'r Gogledd Dir a hithau'n chwipio rhewi a phawb call yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad arall?"** *'who but you'd choose to cross the mountain pass to the Northern Lands and it's freezing hard and everyone else going in the other direction?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 100)

### **Chwith 'left'**

(i) **mae'n chwith gen i CW 'I'm sorry'**

**"Dew! Mae'n chwith gin i feddwl" 'God! I'm sorry to think' (Wil Sam, 1987: 11)**

(ii) **mae'n chwith gen i dros rywun CW 'I feel sorry for someone'**

**"Teulu Aberbrân, Mary fach, mae'n chwith gen i drostyn nhw" 'The Aberbrân family, Mary love, I feel sorry for them' (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 118)**

(iii) **mae chwith gen i ar ôl rhywun CW 'I miss someone'**

**"Yr un hen hwyl, ac roedd yn rhaid cyfaddef y buasai gennyf chwith mawr ar ôl y ddau ohonynt" 'The same old fun, and it had to be admitted that I would greatly miss the two of them' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 255)**

(iv) **o chwith 'wrong'**

**"A chofia ... os bydd pethe'n mynd o chwith a bod arnat ti eisie cartre, fydd drws tŷ ni ddim ar gau" 'And remember ... if things go wrong and you need a home, the door of our house won't be closed' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 278)**

**Chwithau see Appendix 15.05-15.06**

### **Chwiw**

(i) **chwiw(s) Arfon gwybed LW CW 'gnats'**

**"[Yr oedd y] chwiws yn gwneud i'r awyr nofio i gyd" 'The gnats made the air swim' (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 35)**

(ii) **'whim'**

**"Ar y pryd, roedd yn ymddangos yn syniad gwych i adnewyddu'r hen geir a'u gwerthu i'r ffyliaid a ymddiddorai yn y fath bethau. Ond fe ddaeth rhyw chwiw arall a gwthio'r syniad i ebargofiant" 'At the time, it appeared a brilliant idea to renew old cars and sell them to the idiots who were interested in such things. But another whim came and pushed the idea into oblivion' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 16)**

**Chwychwi see Appendix 15.03-15.04**

### **Chwyrn 'rapid', 'swift'**

(i) **chwyrn yn erbyn rhywbeth CW 'strongly against something'**

**"Mae Lizz a Magi yn chwyrn yn erbyn cewynnau twlu-bant" 'Lizz and Magi are strongly against disposable nappies' (Golwg, 25 March 1993: 14)**

### **Chwys 'sweat'**

(i) **chwys bots SW 'dripping with sweat'**

**Yr oedd Cerys yn chwys bots ar ôl chwarae tennis 'Cerys was dripping with sweat after playing tennis'**

(ii) **chwys domen CW 'dripping with sweat'**

**"Oedd croen Now yn sgleinio ac yn chwys doman pan oedd o'n eistadd yn ei gornal i ddisgwyl am y drydydd rownd [bocsio]" 'Now's skin was shining and dripping with sweat when he was sitting in his corner waiting for the third [boxing] round' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 95)**

(iii) **chwys diferu** CW 'dripping with sweat'

"[Roedden] ni'n dwy wedi blino'n imbed ac in wys diferu" *'The two of us were completely tired and dripping with sweat'* (Nora Richards in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 69)

(iv) **chwys diferyd** NW 'dripping with sweat'

"[Roedd o] wedi ei wisgo mewn fest a shorts bach yn chwys dyferyd" *'[He was] dressed in a vest and shorts dripping with sweat'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 237)

(v) **chwys drabwâd** SW 'dripping with sweat'

"Y peth nesaf oedd mynd i weld John Hefin. I mewn â fi i ganolfan y BBC, a lan yn y lifft, yn chwys drabwd" *'The next thing was going to see John Hefin. I went into the BBC centre, and went up the lift, dripping with sweat'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 40)

(vi) **chwys laddar** CW 'dripping with sweat'

"Yn y cwt golchi roedd Mam yn cario dŵr poeth o'r boiler i'r bath ac yn chwys laddar drosti" *'In the washing shed Mam was carrying the hot water from the boiler to the bath and was dripping with sweat all over'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 40)

(\* see also laddar)

(vii) **chwys pabwr** SW 'dripping with sweat'

"O, diolch Miss Parri, 'dwy'n chwys pabwr" *'Oh, thanks Miss Parri, I'm dripping with sweat'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 62)

(\* also chwys babwr, eg "O'dd hi'n dwym ar cythraul. O'n i'n whys babwr" *'It was bloody hot. I was dripping with sweat'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 18))

(viii) **chwys stecs** SW 'dripping with sweat'

"Sgin ti drwydded i yrru'r cerbyd 'ma?' 'Wrth gwrs fod e,' mynte Twm, yn wys ac yn stecs" *'"Have you got a licence to drive this vehicle?" "Of course he has," said Twm, dripping with sweat'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 24)

(ix) **mynd yn chwys (dros of)** 'to get all sweaty'

"Cododd calon Gregor i'w lwnc ac aeth yn chwys oer drosto" *'Gregor's heart rose to his throat and a cold sweat came over him'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 153)

### **Chwysu 'to sweat'**

(i) **chwysu chwartiau** (lit 'to sweat quarts') NW 'to sweat buckets'

"[Ces i waith] i'w gwblhau yn y nos - homework - nes o'n i'n chwysu chwartia" *'[I'd got work] to complete in the evening - homework - until I was sweating buckets'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 40)

(ii) **chwysu'n dalp** SW 'to sweat buckets'

"Am yr hanner awr nesaf, ac yntau'n 59 oed, chwysodd yn dalp wrth brofi ei fod yn bêl-droediwr trychinebus" *'For the next half an hour, and at 59 years of age, he sweated buckets whilst proving that he was a disasterous footballer'* (Tweli Griffiths, 1993: 79)

(iii) **chwysu'n stecs** SW 'to sweat buckets'

"Yno roeddwn i wedyn gydol yr wythnos, yn chwysu stecs ar y peiriant rhedeg" *'I was there afterwards for the whole week, sweating buckets on the running machine'* (Western Mail, 15 June 1996: (Arena) 11)

**Chwythu 'to blow'**

**(i) chwythu fy mhlwc NW 'to blow my chance'**

**"A yw'r egwyddor hon wedi chwythu ei phlwc ...?" 'Has this principle blown its chance ...?' (Golwg, 23 March 1995: 3)**

# D

## Pronunciation

(i) In South Wales an initial 'd' sound is commonly pronounced 'j' before an 'i' sound

Duw	>	Jiw	'God'
diengyd	>	jengyd	'to escape'
diawl	>	jawl	'devil'

**"O jawl, fydda'i 'na, paid ti becsu"** *'Oh hell, I'll be there, don't you worry'*  
(Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 82)

(ii) In a limited number of words in South Wales, the 'di' found in the middle can become 'ts'

cydio	>	cytshio	'to grab'
esgidiau	>	sgitshie	'shoes'

**"Cytsiwch yn 'y mraich i"** *'Grab my arm'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 188)

## Da 'good'

(i) **da boch (chi)** 'goodbye'

**"Bydda i'n dod i'r dosbarth nos Fawrth. Tan hynny, da boch chi"** *'I'll be coming to the class Tuesday night. Until then, goodbye'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 61)

(ii) **da chi** 'I beg of you', 'I implore you'

**"Da chi, peidiwch â llewygu, Bigw"** *'I beg of you, don't faint, Bigw'*  
(Angharad Tomos, 1991: 141)

(iii) **da (fachgen/lodes etc.)** CW 'there's a good (boy/girl etc.)'

**"Gwna baned imi reit handi, da'r lodes"** *'Make me a cuppa straight away, there's a good girl'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 96)

(iv) **da i ddim** CW 'good for nothing'

**"Chân nhw byth ronyn o'r sylw y [mae gyrwyr Fformiwla Un] yn ei gael ond, hebddyn nhw, fasa'r rheiny'n da i ddim"** *'They'll never get a fraction of the attention that [Formula One drivers] get, but, without them, they would be good for nothing'* (Golwg, 27 July 1989: 9)

(\* frequently **da i ddim** is not mutated, as in the above example)

(vi) **mae'n dda gen i** 'I'm pleased'

**"Mae'n dda gennyf weld fod newyddiadurwyr eraill yn dechrau holi cwestiynau am Ewrop"** *'I'm pleased to see that other journalists are starting to ask questions about Europe'* (Barn, February 1995: 4)

(\* note the form mae'n dda calon gen i 'I'm very pleased', eg "Mi fasa'n dda calon gin i tasa Mam yn credu mewn prynu un newydd" 'I'd be very pleased if Mam believed in buying a new one' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 35))  
(vi) nid da lle ceir/gellir gwell (lit 'it is not good when it can be better')  
proverb 'there's always room for improvement'  
"Er hynny, rhaid cofio'r awyddair: nid da lle gellir gwell" 'Despite that, one has to remember the motto: there is always room for improvement'  
(Golwg, 18 January 1996: 6)

Da (byw) LW SW gwartheg LW CW 'cattle'

'Da fi, 'da ti etc. see Appendix 13.05-13.06

Da-da NW cisys Dyfed fferins NW loshin SW melysion LW CW minciag  
Powys neisis Pembs pethau da NW taffins Glam 'sweets'

Dacw (< weli di acw) NW '(over) there'  
"Ai dacw'r castell?" 'Is that the castle over there?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 27)

Dadlaith LW SW dadmer LW NW meirioli LW Powys 'to thaw'

Daear 'earth'

(i) (beth/ble etc.) ar y ddaear ...? CW '(what/where etc.) on earth ...?'  
"Ble ar y ddaear oedden nhw?" 'Where on earth were they?' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 28)

Daeth ef, daeth hi etc. see Appendix 4.05(ii)

'Dafedd (< edafedd) CW 'knitting wool', 'threads'  
"wel fues i'n dal y dafadd lawer gwaith iddo fo" 'well, I held the knitting wool many a time for him' (Enid Evans in Beth Thomas and Peter Wynn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 117)

Dafis see Appendix 19.04

Daffod (< datod) Arfon 'to untie'  
"Odd y papur 'Wrigley Spearmint' yn gneud sŵn fel tasa 'na feicroffon o'i flaen o wrth i fi ddaffod o" 'The "Wrigley Spearmint" paper made a noise as though there was a microphone in front of it as I unwrapped it'  
(Dafydd Huws, 1978: 61)

'Dag e see Appendix 13.05-13.06

Dagrau 'tears'

(i) dagrau pethau (lit 'the tears of things') 'great shame'  
"Os caiff y Bwrdd Towristiaid ei ffordd mi fydd pobol ddiarth yn llenwi pob twll, hafan, ac alcohol yn ein gwlad ni, ia a hynny rownd y flwyddyn

**o Jeniwari i Ragfyr, a dagra petha ydi fod pobol yn liawenhau fod hyn yn digwydd**" *'If the Tourist Board had its way foreigners would fill every hole, recess and alcove in our country, yeah and all year round from January to December, and the great shame is that people would rejoice that this is happening'* (Wil Sam, 1987: 32)

(ii) **yn fy nagrau** (lit *'in my tears'*) *'in tears'*

**"Roedd pawb yn ymateb i'r hiwmor yn y ffilm, ac i'r tristwch ynnddi â thawelwch llethol. Erbyn y diwedd, 'roedd pobol yn eu dagrau o'm hamgylch"** *'Everyone responded to the humour in the film, and to its sadness with an overpowering silence. By the end, people were in tears around me'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 280)

**Dangos** *'to show'*

(i) **dangos fy hun** (lit *'to show myself'*) *'to show off'*

**"Gwenlyn Parry, 'meddai [hi], 'cyn eich bod chi'n dechrau dangos eich hun i sgwennu fel T.H. Parry-Williams, dysgwch sgwennu Cymraeg cywir i ddechrau"** *"Gwenlyn Parry," [she] said, "before you start showing off writing like T.H. Parry-Williams, learn to write correct Welsh to start with"* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1995: 42)

**Daint** NW *'teeth'*

**"[Yr oedd] yn poeri am ein pennau wrth iddo fo siarad am nad oedd gynno fo'r un daint yn ei ben"** *'He [used to] spit at us as he spoke because he didn't have a single tooth in his mouth'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 51)

(\* **daint** can be used in the singular and the plural)

**Dal** LW CW **dala** SW

(i) *'to catch'*

**"Roeddem wedi'n dal rhwng dwy stôl"** *'We'd been caught between two stools'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 433)

(ii) *'to hold'*

**"[Yr oedd finnau]'n cuddio tu ôl i'r sofffa a dal 'y ngwynt"** *'[I too was] hiding behind the sofa holding my breath'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 26)

(iii) *'to maintain'*

**"Mae o'n dal eu bod nhw wedi colli ei bapur eleven plus o, ond dw i'n gwybod y gwir"** *'He maintains that they lost his eleven plus paper, but I know the truth'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 13)

(iv) *'to stand', 'to tolerate'*

**"Mae'n amlwg bod siarad yn glên yn rhoi mwy o boen i mi na siarad yn gas ... O Dduw, ni fedraf ddal peth felly. Mi a'i allan am dro"** *'It's obvious that speaking pleasantly gives me more pain than speaking spitefully ... Oh God, I can't stand such a thing. I'm going out for a walk'* (Kate Roberts, 1972: 15)

(v) *'still'* (adverb)

**"Mae William Pughe yn dal ar dir y byw"** *'William Pughe is still in the land of the living'* (Golwg, 20 April 1995: 10)

(\* the negative here is **dal heb**, eg **"Mae'n anodd amgyffred faint a ddiodeffoedd pobl Kampuchea yn ystod cyfnod Pol Pot, ond roedd hi'n**

**amlwg fod y creithiau'n dal heb eu gwella** *'It's difficult to comprehend how much Kampuchea's people suffered during Pol Pot's period, but it was obvious that the wounds still hadn't healed'* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 47))

(vi) **dal ar y cyfle** *'to seize the opportunity', 'to take the opportunity'*  
**"hoffwn ddal ar y cyfle i ddweud pa mor falch yr ydw i o gyfraniad y gronfa dros y blynyddoedd"** *'I would like to take the opportunity to say how grateful I am for the fund's contribution over the years'* (Golwg, 1 June 1995: 12)

(vii) **dal at rywbeth** *'to keep to something'*  
**"Daliwch at y traddodiadau, yr hen sicrwydd, yr arferion sydd wedi goroesi amser"** *'Keep to the traditions, the old certainty, the customs that have survived time'* (Golwg, 31 March 1994: 3)

(viii) **dal ati** *'to keep at it', 'to persevere'*  
**"Penderfynais y daliwn ati i chwilio gwaith Blake ar fy mhen fy hun"** *'I decided that I would keep at it and research Blake's work on my own'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 97)

(ix) **dal dig wrth rywun** *'to bear a grudge against someone'*  
**"Ond, drwy'r cyfan, mae'r teimlad greddfoll hwnnw yn 'i gwneud hi'n hawdd maddau ac anghofio, ac yn achub rhywun rhag chwerwder dal dig"** *'But, through it all, that instinctive feeling makes it easy to forgive and forget, and stops someone from the bitterness of bearing a grudge'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 67)

(x) **dal fy nŵr** (lit *'to hold my water'*) NW *'to hang on', 'to hold my horses'*  
**"Sgin ti drowsus glân 'ta be?' gwaeddodd Now wedyn. 'Oes. Dal dy ddŵr!'"** *'"You got clean trousers or what?" shouted Now afterwards. "Yes, hold your horses!"'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 210)

(xi) **dal fy nhir** *'to hold my ground', 'to hold my own'*  
**"Os daw Llafur trwy hyn yn gytŷn a gydag arweinydd sy'n ymddangos yn gadarn a deniadol i'r wasg, mae'n ddigon posib y byddan nhw'n gallu dal eu tir ac ennill rhyw fath o fuddugoliaeth mewn etholiad cyffredinol"** *'If Labour come through all of this united and with a leader who appears strong and attractive to the press, it's possible enough that they'll be able to hold their own and win some sort of victory in a general election'* (Golwg, 19 May 1994: 6)

(xii) **dal pen rheswm â rhywun** *'to reason with someone'*  
**"A oedd modd dal pen rheswm â pheiriant?"** *'Was it possible to reason with a machine?'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 19)

(xiii) **dal y slac yn dynn** (lit *'to keep the slack tight'*) SW *'to pretend to be busy', 'to pretend to work'*

**O'dd Gareth wastad yn rhedeg o amgylch yn lle, yn dala'r slac yn dynn** *'Gareth was always running about the place, pretending to be busy'*

(xiv) **dal y ddysgl yn wastad see cadw** (v)

(xv) **dal yr awenau see awenau** (i)(a)

(xvi) **does dim dal** SW *'there's no knowing'*

**"Rhagien ola'r gyfres [deledu] - a does dim dal beth fydd gan Sulwyn Thomas i ni heno"** *'The last [television] programme in the series - and*



*there's no knowing what Sulwyn Thomas will have for us tonight'* (*Western Mail*, 3 May 1996: 21)

(xvii) **does dim dal ar rywbeth/rywun** SW *'there's no relying on something/someone'*

**"Ac ma fe'n dda i ddoffi ceffyla achos ma fe'n gallu 'u trechu nhw - ond do's dim dal arno fe, ac un cas yw e pan droiff e"** *'And he's good at breaking in horses because he can master them - but there's no relying on him, and he's nasty when he turns'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 45)

(xviii) **does dim dal arnaf** *'there's no holding me back', 'there's no stopping me'*

**"Â'r elfen gystadleuol yn fy ngwaed, unwaith yr o'n i wedi dechrau cael blas doedd 'na ddim dai arna i"** *'With the competitive element in my blood, once I've started to have a taste there's no stopping me'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 75)

(xix) **ei dal hi** (lit *'to get it'*) CW *'drunk'*

**"Roedd Ynci Dic mewn hwyliau yfed, ond roeddwn i wedi dechrau ei dal hi pan ddaru o agor y drydedd botel"** *'Uncle Dic was in a drinking mood, but I'd started to get drunk when he opened the third bottle'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 186)

**Dall** *'blind'*

(i) **dall bost** *'blind as a bat'*

**"Ond mae'n llgada i'n deud Na. Ac mae o'n ddall bost os nad ydi o'n dallt fy llgada i"** *'But my eyes say No. And he's as blind as a bat if he can't understand my eyes'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 23)

**Dalldings** (< **dallt** and E *'things'*) NW mutually understood things

**"Mi deallais i'r dalldings yn syth - roedd hi'n stêlmêt rhwng y ddau ohonon ni"** *'I understood things straightaway - it was stalemate between the two of us'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 18)

**Dallt** (< **deall**) NW *'to understand'*

**"Dwi'n dallt eich bod chi am symud i dŷ bach yn pentra"** *'I understand that you want to move to a small house in the village'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 207)

**Damio** *'to damn'*

(i) **(go) damia (las)** NW *'damn (it all)'*

**"Pa hawl oedd gan neb i wneud tai? Damia las"** *'What right did anyone have to build houses? Damn it all'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 89)

**Damo** SW *'dam (it all)'*

**"Pwy ddiwyrnod yw hi, bois?" gofynnws Sam yn syten. 'Dydd lau.' 'O, damo! Early closin'"** *'What day is it, boys?' asked Sam suddenly. 'Thursday.' 'Oh damn! Early closin'''* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 73)

**Damsang** LW SW **sathru** LW NW 'to trample'

(i) **damsang ar gyrn rhywun** (lit 'to trample on someone's corns') 'to hurt someone'

"**Diffeithwch lle mae modd crwydro a meddwl, heb orfod poeni o gwbl am sarnu meddyliau neb arall na damsang ar 'u cyrn nhw**" '[It's] a wilderness where it's possible to wander and think, without having to worry at all about trampling on anyone's thoughts or upsetting them' (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 173)

**Damshiel** SW 'to trample'

**Wel y Jiw Jiw, mae'r da godro wedi damshiel dros y lle 'ma i gyd!** 'Well I never, the milking cows have trampled all over place!'

**Damwain** 'accident'

(i) **ar ddamwain** 'accidentally', 'by accident'

"**Gwrddon ni ag Îfs a Spikey a Rhids yn y dre, ar ddamwain**" 'We met Îfs and Spikey and Rhids in town, by accident' (John Owen, 1994: 200)

'Dan ni, 'dach chi etc. see Appendix 1.03-1.04, 1.10-1.11

**Dandwn** NW 'to soft talk'

"**Ddyla ei bod hi wedi gofyn i chdi yn gynta, os oeddat ti isho trio yn y blydi cystadleuaeth, a dy ddandwn di yn hytrach na dy gomelu di**" 'She should've asked you first, if you wanted to try in the bloody competition, and soft talked you rather than cornered you' (Twm Miall, 1988: 62)

**Dannedd** 'teeth'

(i) **dannedd doddi** LW SW 'false teeth'

"**Chi â'ch dannedd doti! Dannedd gosod chi fod i weud. Wetws Miss Lewis wrtho'ni**" 'You and your dannedd doti! Dannedd gosod you're supposed to say. Miss Lewis told us' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 21)

(ii) **dannedd gosod** LW NW 'false teeth'

"**Roedd yna, er enghraifft, ddynes yn gwisgo hen hen ddillad ac yn canu heb ei dannedd gosod**" 'There was, for example, a woman wearing ancient clothes and singing without her false teeth' (Golwg, 11 April 1996: 24)

(iii) **gwaethaf rhywun yn ei ddannedd** (lit 'despite someone in their teeth') 'despite someone's intense opposition'

"**Oedd y bing yn llawn ohonyn nhw, fel dwy res o sgerbyde, ond trigo'r oedden nhw, gwaetha fi yn 'y nannedd**" 'The cow-house corridor was full of them, like two rows of skeletons, but they'd died, despite my intense opposition' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 37)

**Dansier** (<E 'danger') SW 'danger'

**Wel, mae wastod rhyw ddansier miwn hwylo** 'Well, there is always some danger with sailing'

**Dansierus** (<E 'dangerous')

(i) SW 'dangerous'

**"Yffach, allen i byth a 'neud 'na, twel. Pethau danjeris, drygs"** 'Hell, I could never do that, you see. Dangerous things, drugs' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 67)

(ii) SW 'skilled'

**"Roedd e'n chwaraewr snwcer dansierus"** 'He was a skilled snooker player'

**Dant** 'tooth'

(i) at fy nant (lit 'to my tooth') 'to my taste'

**"Mae [e]'n cefnogi hefyd y syniad fod rhaid cael rhaglenni sydd fwy at ddant Cymry Cymraeg cyffredin ardaloedd fel cymoedd y glo carreg"** '[He] supports as well the idea that we need programmes that at more to the taste of ordinary Welsh speakers from areas like the West Wales Valleys' (Golwg, 7 February 1991: 9)

**Danto** SW 'to tire' (figuratively only)

**"Fi wedi danto cadw ti mewn grant Frogit w. Beth yw hon nawr? Dy 'weched blwyddyn di?"** 'I'm tired of keeping you in a grant Frogit mate. What's this now? Your sixth year?' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 45)

**Darfod** 'to finish'

(i) **darfod o'r tir** (lit 'to end from the land') 'to disappear off the face of the earth'

**"Rwy'n dwli ar yr ymadrodd yna ac mae'n loes meddwl y gall ddarfod o'r tir ymhen llai na chenedlaeth"** 'I love that saying and it's sad to think that it could disappear off the face of the earth in less than a generation' (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 12)

**Darfu** see Appendix 4.07(i)

**Dario** (euphemism for **damio**)

(i) (go) **daria (las)** NW 'dash (it all)'

**"Go daria las, roedd popeth wedi mynd o chwith"** 'Dash it all, everything had gone wrong' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 75)

**Daro** (euphemism for **damio**) SW 'dash (it all)'

**"O darro! Dyna'r plant 'na wedi dod"** 'Oh dash it all! Those children have come' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 77)

**Data** Dyfed 'daddy'

**"Paid llefen nawr", medde Data, 'sani'n werth i ti, wir"** "'Don't cry now", said Daddy, "it's not worth it, really'" (Nora Richards in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 37)

**Dau 'two'**

(i) (ein/eich/eu) (dau/tri/pedwar etc.) 'the (two/three/four etc.) of (us/you/them)'

"O'r diwrnod y cyfarfûm gyntaf â Phil Williams, yng Nghaernafon ym 1961, teimlais fod hwn yn un cyfraniad y gallem ein dau ei wneud i Blaid Cymru" 'From the first day I met Phil Williams, in Caernarfon in 1961, I felt that this was one contribution that the two of us could do for Plaid Cymru' (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 51)

(ii) does dim dau amdani LW SW 'there are no two ways about it'

"Nid oedd dim dau nad oedd hi'n wanwyn" 'There were no two ways about it that it was not spring' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 279)

**Dawn 'gift', 'talent', 'skill'**

(i) dawn dweud (lit 'gift of speaking') 'the gift of the gab'

"Ond mae'r ddawn dweud gan y ffermwr o Dregaron" 'But the farmer from Tregaron has got the gift of the gab' (Golwg, 25 March 1993: 29)

**Dawnsio 'to dance'**

(i) dawnsio tendans ar rywun (lit 'to dance attendance on someone') 'to be at someone's beck and call', 'to wait hand and foot on someone'

"Dydi Dolig ddim yn hwyl i ferchaid, medda hi, pan maen nhw'n gorfod slafio uwchben y stof drwy'r dydd, a dawnsio tendans i ddynion" 'Christmas isn't fun for girls, she said, when they have to slave over a stove all day, and wait hand and foot on men' (Twm Miall, 1990: 100)

**'De (< ynteu) NW 'then'**

"Ond lle bynnag yr awn ni, hefo'n gilydd fyddwn ni'n de, Gregor?" 'But wherever we go, we'll be with each other won't we then, Gregor?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 141)

(\* 'de is used extensively as a stopgap in conversation in NW, as in the above example; see also 'ta, 'te and ynde)

**Deall 'to understand'**

(i) (cael) ar ddeall '(to have it) on the understanding'

"Dwi ar ddallt dy fod ti a Marjori yn dŵad draw am lymaid penwsnos nesa 'ma" 'I'm on the understanding that you and Marjori are coming over for a tippie this next weekend' (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 49)

(ii) erbyn deall 'come to think of it'

"Neuadd oedd hi erbyn dallt" 'It was a hall, come to think of it' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 26)

(\* deallt < deall (see entry))

**Decini (< mae'n debyg gen i) SW 'I suppose'**

"Rhaid ydi canfod rhwy fath o wendid, decini" 'One had to find some sort of weakness, I suppose' (Barn, February 1995: 25)

**Deche** (< deheu) SW 'nice', 'skilled', 'smart', 'tidy'

**"Mae'n gallu arlunio'n ddeche"** 'He can draw tidily' (Golwg, 1 July 1993: 30)

**Dechrau** 'to start'

(i) **dechrau cychwyn** 'to start off'

**"dim byd personol, ond mi fyddai'r awyrgylch yn gas i ddechrau cychwyn"** 'nothing personal, but the atmosphere would be awful to start off' (Golwg, 10 October 1996: 4)

(ii) **megis dechrau** 'just started'

**"Sgwriwyd y wlad yn lân o bob harddwch ac roedd y lliwiau wedi troi'n undonog las a llwyd a gwyn a du a doedd y gaea ond wedi megis dechrau"** 'The country was scoured of all beauty and the colours had turned monotonous blue and grey and white and black and the winter had only just started' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 105)

(iii) **y dechrau cyntaf** 'the very beginning'

**"o'r dechrau cyntaf bu gwrthwynebiad i'r cynllun yn Y Bala"** 'from the very beginning there was opposition to the scheme in Bala' (Yr Herald, 30 April 1994: 5)

(iv) **y dechrau un** 'the very beginning'

**"Roedd hi eisiau dy hawlio di i gyd iddi'i hun o'r dechrau un"** 'She wanted to claim you all for herself from the very beginning' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 130)

**Deddf** '(parliamentary) act'

(i) **deddf y Mediaid a'r Persiaid** (lit 'act of the Medes and Persians') 'cast in stone'

**"Tydi hi ddim yn ddeddf y Mediaid a'r Persiaid bod rhaid cel un"** 'It's not cast in stone that you've got to have one' (Golwg, 4 March 1993: 27)

(\* from Daniel 6:8, and less commonly rendered in CW cyfraith y Mediaid a'r Persiaid)

**Deffro** LW NW dihuno LW SW 'to wake up'

**Dengyd** (< dianc) CW 'to escape'

**"Roedd genna i ryw awydd dengid i ffwrdd, wrth i mi grwydro rownd y cefna y noson honno"** 'I felt a bit like escaping, as I wandered around the back of the houses that night' (Twm Miall, 1988: 10)

**Deith o, deith hi etc.** see Appendix 2.06(ii)

**Del** NW 'pretty'

(i) **del** is used in NW as a term of familiarity for a person, animal etc., 'love'

**"Be am i chdi ddŵad hefo fi, del, i ddangos y Cae Mawr 'ma i mi?"** 'What about coming with me, love, to show this Cae Mawr place to me?' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 28)

**Delen i, delet ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(ii)

**Dene** (< dyna) Powys *'that', 'there'*

**"Eisteddfod yr Urdd ac wedyn y genedlaethol, dene ydi'n holidês ni"**

*'The Urdd Eisteddfod and then the National Eisteddfod, that's what our holidays are'* (Golwg, 29 May 1997: 11)

**Denig** (< dianc) NW *'to escape'*

**"[‘Roedd o’n] un sgut am groesi ffiniau hefo ffoaduriaid yn denig o afael [yr awdurdodau]"** *'[He was] a keen one for crossing borders with refugees escaping from the grasp of [the authorities]'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 8)

**Dere, dewch etc.** see Appendix 10.05

**'Deryn** (< aderyn)

(i) CW *'bird'*

**"Doedd yna ddim smic o sŵn, dim ond cân yr afon ac ambell i dderyn"**

*'There wasn't a sound, only the song of the river and the odd bird'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 20)

(ii) CW *'bit of a lad', 'rascal'*

**""Be' mater?' 'Dim byd.' 'Allan â fo. Elli di ddim twyllo hen dderyn""**

*""What's the matter?" "Nothing." "Out with it. You can't fool an old rascal""* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 133)

**Des i, dest ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(ii)

**Desen i, deset ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(ii)

**Desim i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Dest** (<E *'just'*) NW *'just'*

**"[Yr oedd y cas gwydr] dest iawn wedi mynd o'r golwg yn y gwair"** *'[The glass case had] just about gone from view under the grass'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 63)

**Desu** (< euphemism for **lesu**) CW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Desu! Sorri ... O'n i ddim yn meddwl ... wn i ddim be ddaeth drosta i ..."**

*'Heavens! Sorry ... I didn't think ... I don't know what came over me ...'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 19)

**Detho i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Deu** (< euphemism for **Duw**) CW *'bloody hell'*

**"A Deu, ac mi oedd o'n medru sgwennu Cymraeg llyfr digon o ryfeddod hefyd, chwara teg iddo"** *'And bloody hell, and he could write literary Welsh amazingly enough as well, fair play to him'* (Llais Llyfrau, Winter 1995: 12)

**Deuaf i, deui di etc.** see Appendix 2.06(ii)

**Deud** (< dweud) NW 'to say'

**"Deud rw bath, neno'r tad. Lle ti 'di bod?"** 'Say something, for goodness sake. Where've you been?' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 57)

**Deuet ti, deuai ef** etc. see Appendix 5.08(ii)

**Deui di, daw ef** etc. see Appendix 2.06(ii)

**Deuparth** 'two-thirds'

(i) **deuparth gwaith yw ei ddechrau** proverb 'beginning is two-thirds of work'  
**"Mi fydd yn rhaid i mi godi. Petawn yn rhoi un goes allan yn gyntaf - deuparth gwaith yw ei ddechrau. Ond nid wyf eisiau dechrau"** 'I've got to get up. If I put one leg out first - beginning is two-thirds of work. But I don't want to start' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 16)

**Deupen**

(i) **cael y deupen llinyn ynghyd** (lit 'to get the two ends of the twine together') 'to make ends meet'

**"Wna' i ddim gwadu na wn i ddim sut y buaswn i wedi dal dau ben llinyn ynghyd dros yr wythnosa diwetha 'ma oni bai amdanat ti, ond dyna fo"** 'I won't deny that I don't know how I would have made ends meet over these last weeks were it not for you, but there you go' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 81)

(\* see also **pen**(xxi))

**Deuthum i, daethost ti** etc. see Appendix 4.05(ii)

**Deuwn ni, deuwch chwi** etc. see Appendix 2.06(ii)

**Dew** (< Duw) CW 'God' (blasphemous exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**"Dew, oedd hi'n ddiwrnod difrifol o dwym"** 'God, it was a seriously warm day' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 56)

**Dewi** 'David'

(i) **Dewi Ddyfrwr** 'Saint David' (patron saint of Wales, more usually referred to as **Dewi Sant**; he reputedly only drank water)

**"Yn ôl y distyllwr dienw, roedd neb llai na Sant Padrig ei hun yn gwneud poitîn. Ac ef oedd y cyntaf. Dipyn gwahanol i Ddewi Ddyfrwr!"**

'According to the anonymous distiller, no one less than Saint Patrick himself used to make poitîn. And he was the first. Quite a bit different to Saint David!' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1996: 41)

**Dewis** LW CW dewish SW 'to choose'

(i) **dewis a dethol** 'to pick and choose'

**"Ac mae'r Cyngor Llyfrau hefyd yn cael cyfle i ddewis a dethol pan fyddwn ni'n gwneud cais am gymhorthdal ganddyn nhw"** 'And the Book

*Council also has a chance to pick and choose when we make an application for a grant from them'* (Golwg, 9 April 1992: 19)

(ii) **o ddewis** 'by choice'

**"Ond er gwaethaf popeth, nis newidwn, o ddewis, am yr un alwedigaeth arall"** *'But despite everything, I wouldn't change it, by choice, for any other vocation'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 248)

**Dewythr** (< dy ewythr) NW 'uncle'

**"Duwcs, felna ma Seuson, medda Dewyrth Wil"** *"Heavens, that's what English people are like," said Uncle Wil'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 43)

**'Di** (< wedi) CW 'have'

**"Y bouquets 'di cyrraedd"** *'The bouquets have arrived'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 10)

**'Di** (< ydi < ydyw) CW 'are', 'is'

**"Pwy 'di Dilys?"** *'Who's Dilys?'* (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 13)

**Dian see myn** (v)

**Diar** (<E 'dear')

(i) **diar annwyl** NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"diar annwyl, faint ydy'i oed o rwan?"** *'goodness me, how old is he now?'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 70)

**Diarth** (< dieithr) CW 'strange'

**"O'dd Wil wedi colli dwarnod o waith - peth diarth iawn iddo fe"** *'Wil had lost a day's work - a very strange thing for him'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 45)

**Diawcs** (< diawl) NW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"Diawcs, PC Llong, ydach chi yn y farchnad am 'chydig o rew Rwsiaidd?"** *'Hell, PC Llong, are you in the market for a bit of Russian ice?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 116)

**Diawch** (< diawl)

(i) NW 'bugger'

**"Rhythodd [e] drwy'r gwydr i drïo dal y diawchiaid bach ond ni welodd ddim byd"** *'[He] rushed through the glass to try and catch the little buggers but he did not see anything'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 71)

(ii) CW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"Diawch, tyrd allan o'r car 'ma"** *'Hell, get out of this car'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 58)

(iii) **(beth/ble etc.) ddiawch ...?** CW *'(what/where etc.) the hell ...?'*

**"Shwd ddiawch ti'n dishgwl i fi wbod?"** *'How the hell do you expect me to know?'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 72)

(iv) **diawch erioed** SW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"Wel, diawch ario'd, medde fe, 'fe ffeiles i lwêth"** *"Well, hell," he said, "I've failed a second time"* (Eirwyn George in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 21)



**Diawchedig (< diawl) NW 'awful'**

(i) **diawchedig o (boeth/ddiddorol etc.) NW 'awfully (hot/interesting etc.)'**

**'Roedd y peth yn ddiawchedig o anodd 'The thing was awfully hard'**

**Diawl**

(i) **'devil'**

**"Adre atom ni y daeth e, ci melyn gyda chynffon gyrliog. Diawl mewn croen, os bu diawl erioed"** *'He came home to us, a light brown dog with a curly tail. A devil in the flesh, if ever there was a devil'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1991: 80)

(ii) **CW 'bugger'**

**"Mae'r diawl wedi dyrnu fi! Wedais i ddim byd"** *'The little bugger's hit me! I didn't say anything'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 42)

(iii) **CW 'hell'** (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"O, diawl! ebychodd Non, mae llaeth yn hwn!"** *'O, hell! exclaimed Non, there's milk in this!'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 10)

(iv) **(beth/ble etc.) ddiawl ...? CW '(what/where etc.) the hell ...?'**

**"O be ddiawl wna'i rwan?"** *'Oh what the hell will I do now?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 47)

(v) **diawl erioed SW 'hell'** (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**Wel, diawl erio'd, be' am drial rwbeth arall 'te?** *'Well, hell, what about trying something else then?'*

(vi) **diawl o (gur pen/storm etc.) CW 'hell of a (headache/storm etc.)'**

**"Mi gefais i ddiawl o godiad"** *'I got a hell of an erection'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 139)

(vii) **ar y diawl** (lit 'on the devil') **CW 'bloody'** (intensifying adjective)

**"Ac oni bai fod Mam yn mynnu dal danat mi fyddai'n ddu ar y diawl arnat tithau"** *'And were it not for the fact that Mam insisted paying for you it would be looking bloody black for you as well'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 62)

(viii) **i'r diawl â rhywbeth** (lit 'to the devil with something') **CW 'to hell with something'**

**"Cydnabod annibyniaeth Slovenia a Croatia ac i'r diawl â'r canlyniadau"** *'Recognise the independence of Slovenia and Croatia and to hell with the results'* (Golwg, 21 January 1993: 3)

(ix) **mae wedi mynd i'r diawl arnaf** (lit 'it's gone to the devil for me') **CW 'I'm buggered', 'I'm for the chop', 'I've had it'**

**"Ma hi wedi mynd i'r diawl pan ma'ch mêts chi'n embaras i chi, yndi?"** *'You're buggered when your mates become an embarrassment to you, aren't you?'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 145)

(x) **(pethau/pobl etc.) (y) diawi** **CW 'bloody (things/people etc.)'** (intensifying adjective)

**"Ynteu a yw casineb rhai tuag at y 'Saeson ddiawl' yn ormod?"** *'Or is the hatred of some towards the "bloody English" too much?'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 181)

**Diawledig** (< diawl) CW 'awful'

(i) **diawledig o** (boeth/ddiddorol etc.) CW 'awfully (hot/interesting etc.)'

**"O'r nefoedd, pam oedd bywyd weithiau mor ddiawledig o anodd?"**

*'Heavens above, why was life sometimes so awfully hard?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 158)

**Diawst** (< diawl) SW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Diawsti, boi, whare teg i ti. Withest ti hwnna'n bert ta beth"** *'Heavens above, lad, fairly play to you. You worked that tidily anyway'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 46)

**Di-ben-draw** 'endless', 'without end'

**"Dw i'n licio'r holl bosibiliadau, y cyfuniadau di-ben-draw"** *'I like all the possibilities, the endless combinations'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 120)

**Dic** 'Dick'

(i) **Dic Siôn Dafydd** (lit 'Dick John David') derogatory reference to Welsh people who behave sycophantically towards the English

**"Mae'n hen stori fod y 'sîn roc' Gymraeg wedi dirywio'n arw yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, gyda'r grwpiau 'mawr' yn dilyn traddodiad y 'Dic Sion Dafyddion' o'r ganrif ddiwethaf a throi cefn ar Gymru a'r Gymraeg"** *'It's an old story that the Welsh "rock scene" has declined greatly during the last year, with the "big" groups following the tradition of the "Dic Sion Dafydds" of the last century and turning their backs on Wales and the Welsh language'* (Golwg, 20 November 1997: 25)

(\* the term **Dic Siôn Dafydd** was coined by the radical Jac Glan-y-Gors [John Jones] to satirise the Welsh who established themselves in London at the turn of the Nineteenth Century)

**Di-droi'n-ôl** CW 'no-turning-back'

**"roedd y cylchoedd darllen dramâu, darllen barddoniaeth a dysgu alawon gwerin yn bethau a roddodd ffurf ddi-droi'n-ôl i 'mywyd"** *'the play-reading, poetry-reading and folk-song learning circles were things that gave my life a form from which there was no turning back'* (Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 10)

**Didda diddim** (lit 'no good no anything') CW 'good for nothing', 'worthless'

**"Ydach chi'n meddwl y baswn i byth mor wirion â'r Rachel ddi-ddim yna sy'n byw oddi tanon ni?"** *'Do you think that I would be as stupid as the good for nothing Rachel who lives underneath us?'* (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 75)

**Diddrwg didda** (lit 'no good no bad') CW 'middle of the road', 'of no consequence'

**"Rhyw gaffi diddrwg didda oedd o, digon glân a neis, ond dim cymeriad ganddo"** *'It was some middle of the road cafe, nice and clean enough, but with no character'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 19)

## Dienaid

(i) 'boring', 'soul-destroying'

"Ond iselwael braidd oedd fy ngorchwylion i - iro tuniau (a dyna ichi joban ddienuaid, os buo yna un erioed)" *'But my tasks were rather miserable - greasing tins (and that's a boring chore if there was one)'* (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 86)

(ii) SW 'senseless', 'stupid'

"Wedais i ddigon bo' chi ddim hanner call yn mynd i Bwll Canol yn ganol nos. Di-enuaid bois bach" *'I said enough that you were nuts to go to Pwll Canol in the middle of the night. Bloody senseless'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 75)

'Difaru (< edifaru) CW 'to regret'

(i) ail ddifaru, hynny ddaru (lit 'second regret, did it') NW 'who smelt, it dealt it' (breaking wind)

"'Chdi rechodd rŵan, Osmond?' .... 'Cynta glyw, hwnnw yw,' medda Osmond. 'Ail ddyfaru, hwnnw ddaru,' medda Raymond" *'"You just farted, Osmond?" ... "Who smelt it first, did it," said Osmond. "Who smelt it, dealt it," said Raymond'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 121)

(ii) 'difaru fy enaid (lit 'to regret my soul') CW 'to greatly regret'

"Roeddwn i'n difaru fy enaid fy mod i wedi mynd yno yn y lle cyntaf" *'I greatly regretted that I'd gone there in the first place'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 167)

## Difrif 'serious'

(i) mewn difrif (calon) 'in all seriousness'

"Dyna fuoch chi'ch dau yn 'i wneud mewn difri calon?" *'That's what the two of you were doing in all seriousness?'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 8)

(ii) o ddifrif (calon) 'in earnest', 'seriously'

"Ni chymerais y sibrydion hyn o ddifri ar y pryd" *'I didn't take these rumours seriously at the time'* (Golwg, 27 July 1995: 18)

## Difrifol

(i) 'serious'

"Beth bynnag, mae gen i fater difrifol iawn i drafod efo chi" *'Anyhow, I've got a very serious matter to discuss with you'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 49)

(ii) NW 'bad', 'shocking' (cook, mechanic etc.)

"Dolig yn iawn os fedar eich gwraig chi gwcio. 'Nacw yn ddirifol. Mi wnaeth deisan riwbob diwrnod o'r blaen - troedfadd o hyd a modfadd o drwch" *'Christmas is alright if your wife can cook. Mine's terrible. She made a rhubarb pie the other day - a foot long and an inch thick'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 29)

## Difyrru 'to amuse', 'to entertain'

(i) difyrru'r amser 'to pass the time'

"Un noswyi Sant Bifys cychwynnodd gyda dau o'i gyd-filwyr i ddifyrru'r noson yn y dref" *'One Saint Bifys evening he started off with two of his fellow officers to pass the evening in town'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 58)

**Diffodd LW CW diffod CW 'to extinguish', 'to turn off'**

**Diffyg traul LW CW dŵr poeth NW llosg cylla Dyfed 'heartburn', 'indigestion'**

**Digon 'enough', 'sufficient'**

(i) cael hen ddigon ar rywbeth 'to get fed up with something'

"mae un peth yn dod yn amlwg iawn ym mhobman - fod y bobol wedi ca'l hen ddigon ar y rhyfel" 'one thing becomes very obvious everywhere - that people have got fed up with the war' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 277)

(ii) hen ddigon 'more than enough' (quantity)

"Roedd chwech yn hen ddigon" 'Six was more than enough' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 16)

(iii) o ddigon 'by a long way', 'by far'

"Ym mis Mai 1993, enillodd Hedd Wyn ei gwobr odidocaf o ddigon" 'In May 1993, Hedd Wyn won its greatest prize by far' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 292)

**Digoni**

(i) 'to have enough', 'to make do', 'to suffice'

"Wedi gweld bod ei brawd wedi'i ddigoni â bwyd, holodd Cathrin e am y sefyllfa yn Aberbrân" 'Having seen that her brother had had enough food, Cathrin questioned him about the situation in Aberbrân' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 239)

(ii) SW 'to cook'

"O'dd y cig idon yn digoni yn y ffwrn mas yn y scýleri" 'The beef was cooking in the oven out in the scullery' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 79)

**Di-Gymraeg 'non-Welsh speaking'**

"Na! nid goddefgarwch y di-Gymraeg welir yma ond paranoia Dai Smith a'i debyg" 'No! not the tolerance of the non-Welsh speaking is seen here but the paranoia of Dai Smith and people like him' (Western Mail, 30 April 1996: 9)

**Di-hun**

(i) ar ddi-hun LW SW effro LW NW 'awake'

"Sawl noson y gorweddais ar ddihun ar fy ngwely fy hun yn gwranddo ar y sŵn" 'Several evenings I lay awake on my bed listening to the noise' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 98)

**Dihuno LW SW deffro LW NW 'to wake up'**

**Dim**

(i) LW 'anything'

"Dwi'n dy nabod di yn rhy dda. Mynd heb ddim dy hun er mwyn rhoi mwy i'r lleill ynte?" 'I know you too well. Going without anything yourself in order to give more to the others isn't it?' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 78)

(\* the original meaning is kept in CW with comparative adjectives and prepositions, as in the above example)

(ii) OW CW *'nothing'*

**"Ond ddeuda i un peth wrtha chdi, doedd hi'n gwbod dim byd am fywyd y mans. Dim 'di dim"** *'But I'll tell you one thing, she knew nothing about vicarage life. Nothing is nothing'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 43)

(\* dim has come to mean *'nothing'* because it is most commonly used negatively, as in the above example. However, for clarity in CW **dim byd** is often used, eg **"Wedais i ddim byd"** *'I said nothing'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 42))

(iii) in LW **dim/ddim** is omitted in negative verbal forms and the emphasis place on **ni, nid** etc. as appropriate

**"Nid yw disgybl yn well na'i athro"** *'A student is not above his teacher'* (Matthew 10:24)

(iv) in CW **dim/ddim** is emphasised in negative verbal forms

**"Sgin ti ddim watch, reff?"** *'Haven't you got a watch, ref?'* (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 40)

(v) CW before negative emphatic clauses/sentences

**"Dim tynnell sy 'ma. Ma'n agosach i fod yn ddeg tynnell"** *'It's not a ton here. It's nearer to being ten tons'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 52)

(\* see also **nage** (i) and **nid** (ii))

(\*\* **dim** is also used with the imperative here, see Appendix 10.12)

(vi) **am ddim** *'for free', 'gratis'*

**"Yn y blynydde 'ny, o'dd dyn yn gweithio am y ddwy flynedd gynta am ddim"** *'In those years, one used to work for the first two years for free'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 22)

(vii) **dim byd** see (ii) (note) above

(viii) **dim (byd) yn bod (ar rywbeth/rywun)** *'nothing wrong (with something/ someone)'*

**"Rodd rhen ddyn yn edrych yn ddigon gwael, yn gorwedd fan'ny ar ochor yr hewl, ond rodd Twm yn iawn, doedd dim byd yn bod arno fe"** *'The old man was looking bad enough, lying there on the side of the road, but Twm was right, there was nothing wrong with him'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 68)

(ix) **dim oll** *'nothing at all'*

**"Sgen i ddim oll i'w wneud efo'r BiBiSi rwan, ylwch. Wedi 'madael ers pedwar mis"** *'I've got nothing at all to do with the BBC now, look. Left four months ago'* (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 153)

(\* this idiom has been deleted from the Bible, see for example Jeremiah 42:21, John 11:49)

(x) **dim ond** *'only'*

**"Fe godes o'r gwely - dim pyjamas amdana i, dim ond pants"** *'I got up out of bed - no pyjamas on me, only pants'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 54)

(xi) **dim ond i mi gael (mynd/edrych etc.)**

(a) *'just so that I can (go/look etc.)'*

**Mae'n rhaid i mi fynd i weld fy mrawd, dim ond i mi gael gweld ei ferch newydd e** *'I've got to go and see my brother, just so that I can see his new daughter'*

(b) *'provided that I can (go/look etc.)'*

**"Mae siawns dda gyda ni dim ond i ni ennill y bêl a'i defnyddio'n gywir"**

*'We've got a good chance provided we win the ball and use it correctly'*

(Golwg, 9 February 1995: 28)

(xii) *i'r dim 'exactly'*

**"Yr oedd hi, fel y buasai rhywun yn disgwyl, yn deall y sefyllfa i'r dim"**

*'She understood, as one would expect, the situation exactly'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 252)

(xiii) *o fewn dim*

(a) *'in next to no time'*

**"O fewn dim, roedd yr Ysgrifennydd [Gwladol] wedi gwrthod rhoi**

**unrhyw addewid fod dyfodol y Bwrdd yn ddiogel"** *'In next to no time, the Secretary [of State] had refused to give any promise that the Board's future was safe'* (Golwg, 24 March 1994: 10)

(b) *'very close', 'within an inch'*

**"Mae'r bws yn mynd drwy dref sydd o fewn dim i'r ysbyty meddwl"** *'The bus is going through a town that is very close to the mental hospital'*

(Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 10)

(xiv) *ond y dim i mi (wneud rhywbeth) 'I almost (did something)', 'I virtually (did something)'*

**"Daethai rhywun o hyd iddi tua naw o'r gloch ac aed â hi'n syth i'r**

**ysbyty. Bu ond y dim i mi lewygu pan glywais"** *'Someone found her about nine o'clock and she was taken straightaway to hospital. I almost fainted when I heard'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 52)

(xv) *pob dim 'everything'*

**"Mi fydda'i'n trio pob dim hefo fo"** *'I'll try everything with it'* (Robin

Llywelyn, 1995: 103)

(xvi) *pob un dim 'every single thing'*

**"Cyn belled â bod y ddelwedd yn gwneud synnwyr ma' pob un dim yn**

**iawn debyg"** *'As far as the image makes sense every single thing is OK I suppose'* (Meic Povey, 1990(i): 10)

(xvii) *ymhen dim see tro (xvi)*

**Dimai 'halfpenny'**

(i) *chwech a dimai* (lit *'six and halfpence'*) NW *'cheap and nasty', 'two-bit'*

**"efallai y gallen ni faddau'r fath gyflogau hurt, ond nefi! actorion chwech a dime yw'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt"** *'perhaps we can forgive such stupid salaries, but heavens above! the majority of them are two-bit actors!'* (Golwg, 15 December 1994: 7)

(ii) *dimai goch* (lit *'red halfpenny'*) CW *'brass farthing'* (figuratively)

**"Ond os enillwn ni, mi fyddwn wedi haeddu pob dime goch"** *'But if we win, we'll have deserved every brass farthing'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 30)

(iii) *dimai goch y delyn aur* (lit *'red halfpenny of the golden harp'*) NW *'brass farthing'* (figuratively)

**"Roedd pethau'n mynd o ddrwg i waeth, doedd gan Nain a Taid yr un**

**ddima goch y delyn aur, ac i goroni'r cwbbwi dyma Nain yn cael babi"**

*'Things were going from bad to worse, Gran and Grandad didn't have a brass*

*farthing, and to crown the lot Nain went and had a baby'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 86)

(\* the golden harp refers to Irish currency)

(iv) *dwy a dimai* (lit 'two and a halfpenny') NW 'cheap and nasty', 'two bit'  
"Blydi siop siafins ... cwmni cychod dwy a dima. Be ddiawl wyddost ti am gychod?" 'Bloody mess ... a two bit boat firm. What the hell do you know about boats?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 170)

**Dimbach** see Appendix 18.02

**Dinbych** 'Denbigh'

(i) a mental health hospital was formerly located in Denbigh: the place name has thus become synonymous with lunacy in NW (cf Deolali, formerly a British military hospital in India)

"Ma'r diawl yn cal ffitia,' medda Raymond, 'dydi o ddim ffit i fod ar y seft [adeiladu] 'ma, ddylia fod 'run o'i draed o yma. Newydd ddwâd allan o Dimbach mae o, wchi Musus'" "The bugger gets fits," said Raymond, "he's not fit to be on this [building] site, he shouldn't set foot here. He's just got out of Denbigh, you know Missus" (Twm Miall, 1988: 115)

**Diod** 'drink'

(i) *yn fy niod* (lit 'in my drink') 'drunk'

"Paid â gadal i hogyn dy gusanu di'n 'i ddiod" 'Don't let a bloke kiss you drunk' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 65)

**Dioddef** LW diodda NW

(i) 'to suffer'

"Doeddwn i erioed wedi diodda oddi wrth hunllefau o'r blaen" 'I had never suffered from nightmares before' (Twm Miall, 1988: 59)

(ii) 'to stand', 'to tolerate'

"Fedra i ddim diodda byw yno am ddiwrnod arall" 'I can't stand living there another day' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 27)

**Diolch** 'thanks'

(i) *diolch byth* CW 'thank goodness', 'thank heavens'

"Dydw i ddim yn diodde o glawstroffbia, diolch byth" 'I don't suffer from claustrophobia, thank goodness' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 20)

(ii) *dioich i'r drefn* (lit 'thanks to divine providence') CW 'thank goodness', 'thank heavens'

"Dim mwy o fisitors i ddwâd i'r tŷ tan ddechra Gorffennaf, diolch i'r drefn" 'No more tourists to come to the house until the start of July, thank goodness' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 101)

(iii) *diolch i'r gras* (lit 'thanks to the grace') CW 'thank goodness', 'thank heavens'

"Ath Frogit i'r bog i chwdu, ond diolch i'r gras do'n i ddim wedi dechra snogio hefo un fi" 'Frogit went to the bog to throw up, but thank goodness I hadn't started snogging with mine' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 47)

(iv) diolch i'r nefoedd (lit 'thanks to the heavens') CW 'thank goodness', 'thank heavens'

**"Faswn i ddim yn aros yma taswn i chdi." 'Ond nid chdi ydw i, diolch i'r nefoedd'"** *"I wouldn't stay here if I were you." "But I'm not you, thank goodness"* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 29)

(v) diolch o galon 'thank you very much'

**"Dymunaf ddiolch o galon i'm teulu"** *"I want to thank very much my family"* (Golwg, 27 July 1995: 8)

(vi) diolch yn dalpe Dyfed 'thank you very much'

**"Diolch yn dalpe nawr, a halwch air bach 'to yn glou"** *"Thank you very much now, and send a quick word again quickly"* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 88)

(\* talpe < talpau)

(vii) diolch yn dew (lit 'thanks thickly') NW 'thank you very much'

**"Dach chi'n glên ofnadwy hefo fi, Mrs bach, diolch yn dew i chi"** *"You're awful kind to me, Mrs, thank you very much"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 40)

(viii) diolch yn fawr 'thank you very much' (most common form)

**"Mae'n iawn i'r rhai sy'n fodlon chwarae'r gêm gydag arddeliad, ond i mi - dim diolch yn fawr"** *"It's alright for those who are prepared to play the game with conviction, but for me - no thank you very much"* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 221)

**Dirgel 'secret'**

(i) yn y dirgel 'in secret'

**"Mae meddwl am gael eich lladd, nid ar y lein ffrynt, ynghanol môr o gyhoeddusrwydd, ond yn y dirgel, heb dystion, yn hunllef"** *"Thinking about being killed, not in the front line, in the middle of a sea of publicity, but in secret, without witnesses, is a nightmare"* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 45)

**Dirwyn 'to twist', 'to wind'**

(i) dirwyn i ben 'to come to an end', 'to wind down'

**"Erbyn meddwl, roedd ein carwriaeth yn dirwyn i ben y pryd hwnnw"** *"Coming to think of it, our love was coming to an end then"* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 90)

**Disgwyl LW CW dishgwyl SW**

(i) disgwyl LW CW erfyn SW 'to expect'

**"Dan ni'n mynd allan yn disgwyl colli, Arthur. Rhaid i ni gael llawer mwy o hyder yn y tîm"** *"We're going out expecting to lose, Arthur. We've got to have a lot more confidence in the team"* (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 10)

(ii) LW SW 'to look'

**"Disgwi ar ôl dy hunan, Bleddyn. Byddi di'n well off lan man'na dros yr haf"** *"Look after yourself, Bleddyn. You'll be better off up there over the summer"* (Twm Miall, 1990: 176)



(iii) NW 'to wait'

"[Mae] Piff yn ôl wrth ei waith ac wrth fwrdd y gegin yn disgwl am ei fwyd" *'Piff [is] back at work and at the kitchen table waiting for his food'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 18)

(iv) mae hi'n disgwyl CW 'she's expecting', 'she's pregnant'

"'Dwi'n disgwl.' 'O uffar!' 'Be ddudoch chi?' 'Disgwyl, tydw. Disgwyl Disgwyl, a fo 'di'r tad' "'I'm pregnant." "O bloody hell!" "What did you say?" "Pregnant, I am. Pregnant! Pregnant, and he's the father" (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 54)

(v) yn groes i'r disgwyl 'against all expectations'

"Yn groes i'r disgwyl, gwibiodd yr amser heibio" *'Against all expectations, the time flew past'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 182)

(vi) yn ôl y disgwyl 'as expected'

"Y cyntaf i'w heglu hi adref dros y ffin, yn ôl y disgwyl, oedd y Rwsiaid" *'The first to hot foot it over the border, as expected, were the Russians'* (Twell Griffiths, 1993: 169)

Dishgil (< dysgl) SW 'cup'

"Nosweth 'na, ar ôl i bawb fynd i'r gwely o'r ffordd, dima fi'n leio'r ford in y neuodd in barod i frecwast ... le, wê popeth in barod, a[c yr oedd] hyd in o'd dishgil fowr weidir a handl hir iddi" *'That night, after everyone had gone to bed out of the way, I lay the table in the hall ready for breakfast ... Yeah, everything was ready, and [there was] even a large glass cup with a long handle'* (Nora Richards in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 35)

(\* note that in NW dysgl means 'bowl', and is invariably spelt this way, eg

"Roedd hi'n troi a throi ei llwy ynghanol y mymryn cwstard oedd yn weddill ar ei dysgl" *'She was turning over and over her spoon in the little bit of custard that was left on her bowl'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 24))

Dishgled (< dysglaid) SW 'cuppa' (of coffee, tea etc.)

"Dynnith y cops ti miwn ar noson fel hyn just i gal'l esgus i fynd nôl i'r cop shop am ddishgled a smôc" *'The cops will pull you in on a night like this just to have an excuse to go back to the cop shop for a cuppa and a smoke'* (Sion Eirian, 1995: 9)

Disgyn LW NW 'to fall'

(i) disgyn ar fy mai LW NW 'to admit I'm wrong'

"Hyd yn oed pan o'n i'n rong ... o'n i'n uffernol o styfnig, dallt ... ond gwendid ydi disgyn ar dy fai" *'Even when I was wrong ... I was bloody stubborn, you understand ... but it's a weakness to admit you're wrong'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 93)

Distaw 'quiet'

(i) yn ddistaw bach CW 'quietly' (suggestion of surreptitiousness)

"Ddeudish i ddim byd, dim ond rejistro enw'r ceffyla yn 'yn meddwl yn ddistaw bach" *'I didn't say anything, just registered the horses' name in my mind quietly'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 68)

Dithau see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Di'uno** (< dihuono) SW 'to wake up'

**Mae rhaid i ti ddi'uno bore yfory am wyth** 'You've got to wake up tomorrow morning at eight'

**Diwedws** (< dywedwst) SW 'quiet', 'reserved'

**"O'dd dim calon 'dag e i alw y nosweth honno, a mi o'dd e'n ddigon diwedws ar y ffordd sha'r gwaith bore wedyn 'ed"** 'He didn't have the heart to call that evening, and he was quiet enough on the way to work that morning as well' (Meirion Evans, 1997: 34)

**Diwedd** 'end'

(i) **diwedd y gân yw'r geiniog** (lit 'the end of the song is the penny') proverb 'everything in life has to be paid for', 'there's no such thing as a free lunch'

**"Heddiw, mae llywodraeth leol yn gorfod ymbil am bres i gynnal y cyfrifoldebau a osodwyd arnynt gan lywodraeth ganol ... Diwedd y gân yw'r geiniog"** 'Today, local government has to beg for money to maintain the responsibilities placed on them by central government ... Everything in life has to be paid for' (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 452)

(ii) **dyna ddiwedd arni** 'that's the end of it', 'that's the end of the matter'

**"Smo fi'n dod lan i wlad y Gogs i fyw a dyna ddiwedd arni"** 'I'm not going up to North Wales to live and that's the end of it' (Penri Jones, 1982: 133)

(iii) **o'r diwedd** 'at last'

**"O'r diwedd, 'roeddwn i wedi gwireddu fy nymuniad"** 'At last, I had realised my wish' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 103)

(iv) **y diwedd un** (lit 'the end one') 'the very end'

**"roedd ei bartner, Sian Lloyd, a'i wraig, Maria Fernandez, gydag ef ar y diwedd un yn ei gartref"** 'his partner, Sian Lloyd, and his wife, Maria Fernandez, were with him at the very end at his home' (Golwg, 23 November 1995: 11)

**Diweddar**

(i) 'recent'

**"Do's dim ond pobol ddiarth obythdu'r lle 'ma'n ddiweddar a do's dim diwedd i'r gwaith sy 'da nhw"** 'There's nothing but strangers about the place recently, and there's no end to the work they make' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 202)

(ii) SW 'late'

**"Chiywes i ddim ohonoch chi'n dod i'r gwely. O'ch chi'n ddiweddar iawn?"** 'I didn't hear you coming to bed. Were you very late?' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 166)

**Diwetydd** (< diwedd dydd) Glam 'evening'

**"Cinio cynnar heddi, cofiwch, fel bod pawb yn ca'l amser i baratoi ar gyfer seremoni'r diwetydd. Dewch, Mari!"** 'Early dinner today, remember, so that everyone can have time to get ready for the evening ceremony. Come on, Mari!' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 167)

### **Diwrnod 'day'**

(i) **diwrnod** is used to indicate 'day' when it is referred to in a general sense and after numbers, instead of **dydd** which is generally confined to references to the days of the week, eg **dydd Sadwrn** 'Saturday' etc. and festivals, eg **Dydd Gŵyl Dewi** 'St David's Day' etc.

**"Roedd wedi cael diwrnod wrth ei bodd"** 'She'd had a very pleasant day'  
(Nansi Selwood, 1987: 60)

**"ymhen saith diwrnod paraf iddi lawio ar y ddaear am ddeugain diwrnod a deugain nos"** 'within seven days I will cause rain on the earth for forty days and forty nights' (Genesis 7:4)

(\* **diwrnod** used to undergo the nasal mutation following certain numerals, and although this still occurs, this mutation has been deleted from the Bible, as in the above example)

(ii) **diwrnod i'r brenin** (lit 'day for the king') 'a day to remember'

**"Am ddiwrnod, am ychydig oriau, yr oedd popeth yn dda a phawb yn gytûn ... Cawsom ddiwrnod i'r brenin"** 'For a day, for a few hours, everything was good and everyone was in agreement ... We had a day to remember' (Western Mail, 16 May 1995: 11)

### **Do 'yes' (perfect and simple past tenses)**

(i) in SW the form **do fe** is also used interrogatively

**"Gwrddon ni â Richard Games ar un o droeon Gellifolws." 'Do fe? Beth oedd 'da fe i'w ddweud wrthot ti?'"** "'We met Richard Games by one of the turnings by Gellifolws.'" "Did you? What did he have to say to you?" (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 47)

(see also **naddo**)

'Do'ch chi ddim, 'doedd e ddim etc. see Appendix 5.01-5.04

### **Dod 'to come'**

(i) **dod â rhybeth/rhywun** 'to bring something/someone'

**"wy ddim yn ca'l dod â cwningen i'r tŷ heb sôn am gi"** 'I can't bring a rabbit into the house let alone a dog' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 31)

(ii) **dod ataf fy hun** 'to come to', 'to come round'

**"Daeth Richard ato'i hun y tu ôl i farrau yng ngorsaf heddlu Trefeini"**  
'Richard came to behind bars at Trefeini police station' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 128)

(iii) **dod at rywun** 'to come over someone', 'to take hold of someone'

**"Be' ddaeth at y lodes? 'Dydi hyn ddim yn debyg i Greta"** 'What came over the girl? This isn't like Greta' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 78)

(iv) **dod o hyd (i rywbeth/rywun)** 'to come across something/someone', 'to find something/someone'

**"Fe ddaethon ni o hyd i gorff John wrth fôn y Graig"** 'We came across John's body at the base of the Graig cliff' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 94)

(v) **dod ymlaen â rhywun** 'to get on with someone'

**"Wel, ro'n ni'n dod ymlaen yn dda iawn gyda'n gilydd ond doedd hi ddim yn licio'r merched eraill"** 'Well, we used to get on well with each other but she didn't like the other girls' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 19)

**Dodi LW SW rhoi LW CW** 'to place', 'to put'

**Dodo Powys** 'auntie'

**"Fedar Dodo Puw ddim diodda Nain am nad ydi hi'n siarad, a fedar Nain ddim diodda Dodo Puw am fod honno'n siarad gormod"** 'Auntie Puw can't stand Gran because she doesn't talk much, and Gran can't stand Auntie Puw because she talks too much' (Twm Miall, 1988: 97)

**Dodrefn LW NW celfi LW SW moddion tŷ Pembs** 'furniture'

**Doe see ddoe**

**Doed a ddelo** see Appendix 10.04(iv)

**'Doeddwn i ddim, 'doeddet ti ddim etc.** see Appendix 5.01-5.04

**'Doedd gen i ddim** see Appendix 13.06(v)

**'Does 'na ddim** see Appendix 13.11-13.12

**Dof i, dei di etc.** see Appendix 2.06(ii)

**Dôi ef, dôi hi etc.** see Appendix 5.08(ii)

**Dôi see ôl (v)**

**Dolen** 'handle', 'link'

(i) **dolen gydiol** 'link'

**"Cofnodwyd hynt, helynt a phrofiadau'r [milwyr] yn Seren y Dwyrain, a phrofodd yn ddolen gydiol werthfawr rhyngddynt a'r henwlad"** 'The [soldiers] trials, tribulations and experiences were recorded in Seren y Dwyrain, which proved to be a valuable link between them and Wales' (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 123)

(ii) **dolen gyswllt** 'link'

**"Bu'r iaith Gymraeg yn ddolen cyswllt i ni, fel Cymry, dros y canrifoedd"** 'The Welsh language has been a link between us, as Welsh people, over the centuries' (Yr Herald, 23 April 1994: 2)

**'Dolig (< Nadolig) CW** 'Christmas'

**"Fydd hi'n Ddolig cyn i ni droi rownd rwan"** 'It'll be Christmas before we turn round now' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 219)

**Dolur 'pain'**

(i) **dolur (yn y) gwddw NW 'sore throat'**

**"Saim gŵydd at losg, saim gŵydd at ddolur gwddw, saim gŵydd ar friwia ... diar, mi fydda gin Mam gred mewn saim gŵydd" 'Goose grease for a burn, goose grease for a sore throat, goose grease on sores ... dear me, Mam had a belief in goose grease' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 76)**

**Dom (< tom) SW tail LW CW 'manure'**

(i) **dom da (lit 'cow manure') SW 'shit' (generic term for mess)**

**"Yn y dom da ŷch chi, ac yn y dom da y byddwch chi" 'You're in the shit, and you'll always be in the shit' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 32)**

**'Do'n i ddim, 'do't ti ddim, etc. see Appendix 5.01-5.04**

**Doro, dorwch see Appendix 10.05**

**Dos, doswch see Appendix 10.05**

**Dôth o, dôth hi etc. see Appendix 4.05**

**'Do't ti ddim, 'doedd e ddim etc. see Appendix 5.01-5.04**

**Dow-dow NW 'leisurely'**

**"[Roedd] pobol na wyddan nhw ar y ddaear be i'w wneud efo'u hamser yn cerdded dow-dow o 'mlaen i" '[There were] people who didn't know what on earth to do with their time walking leisurely in front of me' (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 71)**

**Dowd see Appendix 12.04(iii)**

**Down ni, dewch chi etc. see Appendix 5.08(ii)**

**Dowt (<E 'doubt') CW 'doubt'**

**"[Yr oedd yn gampwaith] o job, dos dim dowt, hyd nes i drefen rhagluniaeth roi 'i fys ar y twyll" '[It was an excellent] job, there's no doubt, until the order of providence put its finger on the deception' (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 18)**

**Draenen 'thorn'**

(i) **draenen yn ystlys rhywbeth/rhywun 'a thorn in something's/someone's side'**

**"Mae'n amlwg i mi eu bod nhw'n fy ystyried i yn ddraenen yn eu hystlys, a'u bod nhw'n fodlon cefnogi rhywun i gadw fi allan o'r pwyllgor polisi" 'It's obvious to me that they consider me a thorn in their side, and that they're prepared to support anyone to keep me out of the policy committee' (Golwg, 23 May 1996: 4)**

**Draig 'dragon'**

(i) **y ddraig goch ddyry cychwyn** proverb *'the red dragon will give the start'* (from a poem by Deio ab Ieuan Du (1450-1480); the red dragon is the national emblem of Wales, and is thus equated with the country)

**"Y ddraig goch ddyry gychwyn. Wel, ie'n wir. Yn ôl yr hen gred Tsieineaidd sydd wedi ei hymghorffori yn Feng shui, anadl cosmig y ddraig sy'n cyflyru popeth"** *'The red dragon will give the start. Well, yes indeed. According to the old Chinese belief incorporated in Feng shui, the dragon's cosmic breath conditions everything'* (Television Wales, 11 January 1997: 5)

**Drapio** CW euphemism for **damnio**

(i) (go) **drapia/drapio** NW *'dash (it all)'*

**"Doedd hyn ddim yn iawn, ond go drapio, dyn oedd ef, nid gwleidydd"** *'This wasn't right, but dash it all, he was a man, not a politician'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 124)

**Dratio** CW euphemism for **damnio**

(i) (go) **dratia** NW *'dash (it all)'*

**"Dratia, mae'r ffiws wedi chwythu, neu mae'r bylby yn ffliwt"** *'Dash it, the fuse has blown, or the bulb is knackered'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 76)

**Dreifio** (<E *'drive'*) CW *'to drive'*

**"Yn wir, 'roedd yn fendith o beth na chymerodd hi erioed yn ei phen i ddysgu dreifio car"** *'In fact, it was a blessing that she never took it upon herself to learn to drive a car'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 128)

**Drinc** (<E *'drink'*) SW *'drink'*

**"Ti di bennu'r drinc 'na nawr?"** *'You finished that drink now?'* (Sion Erian, 1995: 17)

**Dringad** (< dringo) SW *'to climb'*

**"Dodd dim lle 'dag e i gysgu a rodd hi'n rhy hwyr i fynd adre, a dyma Shemi'n dringad mewn i faril gwn mowr y Côst Gârds"** *'He didn't have anywhere to sleep and it was too late to go home, and so Shemi climbed into the Coast Guard's huge gun barrel'* (Eiwryn Pontshân, 1982: 34)

**Dropyn** (<E *'drop'*) CW *'drop (to drink)'*

**"Dwi 'di bod yn cario homar o blydi [garpedi] 'Axminsters' mowr trwm o'r stores i fyny i'r showrooms drw'r dydd a dwi'n haeddu dropyn"** *'I've been carrying huge heavy bloody "Axminster" [carpets] from the stores up to the showrooms all day and I deserve a drop to drink'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 30)

**Drosod i, drosot ti** etc. see Appendix 16.12

## **Drwg**

(i) *'bad', 'naughty'*

**"Nawr, rodd hynna'n ddigon drwg"** *'Now, that was bad enough'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 9)

(ii) *'rotten' (food etc.)*

**"Ni all coeden dda ddwyn ffrwyth drwg, na choeden wael ffrwyth da"** *'A good tree cannot bear rotten fruit, nor a poor tree good fruit'* (Matthew 7:18)

(iii) **drwg yn y caws** (lit *'badness in the cheese'*) *'something amiss', 'something wrong'*

**"mi fentrais i awgrymu fod yma ryw ddrwg yn y caws ynglyn â'r nawdd o £5,000"** *'I ventured to suggest that here was something amiss with the sponsorship of £5,000'* (Golwg, 25 May 1995: 8)

(iv) **mae'n ddrwg gen i** *'I'm sorry'*

**"Mae'n ddrwg gen i eich bod wedi colli'ch priod mor gynnar"** *'I'm sorry you lost your husband so early'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 34)

(v) **mae'n ddrwg calon gen i** *'I'm very sorry'*

**"Mi ddois atat i ddweud fod yn ddrwg gen i, dyna oeddwn i isio'i ddweud. Ac mae'n ddrwg gen i, yn ddrwg galon gen i, drostat ti a throsta innau"** *'I came to you to say that I am sorry, that's what I wanted to say. And I am sorry, very sorry, for you and for me'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 163)

(vi) **y drwg** *'the problem'*

**"Aha! dyna ni ... Dyna ble mae'r drwg. R'on i'n amau hynny o'r dechre"** *'Aha! There we are ... That's where the problem is. I suspected that from the start'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 18)

**Drwyddo i, drwyddot ti etc.** see Appendix 16.13

**'Drycha, 'drychwch** see Appendix 10.05

**'Drychyd (< edrych)** SW *'to look'*

**"O! A finne'n drychid mlân am noson gynnar heno ..."** *'Oh! And I was looking forward to an early evening tonight ...'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 19)

**Dryga (< drwg)**

(i) **gwneud dryga** NW *'to be naughty'*

**"Ia, dos di, medda Mam, a paid ti a gneud dryga"** *'Yes, you go, said Mam, and don't you be naughty'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 152)

**Drygioni 'naughtiness'**

(i) **gwneud drygioni** *'to be naughty'*

**"Maen nhw'n deud bod yr anifeiliaid yma'n elylllon a'u bod nhw'n mynd ma's gyda'r nos i wneud drygioni"** *'They say that these animals are goblins and that they go out in the evening to be naughty'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 83)

**Dryll** LW SW **gwn** LW NW *'gun'*

**Duw 'God'**

**(i) Duw a wŷyr 'God knows'**

**"Beth ddaw ohonom ni, Duw a wŷyr!"** *'What will become of us, God knows!'*  
(Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 18)

**(ii) Duw a'm gwaredo 'God save me'**

**"Duw a'n gwaredo ... roedd y diawl peth yn symud"** *'God save us ... the bloody thing was moving'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 130)

**(iii) Duw a'm helpo 'God help me'**

**"Rydw i'n dal i fy ffansiö fy hun fel bowliwr cyflym hyd heddiw, Duw a'm helpo"** *'I still fancy myself as a fast bowler up to this day, God help me'*  
(Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 99)

**(iv) Duw annwyl (lit 'dear God') CW 'Good God'**

**"Duw annwyl, sut ydw i'n mynd i ddiodde'r peth?"** *'Good God, how am I going to suffer the thing?'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 42)

**(v) Duw cato pawb 'God save us'**

**"Duw caton pawb, pam ma' bois bach ifenc fel chi eische gwbod am hen bethe felna?"** *'God save us, why do young lads like you want to know about old things like that?'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1991: 12)

(\* cato < catwo < cadwo subjunctive of cadw)

**(vi) Duw Duw (lit 'God God') CW 'God', 'Good God' etc.** (general exclamation of anger, surprise etc.)

**"Jiw, jiw, wêdd hi mor dewyll â ffwrn uffern y nosweth 'ny"** *'God, it was as dark as hell that night'* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 73)

(\* Jiw < Duw)

**Duwc NW euphemism for Duw**

**"Paid â gweithio'n rhy galed, wir dduwc!"** *'Don't work too hard, heavens above!'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 97)

**Duwcs NW euphemism for Duw**

**"Duwcs annwyl, nid y fi fydd yn delio hefo pethau felly"** *'Heavens above, it won't be me dealing with such things'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 31)

**Duwch NW euphemism for Duw**

**"Duwch, Meredydd ylwch. Be gymri di?"** *'Heavens, Meredydd look. What will you have?'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 46)

**Duwedd NW euphemism for Duw**

**"Arestio! Duwadd mawr, naci! Dwi rioed wedi arestio neb yn fy mywyd"** *'Arrest! Heavens above, no! I've never arrested anyone in my life'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 68)

**Dwa i, dei di etc.** see Appendix 2.06(ii)



**Dwâd** (< dod) Pembs 'to come'

**"Wel wedyn fory we' dyn, we'r bwtschw'r in dwâd i dorri'r mochyn finy"**

*'Well afterwards tomorrow a man, the butcher, came to cut up the pig'*

(Elizabeth John in Beth Thomas and Peter Wynn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 131)

**Dwâd** imperative of **dweud** (see Appendix 10.05)

(i) **dwâd** is used extensively in NW interrogatively at the end of statements and equates approximately with 'then'

**"Be s'arnat ti dwâd?"** *'What's wrong with you then?'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 15)

**Dwâd** (< dod)

(i) NW 'to come'

**"Heil Wyt ti'n dwad i'r 'Casablanca' efo ni nos 'fory Gron bech?"** *'Hey!*

*Are you coming to the "Casablanca" with us tomorrow night Gron mate?'*

(Dafydd Huws, 1978: 45)

(ii) (dyn/pobl etc.) **dwâd** CW 'incomer (man/people etc.)'

**"Clywais fod llyfrgell Gymraeg neuadd Abersoch ar werth, oherwydd diffyg diddordeb ynddi hi ar ran y cyhoedd, blaen-arwydd o'r Seisnigo mawr a fu ar Abersoch, wrth i'r Saeson dwad cefnog ddechrau ymgartrefu yn y pentref"** *'I heard that Abersoch hall Welsh library was for sale, because of the lack of interest in it by the public, a fore-taste of the large-scale Anglicization that happened to Abersoch, as wealthy incoming English people settled in the village'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 49)

**Dwarnod** (< diwrnod) SW 'day'

**"O'dd Wil wedi colli dwarnod o waith - peth diarth iawn iddo fe"** *'Wil had lost a day's work - a very strange thing for him'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 45)

**'Dwch** (< dywedwch)

(i) **'dwch** is used extensively in NW interrogatively at the end of statements and equates approximately with 'then'

**"Oes 'na rywun yn fy nghymryd i o ddfiri 'dwch?"** *'Is there anyone who takes me seriously then?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 213)

**Dwe** (< doe) Pembs 'yesterday'

**"Shwt a'th hi dwê, Dai?"** *'How did it go yesterday, Dai?'* (Eirwyn George in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 21)

(\* **dwe** is never mutated to **ddwe**, as the above example illustrates)

**Dwedwch** (< dywedwch)

(i) **dwedwch** is used extensively in NW interrogatively at the end of statements and equates approximately with 'then'

**"oes rhaid iddo fod mor flin, dwedwch?"** *'does he have to be so angry, then?'* (*Y Cymro*, 22 June 1994: 2)

**Dweud 'to say'**

(i) (cael) **dweud fy nweud 'to have my say'**

**"Ond roedd gen i deimlad fod Magi'n benderfynol o gael dweud ei dweud"** *'But I had the feeling that Maggie was determined to have her say'* (Golwg, 25 March 1993: 14)

(ii) **dweud mawr 'saying a lot'**

**"gallaf hepgor y prif newyddion Saesneg [ar y teledu], ac i adict mae hynny'n ddweud go fawr"** *'I can do without the main English news [on television], and for an addict that's saying quite a lot'* (Golwg, 4 May 1995: 29)  
(\* dweud here acts as a noun and not as a verb-noun)

(iii) **dweud wrth rywun 'to tell someone'**

**"Rhoswch chi, mi fedra i ddeud wrthach chi'n union"** *'Wait, I can tell you exactly'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 75)

(\* note also in the imperative **dywed(wch) i rywun 'tell someone'**, eg

**"Dedwch i mi, Vera, pwy wnaeth dro sâl â chi?"** *'Tell me Vera, who did the mean trick to you?'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 135))

(\* see also Appendix 16.14)

(iv) **dweud y drefn** (lit 'to say the order') *'to lay down the law'*

**"[mae] hen lais caled gynni fel tasa hi'n deud y drefn drwy'r adag"** *'she's got a hard old voice as though she's laying down the law all the time'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 27)

(v) **dywed ti** CW *'so you say', 'you don't say'*

**"Sut ges ti ganiatâd yr ysgol i fynd?"** *'Gwersi rhydd.'* **"Deud ti! Braff iawn"** *"How did you get the school's permission to go?" "Free lessons." "You don't say! Very nice"* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 10)

(vi) **haws dweud na gwneud** (lit 'easier to say than to do') *'easier said than done'*

**"Yn y gegin, cefais gwdyn mawr, du, plastig er mwyn rhoi'r oen [marw] i mewn ynddo ar ôl i fi ei dynnu o'r dŵr. Ond haws dweud na gwneud"** *'In the kitchen, I got a large, black, plastic bag to put the [dead] lamb in after pulling it from the water. But it was easier said than done'* (Golwg, 12 May 1994: 3)

**Dwfn** LW CW **dwfwn** SW **tyfn** NW *'deep'*

**Dwgyd** (< dwyn) SW *'to take', 'to steal'*

**"Beth oedd e'n feddwl, ti'n gwybod, "dwylo blewog"?"** *'Ti yw'r blydi teacher nagefe? Ymadrodd yw e 'achan. Am rywun sy'n dwgyd'"* *"What did he mean, you know, 'light-fingered'?" "You're the bloody teacher aren't you? It's a saying mate. About someone who steals"* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 41)

**Dwi, dw i etc.** see Appendix 1

**Dwl 'stupid'**

**(i) dwl bared SW 'totally stupid'**

**"Dyle fe heb yfed ar ben y tablets 'na. Ma' fe'n ddwl bared. Dyw ei ben e ddim yn reit 'achan"** *'He shouldn't drink on top of those tablets. He's totally stupid. His head's not right mate'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 66)

**(ii) dwi bost SW 'totally stupid'**

**"Set ti ond yn gw'bod, Llew; wy' i'n ddwl bost ambythdu ti!"** *'If you only knew, Llew; I'm totally stupid about you!'* (Robyn Léwis, 1993: 41)

**Dwli LW SW lol LW NW 'nonsense', 'rubbish'**

**Dwlu LW SW gwirioni LW NW 'to dote'**

**Dwn i'm (< nid wn i ddim) NW 'I dunno'**

**"dwi ddim 'di bod allan fa'na ers dwn i'm pryd"** *'I haven't been out there since I dunno when'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 45)

**Dwnd(r)an NW 'to indulge', 'to spoil'**

**"Mi wyt ti'n dwndran gormod ar y hogyn, Madge"** *'You spoil the lad too much, Madge'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 10)

**Dŵr 'water'**

**(i) dŵr poeth (lit 'hot water') NW diffyg traul LW CW llosg cylla Dyfed 'heartburn', 'indigestion'**

**"Gwenodd [hi] pan gofiodd mai wrth gario Elisabeth y cafodd y dŵr poeth ddiwetha"** *'[She] smiled when she remembered that the last time she had heartburn was whilst carrying Elisabeth'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 248)

**(ii) gwneud dŵr CW 'to pee', 'to piss'**

**"Roedd Ifan allan o flaen y dosbarth erbyn hyn, a phan ddeallodd na châi fynd allan, lledodd ei draed a gwneud dŵr reit o flaen Miss Davies"** *'Ifan was out in front of the class by now, and when he understood that he couldn't go out, he spread his feet and peed right in front of Miss Davies'* (Simon Jones, 1989: 112)

**(iii) trwy ddŵr a thân (lit 'through water and fire') 'through thick and thin'**

**"Doedd waeth beth wnâi Vatalan, byddai Nel yn sefyll yn gefn iddo drwy ddŵr a thân"** *'It didn't matter what Valitan did, Nel would support him through thick and thin'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 109)

**(iv) tynnu dŵr o'm dannedd (lit 'to pull water from my teeth') 'to whet my appetite'**

**"Mandy Chugg." Fu-ws Twm druan jest â chwympto off y stôl. Ond 'na fe, beth yw'r ots am enw os o's mynwes 'da chi sy'n ddicon i dynnu dŵr o ddannedd corff yn ei goffin"** *"Mandy Chugg." Poor Twm just about fell off his stool. But there you are, what does a name matter if you've got breasts that are enough to whet the appetite of a corpse in a coffin'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 126)

**Dwst** (<E 'dust') SW 'dust'

**"Wel myn uffach i, mae lot o ddwst fan hyn"** *'Bloody hell, there's a lot of dust in here'*

**Dwsto**(<E 'dust') SW 'to dust'

**"Gliwes hi Mama yn gweud wrth May am hól dwster a mynd i ddwsto'r rŵm gore"** *'I heard her, Mama, telling May to fetch a duster and to go and dust the front room'* (Nora Richards in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 95)

**Dwthwn** (< y dydd hwn)

(i) **y dwthwn hwnnw** 'that day', 'then'

**"Rhoddwyd lle amlwg ac anrhydeddus i'r cewri golygus yma yn yr arddangosfa y dwthwn hwnnw"** *'A prominent and honourable place was given to these good-looking giants in the exhibition that day'* (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 13)

**Dwylo** 'hands'

(i) **dwyllo blewog** (lit 'hairy hands') 'light-fingered' (prone to theft)

**"Wel, mi glywis i Taid yn deud wrth Nain bod gan yr hen dincar yna ddwylo blewog"** *'Well, I heard Grandad telling Gran that that old tinker was light-fingered'* (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 37)

**Dwyn** 'to take', 'to steal'

(i) **dwyn cyrch** 'to raid', 'to attack'

**Yr oedd yr awyrennau yn dod yn ôl ar ôl dwyn cyrch ar Lerpwl** *'The planes were coming back after raiding Liverpool'*

(ii) **dwyn ffrwyth** 'to bear fruit'

**"Ac mae'r gwaith caled yn dwyn ffrwyth - bu'n extra yn ddiweddar ar Pobol y Cwm ac yn Civies"** *'And the hard work is bearing fruit - he was an extra recently on Pobol y Cwm and in Civies'* (Golwg, 18 February 1993: 30)

(iii) **dwyn i ben** 'to bring to an end', 'to finish'

**"A fedrwyd chi ddim dwyn hynny i ben heb fod yn barod -"** *'And you can't bring that to an end without being ready -'* (Rhydwen Williams, 1969: 133)

(iv) **dwyn i gof** 'to bring to mind'

**"y mae'n dwyn i gof gychwyn symbolaidd y mudiad iaith modern ar bont Trefechan"** *'it brings to mind the symbolic start of the modern language movement on Trefechan bridge'* (Golwg, 22 March 1990: 25)

(v) **dwyn perswâd ar rywun** 'to persuade someone'

**"Ceisiwyd dwyn pob math o berswad arnaf, gwnaethpwyd addewidion rif y gwllith, ond gwrthod wnes i"** *'Everything was tried to persuade me, innumerable promises were made, but I refused'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 19)

(vi) **dwyn pwysau ar rywun** 'to bring pressure to bear on something/ someone'

**"Dim cyfaddawd' oedd neges grwp sy'n ceisio dwyn pwysau ar eu gwasanaethau ieuchyd lleol i roi lle teilwng i'r Gymraeg"** *'No compromise' was the message of a group which is trying to bring pressure to*

*bear on their local health services to give a proper place to the Welsh language'* (Y Cymro, 18 May 1994: 1)

**Dwytha** (< diwethaf) NW 'last'

**"Hiraeth ia? Cofio am y noson ddwutha o'n i yno a'r sesh gafodd yr hogia cyn i fi ddwad lawr i fama"** *'Homesickness, innit? Remembering the last evening I was there and the drinking session the lads had before I came down here'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 8)

**Dwywaith** 'twice'

(i) **does dim dwywaith (amdani)** 'there are no two ways about it'

**"Does dim dwywaith bod yr olew wedi achosi llanast i ddelwedd arfordir sy'n dibynnu ar y diwydiant ymwelwyr"** *'There are no two ways about it that the oil has caused damage to the image of a coast that depends on the tourist industry'* (Golwg, 7 March 1996: 9)

**Dy** see Appendix 15.07-15.10

**Dychymyg** 'imagination'

(i) **dychymyg yn drên** 'imagination at full flight'

**"Lle bu'r sioe gynhyrfus ychydig funudau yn ôl, doedd dim byd ond twll du, a dychymyg yn drên"** *'Where the exciting show had been a few minutes ago was nothing but a black hole, and [his] imagination was in full flight'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 73)

**Dyblau** 'doubles'

(i) **yn fy nyblau** 'doubled-over' (with laughter etc.)

**"Anaml iawn oedd Taid yn chwerthin hefyd. Ond dwi'n cofio ei weld o yn 'i ddybla un waith"** *'Also Grandad very rarely laughed. But I remember seeing him doubled-over once'* (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 36)

'**Dydw i ddim, 'dydy e ddim** etc. see Appendix 1

**Dydd**

(i) **ers llawer dydd** LW SW 'a long time ago', 'for a long time', 'for ages',  
**"A dyna i chi'r ffigwr hanner chwedlonol hwnnw ar glawr Punch ers llawer dydd - a John Bull ei hunan"** *'And there you have that semi-mystical figure [who was] on the cover of Punch for ages - and John Bull himself'* (Golwg, 9 January 1997: 12)

(ii) **shwd wyt ti/ych chi ers llawer dydd?** SW 'how are you, it's been ages?'  
**"Mae'n dde gen i'ch cwrdd chi eto. Shwd y'ch chi ers llawer dydd?"** *'I'm pleased to meet you again. How are you, it's been ages?'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 94)

(\* **ers llawer dydd** above is often reduced to 'slawer in SW, eg **"Roedd diwrnod lladd mochyn yn ddiwrnod mawr 'slawer dydd"** *'Pig-killing day was a big day for a long time'* (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 93))

### **Dyfal 'diligent'**

(i) **dyfal donc a dyr y garreg** (lit 'perseverance breaks the stone')

'perseverance pays', 'practice makes perfect'

**"Enniil etholiadau yw nod Plaid Cymru. Os na fydd ein hymgeiswyr yn llwyddo gipio sedd ar y cynnig cyntaf, yna rhaid dal ar y cyfle nesaf.**

**Dyfal donc ar dyrr y garreg"** *'The aim of Plaid Cymru is to win elections. If our candidates do not succeed in capturing a seat at the first attempt, then they have to grab the next opportunity. Perseverance pays off'* (Barn, February 1997: 13)

**Dyfedeg** see Appendix 20

**Dylwn i, dylet ti** etc. see Appendix 13.01-13.02

### **Dyma (< weli di yma)**

(i) **dyma (fi/ti/fe etc.)** CW 'here (I am/you are/it is etc.)', 'this is (me/you/him etc.)'

**"Ac felly! Dyma fi!"** 'And so! Here I am!' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 85)

(ii) to convey the simple past tense actively

**"Dyma fe'n troi'r allwedd, a llwyddo i agor y drws, a chamu i mewn i'r ystafell. Ar ôl cymryd dau gam, fe faglodd ar draws rhwybeth. Dyma fe'n sefyll am funud i ystyried. Wedyn ymbalfalu am y golau"** *'He turned the key, managed to open the door, and stepped into the room. After taking two steps he tipped over something. He stood for a moment to think. Then he fumbled for the light'* (Dafydd Glyn Jones, 1988: 168)

### **Dymchwel 'to demolish'**

(i) **dymchwel y glaw** NW 'to pour with rain'

**"Ond roedd hi'n dymchwal y glaw ac mi ffôniodd Malwan rhyw dro ganol bora yn deud nad oedd hi'n gaddo dim byd ond giaw trwm trwy'r dydd"** *'But it was pouring with rain and Malwan 'phoned sometime in the middle of the morning to say that it wasn't promising anything but heavy rain all day'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 134)

### **Dyn**

(i) 'man'

**"Sut gallai'r dyn wybod, fel y gwyddem ni, am y creisis tai a wynebai'n hetholwyr?"** *'How could the man know, as we knew, about the housing crisis that faced our electors?'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 244)

(ii) 'one' (unspecified pronoun)

**"O'dd dyn yn cael ei siomi mewn lot o bethau"** *'One was disappointed in a lot of things'* (Golwg, 23 March 1995: 21)

(iii) **dyn** is frequently used in CW to avoid using **Duw** blasphemously (see entry), and the following are some of the more common examples

(a) **dyn a'm gwaredo** CW 'heaven help me'

**"Dyn a'n gwaredo os anghofiwn y cymhellion syifaenoi hyn"** *'Heaven help us if we forget these basic motives'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 457)

(b) **dyn a'm helpo** CW *'heaven help me'*

**"Bydd g'lei, a dyn a'n helpo os na wneiff e"** *'He will, I think, and heaven help us if he doesn't'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 30)

(c) **dyn a wŷr** (lit *'one knows'*) CW *'goodness knows'*

**"Dyn a wŷr beth oedd adwaith y milwr Americanaidd"** *'Goodness knows what the reaction of the American soldier was'* (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 7)

(d) **dyn bach** CW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Ddyn bach, dwi'n gofyn i chi? Prynu pysgod o'n i isho, ddim chwara bingol!"** *'Heavens above, I ask you? I wanted to buy fish, not play bingo!'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 138)

**Dyna** (< **weli di yna**)

(i) **dyna (fi/ti/fe etc.)** CW *'that's (me/you/him etc.)', 'there (I am/you are/he is etc.)'*

**"Dishgwl lawr at yr afon ar waelod y cwm. Dyna'r Taf"** *'Look down at the river at the bottom of the valley. That's the Taff'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 24)

**Dynes** NW *'woman'*

**"Mae Elin Ann yn hen ddynas iawn ond mi ddaru Duw anghofio llenwi ei phen hi pan gafodd hi ei geni"** *'Elin Ann is a nice old woman but God forgot to fill her head when she was born'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 69)

**Dyro** see Appendix 10.05

**Dysgl** see **dishgil**

**Dysgu** *'to learn', 'to teach'*

(i) **dysgu ar gof** *'to learn off by heart'*

**"A'r peth yw, tase'r beirniaid yn gofyn cwestiynne i fi tu hwnt i'r hyn wy' 'di dysgu ar gof, rwyf yn rhwyfo lan yr afon gachu heb lyw"** *'And the thing is, if the judges ask me questions beyond what I've learnt off by heart, I'm paddling up shit creek without a paddle'* (John Owen, 1994: 142)

(ii) **dysgu pader i berson** (lit *'to teach a parson the Lord's prayer'*) *'to teach your grandmother to suck eggs'* (to teach someone something they already know how to do well)

**"A dyma hithau. Edrychai Gladys Davies ar ei thraed wrth ddod heibio i'r gornei. Wedi bod yn dysgu ei bader i Wmffras Person eto, meddyliai Meredydd"** *'And here she was. Gladys Davies looked at her feet as she came past the corner. Being teach Humphries the Vicer to suck eggs again, thought Meredydd'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 97)

# DD

## Pronunciation

(i) In Dyfed, most notably towards Pembrokeshire, the final 'dd' is often elided in a number of common words

gyda'i gilydd >	gyda'i gily'	'together'
newydd >	newy'	'new'
mynydd >	myny'	'mountain'
oedd >	wê'	'was'

"wê rhaid dachre'r daith" *'[one] had to start the journey'* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 73)

(ii) In North Wales, the final 'dd' is often elided in a number of words, but this tendency is far less marked than in Dyfed

bwrdd >	bwr'	'table'
dydd >	dy'	'day'
eistedd >	eista'	'to sit'
yr ardd >	'rar'	'the garden'

"Dy Gwemar Groglith" *'Good Friday'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 62)

(\* i fyny (< i fynydd) 'up' is a rare example where this pronunciation has entered literary Welsh)

'Ddar (< oddi ar) SW 'off', 'since'

"Ti'n gwbod yn net bo' fi 'di cwpla 'da'r dwli 'na ers blynydde, 'ddar ges i 'nhröedigaeth" *'You well know that I've finished with that nonsense years ago, ever since I saw the light'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 20)

(\* see also **oddi** (ii) and **odd'ar**)

**Ddaru** see Appendix 4.07(ii)-(iv)

'**Ddi** see Appendix 15.02(vii)

**Ddim** see **dim**

**Ddoe** 'yesterday'

(i) the primordial form in LW is **doe**, which is mutated to **ddoe** when it is used adverbially (as it is on most occasions), eg **es i allan ddoe** 'I went out yesterday'. However, the form **ddoe** is used in virtually all situations now,



even when **doe** strictly should be used, eg "**Gwelir ar ddwyfan yr afon olion o ddiwydrwydd ddoe ac echdoe**" *'On both sides of the river can be seen yesterday's and the day before's industriousness'* (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 16)

**Ddo** (< **ddoe** < **doe**) SW *'yesterday'*

**"A ble o't ti ddo", Ifan Jenkins?"** *'And where were you yesterday, Ifan Jenkins?'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 46)

**'Ddylis i** (< **fe feddyliais i**) NW *'I thought'*

**"Oedd Llawr Gwlad run fath ag arfar ar ôl inni gyrradd ond fod rhai pethau wedi newid. Diolch bod y cwffio wedi bod mewn llefydd cadarnach ddylis i"** *'Llawr Gwlad was the same as ever after we arrived but that some things had changed. Thankfully the fighting had been in stronger places I thought'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 115)

# E

## Pronunciation

(i) In colloquial Welsh the initial 'e' in an unstressed syllable is dropped in a limited number of words

<b>edafedd</b>	>	<b>'dafedd</b>	<i>'knitting wool', 'threads'</i>
<b>edifaru</b>	>	<b>'difaru</b>	<i>'to regret'</i>
<b>efallai</b>	>	<b>'fallai</b>	<i>'perhaps'</i>
<b>esgidiau</b>	>	<b>'sgidiau</b>	<i>'shoes'</i>

**"Roeddwn i'n difaru fy enaid fy mod i wedi mynd yno yn y lle cyntaf"** *'I greatly regretted that I'd gone there in the first place'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 167)

(ii) In Arfon (and adjoining coastal areas) a final 'e' becomes 'a'

<b>coeden</b>	>	<b>coedan</b>	<i>'tree'</i>
<b>hanes</b>	>	<b>hanas</b>	<i>'history'</i>

**"oddiar y goedan"** *'off the tree'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 156)

(iii) In Eastern Glamorgan a final 'e' becomes 'a'

<b>gyda fe</b>	>	<b>gyda fa</b>	<i>'with him'</i>
<b>pymtheg</b>	>	<b>pymthag</b>	<i>'fifteen'</i>

**"Ma fa'n gampus"** *'He's excellent'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 68)

(iv) In Dyfed 'eu' is also pronounced 'oi' in monosyllabic words and when it is the penultimate syllable

<b>beudy</b>	>	<b>boidy</b>	<i>'cowshed'</i>
<b>creulon</b>	>	<b>croilon</b>	<i>'cruel'</i>
<b>haul</b>	>	<b>hoil</b>	<i>'sun'</i>
<b>treulio</b>	>	<b>troilo</b>	<i>'to spend (time)'</i>

**"Mae e'n dipyn o fardd clo - wedi ennill o leia dair cader ag yn troilo wthnos yn y Genedlaethol bob blwyddyn"** *'He's a bit of a cynganedd poet - won at least chairs and spends a week at the National Eisteddfod every year'* (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 37)

E see Appendix 15

**Eb, ebe, ebr** see Appendix 13.08(iii)

**Echel** 'axle'

(i) **bwrw rhywun oddi ar ei echel** (lit 'to knock someone off their axle') 'to distract someone', 'to put someone off their stride'

**"Ond nid y blydi crïo 'na, 'rwyd ti'n rhoi fi odd ar f'echal"** 'But not that bloody crying, you put me off my stride' (Wil Sam, 1995: 104)

**'Ed** (< hefyd) Glam 'also', 'as well'

**"A shengel o'dd hithe 'ed"** 'And she was single as well' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 15)

**Edifar** 'penitent', 'sorry'

(i) **mae'n edifar gen i** 'I'm sorry'

**"Ac roedd hi'n edifar ganddo iddo roi llefrith iddo o gwbl"** 'And he was sorry that he gave him milk at all' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 117)

**Ef** see Appendix 15

**Efe** see Appendix 15.03-15.04

**Efo**

(i) NW 'with'

**"Un tro go-iawn y bu hi efo hogyn, pan oedd wedi mynd [allan] efo Leusa"** 'She had only once really been with a lad, when she went out with Leusa' (Harri Pritchard Jones, 1994: 24)

(ii) **efo** is very occasionally used in NW to denote possession

**"Tase crwban efo ewinedd, rhai felly fasa ganddo fo"** 'If a tortoise has fingernails, he'd have some like that' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 82)

**Efô** see Appendix 15.03-15.04

**Effro** LW NW ar ddi-hun LW SW 'awake'

**Eger** (< egr)

(i) 'rough'

**"Erbyn y 23ain o Ionawr, roedd gwynt y dwyrain yn eger iawn a dechreuodd y defaid hel i gysgod"** 'By the 23rd of January, the easterly wind was very rough and the sheep started to gather in the shade' (Simon Jones, 1989: 150)

(\* see also heger)

(ii) 'eager', 'enthusiastic'

**"Ond roedd Gareth yn eger am fynd, gan ddweud nad oedd ond ychydig filltiroedd"** 'But Gareth was very enthusiastic to go, saying that it was only a few miles' (Simon Jones, 1989: 157)

(iii) SW 'cheeky'

**"Hei! Paid ti bod mor eger, 'machan i"** 'Hey! Don't you be so cheeky, my lad' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 59)

**Engoch (< einioes)**

(i) **ar fy engoch** NW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Drychwch,' meddai Gwenan, 'pwysy pia hwn?' 'Ar f'engoch.' A chrafu'i ben mewn penbleth"** *"Look," said Gwenan, "who's is this?" "Goodness me." And he scratched his head in confusion'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 20)

**Ei** see Appendix 15.07-15.10

**Eich** see Appendix 15.07-15.10

**Eiddew** LW NW **iorwg** LW SW *'ivy'*

**Eiddo, eiddof i etc.** see Appendix 15.10

**Eilddydd** see **pob** (ii) (note)

**Eilwaith** see **nawr** (ii), (iii)

**Ein** see Appendix 15.07-15.10

**Eisiau 'want'**

(i) for verbal use of **eisiau** see Appendix 13.03-13.04

(ii) **yn eisiau** *'wanted'* (advertisement etc.)

**"Yn eisiau: merch broffesiynol i rannu tŷ mawr yn Nhreganna"** *'Wanted: a professional girl to share a large house in Canton'* (Golwg, 24 October 1996: 23)

**Eistedd 'to sit'**

(i) **ar fy eistedd** *'sitting up'*

**"Hanner gododd rhai o'r pereinion tra roedd eraill ar eu heistedd o hyd yn dal i ymgomio'n frwd"** *'Some of the pilgrims half got up whilst others were still sitting up and conversing fervently'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 212)

(ii) **codi ar fy eistedd** *'to sit up'*

**"Cododd Non ar ei heistedd yn ei gwely"** *'Non sat up in her bed'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 10)

**Eithaf 'quite'**

(i) **eithaf gwaith arnoch chi** NW *'serves you right', 'tough luck'*

**"Itha gwaith arno fo, roedd o'n mynd yn ormod o ben mawr"** *'Serves him right, he was becoming too much of a big head'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 85)

(ii) **eithaf peth** *'quite a thing'*

**Mi fyddai'n eithaf peth cael dringo'r mynydd** *'It would be quite a thing to climb the mountain'*

(iii) **eithaf reit** SW *'quite right'*

**"Itha reit,' medda Gari. 'Clatshwch bant, bois!'"** *"Quite right," said Gari. "Carry on, boys!"* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 73)

(iii) **eithaf reit** SW *'quite right'*

**"'itha reit,' medda Gari. 'Clatshwch bant, bois!'"** *"'Quite right," said Gari. "Carry on, boys!"* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 73)

(iv) **eithaf reit â chi** SW *'serves you right'*, *'tough luck'*

**Wel, etha reit 'da fe, yr oedd e'n haeddu 'nyl** *'Well, serves him right, he deserved that!'*

(v) **i'r eithaf** *'to the utmost'*

**"roedd y Croatiaid yn colaboretio i'r eitha' efo Hitler a Mussolini"** *'the Croats were collaborating to the utmost with Hitler and Mussolini'* (Golwg, 15 June 1995: 6)

**Elen i, elet ti** etc. see Appendix 5.08(v)

**Elin** *'elbow'*

(i) **nes elin nag arddwrn** see **penelin**

**'Ella (< efallai)** NW *'perhaps'*

**"Ella baswn i wedi bod yn gwc"** *'Perhaps I would have been a cook'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 186)

**Enaid** *'soul'*

(i) **enaid hoff cytûn** *'soulmate'*

**"Archeolegydd a naturiaethwr o fri yw Mel - enaid hoff gytun os welais un erioed"** *'Mel is a renown archaeologist and naturalist - a soulmate if ever I saw one'* (Western Mail, 12 November 1996: (Country and Farming) 4)

**Ene (< yna)** Powys *'that', 'there'*

**"Pwy sydd ene?"** *'Who's there?'* (Simon Jones, 1989: 52)

**Eniwe (<E 'anyway')** CW *'anyway'*

**"Hannar Gwyddal ydi o meddan nhw, ac eniwe mae o wedi dysgu Cymraeg"** *'He's half Irish so they say and anyway he's learnt Welsh'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 17)

**Ennill** *'to earn', 'to win'*

(i) **ar fy ennill** *'better off'*

**"Fei y gŵyr pawb, mae'r sawl sy'n gwerthu tŷ yn gorfod prynu un arall. Os yw'r prisiau'n uchel, nid yw ar ei ennill"** *'As everyone knows, those who sell a house have to buy another one. If the prices are high, he is not better off'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 265)

(ii) **ennill fy mhlwyf** (lit *'to win my parish'*) CW *'to earn my place'*

**"Beth bynnag, lle i egin lenorion gael bwrw eu prentisiaeth oedd Eisteddfod ac nid lle i lenorion a oedd wedi ennill eu plwyf yn barod"** *'Anyhow, the Eisteddfod was a place for budding writers to spend the apprenticeship and not for writers who had earned their place already'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 65)

(iii) **ennill fy nhamaid** (lit 'to earn my bit') CW 'to earn my living'  
**"Mae'n bryd iti ddechra ennill dy damad rwan, wyddost ti"** 'It's time you started earning your living now, you know' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 195)

**Entrychion** 'heavens'

(i) **i'r entrychion** (lit 'to the heavens') CW 'sky-high'

**"Blwyddyn ei eni oedd y flwyddyn pan ddechreuodd diweithdra ymhlith glowyr y de godi i'r entrychion"** 'The year of his birth was the year when unemployment amongst South Wales miners rose sky-high' (Barn, December 1995/January 1996: 67)

**Enw** 'name', 'noun'

(i) **enw ar rybeth/rywun** 'the name for/of something/someone'

**"Daw y nant yma i lawr o Llyn Llymbren, ac mae gen y map enw arall ar hwn hefyd sef Llyn Lliwbran"** 'This stream comes down from Llyn Llymbren, and the map has got another name for this was well namely Llyn Lliwbran' (Simon Jones, 1989: 24)

(ii) **o'r enw** (lit 'of the name') CW 'called'

**"Ar ôl 1979, fe geisiodd sefydlu cylchgrawn materion cyfoes Saesneg i Gymru o'r enw Arcade"** 'After 1979, he tried to set up an English current affairs magazine for Wales called Arcade' (Golwg, 13 June 1996: 9)

(\* in LW the impersonal **gelwir** is usually employed, eg **"A'r chwedl hon a elwir Breuddwyd Maccsen Wledig"** 'And this tale is called Maccsen Wledig's Dream' (Dafydd Ifans and Rhiannon Ifans (eds.), 1980: 74))

(iii) **yn enw'r nefoedd** (lit 'in the name of the heavens') CW 'for heaven's sake'

**"Paid â'm gwrthod i, yn enw'r nefoedd, PAID!"** 'Don't reject me, for heaven's sake, DON'T!' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 63)

**Enwyn** LW SW **Ilaeth** (enwyn) LW NW 'buttermilk'

**Er**

(i) 'although'

**"Ond all petha ddim bod 'run fath ag y buon nhw. Er nad oes dim wedi newid"** 'Although things can't be the same as they were. Although nothing has changed' (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 11)

(ii) 'for' (most commonly in the forms **er gwell** 'for (the) better' and **er gwaeth** 'for (the) worse')

**"Mae'n siŵr y bu capel neu lan yn rhan bwysig o'n datblygiad, er gwell neu er gwaeth"** 'I'm sure that the chapel or church was an important part of our development, for better or for worse' (Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 11)

(iii) 'since' (specific period of time)

**"Dyna'r unig fangre a adnabu mewn gwirionedd er dyddiau ei ieuenctid"** 'That was the only place that he was acquainted with really since the days of hsi youth' (Rhiannon Davies Jones, 1989: 22)

(\* in CW it is increasingly common to hear only **ers**, although this can be grammatically incorrect as **ers** only refers to a period of time that is still continuing)

(iv) LW *'in order to'*

**"dringo'r mynydd er gweld y wlad"** *'climbing the mountain in order to see the country'* (Stephen J. Williams, 1980: 175)

(\* **er mwyn** is invariably used in OW and CW)

(v) LW *'despite'*

**"Er nerth y gwynt dringodd i ben y to"** *'Despite the strength of the wind he climbed to the top of the roof'* (David A. Thorne, 1993: 400)

(\* **er gwaethaf** is invariably used in OW and CW)

(vi) **er mawr (gywilydd/ofid/ryddhad etc.) i mi** *'to my great (shame/consternation/relief etc.)'*

**"rydym wedi dechrau 1,900 o fusnesau yng Nghymru sydd, er mawr syndod i mi, yn cynrhychioli 10 y cant o'r holl fusnesau bychain"** *'we have started 1,900 businesses in Wales, to my great surprise, representing 10 per cent of all the small businesses'* (Y Cymro, 22 June 1994: 11)

**Erch** (in personal names) see Appendix 19.02

**Erfinen** LW SW **meipen** LW NW *'turnip'*

**Erfyn**

(i) **erfyn** SW **disgwyl** LW CW *'to expect'*

**"Mary, ma rhagor o'r tylwyth wedi cyrradd - dewch i gyfarfod â nhw. Ma John yn 'ych erfyn chi, Richard"** *'Mary, more of the family have arrived - come and meet them. John's expecting you, Richard'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 166)

(ii) **erfyn ar rywun** *'to beg of someone', 'to implore someone'*

**"Erfynais arno i beidio â defnyddio fy enw yn y teitl"** *'I implore him not to use my name in the title'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 86)

**Erioed**

(i) *'ever', 'never'* (past only)

**"Doedd hi erioed wedi bod yn agos at ei thad"** *'She had never been close to her father'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 24)

(\* **erioed** has strong negative connotations, and thus **ni(d)** and **ddim** are frequently omitted, as in the above example)

(ii) *'always'* (in the past)

**"Llanbabs ydi o o hyd a Llanbabs fuodd o i ni erioed"** *'It's still Llanbabs and it was always Llanbabs to us'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hocpyn (ed.), 1995: 37)

**Es i, est ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(iv)

**'Es (< rhoces)** **Pembs** *'girl'*

**"Shw ma' hi, 'es"** *'How's it going, love?'*

(\* **'es** is predominantly used as a form of address, as in the above example)

**Esen i, eset ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(v)

**Esgid 'shoe'**

(i) **lle mae'r esgid yn gwasgu** (lit 'where the shoe presses') *'things are tight financially'*

**"Geillid dadlau, hyd yn oed o fewn yr ysgolion, pan fo'r esgid yn gwasgu y dylid cael gwared o athrawon"** *'It could be argued, even in schools, when things are tight financially teachers should be got rid of'* (Golwg, 8 February 1996: 8)

**Esgidiau 'shoes'**

(i) **esgidiau dal adar** (lit 'bird-catching shoes') CW *'fancy shoes'*

**"Braf ar rai,' ebe Hubert Llan, yn ymddangos yn sydyn o rwla, sgidia dal adar am 'i draed a basgiad ar 'i fraich"** *"Fine for some," said Hubert Llan, suddenly appearing from somewhere, fancy shoes on his feet and a basket on his arm'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 26)

**Esgob 'bishop'**

(i) NW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"A dyma fo'n mynd i'w bocad a rhoid tair ceiniog yn fy llaw i. Esgob. Diolch yn fawr, medda fi"** *'And he went into his pocket and put three pence in my hand. Goodness me. Thank you very much, I said'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 125)

(\* see also **iesgob**)

(ii) **esgob annwyl** (lit 'dear bishop') NW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Esgob annwyl, dyma fi'n clywad twrw dwrn Bob Ceunant run fath â drym"** *'Heavens, I heard the sound of Bob Ceunant's fist like the noise of a drum'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 15)

(iii) **esgob Dafydd** (lit 'bishop David') NW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**Esgob Dafydd, wyt ti'n dal yma?** *'Goodness me, are you still here?'*

**Esgor 'to bear', 'to bring forth'**

(i) **esgor ar rywbeth** *'to give rise to something', 'to cause something'*  
(figuratively)

**"Roedd y cynllun hwnnw i fod i esgor ar nifer o 'gynlluniau rhanbarthol'"** *'That plan was suppose to give rise to a number of "regional plans"'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 56)

**Esgus SW 'to pretend'**

**"Wedi esgus dod i nôl blawd liif own nhw er mwyn gweld a odd y stori'n wir"** *'They were pretending to fetch sawdust in order to see if the story was true'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 75)



### **Esgyrn 'bones'**

(i) **esgyrn** (Dafydd) (lit '(Saint David's) bones') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"**Goronwy Jones!** medda hi. '**Esgyrn! Ti wedi newid!**'" "*Goronwy Jones!*" she said. "*Goodness me! You've changed!*" (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 25)

**Esim** see Appendix 4.05(v)

### **Estyn**

(i) 'to reach', 'to stretch'

"**estynnodd [ef] am y llyfr ysgrifennu Cymraeg**" [*he*] reached for the *Welsh exercise book* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 53)

(ii) 'to pass' (things to someone)

"**Estyn y botel imi, nei di**" '*Pass me the bottle, will you*' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 18)

(iii) **estyn gwahoddiad** 'to invite'

"**Yn hollol annisgwyl i mi daeth llythyr rhyw fore gan ysgrifennydd y capel yn dweud eu bod yn bwriadu estyn gwahoddiad i weinidog, a buasent yn hoffi fy ystyried i**" '*Totally unexpected to me came a letter one morning from the chapel secretary saying that they intended inviting a minister, and they would like to consider me*' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 66)

'**Esu** (< **Iesu**) CW '*Jesus*' (exclamation only)

"**Esu, ma'n rhaid 'mod i'n fedw gaib, 'ta!**" '*Jesus, I must be totally pissed, then!*' (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 23)

### **Eto 'again', 'yet'**

(i) **eto i gyd** '*nonetheless*'

"**Nac oedd, nid dyna pwy oedd hi a theimlai Arianwen yn sicr y buasai hi'n adnabod llên-ladrad yn reddfól. Eto i gyd roedd yr arddull yn debyg i eiddo rhywun**" '*No it wasn't, that wasn't who it was and Arianwen felt sure that she would recognise plagiarism instinctively. Nonetheless the style was similar to someone's*' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 65)

**Etho i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Eu** see Appendix 15.07-15.10

**Euthum i, aethost ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(iv)

**Ew** (< **Dew** < **Duw**) NW '*heck*'

"**Ew, mae hi'n boring yma**" '*Heck, it's boring here*' (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 70)

**Ewadd** (< **Duwedd** < **Duw**) NW '*heck*'

"**Ewadd, Tecs, achan! Tyrd â chadair i fama, yli**" '*Heck, Tecs, mate! Bring a chair here, look*' (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 11)

**Ewn (< eofn)**

(i) SW *'cheeky'*

**"Ond sut oedd mynd ati? Dyma Richard Stanley, y cyfarwyddwr a finne'n penderfynu mai bod yn ewn oedd yr unig ffordd" *'But how do you go about it? Richard Stanley, the director, and I decided that being cheeky was the only way'* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 48)**

(ii) mynd yn ewn ar rywun SW *'to become overly familiar with someone'*

**"Dyna fel *ma dynon!* Unweth ma dyn yn gneud enw, na barod ma rhai i fynd yn ewn!" *'That's how some men are! Once a man has made a name, then already some become overly familiar!'* (Rhydwen Williams, 1969: 76)**

Ewn ni see Appendix 2.06(v)

**Ewyllys *'will'***

(i) yn groes i'm hewyllys *'against my will'*

**"Beth bynnag a oedd yn gyfrifol am hyn roedd yn mynd yn groes i'w ewyllys" *'Whatever was responsible for this was going against his will'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 50)**

# F

## Pronunciation

(i) The ‘f’ disappears in colloquial Welsh in the last syllable of polysyllabic words (most notably with verbal forms and superlative adjectives)

cochaf	>	cocha’	‘reddest’
gallaf	>	galla’	‘I can’

**“Alla i ddim aros tan ’ny”** *‘I can’t wait until then’* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 14)

(ii) The ‘f’ disappears in colloquial Welsh in the last syllable of monosyllabic words (this tendency is more pronounced in North Wales than South Wales)

ataf i	>	ata’ i	‘to me’
haf	>	ha’	‘summer’
tref	>	tre’	‘town’

**“Mi fydd fel ffair yn y dre’ yma’r wythnos nesaf”** *‘It’ll be very busy here in town next week’* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 43)

(iii) It is common in colloquial Welsh for ‘f’ to become a ‘w’

efallai	>	’walle (SW)	‘perhaps’
ysgrifennu	>	sgwennu	‘to write’
ysgyfarnog	>	sgwarnog	‘hare’

**“Ond mae’n well gen i sgwennu”** *‘But I prefer to write’* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 93)

(\* this also happens in reverse: see ‘W’ (Pronunciation))

Fa see Appendix 15

**Fagddu CW** *‘utter darkness’*

**“Roedd hi’n hwyr a’r nos fel y fagddu”** *‘It was late and the night was utterly dark’* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 44)

**Faint 'how many/much'**

(i) faint mor (dda/ddrwg etc.) Pembs 'how (good/bad etc.)'

**"Wêdd i'n ano' gw bod ar y dachre pwy uchder wêdd e, na faint mor bell wêdd e"** *'It was difficult to know at the start how high it was, or how far it was'* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 74)

**'Fallai (< efallai) CW 'perhaps'**

**"Ond Azariah Jenkins sy'n eistadd yn y gadar o flaen y tân yna rwan, ydw i'n siŵr. Fo a'i wraig falla"** *'But Azariah Jenkins is sitting in the chair in front of that fire now, I'm sure. Him and his wife perhaps'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 22)

**Fa'ma (< y fan yma) NW 'here'**

**"Dowch, steddwch yn fa'ma"** *'Come, sit here'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 146)

**Fan (< man) 'place', 'spot'**

(i) fan (bellaf/lleiaf/mwyaf etc.) 'at the (very) (latest/least/most etc.)'

**"byddai'n cyrraedd Cadiz yn groeniach o fewn pedair wythnos fan bellaf"** *'he would arrive at Cadiz in one piece within four weeks at the latest'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 29)

(ii) fan gwyn fan draw 'over the rainbow', 'the unattainable ideal world', 'the never-never land'

**"[Des i] i Gaerdydd i chwilio am job. Ond doedd y man gwyn fan draw ddim cweit mor wyn ag yr oeddwn i wedi breuddwydio y bysa fo"** *'[I came] to Cardiff to look for a job. But the never-never land wasn't quite as perfect as I'd dreamt it'd be'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 9)

(iii) fan hyn 'here'

**"Y drwg yw fod rhaid i ni aros fan hyn, beth bynnag fydd y 'sgôr' terfynol"** *'The problem is that we have to stay here, whatever the final "score" will be'* (Barn, June 1995: 5)

(iv) fan hyn fan draw

(a) 'here and there'

**"Ar ôl troi oddi ar y ffordd a gyrru hanner milltir tua'r cytiau concrit, doedd yna'r un enaid byw i'w weld, dim ond penglogau gwartheg fan hyn fan draw"** *'After turning off the road and driving half a mile towards the concrete huts, there wasn't a living soul to be seen, only the skulls of cattle here and there'* (Betsan Powys in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 31)

(b) 'here, there and everywhere'

**"Y rheswm penna' dros fynd i Cwba yn 1984 ar achlysur chwarter canmlwyddiant chwyldro Fidel Castro oedd y ffaith ein bod wedi clywed mewn penawdau mawr rhyngwladol am y wlad honno yn anfon milwyr fan hyn, fan draw"** *'The main reason for going to Cuba in 1984 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Fidel Castro's revolution was the fact that we had heard in large international headlines that that country was sending soldiers here, there and everywhere'* (Tweili Griffiths in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 17)

(v) y fan a'r lle

(a) 'the exact spot', 'the very place'

**"Mae'n deyrnged i'r cyfryngau Cymraeg fod gohebwy'r a ffotograffwyr yn y fan a'r lle i weld ilawer o'r datblygiadau hyn"** 'It's a tribute to the Welsh media that correspondents and photographers are at the very place to see a lot of these developments' (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: ix)

(b) 'there and then'

**"Dyw troseddwy'r ddim yn cael eu dwyn gerbron llysoedd barn; cânt eu saethu yn y fan a'r lle"** 'Criminals are not brought before the law courts; they are shot there and then' (Tweili Griffiths, 1993: 186)

Fan'co (< y fan acw) SW '(over) there'

**"Wên ni'n cal llond pen o swper fan co un nos Sul pan ddowd at y mater"** 'We were having a mouthful of supper over there one Sunday night when we came to the subject' (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne, 1992: 36)

Fan'cw (< y fan acw) NW '(over) there'

**"Lle hynny, rydw i'n byw fel tramp, fa'ma heddiw, fan'cw fory, a pam, pam?"** 'Instead of that, I live like a tramp, here today, there tomorrow, and why, why?' (Wil Sam, 1995: 66)

Fan'na (< y fan yna) CW 'there'

**"Aros di fan'na, fe fydda i nôl nawr"** 'Wait there, I'll be back now' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 24)

Fan'no (< y fan yno) NW 'there' (out of sight)

**"Mi a' i i Ganada dwi meddwl." 'Rhy oer i ti fan'no'"** "'I'll go to Canada I think." "Too cold for you there'" (Wil Sam, 1995: 223)

Fan'ny (< y fan hynny) SW 'there'

**"Fan'ny y cododd e, Saco, ei gwningen gynta"** 'He brought up, Saco, his first rabbit there' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 24)

Fatha (< yr un fath â) NW 'like'

**"Ma Siân yn mynnu na ddim yn trïo ydw i ond co' fatha gogo sgin i"** 'Siân insists that I'm not trying but I've got a memory like a sieve' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 76)

Fawr (< mawr)

(i) fawr (callach/gwaeth/gwell etc.) CW 'little (wiser/worse/better etc.)'  
**Doeddwn i ddim yn gwybod beth oedd yn digwydd, ond doeddwn i'n fawr callach ar ôl gwrando ar y gwleidydd** 'I didn't know what was happening, but I was little wiser after listening to the politician'

(ii) fawr neb CW 'hardly anyone'

**"Does yna fawr neb yn gwyllo S4C mwyach"** 'Hardly anybody watches S4C anymore' (Golwg, 29 April 1993: 27)

(iii) **fawr (o) ddim (byd) CW** 'hardly anything'

**"Fasa'r dwylo yna ddim yn gallu perthyn i neb ond Bigw. Maen nhw'n galed ac yn fusgreil ac yn dda i fawr o ddim"** 'Those hands couldn't belong to anyone but Bigw. They're hard and feeble and good for hardly anything' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 82)

(iv) **fawr o (beth/le etc.)** 'not much of a (thing/place etc.)'

**"Syllodd Ibn o'i amgylch ar y pentre. Doedd o fawr o le"** 'Ibn stared around him at the village. It wasn't much of a place' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 60)

**Fe** see Appendix 15

**Fe** particle found in front of verbs

(i) LW to help convey the object pronoun

**"Dewch ar fy ôl i, ac fe'ch gwnaf yn bysgotwyr dynion"** 'Come, follow me, and I will make you fishers of men' (Mark 1:16)

(ii) to emphasis the verb

**"Fe ddaw, fachgen, fe ddaw"** 'It will come, mate, it will come' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 63)

**"Y newydd a'r cyfnewidiol, dyma'r pethau sy'n apelio at ein cyfnod ni, fe ymddengys"** 'The new and the changeable, these are the things that appeal to our times, it appears' (Gwyn Thomas, 1976: 10)

(iii) SW meaningless particle in front of the positive future-present, future, simple past, imperfect, conditional and passive voice

**"Fe dda'th yr haul 'nôl i wenu ar y bois yng Nghwm-du"** 'The sun came back to smile on the lads in Cwm-du' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 62)

(\* see also mi)

**Fei**

(i) **dod i'r fei** 'to appear', 'to come into view'

**"Ac er iddyn nhw chwilio a chwalu y dre drwyddi roedd y gath wedi mynd ar goll, a ddaeth hi fyth i'r fei ar ôl hynny"** 'And although they searched and scoured the town completely the cat had gone missing, and she never appeared after that' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 121)

**Feidir** Pembs 'lane'

**"Deson ni ma's o'r feidir i'r ffordd fowr"** 'We came out of the lane into the main road' (Nora Richards in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 67)

**Fei**

(i) 'as', 'like', 'so'

**"Smo Edwart fel dy frodyr eraill di"** 'Edwart isn't like your other brothers' (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 14)

(ii) SW 'how'

**"Mae hi'n gw'bod fel i ddal pysgod â'i dwylo, Mami!"** 'She knows how to catch fish with her hands, Mam!' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 132)

(iii) **fel** is often followed by **ag y** before verbal forms in CW (instead of just **y**)  
“**Sut argraff y mae yn ei roi i bobl sydd yn ceisio gwneud eu gorau drwy y sustem fel ag y mae?**” *‘What kind of impression does it give people who are trying to do their best through the system as it is?’* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 210)

(iv) **fel a’r fel** ‘in such a manner’, ‘so and so’

“**Ddim dy fai di oedd o ... amgylchiadau sy’n ein gorfodi ni. Amgylchiadau sy’n mynnu ein bod ni’n ymddwyn fel a’r fel**” *‘It wasn’t your fault ... circumstances force us. Circumstances which force us to behave in such a manner’* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 258)

(v) **fel arall** ‘otherwise’, ‘the other way around’

“... ond mae Cwnstabl castell Cricieth yn gweithredu o fewn llythyren y gyfraith. **Feiddia fo ddim gwneud fel arall**” *‘... but the Constable of Cricieth castle operates within the letter of the law. He daren’t do otherwise’* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 34)

(vi) **fel ’na** (< **fel yna**) CW ‘like that’

“**Clywsai [hi] am bethau fel’na’n digwydd i dadau plant eraill**” *‘[She] had heard about things like that happening to other children’s fathers’* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 13)

(vii) **fel ’ny** (< **fel hynny**) SW ‘like that’

“**wel, fel’ny ma’i yng Nghymru ontefe, pawb ishe gwpod pwy yw pawb**” *‘well, it’s like that in Wales isn’t it, everybody wants to know who everyone is’* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 9)

(viii) **fel petai** ‘as it were’, ‘as though’

“**Yn Ne a Chanolbarth America, roedd y byd fel petai wedi ei rannu’n ddau wersyll arfog**” *‘In South and Central America, it was as though the world had been divided into two armed camps’* (Rhodri Ellis Jones in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 35)

(\* in NW this is often abbreviated to **fel ’tai** and **fel ’tae**, eg “**Naw ddim yn y tŷ?**” *holodd Den yn synn fel tae o’n meddwl fod pawb yn ffarmio’n ei slipas fel fo*” *‘Naw not in the house?’ asked Den surprised as though he thought that everyone farmed in his slippers like him’* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 71))

**Felly** ‘then’, ‘therefore’

(i) **felly** is used extensively in conversation in CW as an stopgap

“**Sut gebyst mae gwneud rhwybeth newydd a ffres o ddefyndd felly ...?**” *‘How on earth does one make something new and fresh of such material then ...?’* (Golwg, 28 January 1993: 26)

**Fenga** (< **ifancaf**) NW ‘youngest’

“**Ond prin fod y fflamia wedi cael cyfla i afal na dyna un o’r plant fenga i mewn â’i gwynt yn ’i dwrn yn mwmian rw bath am blentyn ar goli**” *‘But the flames had scarcely had an opportunity to take hold when one of the youngest children came in out of breath mumbling something about a lost child’* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 42)

**Fengach** (< ifancach) NW 'younger'

**"A dwi'n cofio hwnnw, on i 'chydig bach fengach adag hynny"** *'And I remember that, I was a bit younger at that time'* (Gareth Wyn Jones in Beth Thomas and Peter Wynn Thomas (eds.), 1989: 92)

**Ferch** (in personal names) see Appendix 19.02

**Feri** (<E 'very')

(i) **y ferri (dyn/peth etc.)** NW *'the very (man/thing etc.)'*

**"Ar yr amser hwn yn fy mywyd yr oedd yn swnio y ferri peth i mi"** *'At this time in my life it sounded like the very thing for me'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 60)

**Fesul** (< mesur)

(i) **fesul tipyn** NW *'bit by bit', 'gradually'*

**"Felly, mi faswn i, tasa hynny'n bosib, yn hoffi cael amser i dalu'r dyledion yma fesul tipyn"** *'Therefore, I would, if it were possible, like to have time to pay these debts bit by bit'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 35)

(ii) **fesul (un/dau etc.)** CW *'(one/two etc.) at a time', 'one by one/two by two etc.'*

**"Ac fe gilia'r gwrandawyr chwilfrydig fesul dau a thri gan adael dim ond y dyrnaid ystyfnig yno"** *'And the enthusiastic listeners slinked away two and three at a time leaving only a stubborn handful there'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 170)

(iii) **fesul ychydig** NW *'bit by bit', 'gradually'*

**"Ac roedd o'n ei helpu, fesul ychydig, i gladdu budreddi'r gorffennol"** *'And he helped her, bit by bit, to bury the dirt of the past'* (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 55)

**Fi** see Appendix 15

**Finegr** LW CW fineg CW *'vinegar'*

**Finnau** see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Fisitors** (<E 'visitors') CW *'tourists'*

**"Ma fydda 'na fisitors yn dŵad yma ers talwm ysti"** *'Tourists have been coming here for ages you know'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 82)

**Fiw** (< gwiw)

(i) **fiw i mi wneud rhywbeth** NW *'I dare not do something', 'woe betide me [if I did] something'*

**"Ew, fasa fiw i mi. Mi fasa Mam yn hannar fy lladd i"** *'Goodness, I wouldn't dare. Mam would half kill me'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 36)

**Fo** see Appendix 15



**Fod (< fodan < bodan)**

(i) **yr hen fod** Caern *'the old dear'* (usually mother)

**"Waeth i ti briodi'n sydyn ddim,' medda'r hen fod o'r cwt"** *"You might as well marry quickly," said the old dear from the shed'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 12)

**Fodan (< bodan)** Caern *'girl'*

**"Mi sbiodd y fodan fach [arnaf] yn wirion"** *'The little girl looked [at me] stupidly'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 15)

**Fonta** see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**'Fory (< yfory)** CW *'tomorrow'*

**"Yffarn dân, Rol. Anghofia amdano fo. Fydd e ddim yn cofio dim byd 'fory"** *'Bloody hell, Rol. Forget about him. He won't remember anything tomorrow'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 41)

**Fwyfwy** *'increasingly'*

**"Roedd o'n cynhyrfu fwyfwy wrth siarad ac yn colli ei wynt"** *'He was getting increasingly agitated whilst speaking and was losing his breath'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 49)

**Fy** see Appendix 15.07-15.10

**'Fyd (< hefyd)** CW *'also', 'as well'*

**"Dyna ddudis inna wrthi, 'fyd!"** *'That's what I said to her as well!'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 76)

**'Fyntau** see Appendix 15.0-15.06

# FF

**Ffaelu** SW methu LW NW 'to fail'

(i) **ffaelu gwneud rhywbeth** SW 'to be unable to do something'

**"Beth wyt ti'n 'neud mynna?' sibrydodd ei thad. 'Ffaelu cysgu,' sibrydodd yn ôl, 'ffaelu gorwedd, ffaelu ishta, ffaelu sefyll. Dwy i ddim yn gw'pod beth i' 'neud â 'munan'"** *"What are you doing there?" whispered her father. "Can't sleep," she whispered back, "can't lay down, can't sit down, can't stand up. I don't know what to do with myself"* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 184)

(\* this construction is far more common in SW than **dw i ddim yn gallu** (lit 'I can't') etc.)

(ii) **ffaelu'n deg** SW 'to fail completely'

**"A lawr a fi o dan y dŵr, ac er i fi whileo a chrafu gwaelod y pwll, ffiles i'n deg â chal y morthwl"** *'And down I went under the water, and although I searched and scratched the bottom of the pool, I failed completely to get the hammer'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 23)

(\* **ffaelu** is often pronounced **ffili**, as in the above example)

(iii) **ffaelu'n glir** SW 'to fail completely'

**Wy'n ffaelu'n glir deall sut y cas y dyn 'na gymaint o gefnogaeth** 'I fail completely to understand how that man got so much support'

**Ffaeledig** LW SW methodig LW NW 'disabled'

**Ffair** 'fair(ground)'

(i) **fel ffair** (lit 'like a fair') CW 'very busy'

**"Mi fydd fel ffair yn y dre' yma'r wythnos nesaf"** *'It'll be very busy here in town next week'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 43)

(\* there are variations on this idiom throughout Wales, such as **fel ffair** **Barnet** NW **fel ffair** y **Borth Arfon** **fel ffair** y **Waun Glam** etc.)

**Ffald** LW SW corlan LW CW lloc LW SW 'sheepfold'

**Ffalsio**

(i) NW 'to cheat'

**Yr oedd y dringwr mor awyddus i gyrraedd copa'r mynydd, yr oedd yn barod i ffalsio a defnyddio'r rheilffordd i fyny hyd at hanner ffordd** *'The climber was so anxious to reach the summit of the mountain, he was prepared to cheat and use the railwau up to half way'*

(ii) **ffalsio efo rhywun** NW 'to creep up to someone', 'to suck up to someone'

**"Os ydach chi eisiau ei gwneud hi i'r 'top', yna mae'n rhaid i chi ffalsio efo pawb a bod yn dan-din"** *'If you want to make it to the "top", then you have to creep to everyone and be underhand'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 89)

**Ffarm 'farm'**

(i) **ffarm ffwandro** NW 'funny farm' (mental home)

"Wel, mae o'n esgus lddo fo gael allan o'r tŷ, 'n tydi - o sŵn y clep melin o wraig 'na sydd ganddo fo. Honno'n ddigon â gyrru'r dyn calla' i'r ffarm ffwandro" *'Well, it's an excuse for him to get out of the house, isn't it - from the noise of that yapping wife he's got. She's enough to send the wisest man to the funny farm'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 23)

**Ffasiwn 'fashion'**

(i) **y ffasiwn (beth/ddamwain/job etc.)** CW 'such a (thing/accident/job etc.)'

"Chlwyis i rioed am y ffasiwn beth!" *'I never heard about such a thing!'*  
(William Owen Roberts, 1987: 24)

**Ffatan** NW 'blow', 'hit'

"Pan es i i mewn i'r gegin, mi fuo bron i mi â chael ffatan" *'When I went into the kitchen, I was almost hit'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 55)

**Ffein** SW **ffeind** NW 'fine', 'kind'

**Ffenestr** LW CW **ffenest** CW 'window'

**Fferins** NW **cisys** Dyfed **da-da** NW **loshin** SW **melysion** LW CW **minciag**  
**Powys neisis** Pembrokeshire **pethau da** NW **taffins** Glam 'sweets'

**'Ffernols** (< uffernol) NW 'little horrors' (children)

"Afal sgin i isio, Mam - 'Tewch, y ffernols bach"" *'I want an apple, Mam - "Be quiet, you little horrors"'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 77)

**Fferru** LW NW **rhewi** LW CW **sythu** LW SW 'to freeze'

**Ffeuen**

(i) **(dim) ffeuen o ots** CW (lit '(not) a bean of care') CW 'couldn't care less'

"Fyddda i ddim yn lecio cyfadda 'mod i'n dal yn 'rysgol fel arfar, ond heddiw doedd dim ffeuen o ots gin i" *'I don't like admitting that I'm still in school usually, but today I couldn't care less'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 31)

**Ffiars** see **pergyi** (iii)

**Ffili** see **ffaelu**

**Ffisig** NW **moddion** SW **meddyginiaeth** LW CW 'medicine'

**Ffit 'fit'**

(i) **ffit binc/biws** NW 'total fit' (temper etc.)

"Fasa Mam a chdi yn cael ffit biws tasach chi'n blasu 'i bwyd hi" *'Mam and you would have a total fit if you tasted her food'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 87)

## **Fflamia**

(i) (go) fflamia Powys 'dash (it all)'

**"Ai sbort ydi dyn yn cynnig ei galon i fenyw am dragwyddoldeb? Go fflamio chi, ferch"** *'Is it sport that a man offers a girl his heart for ever? Dash you, girl'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 292)

(ii) mynd fel fflamia NW 'to go hell for leather'

**"oes rhaid ichdi fynd fel fflamia?"** *'do you have to go hell for leather?'* (Wiliam Owen Roberts, 1987: 265)

**Fflio** (<E 'fly') NW hedeg LW NW hedfan LW SW 'to fly'

## **Ffliwt**

(i) mynd yn ffliwt NW 'to fail'

**"Aeth gwaith wythnosau lawer yn ffliwt"** *'Several weeks' work came to nothing'* (Yr Herald, 21 January 1995: 3)

**Fflŵr** SW blawd LW CW can LW Glam 'flour'

## **Ffo** (< ffoi)

(i) ar ffo 'on the run'

**"bu Máirtín O Cadhain ar ffo ac wedyn yng ngharchar oherwydd ei ddaliadau gwleidyddol"** *'Máirtín O Cadhain was on the run and afterwards in prison because of his political opinions'* (Llais Llyfrau, Winter 1995: 9)

## **Ffôl**

(i) 'foolish', 'silly'

**"Mae pobl yn gallu bod yn greulon a ffol"** *'People can be cruel and stupid'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 219)

(ii) SW 'bad' (negative only)

**"Jawl, gynne wetest ti nag o'dd e ddim yn ffôl"** *'Hell, just now you said he wasn't bad'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 64)

## **Ffon** 'stick'

(i) ffon fara 'daily bread' (figuratively)

**"Tra oedd amgylchiadau yn y byd addysg yn dirywio, roedd maes darlledu'n gwella - ffon fara y rhan fwya' o sgrifenywyr proffesiynol Cymraeg"** *'Whilst circumstances in the educational world were getting worse, the broadcasting field was getting better - the daily bread of the majority of professional Welsh writers'* (Golwg, 14 September 1989: 20)  
(\* this idiom has been deleted from the 1988 Bible (see, for example, Leviticus 26:26), but it is still common in CW (see Huw Jones, 1994: 93))

(ii) ffon fesur 'yardstick' (figuratively)

**"dyna'r ffon fesur arall - y bobol leol"** *'that's the other yardstick - the local people'* (Golwg, 3 August 1989: 15)

**Ffordd 'road', 'way'**

(i) ffor 'cw (< ffordd acw) NW '(over) there', 'those parts'

**"Nesh i ddallt bod 'na lot o hogia ffor 'cw lawr yma'n gweithio"** 'I heard that there were a lot of lads from those parts down here working' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 5)

(ii) ffordd drol NW 'farm track'

**"Mae'n rhaid craffu i weld y ffermwyr sy'n cerdded i fyny'r ffordd drol ar waelod y dyffryn"** 'You have to look carefully to see the farmers who are walking up the farm track on the valley bottom' (Golwg, 3 November 1988: 21)

(iii) ffordd dyrpeg CW 'highway', 'main road'

**Os wyt ti eisiau mynd i Lanberis o Gaernarfon, yna mae rhaid i ti fynd ar hyd y ffordd dyrpeg** 'if you want to get to Llanberis from Caernarfon, then you have to go along the main road'

(iv) ffordd fawr 'highway', 'main road'

**"Fasa'm gwell i ni gadw ar y ffordd fawr?"** 'Wouldn't it be better if we kept to the main road?' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 70)

(v) ffordd hyn (lit 'this way') CW 'around here', 'these parts'

**"Ond wedyn, racs ydi fania pawb ffordd hyn oni bai am un y postman"** 'But then, everyone's van around here is a wreck apart from the postman's' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 81)

(vi) ffordd yma (lit 'this way') CW 'around here', 'these parts'

**"Tir a gwartheg ydi achos y rhan fwy o gwffio a welwch chi'r ffordd yma"** 'Land and cattle are the cause of most of the fighting you'll see in these parts' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 27)

(vii) ffordd yna (lit 'that way') CW '(over) there', 'those parts'

**"Yn Rwsia fues i bella, lan yng ngogledd y Môr Du bwytu'r Crimea ffor'na"** 'The furthest I went was Russia, up in the Black Sea around the Crimea in those parts' (Charles Ladd in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 16)

(viii) (llowcio/llyncu etc.) rhywbeth y ffordd groes CW 'to (gulp down/ swallow etc.) something the wrong way'

**"Mi a'th y golden flakes of corn i lawr ffordd groes a fuo jest i'r cwd dagu"** 'The golden flake of corn went down the wrong way and the dickhead just about choked' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 14)

(ix) o bell ffordd 'by a long way'

**"Nid yw'r dull yma'n addas i bawb o bell ffordd"** 'This style is not appropriate for everyone by a long way' (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 16)

(x) y ffordd goch (lit 'the red way') CW 'throat'

**"[Rhoes] ei ben rhwng ei goesau er mwyn iddo fo gael pesychu yn well, ac er mwyn i'r flemia ffindio eu ffordd yn haws o'i sgyfaint o, i fyny'r ffordd goch"** '[He put] his head between his legs in order that he could cough more easily, and in order that the flem could find its way more easily from his lungs, up his throat' (Twm Miall, 1988: 160)

(xi) **yn ffordd yr holl ddaear** (lit 'the way of the whole world') LW 'the way of all flesh' (death)

"**Rydym ni, fel y dywed y Gair, yn ffordd yr holl ddaear**" 'We go, as the Word says, the way of all flesh' (Gwyn Thomas in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 99)

(\* from 1 Kings 2:2)

**Ffradach** SW 'mess'

"**Aeth pethau'n ffradach rhyngddo chi'ch dou 'te, do fe**" 'Things became a mess between you two then, did they?' (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 72)

**Ffrimpan** SW **padell ffrio** LW NW 'frying pan'

**Ffroesen** LW SW **crempogen** LW NW **pancosen** LW SW 'pancake'

**Ffugio** NW 'to pretend'

**Wrth gerdded i fyny Pen-y-Fan, y mynydd uchaf yn Ne Cymru, yr oedd 'y nhad wedi blino yn lân, er iddo ffugio fel arall** 'Whilst walking up Pen-y-Fan, the highest mountain in South Wales, my father was exhausted, although he pretended otherwise'

**Ffunan boced** Anglesey **cadach poced** LW NW **hances (boced)** LW NW **hancsiar Dyfed macyn** LW SW **neisied** LW Glam **nicloth Dyfed** 'handkerchief'

**Ffunud** 'image'

(i) **yr un ffunud â rhywbeth/rhywun** 'the spitting image of something/someone'

"**Yn wir, edrychai'i fam yr un ffunud ag ef**" 'In fact, his mother looked the spitting image of him' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 55)

**Ffusto** SW 'to bang', 'to beat' (figuratively and literally)

"**O'dd 'y nghalon i'n ffusto fel gordd**" 'My heart was beating like a hammer' (John Owen, 1994: 65)

**Ffwlbart** (lit 'polecat') CW 'fool', 'idiot'

"**Cadw dy ddathlu'r ffwlbart**" 'Stop your celebrating you idiot' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 39)

**Ffwc** (<E 'fuck') CW 'fuck'

(i) **(beth/ble etc.) ffwc ...** ' (what/where etc.) the fuck ...'

"**Pwy ffwc wyt ti'n meddwl wyt ti?**" 'Who the fuck do you think you are?' (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 27)

(ii) **ffwc o (dda/ddrwg etc.)** CW 'fucking (good/bad etc.)'

"**Sut oedd y gêm?**" 'O, gwych, oedd o'n ffwc o dda' 'What was the game like?' 'Oh, brilliant, it was fucking good'

(iii) **ffwc o (ddyn/ferch etc.)** CW *'fuck of a (man/girl etc.)'*

**"roedd 'na ffwc o Jyrman mowr hyll yn bygwth sticio beionèt i fyny'i din o os na fysa fo'n gneud siâp arni"** *'there was a fuck of a big ugly German threatening to stick a bayonet up his arse if he didn't get a move on'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 239)

**Ffwcio** (<E *'fuck'*) CW *'to fuck'*

**Pwy sy'n ffwcio pwy, 'dwn i ddim** *'Who's fucking who, I dunno'*

**Ffwndro** NW *'to go senile', 'to get confused'*

**"A phan fydda Nain yn ffwndro mi fydda'n mynd allan o tŷ'n slei bach heb i neb ei gweld hi"** *'And when Gran would get confused she would go out of the house surreptitiously without anyone seeing her'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 104)

**Ffwrwbwt** NW *'abrupt', 'full pelt', 'sudden'*

**"A'r wên yn ei chynnal drwy weddill y dydd: drwy'r briodas ffwr-bwt yn y swyddfa, a'r pryd hir a diflas yn Grange Hall"** *'And the smile supported her throughout the rest of the day: through the abrupt wedding in the office, and the long and boring meal in Grange Hall'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 127)

**Ffwrch** SW *'fuck'*

**"Na, wi'n mynd. Wi'n moyn ffwrch"** *'No, I'm going. I want a fuck'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 84)

**Ffwrchio** SW *'to fuck'*

**Wi'n gw'bod 'i fod e'n ffwrchio hi, ma fe'n amlwg** *'I know he's fucking her, it's obvious'*

**Ffwrn** LW SW **popty** LW NW *'oven'*

**Ffwtbol** (<E *'football'*) CW *'football'*

**"O? Ydach chi am ddechra tîm ffwtbol?"** *'Oh? You want to start a football team?'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 51)

# G

## Pronunciation

(i) 'G' is prefixed to a limited number of words beginning with a vowel and 'w' in colloquial Welsh

arddwrn	>	garddwrn	'wrists'
addo	>	gaddo	'to promise'
ewin	>	gewin	'(finger)nails'
wyneb	>	gwyneb	'face'

"[Yr oedd] llawer o freichledi am ei garddyrnau" '[There were] a lot of bracelets on her wrists' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 85)

### Gadael 'to leave'

(i) the imperative **gad(ewch)** is used extensively as an auxiliary and in SW in the negative: see Appendix 10.07 and 10.09

(ii) **gadael heibio** 'to avoid', 'to ignore', 'to neglect'

"**gadawsoch heibio bethau trymach y Gyfraith**" 'you neglected the weightier matters of the Law' (Matthew 23:23)

(iii) **gadael i mi fod** 'to leave me alone', 'to leave me be'

"**Gad fi fod. Gad fi fod ... y bitsh**" 'Leave me alone. Leave me alone ... you bitch' (Sion Eirian, 1995: 45)

(iv) **gadael llonydd i rywun** 'to leave someone alone'

"**Jest gad di lonydd imi, medda hitha'n sbio fel teigras arna'i**" "'Just leave me alone,' she said looking like a tigress at me' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 6)

### Gaddo (< addo) CW 'to promise'

"**Dwi wedi dyfaru gannoedd o weithia 'mod i wedi gaddo gneud ond y 'mai i oedd o yn agor y'nggeg fawr un noson yn y 'New Ely ar ôl cael llond bol o lysh**" 'I've regretted it hundreds of times that I'd promised to do [it] but it was my fault for opening my big mouth one night in the "New Ely" after having a gutsful of booze' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 5)

### Gafael 'to grab', 'to grasp', 'to grip'

(i) **â gafael** 'of quality', 'with quality'

"**Ceffyi dwyflwydd â gafael ynddo ydi o**" 'It's a two year old horse of quality' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 67)

(ii) **bob gafael** NW 'every time'

"**Roeddau nhw ar goll. Ac fel 'na ma' hi bob gafael. Pawb sy'n dŵad â 'chydig o brês i ni yn mynd ar goll ar eu ffordd yma**" 'They were lost.



*And that's how it is every time. Everyone who comes here with a bit of money for us gets lost on their way here'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 154)

(iii) **cael gafael ar rywbeth/rywun** 'to get hold of something/someone'

**"Wedi dod o hyd i'w phwrs, bydda Bigw yn cael gafael ar yr arian ac yn gwthio rhywbeth gwirion fel punt, neu bumpunt weithiau, i'n dwylo"**

*'After finding her purse, Bigw would get hold of some money and push something stupid like a pound, or five pounds sometimes, into our hands'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 56)

(iv) **dod i'r afael â rhywbeth** 'to get to grips with something'

**"Ond 'doedden nhw ddim fel petaen nhw'n dod i'r afael â phethe, 'doedd eu traed nhw ddim ar y ddaear"** *'But they weren't as though they'd got to grips with things, their feet weren't on the ground'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 78)

(v) **mynd i'r afael â rhywbeth** 'to get to grips with something'

**"Aeth Karl i'r afael â'r peiriant godro"** *'Karl got to grips with the milking machine'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 31)

(vi) **yn gafael** (lit 'grabbing') NW 'biting (cold)' (weather)

**"'Mae'n gafael tu allan,' meddai hi. 'Mae 'na eira ynddi, gei di weld be dwi'n ddeud'"** *"'It's biting cold outside," she said. "There'll be snow, you'll see what I'm saying'"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 84)

**Gafr** 'goat'

(i) **fel gafr ar daranau** (lit 'like a goat in a thunderstorm') 'in a state of excitement'

**"I be ewch chi i ruthro o gwmpas y lle fel gafr ar darannau a chitha'n disgwl babi arall?"** *"Why are you rushing around the place excitedly when you're expecting another baby?"* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 65)

**Gair** 'word'

(i) **ar y gair** 'immediately', 'straightaway' (after someone has said something)

**"'Carpad neis iawn gynnoch chi fan hyn 'efyd. 100% nylon shag pile fyswn i'n deud ...' Ar y gair, dyma'r gloch yn canu"** *"'You've got a very nice carpet here as well. 100% nylon shag pile I'd say ..." Immediately then the bell rang'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 64)

(ii) **gair i gall** 'word to the wise'

**"Os mae'r syniad o nefoedd i lyfrbryf yw cael gweithio mewn llyfrgell, mae gan y curadur gair i gali. 'Mae pob peth diddorol yn gailu mynd yn ddiflas os ydych chi'n gweithio arno am amser hir'"** *'If the idea of heaven to a bookworm is working in a library, the curator has got a word to the wise. "Everything interesting can become boring if you're working on it for a long time'"* (Golwg, 8 February 1996: 19)

(iii) **gair mwys** 'pun', 'play on words'

**"Iaith ffraeth! Am y gorau gyda'r geiriau mwys tudalen 5"** *'Witty language! For the best of puns page 5'* (Television Wales, 11 November 1995: 1)

(iv) **gair teg** (lit 'fair word') 'euphemism'

**"Gwaith cymdeithasol, aie? 'D ydi'ch tuedd chi at air teg yn pallu dim, mae'n amlwg"** 'Social work, is it? Your tendency for a euphemism hasn't waivered a bit, it's obvious' (Huw Roberts, 1981: 18)

(v) **heb (ddweud/lynganu etc.) gair o'm pen** (lit 'without (saying/uttering etc.) a word from my head') 'without (saying/uttering etc.) a word'

**"Ni ddywedodd neb air o'i ben"** 'Nobody said a word' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 60)

(vi) **(waeth) un gair na chant** (lit '(might as well be) one word than a hundred') 'one word is as good as a hundred'

**"Ildio bob yn dipyn, dyna fu'n hanes ni erioed ... waeth i ti un gair mwy na chant"** 'Giving in bit by bit, that's always been our story ... you might as well say one word as hundred' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 34)

**Galw 'to call'**

(i) **digon mawr i alw 'chi' arno fo** (lit untranslatable) CW 'big enough to be treated with respect'

**Yr oedd y corryn yn anferth, yr oedd yn ddigon mawr i alw 'chi' arno** 'The spider was huge, it was big enough to be treated with respect'

(\* this is used in reference to things which are usually naturally small)

(ii) **galw ar i rywbeth/rywun** 'to call upon something/someone'

**"Byddwn i'n galw ar i Gymdeithas yr Iaith a phob mudiad arall roi eu pwysau y tu cefn i'r Bwrdd"** 'I would call upon the Welsh Language Society and every other movement to put their weight behind the Board' (Golwg, 2 March 1995: 5)

(iii) **yn ôl y galw** 'according to the demand', 'as required'

**"O hyn ymlaen, [mae'r wraig] yn annerch y gŵr neu'r gynulleidfa yn ôl y galw"** 'From now on, [the woman] addresses the man or the audience as required' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 31)

**Galler (< gailu) SW 'to be able to'**

**"Diawl, fyse'n dda 'da fi tasen i'n galler cofio popeth chi wedi weud wrtha i'r prynhawn 'ma"** 'Hell, I'd be pleased if I could remember everything you've told me this afternoon' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 88)

**Gallt**

(i) LW NW 'hill'

**"I'r dde, ryw ganllath i fyny'r allt, mae'r siopa a'r sgwâr"** 'To the right, some hundred yards up the hill, are the shops and the square' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 26)

(ii) LW SW 'wooded hill'

**"Pan on i'n gwitho gyda ewythr i fi wedyn, odd e'n prynu gelltydd o god gwern"** 'When I used to work with an uncle of mine afterwards, he used to buy woodlands of alder trees' (speaker in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 75)

**Gallu 'to be able to'**

(i) **gelli/gellwch fentro 'you can bet', 'you can be sure'**

**"'Lle ma Gwen?' medda fi. 'Wedi picio draw i weld Meri, elli fentro'"**  
**"Where's Gwen?" I asked. "Popped over to see Meri, you can bet"** (Jane Edwards, 1989: 70)

**Gambo SW 'hay cart'**

**"Mi o'dd Obadeia a'i wraig ishws yn y ca' gwair, hithe ar ben y gambo a fynte yn whys diferu wrthi'n pitsho"** *'Obadeia and his wife were already in the hay field, she was on top of the hay cart and he was at it dripping with sweat pitching'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 67)

**Gan, ganddo ef, ganddi hi etc.** see Appendix 13.05-13.06

**Garddwrn (< arddwrn) CW 'wrist'**

**"[Yr oedd] llawer o freichledi am ei garddyrnau"** *'[There were] a lot of bracelets on her wrists'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 85)

**Gartref** see **adref** (i) (note)

**Garw**

(i) **'rough'**

**"Beth am y ddelwedd o Glasgow fel lle garw?"** *'What about the image of Glasgow as a rough place?'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1996: 65)

(ii) **LW NW 'great(ly)'**

**"Yn hynny o beth, roedd Bigw a finnau'n debyg - roedd y tywydd yn effeithio'n arw arnom"** *'In this respect, Bigw and I were similar - the weather affected us greatly'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 31)

(iii) **'enthusiastic person', 'keen person'**

**"Rydan ni, fel Cymry, yn rhai garw am edrych dros ein sgwyddau"** *'We are, as Welsh people, keen ones for looking over our shoulders'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 59)

(iv) **mae'n arw gen i NW 'I'm sorry'**

**"Ga'i eistedd, Miss Morris?" 'O cewch ... mae'n arw gen i ... eisteddwch yma"** *"Can I sit down, Miss Morris?" "Oh yes of course ... I'm sorry ... sit here"* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1995(i): 256)

**Gât LW CW clwyd LW Glam giât LW NW iet Dyfed llidiart LW NW 'gate'**

**Gen i, gen ti etc.** see Appendix 13.05-13.06

**Genau 'mouth'**

(i) **yng ngenau'r sach y mae cynilo'r blawd see cynilo** (i)

**Gennod (< hogennod) NW 'girls'**

**"Nid nad wyt ti'n dy ffansio dy hun efo genod. O, oes, mae gen ti osgordd o'r rheini"** *'Not that you don't fancy yourself with girls. Oh, yes, you've got a retinue of them'* (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 36)

**Gennyf i, gennyf ti etc.** see Appendix 13.05-13.06

**G'erwen** see Appendix 18.02

**Gewin** (< ewin) CW '(finger)nail'

**"Pwy gowbois sydd wedi bod gennych yma'n plastro, weithiwr? gofynnais a finna'n crafu'r gwynab hefo 'ngewin"** *"Which cowboys have you had here plastering, worker?" I asked as I scratched the surface with my nail'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 133)

**Giami** NW 'awkward', 'dodgy', 'dubious'

**"Arglwydd, sôn am deimlo'n giami. Odd gin i ddim sentan i gal y mheint nesa"** *'God, talk about feeling awkward. I didn't have a brass farthing for my next pint'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 9)  
(\* see also Appendix 17.05(v))

**Giamocs** NW 'antics', 'tricks'

**"Ddiflannodd [y stripper] i'r twllwch yng nghornol y clwb ar ôl ryw bum munud o giamocs"** *'[The stripper] disappeared into the darkness of a corner of the club after some five minutes antics'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 94)  
(\* see also Appendix 17.05(v))

**Giaman** Caern 'cat'

**"Mae hi'n byw yn G'narfon ac mi fydda i wrth fy modd yn gwranddo arni'n siarad achos mae hi mor ddoniol. Tydi hi ddim yn siarad fel ni yn Port. Mae hi'n deud 'iarods' am ieir Dad, a glaw'r gath yn 'giaman'"** *'She lives in Caernarfon and I love listening to her speak because she's so funny. She doesn't speak like us in Porthmadog. She says "iarods" for Dad's chickens, and call the cat "giaman"'* (Miriam Llywelyn, 1994: 5)

**Giamster** NW person who is very good at something

**"Roedd George yn dipyn o giamstar ar ddartiau"** *'George was a bit good at darts'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 26)  
(\* see also Appendix 17.05(v))

**Giâr** (< iâr) Dyfed 'hen'

**"Ond beth odd fan'ny ond giâr bach a lot o cywion fach gydag e"** *'But what was there but a little hen and a lot of little chicks with him'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 39)

**Giât** LW NW clwyd LW Glam gât LW CW iet Dyfed llidiart LW NW 'gate'

**Gin i, gin ti etc.** see Appendix 13.05-13.06

### **Glan** 'bank', 'shore'

(i) at y lan/i'r lan

(a) 'ashore'

"Ar ôl dwy flynedd o aros, mae cwmni Hamilton Brothers wedi cael hawl i godi canolfan yng Nghlwyd i ddod ag olew a nwy i'r lan" *'After two years of waiting, Hamilton Brothers has got permission to build a centre in Clwyd to bring oil and gas ashore'* (Golwg, 18 February 1993: 6)

(b) 'success' (figuratively)

"Do, cafwyd llun ond, o rhan yr hyn oedd yn digwydd oddi mewn i'r adeilad, doedden ni fawr nes at y lan" *'Yes, we had a picture but, from the point of view of what was happening inside the building, we weren't much nearer to success'* (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 130)

### **Glân** 'clean', 'pure'

(i) glân gloyw

(a) 'immaculate'

"[Yr oedd yn fan] Morris Mil loyw lân, heb na tholc na phlet arni yn unman" *'[It was] an immaculate Morris Thousand van, without a dent or mark on it anywhere'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 181)

(b) 'fluent' (language)

"roedd y croeso yn gartrefol a chynnes a'r staff bron i gyd yn Gymry glân, gloyw" *'the welcome was homely and warm and the staff [were] almost all fluent Welsh speakers'* (Golwg, 7 April 1994: 7)

(\* glân gloyw here suggests not only linguistic competence, but also a positive attitude towards the language concerned)

(ii) (blino/drysu etc.) yn lân 'to be completely (tired/confused etc.)'

"[Yr oedd] Llyr wedi drysu'n lân" *'Llyr [was] completely confused'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 24)

(\* occasionally glân comes before the verb, eg "Roeddwn innau hefyd wedi glân flino" *'I also was completely tired'* (Rhiannon Davies Jones, 1977: 40))

### **Glannau**

(i) glannau chwerthin see chwerthin (ii)

### **Glas**

(i) 'green' (in reference to nature)

maes glas 'a green field'

(ii) 'blue' (most common meaning)

car glas 'a blue car'

(iii) 'green' (innocent)

glasfyfyrwr 'fresher', 'new student'

(iv) 'grey', 'silver'

"gwelent yn y dyffryn islaw fwg glas yn codi dros y coed" *'they saw in the valley below grey smoke lifting up over the trees'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 139)

(v) very occasionally as an adverb for emphasis, most commonly in the phrase **hwyr glas** 'very late'

**"Hei, tyd 'laen, ma' hi'n hwyr glas i ddechra agor y presanta"** 'Hay, come on, it's very late to start opening the presents' (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 57)

(vi) **y Glas** NW 'the Bill' (slang term for the police)

**"Pan gyrhaeddodd y Glas roedd neuadd Dolmaen yn gribibion a deuddeg ffŵi yn llyfu'u clwyfau"** 'When the Bill arrived Dolmaen hall was wrecked and twelve fools were licking their wounds' (Penri Jones, 1982: 29)

**Glei** (< fe goeliaf i) SW 'I believe', 'I think'

**"Mi fydd e'n siŵr o ennill 'ieni 'to, 'dwy'n meddwl.' 'Bydd, g'lei, a dyn a'n helpo ni os na wneiff e, on'd ife Wil?"** "He's bound to win this year again, I think." "Yes he will, I think, and goodness help us if he doesn't, isn't it Will?" (Bernard Evans, 1990: 30)

**Glin** LW NW **arffed** LW SW **côl** LW SW 'lap'

**Glo** 'coal'

(i) **gio caled** and **gio carreg**, both meaning 'anthracite', are used adjectivally to describe the anthracite coal mining area north of Swansea in SW

**"Yn ôl ar ei batshyn ei hun yn ardal y glo carreg, fodd bynnag, mae'n siarad yr un iaith â'i gynulleidfa"** 'Back on his own patch in West Wales, however, he speaks the same language as his audience' (Golwg, 22 September 1994: 30)

(ii) **glo mân** (lit 'small coal') CW 'nitty gritty'

**"Mae cynghorwyr o bob plaid wleidyddol o Gymru ar [y Bwrdd] yn jolihotian ar draws Ewrop, yn rwdlan am rhyw bwnc astrus ymylol neu'i gilydd - ond does neb byth ddim elwach ar ôl yr holl falu glo mân"** 'Councillors from every political party from Wales on [the Board] live it up across Europe, woffling on about some marginal abstruse subject or other - but no one is ever better off after all the nitty gritty nonsense' (Golwg, 2 May 1996: 7)

**Glowty** (< gwaelod and tŷ) SW 'cowshed'

**"Os elli di, der â'r ddwy fuwch sy newydd ddod â ilo mewn i'r glowty a ch'isha'u gotro nhw"** 'If you can, bring the two cows that have just calved into the cowshed and you need to milk them' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 171)

**Glöyn byw** LW NW **iâr fach** yr haf LW SW 'butterfly'

**Gloyw glân** see **glân** (i)

**Gloywi** 'to polish'

(i) **ei gloywi hi** CW 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

**"Dydi o ddim yn curo 'mond unwaith, ac yna'n ei gloywi hi am drws nesaf os na fydda i'n ddiogon siarp wrth ateb"** 'He only knocks once, and then scarpers off for next door if I'm not quick enough answering' (Harri Pritchard Jones, 1994: 7)

## G'luo see goleuo

**Glynyd (< glynu) NW 'to stick'**

**"Trwbwl hefo cael mwstach ydi bod y sych yn glynud yno fo bob gafal"**  
*'The problem with having a moustache is that the dry [bits] stick in it every time'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 62)

**Gneud (< gwneud) CW 'to do', 'to make'**

**"Dwi wedi dyfaru gannoedd o weithia 'mod i wedi gaddo gneud ond y 'mai i oedd o"** *'I've regretted it hundreds of times that I'd promised to do [it] but it was my fault'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 5)

**Go 'fairly', 'rather'**

(i) **go brin NW 'hardly', 'scarcely'** (start of sentence/clause only)

**"Ond petai eich llyfr chi'n cael ei basio i'w gyhoeddi, go brin y gallech chi ddechrau sôn am ymddeol o'ch swydd ddiflas naw-tan-bump"** *'But if your book were to be passed to be published, you could scarcely start to talk about retiring from your boring nine-to-five job'* (Golwg, 15 September 1994: 22)

(ii) **go damia see damia**

(iii) **go daria see daria**

(iv) **go drapia see drapia**

(v) **go dda NW**

(a) **'alright', 'not bad', 'OK'**

**"Fe allai rhwyr ai dybio o ddarlenn nofelau cyfoes am Gaerdydd eu bod yn gwybod beth yw noson go dda yn y ddinas"** *'Some people could suppose from reading contemporary novels about Cardiff that they know what a fairly good night in the city is'* (Tu Chwith, volume 4 1995/1996: 8)

(b) **'a fair bit'**

**"ma 'na nifer go dda ohonon ni sy'n cefnogi'r Brenin"** *'there's a fair number of us who are supporting the King'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 221)

(c) **'excellent', 'well done'**

**"Go dda'r hen goes!"** *'Well done old mate!'* (Y Cymro, 22 June 1994: 1)

(vi) **go fflamia see fflamia**

(vii) **go iawn NW 'genuine', 'real'**

**"mi rois i ddwrn ynghanol ei wynab o! Wel, naddo wnes i ddim go iawn"**  
*'I put a fist in the middle of his face! Well, no I didn't really'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 216)

(viii) **go lew CW**

(a) **'fairly good', 'OK'**

**"ma' gan Mam drwyn go lew am Egon Ronay"** *'Mam's got a fairly good nose for Egon Ronay'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 52)

(b) **'fair bit'** see tipyn (v)

(c) **wyt ti/tydych chi'n o lew?** NW *'are you alright?' 'how are things?'*

**"S'ma'i? 'N o lew? Hwyr eto?"** *'How are things? Alright? Late again?'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 14)

(\* go is frequently not mutated in the above idiomatic forms)

### **Gobaith 'hope'**

(i) **gobaith caneri** (lit 'canary's hope') SW '(no) hope in hell'

**"Nid oedd gobaith caneri gan y Prydeinwyr"** 'The British didn't have a hope in hell' (Golwg, 15 March 1990: 17)

(\* canaries were formerly used in the coal mines in SW to warn for gas)

(ii) **gobaith mul (mewn Grand National)** (lit 'donkey's hope (in a Grand National)') NW '(no) hope in hell'

**"mae pawb ond ffarmwrs yn cael gwylia ddechra Awst - ond does gin i ddim gobaith mul"** 'everyone apart from farmers have holidays at the beginning of August - but I haven't got a hope in hell' (Penri Jones, 1982: 63) (see also *hōps* (i))

(iii) **mewn gobaith 'in hope'**

**"[Maen nhw'n] byw mewn gobaith a marw mewn hiraeth"** '[They live] in hope and die in longing' (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 97)

### **Gobeithio 'to hope'**

(i) the infinitive **gobeithio** is often used in CW instead of verbal forms **gobeithiaf, gobeithiwn** etc, 'I hope'

**"Mi wyt ti'n 'y ngefnogi i, gobeithio?"** 'You're supporting me, I hope?' (Gareth Miles, 1995: 38)

(\* **gobeithio** is used here in much the same way that English speakers incorrectly use the word 'hopefully')

(ii) **gobeithio i'r nefoedd 'to hope to high heaven'**

**"Gobeithiai [hi] i'r nefoedd mai camddealltwriaeth ydoedd"** '[She] hoped to high heaven that it was a misunderstanding' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 26)

(iii) **mawr obeithio 'to greatly hope'**

**"Mae plant y Berwyn heddiw ac yfory yn mawr obeithio na fydd raid fyth ystyried y dewis arall"** 'Today's and tomorrow's children from Y Berwyn greatly hope that they will never have to consider the other choice' (Golwg, 7 April 1994: 3)

### **Godre (< godreuon)**

(i) **Godre Aberteifi** CW area in the vicinity of Cardigan in SW

**"Ond yr un yw testun ei baentiadau - golygfeydd lliwgar godre Sir Aberteifi"** 'But the subject of his paintings is the same - colourful views of the area around Cardigan' (Golwg, 29 August 1996:16)

(\* **godre** can be used in reference to any county, but is particularly common in the above phrase)

### **Goddef LW SW**

(i) 'to suffer'

**"mi fydde'r Hope an' Anchor wedi hen gau ac o'dd hynny'n golygu godde ambell wthnos o ddirwest ac edrych mla'n yn amyneddgar at nos Sadwrn"** 'The Hope and Anchor would have long closed and that meant suffering the odd week without drink and looking forward patiently to Saturday night' (Meirion Evans, 1997: 78)



(ii) 'to stand', 'to tolerate'

**"Roedd arddull ac agwedd y Prif Weinidog newydd, Margaret Thatcher, lawn cyn waethed â'i pholisïau. 'Fedrwn i mo'i goddef hi" 'The style and attitude of the new Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, was just as bad as her policies. I couldn't stand her' (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 106)**

**Gofalu LW CW carco SW 'to care'**

**Gofalus LW CW carcus SW 'careful'**

**Gofid 'grief', 'trouble'**

(i) mynd o flaen gofid LW SW 'to go and meet trouble'

**"Ond do's dim ishe i ti fynd o flaen gofid" 'But you don't need to go and meet trouble' (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 100)**

**Gofyn 'to ask'**

(i) mae gofyn i mi wneud rhywbeth 'I have to do something'

**"Nid hefo Valerie oeddwn i! Sawl gwaith ma' gofyn imi ddweud ..." 'I wasn't with Valerie! How many times do I have to say ...' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 12)**

(ii) yn ôl y gofyn 'according to the demand', 'as required'

**"fe fynegwyd hynny wrth Gaerdydd yn ôl y gofyn" 'that was indicated to Cardiff as required' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 107)**

**Gog (< gogleddwr) CW 'North Walian' (often derogatory)**

**"Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y Gogs a'r Hwntws yn hen fan drafod" 'The difference between the North Walian and the South Walian is an old talking point' (Wales on Sunday, 19 February 1995: 17)**

**Gogland (< gog(ledd) and E 'land') CW 'North Wales' (factitiously only)**

**"Ma' pawb yng Nghymru'n gwbod pan fod yr Eisteddod yn Gogland y Gogs sy'n ca'i popeth, ac yn y De, ma'n beirned ni yn talu'r pwyth 'nôl" 'Everybody in Wales knows that when the Eisteddfod is in the North the North Walian get everything, and in the South, our adjudicators get revenge' (John Owen, 1994: 181)**

**Gogledd 'north'**

(i) yr Hen Ogledd (lit 'the Old North') LW 'southern Scotland and northern England'

**"Does neb yn bendant lle y cafodd [Sant] Padrig ei fagu. Mae un traddodiad yn awgrymu mai un o Sir Benfro oedd e', ond gallai yn hawdd fod yn hanu o'r Hen Ogledd yn yr Alban. Y pryd hynny roedd pawb yng ngorllewin Prydain yn siarad rhyw ffurf ar y Gymraeg p'run bynnag" 'Nobody is sure where [Saint] Patrick was brought up. One tradition suggests he was from Pembrokeshire, but he could easily have come from the Old North in Scotland. At that time everyone in the west of Britain spoke some form of Welsh anyway' (Television Wales, 16 March 1996: 10)**

(\* Southern Scotland and Northern England was a Welsh-speaking area in the Dark Ages)

### **Gogwydd 'angle', 'slant'**

(i) **ar ogwydd 'at an angle', 'at a slant'**

**"Gwasgodd Mati ei hun i'r gornel lle'r arferai Arthur eistedd, ei benelin ar y pared bach a'i ben fymryn ar ogwydd"** *'Mati squeezed herself into the corner where Arthur used to sit, his elbow on the small wall and his head at a bit of an angle'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 26)

### **Goleuo 'to light'**

(i) **ei goleuo hi NW 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'**

**"Rhaid imi'i gluo hi. Ta ta rwan"** *'I've got to shoot off. Bye bye now'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 85)

### **Golwg**

(i) **'sight'**

**"[Yr oeddent] yn wir yn troi eu golygon ymaith wrth brysuero ar eu rhawd"** *'[They] in fact turned away their sight as they hurried on their way'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 20)

(ii) **(anniben/cryf/hyll etc.) yr olwg '(messy/strong/ugly etc.) looking'**

**"Mi ddangosais i fy nghardyn i ryw foi blin yr olwg"** *'I showed my card to some angry-looking bloke'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 70)

(iii) **bwrw/cael golwg dros rywbeth 'to (have a) look over something'**

**"Full of rats, meddai un o'r dynion eraill ac ar ôl mynd i mewn i'r festri a bwrw golwg dros y lle aethon nhw allan"** *'Full of rats, said one of the other men after going into the vestry and, after looking over the place, they went out'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 79)

(iv) **golwg (dda/ddrwyg/hyll etc.) ar rywbeth/rywun 'to look (good/bad/ugly etc.)'**

**"Mae golwg wedi blino arnat ti, Emma"** *'You look tired, Emma'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 10)

(v) **i bob golwg 'by all accounts'**

**"Yr oedd Wil James, wrth gwrs, y tu hwnt i effeithio arno gan yr atgof. I bob golwg, beth bynnag"** *'Wil James, of course, was beyond affecting him with the memory. By all accounts, anyhow'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 170)

(vi) **i'r golwg 'into view'**

**"Toc daeth Tecwyn i'r golwg. 'Lle wyt ti wedi bod?' holodd Arthur"** *'Presently Tecwyn came into view. "Where've you been?" asked Arthur'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 11)

(vii) **mewn golwg 'in mind', 'in sight'**

**"Ni hoffai, gyda'i hwylustod ef ei hun mewn golwg wrth gwrs, weld rhyw un ffarm yn galw arno i ddod i hau"** *'He didn't used to like, with his own convenience in mind of course, to see any one farm call on him to come and sow'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 201)

(viii) mynd o'm golwg 'to get out of my sight'

"Dos o' ngolwg i'r hen gena, medda Mam, a finna'n methu dallt pam oedd hi mor gas" 'Get out of my sight you little rascal, Mam said, and I couldn't understand why she was so horrible' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 21)

(ix) o'r goiwg 'out of sight', 'out of view'

"Rhuthrodd y wraig ganol oed o'r golwg" 'The middle aged woman rushed out of sight' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 71)

(x) yn ôl pob goiwg 'by all accounts'

"Doedd dim o'i le ar hynny, yn ôl pob golwg" 'There was nothing wrong with that, by all accounts' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 31)

### Gollwng

(i) 'to drop'

"Bora'r sioe bydd raid cario pob dim ar hyd y Stryd Fawr, ac wedyn i fyny'r grisia haearn i mewn i'r neuadd, a chymryd gofal rhag ofn i chi ollwng rhwbath" 'The morning of the show you'll have to carry everything along the High Street, and then up the iron steps into the hall, and take care in case you drop something' (Miriam Llywelyn, 1994: 67)

(ii) 'to let go', 'to release'

"A phan ddeffrais i roedd Now yn gweiddi dros y lle am fy 'mod i wedi planu 'ngwinadd i gnawd ei glun o ac yn gwrthod gollwng!" 'And when I woke up Now was screaming loudly because I'd planted my nails into his thigh and was refusing to let go' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 74)

(iii) 'to leak', 'to let in'

"[Yr oedd] nhraed i'n wlyb achos bod fy sgidia i'n gollwng dŵr" 'My feet [were] wet because my shoes were letting in water' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 167)

### Gorau 'best'

(i) am y gorau (lit 'for the best') 'utmost'

"bu'n rhaid iddo wthio'i ffordd drwy fagad swillyd o tua phymtheg o fechgyn yn gwrthio am y gorau i gael bod ym mhen y rhes" 'he had to push his way through a noisy throng of about fifteen boys pushing their utmost to get to the end of the row' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 36)

(ii) ar y gorau 'at best', 'at most'

"Dyw tri o blant bach, a'r hynaf ddim yn chwech eto, ddim yn hawdd dygymod â nhw ar y gorau" 'It is not easy at best to get used to three small children, and the oldest not six yet' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 21)

(iii) gorau glas 'level best'

"Chwara teg i Siân ma hi wedi gneud ei gora glas i 'nghael i i licio Radyr" 'Fair play to Siân she's done her level best to get me to like Radyr' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 54)

(iv) gorau oll/i gyd 'best of all'

"Nid busnesa ydw i, Tom! Os wyt ti wedi cymryd ffansi at rywun, wel, gora oll!" 'I'm not being nousey, Tom! If you've taken a fancy to someone, well, best of all!' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 12)

(v) **gorau po (gyntaff/fwyaf etc.) 'the (sooner/bigger etc.) the better'**  
**"Roedd pawb yn wlyb at eu crwyn, a doedd dim synnwyr ein bod allan yn y fath dywydd. Gorau po gyntaf yr aem i fochel"** *'Everyone was soaked to the skin, and there was no sense our being out in such weather. The sooner the better we went to shelter'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 131)

(vi) **o'r gorau** (lit 'of the best')

(a) *'very well'*

**"Ac fel y gwyddom ni o'r gora, mae anufudd-dod dyn yn siwr o gael ei gosbi'n hwyr neu'n hwyrach"** *'As we all know very well, a man's disobedience is sure to be punished sooner or later'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 47)

(\* this idiom can only be used with non-action verbs, eg **gwybod** 'to know', **deall** 'to understand')

(b) *'alright', 'OK'*

**"O'r gora, gad imi dy glywad ti'n darllan"** *'Alright, let me hear you reading'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 20)

**Gordderch** 'mistress'

(i) **(mab/plentyn etc.) gordderch** LW SW 'illegitimate (son/child etc.)'

**"[Yr oedd] llawn cymaint o gadw ar blant gordderch ag a oedd ar blant cyfreithlon"** *'[There was] just as much work with illegitimate children as there was with legitimate children'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 204)

**Gorfadd** (< **gorwedd**) NW 'to lay down'

**"Dwi'n anghysurus wrth sefyll, isda a gorfadd"** *'I'm uncomfortable standing up, sitting down and lying down'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 49)

**Gorffod** (< **gorfod**) SW 'to have to'

**"Wy'n credu dele fe sha'r gwaith 'se fe'n gorffod cripad 'ma ar 'i dra'd a'i ddwylo"** *'I think that he'd have come to work if he had to crawl here on his hands and knees'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 45)

**Goro** (< **gorfod**) NW 'to have to'

**"Mi fydda pob un o'r corachod yn goro rhoid bonclust i bob un [ohonynt]"** *'Each one of the dwarves has got to give a blow to the ears of each one [of them]'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 33)

**Gorod** (< **gorfod**) NW 'to have to'

**"Fysat ti ddim yn siarad fel 'na 'sa ti'n gorod byw efo hi rownd y ril"** *'You wouldn't speak like that if you had to live with her all the time'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 130)

**'Goriad** (< **agoriad**) NW 'key'

**"Be sydd yn y sied?" 'Nialwch.' 'Beth am fynd i'w gweld rhag ofn? Ble mae'r goriad?"** *"What's in the shed?" "Junk." "What about going to have a look at it just in case? Where's the key?"* (Alun Jones, 1979: 209)

**Gosod** 'to place', 'to put', 'to set'

(i) ar osod 'to let'

"[Byddai'r tai] mwyach yn y sector preifat, ar werth, nid ar osod" 'The houses would be] from now on in the private sector, for sale, and not for letting' (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 242)

**Graddau**

(i) i raddau 'to an extent'

"Methiant fu pob ymdrech bryd hynny i sefydlu undeb. I raddau, 'roedd hyn yn annheg iawn â'r undebau" 'Every effort at that time to set up a union was a failure. To an extent, this was very unfair to the unions' (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 101)

(ii) i raddau helaeth 'to a great extent'

"Roedd yr is-etholiad yn gyfle i osod gerbron y byd ddadansoddiad Grŵp Ymchwil y Blaid ... gwaith a wnaed i raddau helaeth o dan arweiniad a dylanwad Phil Williams" 'The by-election was an opportunity to present to the world the analysis of the Party's Research Group ... work that was done to a great extent under the leadership and influence of Phil Williams' (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 78)

(iii) i ryw raddau 'to some extent'

'I ryw raddau yn ddi-os, mae'n fater o genhedlaeth" 'To some extent without doubt, it's a matter of generation' (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 12)

(iv) i'r fath raddau 'to such an extent'

"Ers iddi ddod i'r Cartref, fe'i dadrithiwyd i'r fath raddau gyda phopeth fel y bu raid iddi ymarfogi ei hun dim ond i'w gwneud yn bosib iddi allu byw o ddydd i ddydd" 'Since she came to the Home, she was disillusioned to such an extent with everything that she had to arm herself merely to make it possible for her to be able to live from day to day' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 112)

**Greddf** 'instinct', 'intuition'

(i) wrth reddf 'by instinct', 'instinctively'

"[Mae'r] ddau'n Geidwadwyr wrth reddf" 'The two [are] Conservatives by instinct' (Golwg, 27 April 1989: 15)

**Gresyn** 'pity'

(i) gresyn o beth NW 'a great shame'

"Onid yw'n resyn ein bod yn colli'r fath gyfle i ddenu ymwelwyr" 'Isn't it a shame that we're losing such an opportunity to attract visitors' (Western Mail, 28 November 1995: 9)

(ii) mae'n resyn gen i dros rywun NW 'I feel sorry for someone'

"Yr oedd yn resyn ganddo dros Edward Vaughan" 'He felt sorry for Edward Vaughan' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 308)

**Grêt** (<E 'great') CW 'great'

"Ro'n i wedi cychwyn chwilio am de ers dros ddwyawr ac odd y cyw iâr a'r fej yn edrach yn grêt" 'I'd started looking for tea over two hours ago and the chicken and veg looked great' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 64)

**Grindo** (< gwrando) SW 'to listen'

**"Grinda! Dim preceth sy ishe man'yn, reit! Ishe r'wun i gynnu'r blydi tân 'na. Wy'i jest â sythul"** *'Listen! We don't need a sermon here, OK! We need someone to light that bloody fire. I'm just about freezing!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 60)

**Grisiau** LW NW 'stairs'

(i) **i fyny('r) grisiau** LW NW 'upstairs'

**"I fyny grisia, plis. Dim ond gwehilion cymdeithas sy'n molchi'n y sinc"** *'Upstairs, please. Only the dregs of society wash in the sink'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 33)

**Grym** 'power', 'strength'

(i) **mewn grym** 'in force', 'in power'

**"[Yr oedd yn dipyn] o fendith mewn cyfnod pan oedd effaith y rhyfel a'r dogni bwyd yn dal mewn grym"** *'[It was a bit] of a blessing in a period when the effect of the war and food rationing was still in force'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 14)

**Gwacáu** LW SW gwagio LW NW 'to empty'

**Gwadnu**

(i) **ei gwadnu hi** 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

**"Wrth inni bori dros gynnwys [y papur], byddai'r Arlywydd Reagan a'i osgordd eisoes yn ei gwadnu hi am y maes awyr"** *'As we browsed over the contents of [the paper], President Reagan and his entourage would already be shooting off for the airport'* (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 131)

**Gwadd** (< gwahodd) NW 'to invite'

**"Dyna pam y bydd gen i ffansi eu gwadd nhw draw"** *'That's why I fancy inviting them over'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 20)

**Gwadden** SW gwahadden LW SW twrch daear LW NW 'mole'

**Gwaed** 'blood'

(i) **gwaed coch cyfan** (lit 'whole red blood') 'aristocratic', 'blue blood'

**"[Dw i'n eu leicio nhw] os ydyn nhw'n Gymry glân, gloyw, a gwaed coch, cyfa, Cymreig yn llifo trwy'u gwythienna nhw!"** *'[I like them] if they're fluent Welsh speakers and blue Welsh blood is flowing through their veins!'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 41)

(ii) **hyd at waed** (lit 'until blood') fighting that leads up to blood being shed  
**'A thros y coliar y bydda i'n ymladd, mechan i. Hyd at waed!'** *'And I'll fight for the collier, my lad. To the death!'* (Rhydwen Williams, 1969: 50)

**Gwaered 'down'**

(i) **ar i waered 'down', 'on the decrease'** (numbers, business etc.)

**"dyna'r adeg y dechreuodd hi fynd ar i wared"** *'that's the time she started to go down'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 252)

**Gwaeth 'worse'**

(i) **er gwaeth see er** (ii)

**Gwagio LW NW gwacáu LW SW 'to empty'**

**Gwahadden LW SW gwadden SW twrch daear LW NW 'mole'**

**Gwaith 'work'**

(i) **ar waith 'at work'**

**"Ar ôl un flwyddyn lawn ar waith, mae tystiolaeth fod Morglawdd Tawe yn rhwystro pysgod rhag mynd i fyny'r afon"** *'After a full year at work, there's evidence that the Tawe barrage is hindering fish going up the river'* (Golwg, 31 March 1994: 4)

(ii) **gwaith caib a rhaw** (lit *'pickaxe and shovel work'*)

(a) *'hard physical labour'*

**"Nid oedd yma ddim snobeiddiwch yn y gweithwyr 'parchus', dim chwerwder yn y gweithwyr 'caib-a-rhaw'"** *'There wasn't here any snobbery in the 'respectable' workers, no bitterness in the "hard physical labour" workers'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 68)

(b) *'boring work', 'spadework'* (figuratively)

**"Rhan o'r gwaith caib a rhaw ... cynnar oedd casglu ynghyd ddeunydd oedd ar wasgar ymhobman"** *'Some of the early boring work ... was collecting together the material that was scattered all over the place'* (Barn, October 1995: 27)

**Gwaith 'time'**

(i) **ambell waith 'occasionally'**

**"Dim ond ambell waith y deuai achos i lygad y cyhoedd"** *'Only occasionally did a case come before the eye of the public'* (Aled Eames in Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 7)

(ii) **llawer/sawl gwaith 'many times', 'numerous times'**

**"Llawer gwaith yn yr wythnosau cythreulig hynny wedi'r 'byjet' bu Mam yn erfyn ar 'Nhad i ddechrau mygu eto os golygai hynny y byddai fymryn bach yn haws byw hefo fo"** *'Many times in those bloody awful weeks after the budget Mam would implore Dad to start smoking again if that meant it would be a little bit easier to live with him'* (John Ogwen, 1996: 48)

**Gwalia (wen) rhetorical Latinate name for Wales**

**"Mae yna rai sydd yn gallu fforddio cydymdeimlo â thactegau'r IRA o gludwch bar yng Ngwalia Wen neu ar wyliau blynyddol yn Iwerddon"** *'There are some who can afford to sympathise with the IRA from the comfort of a bar in Wales or on annual holidays in Ireland'* (Barn, February 1995: 26)

## **Gwallt dodi LW SW gwallt gosod LW NW 'false hair'**

### **Gwân**

(i) ei gwân hi SW 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

"Fel yr oedd Roger yn dod i fewn drwy'r entri, 'roedd Dai yn ei gwân hi i lawr drwy'r Rŵm Canol" 'As Roger was coming in through the entry, Dai was scarpering off through the Middle Room' (Dic Jones, 1989: 117)

### **Gwarchod 'to look after', 'to protect'**

(i) gwarchod pawb (< Duw gwarchod pawb) CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"Wedi doti'r bocs bwyd a'r stên ddŵr ar y ford, ês miwn drws nesa er mwyn gweld shwd odd pethe wedi mynd 'no. Gwarchod pawb!" 'After putting the food box and the jug of water on the table, I went next door in order to see how thing had gone there. Heavens above!' (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 10)

### **Gwared 'deliverance', 'riddance'**

(i) a'm gwaredo (< Duw a'm gwaredo) CW 'heaven help me'

"Mi fydda well gen i dy weld ti'n diodda o gansar, na dy fod ti wedi cael dy ddal yn gwneud peth mor annuwiol. Â'n gwaredo!" 'I would rather see you suffering from cancer, than have you caught doing such an ungodly thing. Heaven help us!' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 8)

(ii) cael gwared ar/lo rywbeth/rywun 'to get rid of something/someone'

"mae Ysgrifennydd Cymru eisiau cael gwared ar gynghorau sir a dosbarth" 'the Secretary [of State] for Wales wants to get rid of county and district councils' (Golwg, 4 March 1993: 7)

(\* also cael gwared â rhywbeth/rhywun, and in SW cael ei wared e, eg

"Sen i ar bwys y môr, basen i wedi towlu'r hen focs i'r môr i gal 'i wared e" 'If I lived by the sea, I would have thrown the old box into the sea to get rid of it' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 92))

### **Gwarthaf**

(i) ar fy ngwarthaf 'upon me'

"Ac er bod olion y trueni ar ei wyneb mor amlwg ag yr oedden nhw pan ddaeth ar ei warthaf yn yr ardd ni theimlai Emma bellach unrhyw ysfa i ddianc rhagddo" 'And although the marks of the sadness were so obvious on her face as they were when she came upon him in the garden Emma did not feel anymore any desire to escape from him' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 124)

### **Gwartheg LW CW da (byw) LW SW 'cattle'**

#### **Gwas 'servant'**

(i) da was (lit 'good servant') CW 'a good lad'

"lawn oedd hi i bileri'r Sefydliad Seisnig ddod ynghyd i dalu teyrnged i'w da was a ffyddlon [George Thomas] yr wythnos ddiwethaf" 'It was OK for the pillars of the English establishment to come together last week to



*pay respects to their good and faithful lad [George Thomas] last week'*  
(Golwg, 20 November 1997: 3)

(\* see da (iii))

(ii) (fy) **ngwas i** (lit 'my servant') NW 'mate'

"**Ti 'di mynd yn rhy bell rŵan, 'ngwas i**" 'You've gone too far now, mate'  
(Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 3)

(iii) **gwas bach** (lit 'junior servant') CW 'drudge', 'run-around'

"**Roedd ef ei hun wedi cael digon heddi o fod yn was bach i Richard**"  
'He himself had had enough today of being a little run-around for Richard'  
(Nansi Selwood, 1993: 137)

### **Gwasgar**

(i) **ar wasgar** 'dispersed', 'scattered'

"**Roedd hi'n fantais dod o hyd i Gymry ar wasgar a chael golwg ar y sefyllfa drwy eu llygaid nhw**" 'It was an advantage to come across scattered Welsh people and to have a look at the situation through their eyes'  
(Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 16)

### **Gwasgfa**

(i) **cael gwasgfa** 'to faint'

"**Aeth Miss John yn gacwn wyllt a bu bron iddi gael gwasgfa**" 'Miss John went mad and she nearly fainted' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 73)

### **Gwastad 'flat'**

(i) **ar wastad fy nghefn** 'flat on my back'

"**A dwi'n ôl ar wastad 'y nghefn yn yr union rych caethiwus yr o'n i ynddo fo cyn Dolig**" 'And I'm back flat on my back in exactly the same slavish rut as I was in before Christmas' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 12)

### **Gwastraffu LW NW afradu LW SW 'to waste'**

**Gwatshia, gwatshiwch** see Appendix 10.05

**Gwatsiad** (<E 'watch') NW 'to watch'

"**mi sodrais i 'ngwynab yn y gwydyr yn gwatsiad y diferion glaw'n rhedag ras ar draws ffenast**" 'I put my face on the glass watching the rain drops running a race across the window' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 9)

**Gw-boi** (<E 'good boy') SW 'mate'

"**O'dd hi'n slashen o ferch. 'Lynce honna ti'n gyfan, gw'boi!'**" 'She was a gorgeous girl. "She'd swallow you whole, mate!"' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 123)

**Gw-girl** (<E 'good girl') SW 'mate'

"**Sdim pwynt i ni drafod y rent nes bo ni'n gwbod os ych chi'n ca'l aros mlân. A ma hynny, gwd girl, yn sub judice**" 'There's no point discussing the rent until we know if you can stay on. And that, mate, is sub judice' (Sion Eirian, 1995: 19)

**Gwd** (<E 'good') SW 'good'

**"Ma' lot o harn [yn y letis] Wncwl Now. Ma' nhw'n gwd i chi"** *'There's a lot of iron [in the lettuce] Uncle Now. They're good for you'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 119)

**Gwdihw** SW tylluan LW NW 'owl'

**Gwddw** (< gwddf) NW 'throat'

(i) (holhti/torri etc.) **fy ngwddw i wneud rhywbeth** (lit 'to (split/break etc.) my neck to do something') NW 'dying to do something'

**"Roedden nhw'n sylweddoli fy mod yn hanner-addoli Hedd Wyn, ac ar holhti fy ngwddw isio adrodd ei hanes ar ffurf ffilm"** *'They realised that I half-worshipped Hedd Wyn, and was just about dying to tell his story in film form'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 235)

**Gwddwg** (< gwddf) SW 'throat'

(i) **gwddwg tost** SW 'sore throat'

**"Synnwn i ddim bo' gwddwg tost 'da ti ar ôl sgrechian trwy'r nos fel 'ny"** *'I'm not surprised you've got a sore throat after screeching all night like that'*

**Gwedd** 'appearance', 'manner'

(i) **ar ei newydd wedd** 'in its new guise'

**"Ro'n i'n edrych ymlaen at gael gweld y lle ar ei newydd wedd"** *'I was looking forward to seeing the place in its new guise'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 155)

**Gweddw** 'widowed'

(i) **gweddw crefft heb ei dawn** (lit 'widowed is a craft without a talent for it') proverb 'lack of parts makes widowed arts'

**"Do, fe gês i 'nysgu yn y cyfnod 'ny pan oedd seiri'n cymryd balchder yn 'u gwaith. Rown nhw'n credu'r hen ddihareb ma gweddw crefft heb 'i dawn"** *'Yeah, I was taught in that period when carpenters took pride in their work. I believed in the old proverb that a lack of parts makes widowed arts'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 89)

**Gwehilion** 'dregs', 'riffraff'

(i) **gwehilion cymdeithas** 'dregs of society', 'scum of the earth'

**"I fyny grisia, plis. Dim ond gwehilion cymdeithas sy'n molchi'n y sinc"** *'Upstairs, please. Only the dregs of society wash in the sink'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 33)

**Gweiddi** 'to shout'

(i) **gweiddi crïo** 'to bawl with tears'

**"Felly mi fuo'n rhaid i mi sodro E.T., oedd yn gweiddi crio, yn ôl yn ei got unwaith eto"** *'So I had to put E.T., who was bawling with tears, back in his cot once again'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 93)

### **Gweill** 'knitting-needles'

(i) **ar y gweill** (lit 'on the needles') 'in preparation', 'on the go'

"**Mae datblygiadau gwerth miliynau ar y gweill ym Mhwllheli**" 'There are developments worth millions of pounds on the go in Pwllheli' (Yr Herald, 30 April 1994: 10)

**Gweitiad** (<E 'wait') NW 'to wait'

"**Gweitia imi gael gneud brecwast**" 'Wait for me to be able to make breakfast' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 182)

**Gweitshia, gweitshiwch** see Appendix 10.05

**Gweithe** (< **gweithiau**) SW collective noun for the factories, mines etc. of industrial South Wales

"**[Yr oedd] llawer ohonynt yn Shonis o'r Gweith'e**" 'A lot of them [were] Valleys people from the factories' (Dic Jones, 1989: 210)

### **Gweithio**

(i) 'to work'

"**Ac wyt ti'n meddwl y gweithith hi?**" 'And do you think it will work?' (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 57)

(ii) SW 'to make', 'to prepare'

"**Wy'n cofio unwaith pan own i lawr yng Nghapel y Wîg yn gweitho stâr. Dew, oedd hi'n ddiwrnod difrifol o dwym**" 'I remember once when I was down in Wig Chapel making some stairs. God, it was a seriously warm day' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1982: 56)

### **Gweld** 'to see'

(i) **cawn ni weld** 'we'll see'

"**cawn ni siarad am hynny eto. Cawn weld wir. Bore da, Mr Price, dyna i gyd am y tro**" 'we can talk about that again. We'll see about that indeed. Good morning, Mr Price, that's all for the time being' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 62)

(ii) **cewch chi weld** 'you'll see'

"**Fyddwch chi ddim yr un un gewch chi weld**" 'You won't be the same one you'll see' (Wil Sam, 1995: 46)

(\* note singular form **cei di weld**, eg "**Chawn ni ddim seilej leni gei di weld**" 'We won't have any sillage this year, you'll see' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 110))

(iii) **gweld colli rhywun** 'to miss someone'

"**Mae ganddoch chi ddyn yn ennill pres yn y tŷ yma unwaith eto. Fyddwch chi ddim yn gweld colli Dad cymaint**" 'You've got a man earning money in the house once again. You won't miss Dad so much' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 48)

(iv) **gweld chwith** NW 'to get annoyed'

"**So ni wedi gweld Ben-a-Lun ers ache, medda hi wrth yfad ei sudd asparagys bora. 'Ti'n gweld chwith, wyt?' me fi**" "'We haven't seen Ben and Lun for ages,' she said whilst drinking her morning asparagus juice. 'Getting annoyed, are you?' I said' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 155)

- (v) gweld eisïau rhywun LW SW *'to miss someone'*  
**"Fe ymddiswyddodd ac yr ydym yn dal i weld ei eisïau"** *'He resigned and we still miss him'* (Barn, March 1995: 7)
- (vi) gwyn y gwêl y frân ei chyw (lit *'the crow sees her chick white'*) proverb  
 parents can only see virtue in their children  
 (pun on the above) **"Un dwrnod 'dach chi'n griminal on ddy ryn a'r dwrnod nesa 'dach chi'n rêl hïro. Dwn i ddim be i ddeud wir Dduw os nad matar o sut 'dach chi'n sbïo arni ydi o. Gwyn y gwêl y frân ei chriw, ia?"** *'One day you're a criminal on the run and the next day you're a real hero. I don't know what to say honest to God if it's not a matter of how you look at it. Parents only look at the good side of their crew, don't they?'*  
 (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 220)
- (vii) i'w (g)weld *'to appear'*  
**"Ar y dechrau yr oedd i'w weld yn greadur od braidd ac yn ddigon hoff o'i gwmni'i hun"** *'At the start he appeared a bit of an odd creature and fond enough of his own company'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 33)
- (viii) os gwelwch yn dda *'please'*  
**"Mwy o raglenni [deledu] tebyg os gwelwch yn dda a fydd ddim raid poeni am safonau'r oes ddigidol!"** *'More similar [television] programmes please and [we] won't have to worry about standards in the digital age!'*  
 (Golwg, 9 January 1997: 7)
- (\* note the singular form os gweli di'n dda, eg **"Gwyn! ... Os gweli di'n dda ... Addewist ti aros am sgwrs efo Robat Berwyn a fi"** *'Gwyn! ... Please ... You promised to stay for a chat with Robat Berwyn and me'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 55))
- (ix) os gwelwch (chi) fod yn dda SW *'please'*  
**"Wê'r mame, os gwelwch chi fod in dda, ishe dod â'r plant gida nhw"**  
*'The mothers, please, wanted to bring the children with them'* (May Williams in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 83)

## Gwell

- (i) *'better'*  
**"Bu i Gaerfaddon i gael ymdrochi yn y dyfroedd iachusol yno ond doedd hi ddim tamaid gwell wedyn"** *'She went to Bath to bathe in the healing waters there but she wasn't a bit better afterwards'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 23)
- (ii) *'more'* (measurements)  
**"Rhyw ganllath neu well y tu ôl i'r tractor mawr a'i lwyth yr oedd y tractor bach"** *'The small tractor was about a hundred yards or more behind the large tractor and its load'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 38)
- (iii) er gwell see er (ii)
- (iv) gwell hwyr na hwyrach (lit *'better late than later/perhaps'*) *'better late than never'*  
**"'Ti'n hwyr,' ysgyrnygodd [o]. 'Gwell hwyr na hwyrach,' meddai Gregor yn nawddoglyd"** *'"You're late," [he] snarled. "Better late than never," said Gregor patronisingly'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 53)

(v) mae'n well gen i 'I prefer'

"Byddai'n ilawer gwell ganddi hi fod wedi cario ymlaen gyda'i gwaith na gorfod gwrando arno" *'She would have preferred much more to have carried on with her work than listen to him'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 35)

(vi) o flaen fy ngwell (lit 'in front of my betters') 'in court'

"Aeth ei gar i wal tŷ. Bu'n rhaid cael yr heddlu, byddai'n gorfod talu am y wal a mynd o flaen ei well am yrru'n esgeulus" *'His car went into a wall of a house. The police had to be fetched, he would have to pay for the wall and go to court for negligent driving'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 65)

**Gwellt** 'grass'; 'straw'

(i) mynd i'r gwellt (lit 'to go to the straw') 'to fail', 'to be in vain'

"Nid oes un dim yn sicr yn y busnes sgwennu 'ma: gall gwaith misoedd fynd i'r gwellt mewn amrantiad" *'Not one thing is certain in this writing business: months work can fail in an instant'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 255)

**Gwên** 'smile'

(i) gwên gam 'wry smile'

"Mererit gwerthfawr a rud gemmau, meddwn wrthyf fy hun gyda gwên gam" *'Mererit gwerthfawr a rud gemmau, I said to myself with a wry smile'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 22)

(ii) yn wên o glust i glust (lit 'a smile from ear to ear') 'smiling broadly'

"Fe dda'th yn diwedd, ac fe'i tywyswyd gan Neli - o'dd bellach yn wên o glust i glust - i gyfeiriad y sêd gefen" *'He came in the end, and he was led by Neli - who was now smiling broadly - in the direction of the back seat'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 119)

**Gwenhwyseg** see Appendix 20

**Gwenu** 'to smile'

(i) gwenu fel giât (lit 'to smile like a gate') 'to smile broadly', 'to smile like a Cheshire cat'

"Dyna lle rodd Dai Shop, Penniman a Marx Merthyr yn sefyll o 'mlaen i yn gwenu fel giatia" *'That's where Dai Shop, Penniman and Marx Merthyr were standing in front of me smiling like Cheshire cats'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 50)

(ii) gwenu'n gam 'to smile wryly'

"Sbiodd George ar y wraig o'i flaen fel pe bai hi wedi newydd esbonio Theori Berthnasedd Einstein wrtho. Gwenodd yn gam a diolch iddi cyn ei esguodi ei hun" *'George looked at the woman before him as though she'd just explained Einstein's Theory of Relativity. He smiled wryly and thanked her before excusing himself'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 71)

**Gwenynen farch** LW NW cacynen LW SW picwnen LW SW 'wasp'

**Gwerin** 'folk', 'ordinary people'

(i) **y werin bobl** 'folk', 'ordinary people'

"**Y werin bobl, dan arweiniad yr undebau, yn ymateb i'r dirwasgiad economaidd gyda streiciau a gwrthdystiadau**" *'The ordinary people, under the unions' leadership, [responded] to the economic depression with strikes and protests'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 8)

(\* see also **wêr**)

**Gwerth** 'worth', 'value'

(i) **ar werth** 'for sale'

"**Ga i ddod atat ti i'r tŷ yn y dre 'cw? I ni gael siarad am y tir 'na sy gen i ar werth?**" *'Can I come over to you to the house in town? So that we can talk about that land that I've got for sale?'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 255)

(ii) **gwerth y byd yn grwn** 'worth the whole wide world'

"**Er cymaint y gwerthfawrogwn ei sylw, a'r gymhariaeth, petai wedi dweud 'Spencer Tracy' buasai hynny wedi bod yn werth y byd yn grwn**" *'Although I appreciated his attention, and the comparison, if he had said "Spencer Tracy" that would have been worth the whole wide world'* (John Ogwen, 1996: 143)

**Gweud**

(i) **SW** 'to say'

"**Dim ond gweud o'n i bod hi 'di 'neud ambell i bwynt digon teg**" *'I only said that she'd made the odd fair point'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 29)

(ii) **gweud llai SW** 'to disagree'

"**Sa funed ... Alli di ddim bido am [yr anifail] hwnna.**' **'Wel ma' fe hytrach yn 'sgyrnog, wy' ddim yn gweud llai ...**" *'Wait a minute ... You can't bid for that [animal].'* *'Well it's rather boney, I don't disagree ...'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 89)

**Gwialen** (lit 'rod') **CW** 'knob', 'penis', 'willy'

"**O ie? Paid gweud bod dy wialen di 'di torri.**' **'Ma' rhywbeth wedi blydi digwydd iddi 'no. Paid gweud wrth neb, wnei di**" *'Oh yeah? Don't tell me that your knob's snapped.'* *'Something's happened to it there. Don't tell anyone, will you'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 45)

**Gwib** 'flash'

(i) **ar wib** 'at full speed', 'in a flash'

"**Sgrialodd y bachgen bach ar wib o'r ystafell**" *'The little boy scarpered out of the room in a flash'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 122)

**Gwidw** **SW** 'widow'

"**Pam ddylen i ishte yn tŷ fel gwitw, a fynte'n galafantan o fore gwyn tan nos?**" *'Why should I sit in the house like a widow, and he's galavanting about morning, noon and night?'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 16)

## Gwir

(i) 'true' (after nouns)

**"Un o'r pentrefi mwyaf teyrngar a phleidiol i'w côr oedd Aber-craf ym mhen uchaf Cwm Tawe. Pentre glofaol gyda'i ddiwylliant gwir Gymreig"**  
*'Aber-craf at the top of the Swansea Valley was one of the most loyal and supportive villages to its choir. A mining village with its true Welsh culture'*  
(Edgar ap Lewys, 1986: 78)

(ii) 'real' (before nouns)

**"gwir ofid"** 'real fear' (Peter Wynn Thomas, 1996: 210)

(iii) 'true' (noun)

**"Smo ti moyn i nhw ddodi crasfa iti? Gwir yn erbyn y byd yndefe? Ti'n siomi fi w"** *'You don't want them to beat you up? The truth against the world isn't it? You disappoint me mate'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 57)

(\* y gwir yn erbyn y byd line from the National Eisteddfod when the Archdruid chairs or crowns the bard)

(iv) ar fy ngwir CW 'honestly', 'really'

**"Ar fy ngwir, popeth yn iawn ... colli fy limpyn am funud, mi wyddost amdana' i"** *'Honestly, everything is fine ... lost my temper for a minute, you know me'* (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 12)

(v) gwir neu gau 'true or false'

**"Mae'r llinell denau rhwyng realiti ac anwiredd, y gwir a'r gau, yn cael ei chymylu ymhellach"** *'The thin line between reality and untruth, the true and the false, is further clouded'* (Golwg, 9 March 1995: 10)

(vi) y gwir amdani 'the fact of the matter', 'the truth about it'

**"y gwir amdani yw nad oes yr un Seneddwr yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys yr Arlywydd, sy'n gymaint meistr ar hanfodion gwleidyddiaeth ddemocrataidd"** *'the truth about it is that there isn't a single Parliamentarian in Wales, including the President, who is such a master of the essence of democratic politics'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 59)

(vii) yn wir 'indeed', 'really'

**"Lleferai 'W.R.' hi 'fel un ag awdurdod ganddo', fel, yn wir, y llefarai bopeth arall"** *'"W.R." spoke about it "like one with authority", as, indeed, he spoke about everything else'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 120)

(viii) yn wir i ti/chi 'really', 'you can be sure'

**"A wir i chi, fe fues i'n eitha llwyddiannus hefyd"** *'And really, I was quite successful as well'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 26)

(ix) yn wir Dduw i ti/chi CW 'honest to God', 'you can be sure to God'

**Ond yn wir Dduw i ti, yr oedd y gwaith yn gythreulig o anodd** *'But honest to God, the work was really hard'*

(\* see also wir)

## Gwirfodd 'goodwill'

(i) o'm gwirfodd 'of my own accord', 'voluntarily'

**"Lle mae Tincar Saffrwm?" oedd ei gwestiwn cynta fo. 'Hefo'r Gwylliaid, syr,' meddai Pererin Byd. 'O'i wirfodd ynta o'i anfodd?'"** *'"Where's Tincar Saffrwm?" was his first question. "With the Wild Ones, sir," said Pererin Byd. "Of his own accord or against his will?"'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 26)

**Gwirion NW 'stupid'**

**(i) gwirion bost NW 'totally stupid'**

**"Chwiliwn am wynebau a lleisiau newydd ... Neb sobor, a neb gwirion bost!"** *'We are looking for new faces and voices ... Nobody sober, and nobody totally stupid!'* (Golwg, 25 March 1993: 23)

**Gwirioni LW NW dwlu LW SW hurto LW SW 'to dote'**

**(i) dydy pawb ddim yn gwirioni'r un fath** (lit 'not everyone dotes the same way') NW 'each to their own'

**"Mae synnwyr digrifwch, fel synnwyr cyffredin mae'n debyg, yn rhywbeth sy'n gwahaniaethu'n arw o berson i berson - 'nid yw pawb yn gwirioni'r un fath'"** *'A sense of humour, like common sense it appears, is something that differs greatly from person to person - "each to their own"'* (Golwg, 12 January 1995: 29)

**Gwirionedd 'truth'**

**(i) mewn gwirionedd 'in fact', 'in reality'**

**"Mewn gwirionedd 'dyw pethau erioed wedi bod yn well i'r cwsmer diwylliannol"** *'In reality, things for the cultured customer have never been better'* (Western Mail, 21 May 1994: (weekender) 4)

**Gwisgo 'to dress', 'to wear'**

**(i) gwisgo amdanaf 'to get dressed'**

**"[Roedd] Mam isio'r crystia wedi eu torri odd' ar ei thost ac isio help i wisgo amdani a llnau ei dannadd gosod"** *'Mam wanted the crusts cut off her bread and wanted help to get dressed and clean her false teeth'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 236)

**Gwidw SW 'widow'**

**"Pan ddylen i ishte yn tŷ fel gwitw, a fynte'n galafantan o fore gwyn tan nos?"** *'Why should I sit in the house like a widow, and he's galavanting about morning, noon and night?'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 16)

**Gwitho (< gweithio) SW 'to work'**

**"Pan on i'n gwitho gyda ewythr i fi wedyn, odd e'n prynu gelltydd o god gwern"** *'When I used to work with an uncle of mine afterwards, he used to buy woodlands of alder trees'* (speaker in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 75)

**Gwithwr (< gweithiwr) SW 'worker'**

**"Rodd haliars gwaith glo 'slawer dydd yn câl 'u cyfrif yn ddosbarth arbennig o withwrs tan ddiar"** *'The coal hauliers in the past were considered a special class of workers under ground'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 36)



### **Gwiw 'fit'**

(i) (nid oes) wiw i mi wneud rhywbeth NW 'I dare not do something', 'woe betide me [if I did] something'

"Mae Raymond yn ddiawl o dynnwr coes a does wiw i chi ddweud dim byd wrth fo neu mi fydd o'n tynnu'r pis allan ohonach chi am ddiwrnodia" 'Raymond is a bugger for pulling legs and you daren't say anything to him or he'll take the piss out of you for days' (Twm Miall, 1988: 108)

(\* see also fiw)

### **Gwlad 'country', 'land'**

(i) gwlad y gân (lit 'the land of song') CW rhetorical name for Wales

"Fe fu cyfres ddiwethaf *Canrif o Gân* gyda'r rhaglenni mwyaf poblogaidd ar y Sianel Gymraeg erioed. Mae'n awgrymu fod Cymru yn parhau i hawlio'r disgrifiad 'gwlad y gân'" 'The series *Canrif o Gân* was one of the most popular programmes on the Welsh Channel ever. It suggests that Wales can still claim the description "the land of song"' (Sbec TV Wales, 3 June 1995: 4)

(ii) gwlad y medrau (lit 'land of abilities') CW rhetorical name for Anglesey

"Un o Fôn ydi Gwenda, a medraf ddweud â pheth awdurdod fod pobl yr ynys yn wahanol i weddill trigolion Cymru. 'Moch Môn', 'Gwlad y Medra' a mwy - gallaf dystio fod y llu disgrifiadau ohonynt yn agos i'w lle"

'Gwenda is from Anglesey, and I can say with some authority that the people of the island are different from the rest of the inhabitants of Wales. "Moch Môn", "Gwlad y Medra" and more - I can confirm that the number of descriptions of them is close to the mark' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 10)

(iii) gwlad y menig gwynion (lit 'the land of the white gloves') CW rhetorical name for Wales

"Ar yr un pryd yma yng Ngwlad y Menig Gwynion, roedd ymgeisydd senedd Ewrop aflwyddiannus ..." 'At the same time here in Wales, there was an unsuccessful European parliamentary candidate ...' (Barn, September 1994: 10)

(\* white gloves were worn by judges in the nineteenth century when there were no cases to try and thus they became synonymous with law and order)

(iv) gwlad y 'wês wês' see O (Pronunciation)

(v) hen wlad fy nhadau (lit 'land of my fathers') CW rhetorical name for Wales

"Fe glywch chi'r gymeradwyaeth yn chwyddo wrth i'r gantores droi a thalu teyrnged osgeiddig i'r gŵr sy'n gyfrifol am ei darbwylllo i ddychwelyd i Hen Wlad ei Thadau" 'You'll hear the applause increasing as the singer turns and pays graceful respect to the man who is responsible for persuading her to return to the Land of her Fathers' (Gareth Miles, 1995: 20)

(\* hen wlad fy nhadau is the first line of the Welsh national anthem)

(vi) **y Wlad Well** (lit *'the Better Country'*) CW *'heaven'*

**"Bachan,' meddai Gwdig wrtho amser cinio, "rwyd ti'n gwmws fel petaet ti'n gweld y Wlad Well yn y bolwen salad 'na'"** *"Mate," said Gwdig to him lunchtime, "you're exactly as though you've seen heaven in that salad bowl"* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 87)

(\* from Hebrew 11:16)

(vii) **yr hen wlad** (lit *'the old country'*) CW rhetorical name for Wales

**"rydw i wedi ffeindio fod modd cynyddu cryn dipyn ar allforion yr hen wlad yma trwy werthu ambell daflegryn neu ddau"** *'I've found the way to increase significantly exports from Wales is via selling the odd missile or two'* (Western Mail, 23 May 1995: 9)

**Gwledydd** *'countries'*

(i) **Gwledydd Prydain** (lit *'the Countries of Britain'*) *'the British Isles'*

**"fe fyddai'n rhaid i ni fod yn ystyriol o leiafrifoedd ethnig eraill yng ngwledydd Prydain"** *'we would have to be considerate of the other ethnic minorities in the British Isles'* (Golwg, 8 December 1988: 13)

**Gwlei** (< fe goeliaf i) SW *'I believe', 'I think'*

**"Mae pob plentyn a fu erioed, gwlei, â rhyw eirfa fach breifat"** *'Every child there has ever been, I think, has had some small private vocabulary'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 13)

**Gwlyb** *'wet'*

(i) **gwlyb diferu** *'dripping wet', 'soaking wet'*

**"[Yr oeddynt] yn gorwedd yn y cleisiau yn wlyb diferu"** *'[They were] lying in the ditches soaking wet'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 76)

(ii) **gwlyb diferyd** NW *'dripping wet', 'soaking wet'*

**"Roedd ei geseiliau'n socian a'i lawes yn wlyb diferyd"** *'His armpits were soaking and his sleeve was dripping wet'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 64)

(iii) **gwlyb domen** CW *'dripping wet', 'soaking wet'*

**"Rhedodd Steffan yn wlyb domen ar f'ôl i drwy'r lolfa"** *'Steffan ran dripping wet after me through the lounge'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 90)

(iv) **gwlyb socian** *'dripping wet', 'soaking wet'*

**"Cyrhaeddodd [ef] y porth mewn byr o dro yn wlyb socian"** *'[He] reached the gate in next to no time soaking wet'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 289)

(v) **gwlyb steics** SW *'dripping wet', 'soaking wet'*

**Mae'r got yn wlyb steics** *'The coat is dripping wet'*

**Gwn** LW NW *dryll* LW SW *'gun'*

**Gwn i, gwyddost ti** etc. see Appendix 2.06(iv)

**Gwnaf i, gwnei di** etc. see Appendix 2.06-2.08

**Gwnawd** see Appendix 12.04(iv)

**Gwnawn i, gwnaet ti** etc. see Appendix 5.08(iii)

**Gwnelen i, gwnelet ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(iii)

**Gwnes i, gwnest ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(iii), 4.06

**Gwnesen i, gwneset ti etc.** see Appendix 5.08(iii)

**Gwnesim i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Gwnetho i** see Appendix 4.05(v)

**Gwneud** 'to do, 'to make'

(i) **ei gwneud hi am rywle** 'to head for somewhere'

**"mi fydda'n mynd allan o tŷ'n slei bach heb i neb ei gweld hi, a'i gwneud hi am Berllan"** 'she would surreptitiously leave the house without anyone seeing her, and would make for Berllan' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 105)

(ii) **gwneud â rhywun** 'to get on with someone'

**"Nid yn unig dwi ddim yn gallu gwneud efo pobol adra, dwi'n methu gwneud efo neb"** 'Not only can't I get on with people at home, I can't get on with anyone' (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 55)

(iii) **gwneud ati NW** 'to make a point (of something)'

**"Y gwirionedd ydi dy fod ti i weld yn gwneud ati i'n brifo ni i gyd"** 'The truth is that you are seen to be making a point of hurting us all' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 21)

(iv) **gwneud yn fawr o rywbeth** 'to make the most of something'

**"Gwna'n fawr o'r cyfla siŵr a rhoswch am dridia!"** 'Make the most of the opportunity of course and stay for three days!' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 192)

(v) **gwneud yn iawn am rywbeth** 'to make up for something'

**"Yn ystod misoedd y gaea', mae Gwesty Llyn Fyrnwy ger Llanwddyn ym Mhowys, yn cynnig 'Brolly Breaks' - i wneud iawn am y ffaith bod yr adeilad wedi ei leoli yn un o ardaloedd mwya' anghysbell (a gwlyb) Cymru"** 'During the winter months, Llyn Fyrnwy Hotel near Llanwddyn in Powys is offering 'Brolly Breaks' - to make up for the fact that the building is located in one of the most remote (and wet) areas in Wales' (Golwg, 9 March 1989: 16)

**Gwneuthum i, gwnaethost ti etc.** see Appendix 4.05(iii), 4.06

**Gŵr** 'husband', 'man'

(i) **gŵr bonheddig** 'gentleman'

**"Dw i wedi bod i weld y doctor, doctor newydd, Dr Mansel Lloyd. Cymro giân, pur, a gŵr bonheddig hefyd"** 'I've been to see the doctor, a new doctor, Dr Mansel Lloyd. A fluent Welsh speaker, and a gentleman as well' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 90)

(ii) **y gŵr drwg** 'the devil'

**"Mi fedra i redag fel tae'r gŵr drwg 'i hun yn 'y nilyn i"** 'I can run as though the devil himself was following me' (Jane Edwards 1989: 39)

(iii) **cas gŵr ni châr y wlad a'i maco** proverb '*hateful is the man who does not love the land that rears him*'

(pun on the above) "**Fel un sy'n teithio o Gymru yn lled aml gan fwynhau peidio â gorfod meddwl rhyw lawer am Gymreictod, gallwn daeru fy mod yn llai o Gymraes o dipyn erbyn hyn. Cas gŵr na chasao'r wlad a'i maco, falle**" '*As someone who travels away from Wales fairly frequently enjoying not having to think very much about Welshness, I can contend that I am a fair bit less of a Welshwoman by now. Hateful is the man who does not hate land that rears him perhaps*' (*Western Mail*, 6 August 1996: 11)

**Gwragedd** 'wives'; 'women'

(i) **bwrw hen wragedd a ffyn** (lit 'to rain old women and sticks') 'to pour with rain', 'to rain cats and dogs'

"**Haf oedd hi, a than yr wsnos honno roedd y glaw wedi bod yn pistillio - hen wragedd a ffyn go iawn - a phawb efo wyneba hirion ers tro**" '*It was the summer, and until that week the rain had been pouring down - real cats and dogs - and everyone had had long faces for ages*' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 57)

**Gwraidd LW** 'roots'

(i) **wrth wraidd rhywbeth** 'at the root of something' (figuratively)

"**Mae'n amiwg mai dynion sydd wrth wraidd llawer iawn o'r dywediadau hyn**" '*It's obvious that men are at the root of a lot of these sayings*' (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 39)

**Gwranddo** 'to listen'

(i) **gwranddo'n astud** 'to listen intently'

"**Gwrandewais yn astud eto ond ni chlywais ddim**" '*I listened intently again but I didn't hear anything*' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 17)

**Gwreiddyn** 'root'

(i) **gwreiddyn pob drwg** 'the root of all evil'

"**rhyw yw gwreiddyn pob drwg**" 'sex is the root of all evil' (*Golwg*, 25 February 1993: 5)

**Gwreng LW** 'folk', 'ordinary people'

(i) **gwreng a bonedd LW** 'ordinary people and the aristocracy'

"**Nid oes fawr o amheuaeth fodd bynnag mai ymladd teirw aiff â bryd a diddordeb y mwyafrif o'r Sbaenwyr yn wreng a bonedd**" '*There isn't much doubt however that bullfighting takes the fancy and interests the majority of both ordinary and aristocratic Spanish people*' (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 112)

**Gwrthwyneb** 'opposite'

(i) **i'r gwrthwyneb** 'on the contrary', 'to the contrary'

"**Does fawr o dystiolaeth fod cyn-lowyr wedi caei hyfforddiant da ... I'r gwrthwyneb, mae'r unig astudiaeth lawn ... yn dangos fod llai nag un glowr ym mhob wyth wedi mynd ar gynlluniau ail-hyfforddi**" '*There isn't*

*much evidence that former miners get good training ... On the contrary, the only full study ... shows that less than one miner in every eight has been on retraining schemes' (Golwg, 21 September 1989: 13)*

**Gwrych LW NW perth LW SW Powys shetin Powys 'hedge'**

**Gwrychyn 'bristles'**

(i) **codi fy ngwrychyn 'to raise my heckles', 'to annoy me'**

**"Does dim llawer yn codi gwrychyn lolo, ar y cyfan mae'n foi gweddol oddefgar"** *'Not a lot annoys lolo, on the whole he's a fairly tolerant lad' (Western Mail, 10 June 1995: 2)*

**Gwth 'thrust'**

(i) **gwth o wynt 'gust of wind'**

**"Cododd gwth o wynt o rywle a bagiodd de Venette ar ei union i borth yr eglwys"** *'A gust of wind rose up from somewhere and de Venette moved backwards straight away into the gate of the church' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 238)*

(ii) **mewn gwth o oedran 'in ripe old age'**

**"Ei dad, John Jones, er ei fod mewn gwth o oedran erbyn hynny, a ofalai am y fferm fechan"** *'His father, John Jones, although he was in ripe old age by then, used to look after the farm' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 22)*

(\* this idiom is no longer in the 1988 Bible (see Luke 1:7), but is still common in CW)

**Gwybed LW CW chwiw(s) Arfon 'gnats'**

**Gwybod 'to know' (à fact)**

(i) **am wn i 'as far as I know', 'I imagine', 'I suppose'**

**"Ma' gan bawb, am wn i, eu diddordeb arbenigol eu hunen"** *'Everyone's got, I suppose, their own special interests' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 91)*

(ii) **cael gwybod am rywbeth 'to be informed about something', 'to find out about something'**

**"byddai'n ddiddorol cael gwybod pa [ddywediadau] sy'n dal i gael eu trosglwyddo"** *'it would be interesting to find out about which [sayings] are still being passed on' (Mary William, 1978: 50)*

(iii) **dim i mi wybod NW 'not as far as I know'**

**"Ddeudodd hi rw bath?" "Ddim i mi wybod. Fuo hi ddim yno ddau funud"** *"Did she say anything?" "Not as far as I know. She wasn't there two minutes"* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 62)

(v) **'does wybod NW 'there's no knowing', 'who knows'**

**"Mae'n dda'n bod ni wedi cyrraedd mewn pryd neu does wybod pwy fasa wedi mynd â'n sêl ni"** *'It's good that we arrived in time or there's no knowing who would have taken our seat' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 21)*

(vi) **heb yn wybod i mi 'without my knowing'**

**"Amal i waith, wy di sefyll fanna, heb yn wbod i ti Scoot, yn edrych arnot ti"** *'Several times, I've stood there, without you knowing Scoot, looking at you' (Sion Eirian, 1995: 55)*

(vii) hyd y gwn i 'as far as I know'

"A doedd hi ddim yn ardal arbennig o dlawd hyd y gwn i" *'And it wasn't an especially poor area as far as I know'* (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 50)

(viii) pwy a wŷr 'who knows'

"Pwy a wŷr, efallai ein bod ar drothwy oes aur y gohebydd tramor Cymraeg?" *'Who knows, perhaps we are on the threshold of the golden age of the Welsh foreign correspondent?'* (Llais Llyfrau, Summer 1994: 12)

Gwyddwn i, gwyddet ti etc. see Appendix 5.08(iv)

Gŵyl 'festival'

(i) gŵyl a gwaith (lit 'holiday and work') 'work and play'

"Gwefr [y gyfres deledu] yw'r cwlwm anwahanadwy sydd yn cael ei greu rhwng person a'r swyddog, rhwng bywyd a'r job, rhwng gŵyl a gwaith" *'The excitement [of the television series] is the inseparable link created between a person and the officer, between life and the job, between work and play'* (Television Wales, 28 January 1996: 14)

Gwyllt 'wild'

(i) cael y gwyllt LW NW 'to go mad' (with anger)

"Pa hawl o'dd gynni hi i drin dyn fel hyn? Dyma fi'n dechrau cael y gwyllt" *'What right had she to treat a man like this? I started to get mad'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 20)

(ii) gwyllt cacwn (lit 'hornet mad') 'furious'

"Taw, Lewis, 'nei di,' medda Huws yn wyllt gacwn" *'"Be quiet, Lewis, will you," said Huws furiously'* (Twm Miall, 1988, 78)

(\* less commonly cacwn wyllt, eg "Aeth Miss John yn gacwn wyllt a bu bron iddi gael gwasgfa" *'Miss John became furious and she almost fainted'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 73))

Gwylltio 'to go mad'

(i) gwylltio'n gaclwm LW NW 'to become furious'

"Er mawr benbleth i bawb fe wylltiodd Helmut yn gaclwm" *'To everyone's consternation Helmut became furious'* (Western Mail, 17 May 1994: 11)

(ii) gwylltio'n gacwn LW NW 'to become furious'

"Fe fydden nhw'n hoffi cael gweithio'u tir yn ystod y gwanwyn hwn - maen nhw'n gwylltio'n gacwn pan fyddwn ni'n ceisio dweud fod yna lawer o waith" *'They would like to be able to work their land during this spring - they get furious when I try to tell them that there's lots of work'* (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 121)

Gwylltu SW 'to go mad'

"Miwn sefyllfa fel hyn, chwel, bois, ma' ishe mesur a phwyso'n ofalus. Sdim ishe gwylltu" *'In a situation like this, you see, lads, one has to weigh up things carefully. You don't need to go mad'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 67)

### **Gwyn 'white'**

(i) **gwyn** is used after a term of affection for emphasis

**"Dw i'n gwbod, 'y mabi gwyn i,' meddai ei mam a chodi i'w chofleidio"**

*"I know, my love," her mother said and lifted her up to hug her'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 16)

**Gwyndodeg** see Appendix 20

### **Gwyneb (< wyneb) CW 'face'**

**"fe drows 'i gwyneb hi'n goch, - piws, - glas, - du a gwyn 'run pryd"** *'Her face turned red, - purple, - blue, - black and white at the same time'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 24)

**Gwynegu** LW SW **cosi** LW NW *'to ache', 'to throb'*

**Gwynegon** LW SW **crydcymalau** LW NW *'arthritis', 'rheumatism'*

### **Gwynt**

(i) *'wind'*

**"allan yn y bae roedd gwynt ffres yn cribo ar hyd wyneb y dŵr"** *'out in the bay there was a fresh wind combing the face of the water'* (Sonia Edwards, 1993: 35)

(ii) *'breath'*

**"Clustfeiniodd lbn ar y ddau yn siarad dan eu gwynt"** *'lbn eavesdropped on the two talking under their breath'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 80)

(iii) **gwynt** LW SW **aroglau** LW NW **sawr** LW CW *'smell'*

**"Gwynt ffein 'ma, Da-cu.' 'O's, mae e. Cin'o jest yn barod"** *"Fine smell here, grand-dad." "Yes, it is. Dinner's just about ready"* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 80)

(iv) **â'm gwynt yn fy nwrn** (lit *'my breath in my fist'*) *'out of breath'*

**"Y nesaf i bystyly drwy ddrws y cwt oedd y rheolwr ei hun a'i wynt yn ei ddwrn"** *'The next person to stumble into the shed was the manager himself out of breath'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 73)

(v) **cael fy ngwynt ataf** *'to get my breath back'*

**"Yr oedd lbn al Khatib wedi oedi ar gyrion muriau dinas o'r enw Lucca (ychydig i'r gogledd o Fflorens) er mwyn cael ei wynt ato"** *'lbn al Khatib had paused on the edge of the walls of city called Lucca (a bit to the north of Florence) in order to get his breath back'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 98)

(vi) **gwynt teg ar eich ôl** (lit *'fair wind to you'*) *'good riddance to you'*

**"Doedd e erioed wedi caru Seraffina. Roedd hi a Lewis yn haeddu ei gilydd. Gwynt teg ar eu holau"** *'He had never loved Seraffina. She and Lewis deserved each other. Good riddance to them'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 69)

**Gwyntio** LW SW **arogleuo** LW NW **sawru** LW SW *'to smell'*

**Gyda** see Appendix 13.05-13.06

## Gydol

(i) **trwy gydol (y flwyddyn/yr wythnos etc.)** 'throughout (the year/the week etc.)'

**"Dim ond yn 1979 y cafodd ffan ei gosod yn y ffowndri lle bu'n gweithio trwy gydol ei oes"** 'A fan was only put in in 1979 in the foundary where he had worked throughout his life' (Golwg, 12 April 1990: 17)

## Gyddfau 'throats'

(i) **yn gngyddfau ei gilydd** 'at each other's throats' (argument)

**"[Mae e wedi gweld y] cyfla i hyrwyddo cyd-ddealltwriaeth rhwng dwy garfan o Gymry sydd wedi bod yng ngyddfau'i gilydd"** '[He has seen the] opportunity to promote understanding between two groups of Welsh people who have been at been at each others throats' (Gareth Miles, 1995: 44)

**Gynno fo, gynni hi etc.** see Appendix 3.05-3.06

## Gyrru

(i) 'to drive'

**"Roedd rhywbeth yn fy ngyrru 'mlaen"** 'Something was driving me on' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 40)

(ii) LW NW 'to send'

**"O'n i'n gwybod mai camgymeriad oedd d'yrru di"** 'I knew it was a mistake sending you' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 139)

(iii) **gyrru arni** 'to keep at it', 'to persevere'

**Rhaid gyrru arni i orffen y job** 'You've got to keep at it to finish the job'

(iv) **gyrru fel Jehu** (lit 'to drive like Jehu') 'to drive like mad', 'to drive fast'

**"Yna, heb edrych i na de na chwith, gyrodd fel Jehiw am Finafon"**

'Then, without looking to the right or left, he drove like mad for Minafon' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 104)

(\* from 2 Kings 9:20)

(v) **gyrru ias i lawr fy nghefn** 'to send a shiver down my spine'

**"Mae meddwl am fyw am byth yn gyrru ias i lawr fy nghefn"** 'Thinking about living forever sends a shiver down my spine' (Golwg, 28 May 1992: 11)

(vi) **gyrru rhywun yn sowldiwr** (lit 'to drive someone to be a soldier') NW 'to test someone's patience'

**"Siarada drosta dy hun co bach, medda fi wrth yn hun. O'dd o wedi 'ngyrru fi'n soldiwr"** 'Speak for yourself mate, I said to myself. He was testing my patience' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 61)

(\* the army was formerly seen as offering such a poor life that one had to be driven to extremes to enlist)



# NG

'Ngwas i see gwas (ii)

# H

## **Haearn** 'iron'

(i) **fel haearn Sbaen** (lit 'like Spanish iron') CW 'as hard as rock', 'rock hard'  
"mae cyhyrau'i galon o'n sobor o lipa a'i wythiennau o fel haearn  
Sbaen" 'the muscles of his heart are terrible weak and his veins are as hard  
as rock' (Huw Roberts, 1981: 66)

## **Haf** 'summer'

(i) **haf bach Mihangel** 'Indian summer'

"Am ennyd, meddylodd mor braf fyddai byw mewn gwlad lle byddai'n  
ha bach Mihangel di-dor gydol y flwyddyn" 'For a moment, he thought  
how fine it would be to live in a country where it was an endless Indian  
summer throughout the year' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 19)

## **Haidd** LW NW **barlys** LW SW 'barley'

## **Hala**

(i) SW 'to send'

"Halodd e'r fform miwn" 'He sent the form in' (Eirwyn George in Gwyn  
Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 20)

(ii) SW 'to spend' (time)

"Wêdd shopwr wedi riteiro ar ôl hala'i o's in y dre in neud 'i ffortiwn" 'A  
shopkeeper had retired after spending his life in the town making his fortune'  
(Morgan John in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 30)

(iii) SW 'to spend' (money)

"Wit ti'n gwbod faint o arian wên i'n ga'l i hala bob wthnos?" 'Do you  
know how much money I used to get to spend every week?' (Nora Richards in  
Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 59)

(iv) **hala ofn ar rywun** SW 'to frighten someone'

"Wedi rhedeg am amser o'u cwmpas a gweiddi i hala ofn arnyn nhw,  
liwyddasant i gorlannu pump o'r merlod" 'After running for a while around  
them and shouting in order to frighten them, they succeeded in rounding up  
five of the ponies' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 272)

(v) **hala rhywun i feddwl** SW 'to cause someone to think'

"Miwn tipyn gweles rhyw dдинion in mynd lan y steire, ac in hala fi  
feddwl am garcharorion ar 'u ffordd i ga'l 'u crogi" 'After a while I saw  
some men going up the stairs, and this made me think about prisoners on  
their way to be hanged' (Nora Richards in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 94)

(vi) **hala rhywun yn benwan** SW 'to drive someone mad'

"Fel mae, ma' cadw lan 'da gwaith cartre jyst â'n hala i'n benwan" 'As it  
is, keeping up with homework just about drives me mad' (John Owen, 1990:  
134)

### **Halen 'salt'**

(i) **rhoi halen yn y briw 'to rub salt in the wound'**

**"Sgwennist ti ddim naddo. I be wyt ti'n rhoi halen yn y briw rŵan?" 'You didn't write, did you. Why do you want to rub salt in the wound now?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 160)**

**Halio (lit 'to pull') CW 'to masturbate', 'to wank'**

**"Faint ddoi di pan wyt ti'n halio ...?" 'How much do you come when you wank ...?' (Twm Miall, 1988: 122)**

**Hambygio NW 'to bother' (health)**

**"Be sy? Dy stumog di'n dy hambygio di, ia?" 'What's the matter? Your stomach bothering you, eh?' (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 124)**

**Hances (boced) LW NW cadach poced LW NW ffunan boced Anglesey  
hancsiar Dyfed macyn LW SW neisied LW Glam nicloth Dyfed  
'handkerchief'**

**Handi (<E 'handy') CW 'quick(ly)', 'sudden(ly)'**

**"Gofyn ichdi neud dy nyth yn rwla'n o handi ddweudwn i" 'You have to make your nest somewhere really quickly I'd say' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 102)  
(\* see also reit (v))**

### **Hanes**

(i) **'history'**

**"Ond o daro'r hanes ar bapur, efallai fod modd didoli rhai ffeithiau" 'But by putting the history on paper, perhaps it is possible to separate some of the facts' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 11)**

(ii) **CW 'about'**

**"Drudwen? Gwbod dim o'i hanes" 'Drudwen? Know nothing about her' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 138)**

(iii) **CW 'news'**

**"Sgen ti hanas job yn Gaerdydd 'ma?" 'You got any news of a job here in Cardiff?' (Twm Miall, 1990: 13)**

(iv) **CW 'life'**

**"Methiant fu dy hanas di rioed, Tom" 'Your life was always a failure, Tom' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 44)**

### **Hanfod**

(i) **o'i hanfod 'in essence'**

**"Cafwyd rhywbeth syml, bron yn arwynebol ... ac nid berniadaeth ydi hynny o'i hanfod" 'One had something simple, almost superficial ... and that in essence is not criticism' (Barn, February 1995: 26)**

(ii) **yn ei hanfod 'in essence'**

**"Magwraeth wledig yn ei hanfod oedd fy magwraeth i" 'My childhood was a rural childhood in essence' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 29)**

### Hanner 'half'

(i) (ddim) hanner call (lit '(not) half sensible') CW 'not all there', 'nuts'  
"Welaist ti'r dyn yna ddoth i mewn gynna? medda fo. Do, medda fi.  
Dydy o ddim hanner call, wsti" 'Did you see that bloke who came in just now? he asked. Yeah, I said. He's not all there you know' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 192)

(\* also in SW (ddim) yn hanner call a chrac)

(\*\* see also chwarter (i) and call (ii))

(ii) hanner pan (lit 'half baked') NW 'not all there', 'nuts'  
"Elin Ann hannar pan' ydi ei nic-nêm hi, a hynny am ei bod hi'n deud rhyw betha hannar-pan drwy'r amser" "Elin Ann hannar pan" is her nickname, and that's because she says some half mad things all the time' (Twm Miall, 1988: 69)

(iii) o'r hanner 'by half'

"Mi ddaeth saith o'r gloch y bora yn rhy sydyn o'r hannar" 'Seven o'clock in the morning came to suddenly by half' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 150)

(iv) yn ei hanner 'in half'

"Hwda, mi dorra i hwn yn ei hannar i ti gael un hannar" 'Take this, I'll cut it in half so that you can have one half' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 125)

### Hap 'chance', 'fate'

(i) ar hap 'at random', 'by chance'

"Roedd dynes yn Woolworth y diwrnod o'r blaen yn rhoi llond ceg i'w ffrind iddi am ddewis ei rhifau [loteri] ar hap" 'There was a woman in Woolworth the other day giving her friend an earful because she chose her [lottery] numbers by chance' (Western Mail, 24 June 1995: (Weekender) 2)

(ii) ar/drwy hap a damwain 'at random', 'by chance'

"Serch hynny, nid ar hap a damwain y cyfeirias at fyd delfrydol"  
'However, I didn't refer by accident to an ideal world' (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 134)

### Hario 'to exhaust', 'to tire'

"Golwg wedi hario arna chdi ... Ac ma' pob dynas feichiog angan hynny o orffwys geith hi" 'You look very tired ... And every pregnant woman needs whatever rest she can get' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 11)

### Harten (<E 'heart') CW 'heart attack'

"Ac o'dd y Shad - wel o'n i yn meddwl 'i fod e'n mynd i ga'l harten" 'And there was Shad - well, I thought that he was going to have a heart attack' (John Owen, 1994: 194)

### Haru (< darfu)

(i) beth (sy) haru chi? NW 'what's the matter with you?'

"Tyd yn dy flaen. Be haru chdi? Oes gin ti boen yn dy fol ne rwbath?"  
'Come on. What's the matter with you? Have you got a pain in your stomach or something?' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 13)

**Hast** SW *'haste', 'hurry'*

(i) **ar hast** SW *'in a hurry'*

**"Mi 'dach chi ar hast garw, Magi Griffiths"** *'You're in a great hurry, Magi Griffiths'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 56)

**Hastu** SW **brysio** LW CW *'to hurry'*

**Haul** *'sun'*

(i) **bwrw haul** (lit *'to rain sun'*) NW *'to rain in the sunshine'*

**"Yn y stydi yn y fan acw roedd yr arch, ond hi'n ola dydd a hitha'n bwrw haul pan oeddau ni'n cerddad efo'r Côr o Regwlys"** *'The coffin was over there in the study, but it was daylight and raining in the sunshine whilst we were walking with the choir from the church'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 30)

(ii) **haul ar fryn** (lit *'sun on hill'*) *'every cloud has a silver lining'*

**"gwyddwn y byddwn i yno lle bynnag y byddai'r tîm cenedlaethol yn chwarae. Rhaid i mi sefyll gyda nhw, boed haul ar fryn neu beidio"** *'I knew I would be there wherever the national team was playing. I have to stand by them, every cloud has a silver lining'* (Barn, April 1995: 19)

**Haws** LW CW **hawddach** CW *'easier'*

(i) **beth ydw i haws?** NW *'what's the point?', 'what the use?'*

**"Ddeudis i y dylan ni fod wedi stopio i brynu rhwbath yn y Marks & Sparks 'na wrth ymyl Dover on'd do? Ond o'n i haws â deud?"** *'I said that we should've stopped to buy something in that Marks and Sparks by Dover didn't I? But what's the point of speaking?'* (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 175)

**Hawsaf** LW CW **hawddaf** CW *'easiest'*

**Hawyr**

(i) **hawyr bach** SW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Ond am y 'faciwis - hawyr bach, fe allech dyngu eu bod nhw'n berchen y siop"** *'But concerning the evacuees - goodness me, you could swear that they owned the shop'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 57)

**Heb** *'without'*

(i) **heb** is used in LW NW in the perfect and pluperfect tenses with positive forms to convey the negative: see Appendices 7-8

(ii) **heb os nac oni bai** *'no ifs or buts', 'without doubt'*

**"Heb os nac oni bai, roedd y safle'n beryglus i'r cyhoedd"** *'Without doubt, the situation was dangerous to the public'* (Yr Herald, 12 November 1994: 8)

**Hebof fi, hebot ti** etc. see Appendix 16.07

**Hedfan** LW SW **hedeg** LW NW **fflio** NW *'to fly'*

**Heddi** (< heddiw) SW 'today'

**"Beth sy'n dod â ti i'r dre 'eddi 'te, Bleddyn?"** 'What brings you to town today, Bleddyn?' (Twm Miall, 1990: 104)

**Hefo** NW 'with'

**"Mi awn ni â brechdana hefo ni - a fflasg o de"** 'We'll take some sandwiches with us - and a flask of tea' (Gwenlyn Parry 1979: 61)

**Hefru** NW 'to go on', 'to jabber on'

**"Be 'dach chi'n hefru ddyn? Lol ydi siarad fel'na"** 'What are you jabbering on about man? It's a nonsense to talk like that' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 30)

**Heger** (< eger < egr) NW 'rough'

**"Fachodd tin y nhrowsus i'n hegar yn y weiran bigog"** 'The backside of my trousers caught roughly in the barbed wire' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 24)  
(\* see also eger (i))

**Heglu**

(i) **ei heglu hi** NW 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

**"Dw i'n siŵr fod pawb yn teimlo tosturi dros y trueniaid o Lerpwl a Maenceinion yn ei heglu hi'n ôl dros Glawdd Offa efo'n fideos o dan eu breichiau"** 'I'm sure that everyone feels sorry for those poor souls from Liverpool and Manchester scarpering off back over Offa's Dyke with our videos under their arms' (Wales on Sunday, 26 February 1995: 17)

(ii) **heglu/heglwch hi** NW 'clear off'

**"Heglwch hi'r diawliad"** 'Clear off you bugger' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 25)

**Hel** LW CW **hela** SW 'to collect', 'to gather'

(i) **hel adref** 'to drive home', 'to force home', 'to send home'

**"Ydi pawb yn caei 'i hel adra o'r ysgol?"** 'Is everyone being sent home from school?' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 6)

(ii) **hel achau** 'to research one's background/lineage'

**"Mae diddordeb y Cymro mewn hel achau a holi perfedd yn ddjarhebol"** 'The Welshman's interest in researching his lineage and detailed questioning is proverbial' (Mary William, 1978: 88)

(iii) **hel (allan) o rywle** 'to drive out of somewhere', 'to force out of somewhere'

**"yn ôl stori arall eto y mae 'Siân Owen' yn cael ei hela allan o'r capel am iddi ddod i'r cwrdd yn rhodres i gyd yn ei siôl odidog"** 'according to yet another story "Siân Owen" is driven out of chapel because she came to the service full of pretention in her marvellous shawl' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 39)

(iv) **hel (am) (law/storm etc.)** CW 'to threaten (rain/a storm etc.)'

**"'Dwi'n credu 'i bod hi'n hel storm.' 'Ydi hi?' 'Cymyla duon dros Ben Foel!'"** "'I think that it's threatening a storm.' 'Is it?' 'Black clouds over Ben Foel!'" (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 19)

(v) **hel atgofion** 'to reminisce'

**"A pha beth gwell i'w wneud yng nghanoi rhewynt y gaeaf na hel atgofion melys am ddyddiau hir felyn tesog"** *'And what better thing to do in the middle of the icy wind of winter than fondly reminisce about scorching hot days'* (Sbec, 31 December 1994: 11)

(vi) **hel calennig** 'to collect New Year's gifts'

**"Roedd Gruffydd Ifans yn hen ŵr pan welais i ef gyntaf - tua 1921, a hynny ar ddiwrnod hel calennig. Byddem ni'r plant yn galw wrth bron bob tŷ yn y cwm. Ni fyddem yn cnocio nac yn agor y drws, dim ond galw yn uchel: "Nghlennig i! 'Nghlennig i! A biwyddyn newydd dda i chi i gyd.' Byddem yn cael ychydig bres new fwyd, neu oren ac afal efallai"** *'Gruffydd Ifans was an old man when I saw him first - about 1921 and that was on the day for collecting New Year's gifts. Us children would call at just about every house in the valley. We would not knock or open the door, just shout loudly "My New Year's gift! My New Year's gift! And a happy new year to you all." We would get some money or food, or an orange and apple perhaps'* (Simon Jones, 1989: 69)

(\* **hel calennig** is a traditional children's pastime of collecting presents on New Year's day from the neighbours, as the above example illustrates)

(vii) **hel clecs** (lit 'to collect gossip') NW 'to gossip'

**"Pan wyt ti'n newyddiadura, ti'n siŵr o wneud gelynyon, ond mae dull Hel Straeon yn wahanol, rwyt ti'n gwneud ffrindia', dwyt ti ddim yn hel clecs'** *"When you're working as a journalist, you're sure to make enemies, but Hel Straeon's style is different, you make friends, you don't gossip"* (Golwg, 10 October 1996: 13)

(viii) **hel dail** (lit 'to collect leaves') 'to avoid speaking plainly', 'to beat around the bush'

**"Gwell imi ddweud wrtho ti, Vic, heb hel dail"** *'Better I tell you, Vic, without beating around the bush'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 57)

(ix) **hel dynion** NW 'to chase men'

**"Mae hi'n meddwl fy mod i'n 'hel dynion', mi wn ei bod hi"** *'She thinks that I'm "chasing men", I know she does'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 11)

(x) **hel esgusion** 'to make excuses'

**"'Ia, ond ma' hyn yn wahanol tydi,' medda fo a dechra hel esgusion"** *"'Yeah, but this is different isn't it," he said and started to make excuses'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 109)

(xi) **hel fy mhac** CW 'to gather my things together', 'to set off'

**"dyna sut rydw i'n teimlo'r dyddiau hyn wrth hel fy mhac unwaith eto"** *'that's how I feel these days whilst gathering my things together for a journey once again'* (Yr Herald, 12 November 1994: 2)

(xii) **hel fy mol** CW 'to eat', 'to fill my face'

**"Yma yn hel 'i fol fydd o rhyw ben bob dydd"** *'He's here sometime every day filling his face'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 169)

(xiii) **hel fy nhamaid** (lit 'to collect my bit')

(a) CW 'to earn my living'

**"Fe aeth i Lundain i hel ei damaid, ond nychu wnaeth o"** *'He went to London to earn his living, but he languished'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 32)

(b) CW *'to be promiscuous', 'to look for a bit on the side'*

**"Mae Petrog wedi bod yn ffeind iawn wrtha'i a chditha'n jolihotian yn rhywle'n hel dy damaid"** *'Petrog has been very nice to me as you live it up somewhere and look for a bit on the side'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 162)

(xiv) **hel fy nhraed** CW *'to go', 'to leave', 'to wander around'*

**"Mi ddechreuodd o fy holi i yn eu cylch nhw ac a wyddwn i lle'r oeddau nhw wedi mynd i hel eu traed"** *'He started to question me about them and if I knew where they had gone to wander around'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 123)

(xv) **hel llwch** *'to gather dust', 'to become dusty'*

**"hel llwch mae popeth ar ben silffoedd"** *'everything on top of shelves gathers dust'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 27)

(xvi) **hel meddyliau**

(a) *'to brood', 'to think'*

**"Ar ei ffordd yn ôl i'w hofeldy mi ddechreuodd y taeog hel meddylia"** *'On his way back to his hovel the serf started to think'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 117)

(b) *'to reminisce'*

**"[Yr oedd] wynebu'r gaeaf yn llawer haws wrth hel meddylia am yr holide grêt yr oedd o wedi ei gael yn ystod yr haf"** *'Facing the winter [was] a lot easier whilst reminiscing about the great holiday he'd had during the summer'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 130)

(xvii) **hel mêl i'r cwch** (lit *'to collect honey for the hive'*) *'to feather one's nest'*

**"Hogyn gwan wyt ti heb wybod be wyt ti isio yn y pen draw ... Mond i chdi gael hel chydig a fêl i dy gwch"** *'You're a weak lad and don't know what you want in the long run ... Provided that you can feather your nest a bit'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 161)

(xviii) **hel merched** NW *'to chase girls'*

**"Oedd byth cweit ddigon sobor i wneud dim. 'Blaw hel merchaid"** *'He was never quite sober enough to do anything. Besides chase girls'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 19)

(xix) **hel straeon** (lit *'to collect stories'*) NW *'to gossip'*

**"Dydi rhai pobol yn gneud dim byd ond hel streuon trwy'r dydd"** *'Some people do nothing but gossip all day'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 56)

(xx) **hel tai** (lit *'to collect houses'*) NW *'to socialise', 'to visit friends'*

**"fydd o byth yn galw fel rheol a dydi o ddim yn un am hel tai chwaith"** *'he never calls as a rule and he's not one for visiting friends either'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 104)

(xxi) **hel tin** CW *'to be promiscuous', 'to look for a bit on the side'*

**"Glywis i bod chdi'n un arw am hel dy din efo comis a stiwdants?"** *'I heard that you're a keen one to go looking for sex with Commies and students?'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 29)

**Help** *'help'*

(i) **help llaw** *'help', 'helping hand'*

**"Fe orfodwyd y cynghreiriaid a ryddhaodd frenhiniaeth ffiwdal Kuwait i roi help llaw am y tro i genedl hynafol na chafodd fyth gydnabyddiaeth deilwng gan y byd rhyngwladol"** *'The allies who freed the feudal kingdom of Kuwait were forced to give a helping hand for the time being to an ancient'*



*nation that had never had proper recognition from the international community'* (Guto Harri in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 61)

### Helpu 'to help'

(i) a'm helpo (< Duw a'm helpo) CW 'heaven help me'

**"Mae [hi]'n eu bodio, yn eu troi drosodd, yna mae'n rhoi cynnig ar agor y bag creision. A'n helpo"** *[She] fingers them, turns them over, then she has a go at opening the bag of crisps. Heaven help us'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 57)

### Hen

(i) 'old' (before nouns)

**"roedd o fel hen ddyn"** *'he was like an old man'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 335)

(ii) 'ancient' (following nouns)

**"byse ti heb golli dy helmet hen, gwd boi"** *'you wouldn't have lost your ancient helmet, mate'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 51)

(iii) to add emphasis (the meaning depends on context)

**"Rhen Sasnes 'na"** *'That bloody old Englishwoman'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 211)

**"Sut wyt ti'r hen gyfaill?"** *'How are you my old friend?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 161)

(iv) wedi hen (adael/fynd/gyrraedd etc.) 'long since (left/gone/arrived etc.)'

**"Ac yr oedd [e] wedi hen anghofio bod y ffordd o'r pentref mor bell"** *'And [he] had long since forgotten that the road from the village was so far'* (Iswlyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 180)

(v) yr hen a wŷr, yr ifanc a dybia proverb 'the old know, the young suppose'

**"Mae yna hen ymadrodd Cymraeg 'Yr hen a wŷr, yr ifanc a dybia'. Ond ydi'r henwyr hyn yn siarad dros Gymru a Chymry sy'n wynebu'r ganrif newydd, sydd am weld gwlad fodern, ddeinamig a newydd - ynteu ileisiau'r gorffennol ydyn nhw?"** *'There is an old Welsh saying "The old know, the young suppose". But do these old people speak for Wales and Welsh people who face the new century, who want to see a modern, dynamic and new country - or are they voices of the past?'* (Golwg, 29 May 1997: 10)

### Henach CW hŷn LW CW 'older'

(i) henach henach ffolach ffolach proverb 'the older the person the stupider the person'

**Ar ôl clywed rhai o sylwadau'r henoed yn ystod yr ymgyrch wleidyddol, mae'n wir i ddweud henach henach, ffolach ffolach** *'After hearing some of the comments of the old people during the political campaign, it's true to say the older the person the stupider the person'*

### Henaf CW hynaf LW CW 'oldest'

### Henaint 'old age'

(i) **henaint ni ddaw ei hunan** proverb 'old age does not come alone'  
"**Henaint Ni Ddaw ei Hunan** oedd teitl y bennod ddiwedddara', ond rwy'n rhyw delmlo fod y gyfres [deiedu] ar ei hyd wedi blino" "*Age Doesn't Come on its Own*" was the title of the latest episode, but I felt a bit that the [television] series throughout had become tired' (Golwg, 29 September 1994: 29)

**Henffych (well) LW** 'greetings' (archaic form of address that is occasionally used for rhetorical affect)

"**Henffych gyfaill,** medda Bob sy'n iwshio'r geiria Cymraeg myll ma bob hyn a hyn" "*Greetings friend,*" said Bob who uses these stupid Welsh words every now and then' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 22)

### Heol 'road', 'street'

(i) **heol fawr SW** 'highway', 'main road'

"**Wedi'r cyfan, gan amlaf byddem yn cwrdd â phlant Pen-ffin ar yr hewl fawr**" 'After all, for the most part we would meet the Pen-ffin children on the main road' (Dic Jones, 1989: 44)

### Hepian

(i) **hepian (cysgu) LW NW** 'to doze', 'to snooze'

"**Mi ddiflannodd Anti Dil i fyny'r staer, ac mi ddechreuais inna hepian cysgu ar y sofffa**" 'Auntie Dil disappeared upstairs, and I started to snooze on the sofa' (Twm Miall, 1988: 167)

### Hewl (< heol) SW 'road', 'street'

"**Erbyn hyn mi o'dd Wil,wedi cyrra'dd i ben hewl y gwaith**" 'By now Wil had arrived at the end of the works road' (Meirion Evans, 1997: 79)

Hi see Appendix 15

### Hidio 'to heed'

(i) **hidia/hidiwch befo (< na hidia/hidiwch beth a fo) NW** 'never mind'

"**Hitia befo'r hen Chwaraal na, medda Huw, mi awn ni am bicnic i Ben Rallt Ddu**" 'Never mind about that old quarry, said Huw, we'll go for a picnic to Ben Rallt Ddu' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 8)

(ii) **(heb) hidio gronyn NW** '(not) to care a jot'

"**Mi fydd yna amrywiaeth o bobl yn dod ata i. Pobl dysgedig a phobl heb hidio gronyn am addysg**" 'A variety of people come to me. Educated people and people who don't care a jot about education' (Golwg, 12 September 1991: 20)

(iii) **(heb) hidio taten (lit '(not) to care a potato) SW** '(not) to care a jot'

"**Dydan nhw'n hidio 'run daten amdanoch chi**" 'They don't care a jot about you' (Golwg, 12 September 1991: 21)

(iv) **na hidia/hidiwch** see Appendix 10.10(ii)

**Hir LW CW Ilaes NW 'long'**  
(\* Ilaes is used in reference to clothing here)

**Hirach CW hwy LW CW 'longer'**

**Hira(f) CW hwyaf LW CW 'longest'**

**Hiraeth 'homesickness', 'longing'**

(i) **mae hiraeth arnaf 'I'm homesick'**

**"Mi fydd gen i gymaint o hiraeth weithiau nes bydda i'n trio anghofio bod gen i deulu" 'I'm so homesick sometimes that I try to forget that I've got a family'** (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 86)

**Hirbell 'distance'**

(i) **o hirbell 'at a distance', 'from afar'**

**"roedd y cyfryngau yn ffroeni cyffro a deunydd stori o hirbell" 'the media sniffed the excitement and story material from afar'** (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 313)

**Hisht CW 'hush', 'shush'**

**"Hisht, 'achan ... paid â rhegi fel 'na" 'Shush, mate ... don't swear like that'** (Morgan John in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1995: 28)

**Hithau see Appendix 15.05-15.06**

**Hoeden NW 'flirt', 'tart'**

**"[Archebodd y merched] eu gins a dychwelyd i eistedd wrth fwrdd bach bron gyferbyn â Tom. Dwy hoeden, reit i wala, a oedd wedi dewis eu bwrdd yn fwriadol agos i Tom" '[The girls ordered] their gins and returned to sit at a small table almost opposite Tom. Two tarts, sure enough, who had deliberately chosen their table near to Tom'** (Penri Jones, 1982: 136)

**Hoelio 'to nail'**

(i) **hoelio sylw rhywun 'to grab someone's attention'**

**"Dygwyd [y lluniau a'r cerflunia] yma o hen egwlysi Catalonia ... Hoeliant eich sylw" '[The pictures and statues] were bought here from Catalonia's old churches ... They grab your attention'** (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 108)

**Hoelion 'nails'**

(i) **hoelion wyth (lit 'eight (inch) nails') 'big guns', 'stalwarts'**

**"Ymhlith hoelion wyth y Gymdeithas ceid myfyrwyr o Gasnewydd a Chaerdydd, o Ferthyr Tudful ac Abertawe" 'Amongst the stalwarts of the Society were students from Newport and Cardiff, from Merthyr Tydfil and Swansea'** (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 33)

**Hoffi see leicio**

### Hogen NW 'girl'

**"Mae Christine, sy'n gweini yn y Roath Park, yn hogan hyfryd"**

*'Christine, who serves in the Roath Park, is a lovely girl'* (Siôn Eirian, 1979: 39)

### Hogyn NW 'lad'

**"Odd yr hogyn yn gwynebu weekend ar ben 'i hun"** *'The lad was facing a weekend on his own'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 13)

### Hongliad

(i) hongliad o (dŷ/fynydd etc.) NW 'a huge (house/mountain etc.)'

**"Ro'n i'n ista fan hyn mewn honglad o glwb mowr oeraidd efo canhwylla ar y byrdda i drïo'i neud o'n fwy romantic"** *'I was sitting here in a big huge cold club with candles on the tables to try and make it more romantic'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 81)

### Hôl (< i'w hôl) SW 'to fetch', 'to get'

**"O's rhaid mynd i hôl cig nawr y funed 'ma?"** *'Do I have to go and get meat now this minute?'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 77)

### Holi 'to question'

(i) holi a stilio LW NW 'to interrogate', 'to question thoroughly'

**"[Yr oedd] John yn teimlo'n rhydd heb ti-a-wyddost-pwy yn beirniadu'i bob symudiad a'i holi a'i stilio'n ddi-baid"** *'John felt free without you-know-who criticising his every move and interrogating him ceaselessly'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 17)

(ii) holi a chwilio LW SW 'to interrogate', 'to question thoroughly'

**'Roedd pawb am ei holi a'i 'whilio am ei helynt tramor** *'Everybody wanted to question him thoroughly about his troubles abroad'*

(iii) holi perfedd rhywun 'to interrogate someone', 'to question someone thoroughly'

**"Byddai [hi]'n synnu weithiau nad oedd Hannah wedi synhwyro fod rhywbeth o'i le, ac wedi holi ei pherfedd i weld beth oedd yn bod"** *'[She] would be surprised sometimes that Hannah hadn't sensed something was wrong, and questioned her thoroughly to see what was wrong'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 7)

### Hollti 'to split'

(i) hollti blew 'to split hairs'

**"Pan fydd rhyw gynnen yn codi rhwng dau werinwr, ni fydd y naill na'r llall yn hollti blew, ond yn dweud ei feddwl yn blaen"** *'When some discord arises between two ordinary people, neither the one nor the other splits hairs, but speaks his mind plainly'* (Mary Wiliam, 1978: 45)

## Homar

(i) **homar o (dŷ/fynydd etc.)** NW 'a huge (house/mountain etc.)'

**"Dwi'n digwydd gwbod bod gynno fo homar o garej ar Newport Road" 'I happen to know that he's got a massive garage on Newport Road' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 75)**

## Hon

(i) 'this'

**y ferch hon 'this girl'**

(\* hon is increasingly being replaced here by (y)ma in CW: see 'ma and yma)

(ii) 'her', 'it', 'she'

**"Seiniwch f'ama,' meddai merch y lle dôl bob bore Mercher. Roedd iaith hon yn merwino fy nghlustiau" "'Sign here," said the dole place girl every Wednesday morning. Her language offended my ears' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 21)**

(\* the use of hon here suggests a degree of detachment)

(iii) **hon-a-hon** 'so and so', 'such and such', 'this and that' (feminine objects)

**"A phwy all honni a'i law ar ei galon na chafodd erioed ei dynnu i wrando ar glecs am hwn-a-hwn neu hon-a-hon (neu'n well byth, clecs am hwn-a-hwn gyda hon-a-hon!)" 'And who can claim with their hand on their heart that they've never been drawn to listening to gossip about such and such and so and so (or even better, gossip about such and such with so and so!)?' (Barn, November 1995: 57)**

(iv) **hon-a'r-llall** 'so and so', 'such and such', 'this and that' (feminine objects)

**Un garw am hel merched ydy o - mae o efo hon-a-hon a hon-a'r llall drwy'r amser 'He's a terrible one for chasing girls - he's with such and such and so and so all the time'**

**Honco (manco) (< hon acw (man acw))** SW 'her (over there)'

**"Pwy chi feddwl?' mynte Deborah, yn rhoi hwp fach i'w specs 'n ôl lan i dop ei thrwyn. 'Honco manco, w! Yn mynd â'r pwdl am wâc'" "'Who do you mean? said Deborah, giving a little push to her specs back up to the top of her nose. "Her over there, mate! Taking the poodle for a walk'" (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 62)**

**Honco 'to stagger'**

(i) **honco post** CW 'totally drunk', 'totally pissed'

**"Gall pob un ohonom weld [yn y ddrama], ymysg ein cydnabod, ddynion fel ... Iwan, honco post" 'Each one of us can see [in the play], amongst our acquaintances, men like ... Iwan, blind drunk' (Barn, November 1995: 36)**

**Honna (< hon yna)** CW 'her', 'it', 'she'

**"Ro'n i'n arfer cysgu 'da hon'na" 'I used to sleep with that one' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 19)**

(\* the use of honna here suggests a degree of detachment)

## Honno

(i) *'that'*

**y ferch honno** *'that girl'*

(\* honno is increasingly being replaced here by (y)na in CW: see 'na and yna)

(ii) *'her', 'it', 'she'*

**"Mi sgrialodd honno fel cath i gythral oddi wrthi"** *'She screeched off hell for leather away from her'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 44)

(\* the use of honno here suggests a degree of detachment)

## Hopran CW 'gob', 'mouth', 'trap' (figuratively)

**"Wel, mi rwyf ti'n hen y diawl! Ac mi rwyf ti'n uffernol o hen ffasiwn ac adweithiol hefyd. Ac, yn waeth na hynny, mae'n hen bryd iti gau dy hopran"** *'Well, you're old you bugger! And you're terribly old fashioned and reactionary as well. And, worse than that, it's high time you shut your trap'* (Golwg, 29 February 1996: 7)

## Hôps (<E 'hopes')

(i) **hôps mul** (mewn grand national) (lit 'donkey's hope (in a Grand National)') NW '(no) hope in hell'

**"A dyma fi'n deud wrthyn nhw nad oedd ganddyn nhw ddim hôps mul mewn ras geffyla, achos roedd 'na ddyinion mewn cotia gwyn efo bathodynau pwysig oedd yn gwybod be 'di be yn 'studio adar yn y sioe"** *'And I said to them that they didn't have a hope in hell, because there were men in white coats with important badges who knew what was what studying the birds in the show'* (Miriam Llywelyn, 1994: 71)

(see also gobaith (ii))

## Horwth

(i) **horwth o** (dŷ/fynydd etc.) NW 'a huge (house/mountain etc.)'

**"Be am hwn?" holodd horwth o ddyn blewog** *"What about this?" asked a massive hairy man'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 65)

## 'House of Lords'

(i) **mynd i'r House of Lords** (lit 'to go to the House of Lords') CW 'to go to the bog', 'to go to the toilet'

**"Fel yr oedd ar fin mynd adref, dywedodd Bigw ei bod eisiau 'mynd i'r House-of-Lords'"** *'As she was just about to go home, Bigw said that she wanted "to go to the bog"'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 128)

## Hud 'magic'

(i) **hud a lledrith** 'magic', 'magical'

**"fe flagurodd pentre Eidalaidd llawn hud a lledrith yma"** *'an Italian village full of magic flourished here'* (Barn, March 1995: 17)

## Hulpan NW 'bitch', 'cow' (derogatory term for a woman)

**"O, 'rargol fawr - sbiwch ar ei wyneb hi." "Rhen hulpan"** *"Oh, bloody hell - look at her face." "The stupid bitch"* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 59)

**Hulpyn** NW 'fool', 'idiot'

**"Mi af i fama i'w nôl nhw, tasa ddim ond i bryfocio'r hulpyn yna"** 'I'll go here to fetch them, if only to provoke that idiot' (Alun Jones, 1979: 45)

**Hun(an)** 'own', 'self'

(i) in LW reflexive verbs are often prefixed by a pronoun

**"yr ydych i'ch disgyblu eich hunain"** 'you are to discipline yourselves' (Leviticus 16:31)

(ii) in CW and OW the prefixed pronoun is usually omitted

**"Sut fedraist ti dynnu dy hun oddi wrth y moch?"** 'How could you pull yourself away from the pigs?' (Jane Edwards, 1976: 78)

(iii) in SW **hunan** is preferred, whilst in NW **hun** is more common, as illustrated below; neither, however, are unknown in any part of the country

**"Cer di, bach, i enjoio dy hunan"** 'You go, love, and enjoy yourself' (Meirion Evans, 1997: 58)

**"[Mi wnes i feddwl pa] mor braf fydd hi ar Now yn cael mynd ar ei ben ei hun i'r mart ..."** '[I thought] how nice it'll be for Now to be able to go on his own to the market ...' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 169)

**Huno**

(i) 'to sleep'

**"Yr ydym am ichwi wybod, frodyr, am y rhai sydd yn huno"** 'We want you to know, brethren, about those who sleep' (1 Thessalonians 4:13)

(ii) 'to die', 'to pass away'

**"Gyfeillion, 'dan ni wedi ymgynnull yma heddiw i goffâu un o'n haelodau mwyaf hynod a hunodd yn gynharach y flwyddyn hon"** 'Friends, we have gathered together here today to remember one of our most outstanding members who passed away earlier this year' (Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 61)  
(\* **huno** is commonly used on gravestones etc.)

(iii) **huno cysgu** NW 'to doze', 'to snooze'

**"Dechreuodd Dici huno cysgu"** 'Dici started to snooze' (Kate Roberts, 1972: 70)

**Hurt** 'stupid'

(i) **hurt bost** 'totally stupid'

**"Pwyntiodd Llygad Bwyd ei fys blaen at ochr ei ben a'i droi'n gylch. 'Hollol hurt bost mae arna'i ofn'"** 'Llygad Bwyd pointed his fore finger to the side of his head and turned it in a circle. "Totally stupid I'm afraid"' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 181)

**Hurto** LW SW **dwlu** LW SW **gwirioni** LW NW 'to dote'

**Huw cyn** figurative person who takes you away to sleep (cf 'going to the land of Nod')

**"A bellach, mae'n bryd iti agor dy lygaid. Paid â rhuthro ... yn ara' ara' deg ... fei deffro o gwsg trwm ... a'r huw cyn yn dal i grawennu yn eu corneli nhw"** 'And now, it's time for you to open your eyes. Don't rush ...

*very, very slowly ... like waking from a deep sleep ... and sleep is still encrusted in their corners'* (John Gwilym Jones, 1979(i): 18)  
(\* see also **Siôn** (iv))

**Huws** see Appendix 19.04

**Hwch** 'sow'

(i) **yr hwch yn mynd drwy'r siop** (lit *'the sow going through the shop'*)  
'bankrupt'

**"Mi fynnat dy dalu, fel pawb arall, mi fynnat grocbris. Mi fydda'r hwch drwy'r siop 'mhen wsnos. Methiant fu dy hanas di rioed, Tom"** *'You insisted on being paid, like everyone else, you insisted on an extortionate price. You'll be bankrupt within a week. Your life was always a failure, Tom'*  
(Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 44)

**Hwda/hwde** see Appendix 10.05

**Hwn**

(i) *'this'*

**y bachgen hwn** *'this boy'*

(\* **hon** is increasingly being replaced here by (y)ma in CW: see 'ma and yma)

(ii) *'he', 'him', 'it'*

**"Aeth dyn bach tew mewn siwt heibio ar frys. Mae'n rhaid fod hwn yn hwyr"** *'A small fat man in a suit went past in a hurry. He must be late'*  
(Angharad Tomas, 1982: 43)

(\* the use of **hwn** here suggests a degree of detachment)

(iii) **hwn-a-hwn** *'so and so', 'such and such', 'this and that'* (masculine objects)

**"Roedd dwy awr o syrffio wedi bod yn ddigon am un diwrnod a'r sgwrs yn troi o gylch maint ambell don a gobeithion hwn-a-hwn ym Mhencampwriaethau Syrffio Cymru yn Fresh Water West, Sir Benfro"** *'Two hours of surfing had been enough for one day and the conversation revolved around the size of the odd wave and the hopes of so-and-so in the Welsh Surfing Championships at Fresh Water West, Pembrokeshire'* (Golwg, 19 May 1994: 34)

(iv) **hwn-a'r-llall** *'so and so', 'such and such', 'this and that'* (masculine objects)

**"Mi fydda i'n licio cyfarfod pobl a chael sgwrs efo hwn a'r llall"** *'I'd like to meet people and have a chat with so and so'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 52)

**Hwnco (manco)** (< **hwn acw** (man acw)) SW *'him (over there)'*

**"Ma' hwnco s'da fi gwmws 'run peth Yfed fel ffish!"** *'Him with me is exactly the same. Drinks like a fish!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 45)

**Hwnna** (< **hwn yna**) CW *'that'*

**"Darllenwch hwn'na"** *'Read that'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 113)



### **Hwnnw**

(i) *'that'*

**y bachgen hwnnw** *'that boy'*

(\* hwnnw is increasingly being replaced here by (y)na in CW: see 'na and yna)

(ii) *'he', 'him', 'it'*

**"[Yna yr oedd ] Wncwl Wyn, ac yr oedd hwnnw yn un o'r goreuon am drin bwyell a welais i erioed"** *'Uncle Wyn [was there], and he was one of the best people I've ever seen for handling an axe'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 155)

(\* the use of hwnnw here suggests a degree of detachment)

### **Hwnt**

(i) **hwnt ac yma** *'here and there'*

**"Roedd [e] wedi gweld hen luniau hwnt ac yma wrth deithio o gwmpas Cymru"** *'[He] had seen old pictures here and there whilst travelling around Wales'* (Barn, February 1995: 22)

### **Hwntw CW 'South Walian'**

**"Olreit, Hwntw, mi gwela i di nos Fawrth"** *'Alright, South Walian, I'll see you Tuesday night'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 93)

### **Hwpo SW 'to push'**

**"Tra bod Dic Death yn ei gwnnu fe o'r gwter fe lwyddwyd i hwpo'r coffin i'r hers yn ddianap"** *'Whilst Dick Death picked him up out of the gutter he managed to push the coffin into the hearse without incident'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 23)

### **Hwrdd LW SW Powys maharen LW NW 'ram'**

### **Hwren (<E 'whore') CW 'tart', 'whore'**

**"mi ges i'r testis i gyd, yr hen hwrn fach"** *'I had all the tests, the little bloody tart'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 56)

### **Hwrgi (<E 'whore' and ci) CW 'shagger' (sexually promiscuous male)**

**"Hwrgi ydi Jac"** *'Jack's a shagger'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 179)

### **Hwrjio NW 'to push'**

**"Y chi, Mam, hwrjiodd Valerie arna i yn y lle cynta!"** *'You, Mam, pushed Valerie on to me in the first place!'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 21)

### **Hwy see Appendix 15**

### **Hwy LW CW hirach CW 'longer'**

### **Hwyaf LW CW hira(f) CW 'longest'**

## **Hwyl 'fun'**

(i) **hwyl** is used to indicate a particular type of Welsh enjoyment that is often untranslated into English, and is used particularly in reference to rugby  
*'The harsh realities of professionalism may have left the Celtic Fringe struggling to maintain their collective international credibility [in rugby], but Five Nations occasions are special and the Welsh remain confident of transporting their traditional hwyl'* (*The Independent*, 6 March 1998: 30)

(\* the meaning of **hwyl** here has its origins in eighteenth century Methodism)

(ii) **cael hwyl am ben rhywun/lar gorn rhywun** 'to laugh at someone', 'to make fun of someone'

**"Ond mi anghofiodd [hi] am hynny wrth gael hwyl am y 'mhen i'n trïo codi 'nghoes dros y fainc"** 'But [she] forgot about that whilst laughing at me trying to lift my leg over the bench' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 83)

(iii) **cael hwyl ar rywbeth** 'to enjoy something', 'to have fun at something'

**"Mae'n dra thebyg i Joseph ddechrau cael hwyl ar lymeitian tipyn bach unwaith eto"** 'It's very likely that Joseph started to enjoy drinking a little bit once again' (T. Llew Jones, 1980: 96)

(iv) **drwg fy hwyl** '(in) a bad mood'

**"Ond daeth Nhad adref o'r practis un noson yn go ddrwg ei hwyl"** 'But my father came home from the practice one night in a fairly bad mood' (Dic Jones, 1989: 127)

(v) **gwneud hwyl am ben rhywun/lar gorn rhywun** 'to make fun of someone', 'to ridicule someone'

**"roedd y plant yn gwneud hwyl am ei phen bob tro yr âi heibio i'r ysgol"** 'the children made fun of her every time she used to go past the school'

(Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 74)

(vi) **hwyl a sbri** 'fun and games'

**"Hoffai Sara gael ei chofio fel ffrind oedd yn llawn hwyl a sbri"** 'Sara would like to be remembered as a friend who was full of fun and games' (*Sbec TV Wales*, 24 June 1995: 2)

(vii) **mewn hwyliau (da/drwg etc.)** 'in a (good/bad etc.) mood'

**"Wedi'r pryd, a chyngerdd byr, roedd hi'n hollol amlwg fod y ddau mewn hwyliau ardderchog"** 'After the meal, and a short concert, it was obvious that the two were in an excellent mood' (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 133)

(viii) **hwyl fawr (i ti etc.)** 'goodbye'

**"Hwyl fawr iti nawr Twm,' wedes i, '-wela i di bore fory'"** "Goodbye now Tom," I said, "I'll see you tomorrow morning" (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 42)

(ix) **mynd i hwyl** 'to get into the swing' (speech, sermon etc.)

**"mae ganddo wyneb pregethwr sy'n arfar mynd i hwyl"** 'he's got the face of a preacher who usually gets into a religious fervour' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 20)

(x) **pa hwyl (sydd)?** 'how are things?'

**"Pa hwyl, Owain?" "OK. Titha?"** "How are things, Owain?" "OK. And you?" (Gareth Miles, 1995: 25)

(xi) (pob) hwyl (i ti/chi etc.) 'good luck to you', 'goodbye'

"Y dyfarnwr oedd yno wedi dod i ddymuno pob hwyl i'r tîm" 'It was the referee there having come to wish good luck to the team' (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 14)

(xii) sut mae'r hwyl? (lit 'how is the mood?') NW 'how are things?'

"A dyma Llygad Bwyd." 'Ia, dwi'n ei nabod o,' meddai Gregor. 'Sut mae'r hwyl, Llygad Bwyd?'" "And here's Llygad Bwyd." "Yeah, I know Llygad Bwyd," said Gregor. "How are things, Llygad Bwyd?" (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 73)

### Hwyllo

(i) 'to sail'

"Ymhen hir a hwyr fe hwyliodd y stemar" 'After a while the steamer set sail' (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 144)

(ii) NW 'to prepare'

"ma' Derec y Weirglodd yn hwylio i briodi ddiwedd y flwyddyn ..." 'Derec y Weirglodd is preparing to get married at the end of the year ...' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 26)

Hwynt-hwy see Appendix 15.03-15.04

### Hwyr 'late'

(i) hwyr glas see glas (v)

(ii) gyda'r hwyr 'in the evening'

"Methai'r capten â chredu ei glustiau wedi i'w long oedi yng ngheg harbwr Catania gyda'r hwyr" 'The captain couldn't believe his ears after his ship was delayed in Catania harbour in the evening' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 58)

(iii) yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach (lit 'late or later/perhaps') 'sooner or later'

"Ond yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach bydd yn rhaid i mi wynebu'r ffaith fy mod bellach ar ddi-hun" 'But sooner or later I'll have to face the fact that I'm now awake' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 12)

(iv) yn yr hwyr 'in the evening'

"Fel arfer [y mae'r Almaenwr yn] hoffi bwyta ei brif bryd ganol dydd rhagor nag yn yr hwyr" 'Usually [the German] likes to eat his main meal midday rather than in the evening' (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 93)

Hwyrach (< nid hwyrach) LW NW 'perhaps'

"Pryd?" 'Pan fydd hi'n barod ... I de, hwyrach'" "When?" "When it's ready ... For tea, perhaps'" (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 28)

Hwythau see Appendix 15.05-15.06

### Hy 'bold'

(i) mynd yn hy ar rywun LW NW 'to become overly familiar with someone'

"[Mae] hynny'n dangos 'mod i'n ddigon pwysig i fod yn hy arnyn nhw" 'That shows that I'm important enough to be overly familiar with them' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 125)

**Hyd 'length' (hyd also used extensively adverbially)**

(i) **am ba hyd** 'for how long'

**"Gwrandewais ar ei hanadlu afreolaidd a chofiaf feddwl am ba hyd y byddai hon gyda ni"** 'I listened to her irregular breathing and remembered thinking for how long would she be with us' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 128)

(ii) **am ryw hyd** NW 'for a spell', 'for a while'

**"A rŵan, mi ga i'u rhoi nhw'n ôl yn y storws a chamu ymlaen, am ryw hyd eto"** 'And now, I can put them back in the storehouse and stride onwards, for a spell yet' (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 62)

(iii) **ar ei hyd** 'in its entirety'

**"dyma'r tro cyntaf i fi ga'l pythefnos o wylie ar ei hyd"** 'this is the first time that I've had a fortnight of holidays in its entirety' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 65)

(iv) **ar hyd**

(a) 'along'

**"Cerddai Lisi yn ôl gyda Mabel ar hyd y llain gwyrdd o dir"** 'Lisi walked back with Mabel along the green strip of land' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 24)

(b) 'all', 'during', 'throughout'

**"Ond ddaru o ddim sbio dros ben y wal. Sbio o'i flaen oedd o ar hyd yr adag"** 'But he didn't look over the top of the wall. He was looking in front of himself all the time' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 40)

(c) 'all over'

**"Dim ond gobeithio y bydd Drudwen yn dipyn taclusach nag oedd Piff ac y bydd 'na fwy o bowdwr [llefrith] yn cyrraedd bolia'r wyn a llai yn cael ei golli ar hyd y sinc a'r llawr"** 'I only hope that Drudwen will be a bit tidier than Piff was and that more [milk] powder will reach the lambs' stomachs and less will be spilt all over the sink and floor' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 85)

(\* ar hyd can be reduced in (c) to hyd)

(v) **ar fy (llawn) hyd (gyhyd)** 'at my full stretch', 'stretched-out'

**"[Yr oedd] Mos yn gorwedd ar ei hyd ar y llawr"** 'Mos [was] lying stretched-out on the floor' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 98)

(vi) **(ar) hyd a lled rhywle** 'length and breadth of somewhere', 'throughout somewhere'

**"Mewn un ganolfan yn rhanbarth Arsi gwelsom sut y caiff hadau eu rhoi mewn silindrau bach plastig sy'n cynnwys cymysgedd o bridd a gwrtait. Wedi iddyn nhw impio, cânt eu dosbarthu ar hyd a lled y wlad"** 'In one centre in the Arsi district we saw how seeds were put into small plastic cylinders which were a mixture of soil and fertiliser. After they have sprouted, they can be distributed throughout the country' (Tweli Griffiths, 1993: 102)

(vii) **hyd (at)**

(a) 'until'

**"Gyda'r holl atafaelu a fu ar ei dir a'i stoc ar hyd y blynyddoedd, gwelsai Rowland ei fferm yn lleihau bron hyd at faint mân dyddyn"** 'With all the confiscating that had happened to his land and stock over the years, Rowland had seen his farm shrink almost until [it was] a tiny smallholding' (Marion Eames, 1969: 168)

(b) 'as far as', 'up to'

**"Fe shiglws [y gwynt] tŷ ni hyd at 'i seillie"** *'[The wind] shook our house to the foundations'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 61)

(viii) (hyd) nes 'until'

**"Gwenodd Nansi wrth ei weld, ond ni ddywedodd yr un gair hyd nes i'w mam eu gadael"** *'Nansi smiled as she saw him, but she didn't say a single word until her mother had left them'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 54)

(ix) hyd oni LW 'until' (only in adverbial clauses and with the subjunctive)

**"Cawsom yr argraff fod trafodaethau eisoes ar y gweill, ond hyd oni cheid cytundeb newydd 'roedd yn rhaid derbyn hawliau masnachol cwmni Coalite"** *'We got the impression that discussions were already on the go, but until a new contract was had it was necessary to accept the commercial rights of Coalite'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 152)

(x) hyd yma 'up to now', 'up until now'

**"Yn fy marn i, dyma waith gorau Michael Povey hyd yma"** *'In my opinion, this is Michael Povey's best work up to now'* (Gwenlyn Parry in Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 12)

(xi) hyd (yn) hyn 'up to now', 'up until now'

**"Roedd hi wedi bod yn falch iawn pan gawsai'r gwaith gyda'r llenores adnabyddus ond hyd yn hyn doedd hi ddim wedi gwneud dim byd"** *'She had been very pleased when she had got the work with the famous writer but up until now she had not done anything'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 97)

(xii) hyd yn oed 'even'

**"Roedd rhywun yn clywed cymaint y dyddiau yma am bobl yn cael eu cam-drin, a hyd yn oed eu lladd, yn eu tai eu hunain"** *'One heard so much these days about people being mistreated, killed even, in their own homes'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 94)

(xiii) o hyd

(a) 'still'

**"mae amlder y Tsiernewskis a'r Wisdecs yn ein llyfr teleffon yn dystiolaeth fod llawer ohonynt "yma o hyd"** *'the frequency of the Tsiernewskis and the Wisdecs in our telephone book is evidence that a lot of them are 'still here''* (Dic Jones, 1989: 157)

(b) 'all the time'

**"Paid a thorri ar fy nhraws i o hyd"** *'Don't interrupt me all the time'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 81)

(c) 'always'

**"Wnaiff o ddim byd iddi hi. Fel yna mae nhw o hyd"** *'He won't do anything to her. They're always like that'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 13)

(xiv) o hyd ac o hyd 'again and again', 'on and on'

**"Yr un hen beth o hyd ac o hyd"** *'The same old thing again and again'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 11)

## Hydoedd

(i) am hydoedd 'for ages', 'for a long time'

**"ni ynganwyd yr un gair am hydoedd"** *'not a single word was uttered for ages'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 22)

(ii) **ers hydoedd** 'for ages', 'for a long time'

**"Mi 'dw i wedi bod yn meddwl am y peth ers hydoedd"** *'I've been thinking about the thing for ages'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 50)

**Hyderu** 'to believe', 'to trust'

(i) **mawr hyderu** 'to greatly hope'

**"Fe welir, yn ystod y biynyddoedd nesaf, ail-wampio llywodraeth leol, pwysigrwydd cynyddol i'r haen Ewropeaidd o lywodraeth a - mawr hyderaf - gweld sefydlu Senedd i Gymru"** *'During the next few years, one will see the re-structuring of local government, the increasing importance of the European level of government and - I greatly hope - see the establishment of a Parliament for Wales'* (Yr Herald, 23 April 1994: 2)

Hyhi see Appendix 15.03-15.04

**Hyll LW CW salw LW SW 'ugly'**

(i) **ar fy hyll NW 'impetuously'**

**"Mi es i i mewn ar fy hyll i'r gegin fach"** *'I went in impetuously into the small kitchen'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 105)

(ii) (**edrych/gwenu etc.**) **yn hyll** '(to look/smile etc.) nastily'

**"Ddalltis i run gair ddeudodd ... a fynta'n gwenu hyll arna'i"** *'I didn't understand a single word he said ... as he smiled nastily at me'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 6)

(iii) (**rhegi/siarad etc.**) **yn hyll** 'to (swear/speak etc.) rudely'

**"Y bastard!" medda hi a rhegi'n hyll am yr ail dro yn ystod yn priodas ni"** *'"You bastard!" she said and swore rudely for the second time during our wedding'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 242)

**Hyn**

(i) **'this'** (unspecified object)

**"Ond mae hyn yn fater difrifol"** *'But this is a serious matter'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 49)

(ii) **SW 'this'** (adjective)

**"O! Wy wedi danto ar y gêm hyn!"** *'Oh! I'm fed up of this game!'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 77)

(\* **hyn** here used to be more common in LW but its use now is uncommon - except in SW - and is regarded by many as substandard, except in a limited number of phrases, most notably **y modd hyn** 'this way', **y pryd hyn** 'this time')

(iii) **'these'**

**"y geiriau hyn"** *'these words'* (Matthew 7:24)

(\* **hyn** is increasingly being replaced here by **(y)na** in CW: see 'na and yna)

(iv) **ar hyn** 'at that moment', 'just then'

**"Ar hyn daeth ei ddisgyblion yn ôl"** *'At that moment his disciples returned'* (John 4:27)

(v) **bob hyn a hyn** 'every now and then'

**"Dim ond bob hyn a hyn yr ymddangosai Dilys ar y llwyfan"** *'Dilys only appeared on the stage every now and then'* (Robin Williams, 1992: 13)

(vi) **erbyn hyn** 'by now'

**"A phan na byddai dim byd 'swyddogol' ar droed, treuliem amser o gylch y piano gyda Rhiannon, a oedd erbyn hyn wedi dod yn eitha chwaraereg"** *'And when there was nothing "official" afoot, we would spend time around the piano with Rhiannon, who by now had become quite a player'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 141)

(vii) **hyn o (beth/fyd/daith etc.)** 'this (matter/world/journey etc.)'

**"Dyid talu teyrnged arall i Gwynfor Evans yn hyn o beth"** *'Once again respect should be paid to Gwynfor Evans in this matter'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 268)

**"All neb ofyn am wobr fwy yn hyn o fyd"** *'Nobody could ask for a bigger prize in this world'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 35)

(\* **hyn o beth** and **hyn o fyd** are by far the most common examples of this construction, as in the above examples)

(viii) **o hyn allan** 'from now on'

**"o hyn allan ni fydd raid i ni fel aelodau seneddol ddibynnu ar arglwyddi o bleidiau eraill i helpu llywio Mesurau drwy siambr uwch y Senedd"** *'from now on we would not as members of parliament have to rely on lords from other parties to help us steer Bills through the upper chamber of Parliament'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 414)

(ix) **o hyn ymlaen** 'from now on'

**"Mae'r bws yn llawn, bron, unwaith eto. O hyn ymlaen bydd yn stopio'n aml"** *'The bus is full, almost, once again. From now on it will stop frequently'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 41)

(x) **yr hyn ... 'what ...'** (clause only)

**"Os ydach chi'n deud o hyd fod yna draffarth ar ôl traffarth mi eith pobol i gredu nad ydi'r hyn sy gynnoch chi ddim gwerth i'w gadw"** *'If you keep saying that there is trouble after trouble people will start to believe that what you've got isn't worth keeping'* (John Ogwen, 1996: 193)

**Hÿn LW CW henach CW** 'older'

**Hynaf LW CW hena(f) CW** 'oldest'

**Hynna (< hyn yna) NW** 'that'

**"Ma Brend yn dallt popeth ond mi diffeia i hi i ddallt hynna"** *'Brend understands everything but I defy her to understand that'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 44)

**Hynny**

(i) **'that'** (unspecified object)

**"ie, ie, mi wn i hynny"** *'Yes, yes, I know that'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 49)

(ii) **'that'** (adjective)

**"Doedd neb isio prynu hen ddodrafn bryd hynny"** *'Nobody wanted to buy old furniture at that time'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 44)

(\* **hynny** here used to be more common in LW but its use now is uncommon and is regarded by many as substandard, except in the set adverbial phrase **y**

pryd hynny *'that time'*, which is often incorrectly rendered bryd hynny as in the above example)

(iii) *'those'*

**"Dyw'r cartrefi hynny lle magwyd to ar ôl to o deuluoedd hapus Cymraeg erbyn hyn yn ddim ond tomennydd oer"** *'Those homes were generation after generation of happy Welsh-speaking families were raised are by now only cold mounds of stone'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1986: 15)

(\* hynny is increasingly being replaced here by (y)na in CW: see 'na and yna)

(iv) at hynny *'in addition to that'*

**"Roedd Kinnock yn amlwg yn gwrthwynebu annibyniaeth, ac at hynny gynigion ei Lywodraeth ei hun hefyd"** *'Kinnock was obviously opposed to independence, and in addition to that the offers of his own Government as well'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 30)

(v) erbyn hynny *'by then'*

**"Gobeithio bydd pob dim trosodd erbyn hynny"** *'I hope everything will be over by then'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 65)

(vi) er hynny *'despite that', 'nevertheless'*

**"Ie, rhamantydd o fardd oedd Hedd Wyn; ond bardd, er hynny"** *'Yes, Hedd Wyn was a romantic poet; but a poet, nevertheless'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 230)

(vii) ers/oddi ar hynny *'since then'*

**"mae o'n rhyfedd fel y gall enw weddu'n berffaith. 'Bigw' fuo hi byth oddi ar hynny"** *'it's amazing how a name can fit perfectly. She's been "Bigw" ever since then'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 45)

(viii) gan hynny *'therefore'*

**"Pe bai elw'r cwmni yn gostwng yn is na'r targed, cwtogid cyflog y rheolwyr 20%. Byddai pawb gan hynny yn torchi llewys i gyrraedd y targed"** *'If the profit of the company dropped lower than the target, the managers' wages were cut 20%. Everybody therefore would roll up [their] shirtsleeves to reach the target'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 100)

(ix) hyd/tan hynny *'until then'*

**"Alla i ddim aros tan 'ny"** *'I can't wait until then'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 14)

(\* SW 'ny < hynny)

(x) o hynny allan/ymlaen *'from then on'*

**"O hynny allan roeddwn i'n edrych ar bopeth trwy lygaid cenedlaetholwr Cymreig"** *'From then on I looked at everything through the eyes of a Welsh nationalist'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 31)

(xi) yn hynny o beth *'in such matters'*

**"Yn hynny o beth yr wyf yn parhau tu allan i'r tîm"** *'In such matters I continue to be outside the team'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 239)

Hynt *'course', 'way'*

(i) hynt is usually used figuratively

**"Aeth Siôn ati i holi hynt yr ardalwyr a chafodd wybod manylion y geni a'r claddu a fu yn ystod y flwyddyn"** *'Siôn went about asking the fate of*



*the local people and found out the details of the births and deaths that had happened during the year'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 218)

(ii) **hynt a helynt** '*trials and tribulations*'

**"[Yn nyddiau Rhyfel y Gwlff] unwaith eto, fel y gwelodd y gohebydd Cymraeg Guto Harri, roedd adroddiadau'n aml yn ymwneud â hynt a helynt y newyddiadurwyr"** '*[In the days of the Gulf War] once again, as the Welsh correspondent Guto Harri saw, the reports frequently concerned the trials and tribulations of the journalists*' (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 3)

(iii) **rhwydd hynt** '*carte blanche*', '*complete freedom*'

**"cafodd Ibn rwydd hynt i syllu a syllu"** '*Ibn had a carte blanche to stare and stare*' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 122)

## Pronunciation

(i) In South Wales, 'i' is often dropped in the penultimate syllable, depending on the local dialect

<b>breuddwydio</b>	>	<b>breuddwydo</b>	'to dream'
<b>cinio</b>	>	<b>cino</b>	'lunch'
<b>dynion</b>	>	<b>dynon</b>	'men'
<b>gweithiwr</b>	>	<b>gwithwr</b>	'worker'

**"torf o ddynon"** 'a crowd of men' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 243)

(ii) In Powys, there is a tendency to palatalize and add an 'i' to 'ca' and 'ga'

<b>cae</b>	>	<b>ciae</b>	'field'
<b>cael</b>	>	<b>ciael</b>	'to have'
<b>calad</b>	>	<b>cialad</b>	'hard'
<b>galw</b>	>	<b>gialw</b>	'to call'

**"Dwyt ti ddim yn gialad mewn gwirionedd, weth faint ti'n treio bod"**  
'You're not hard really, no matter how much you try to be' (Marion Eames, 1969: 55)

(iii) In Powys, the above tendency can also be noted with 'ce' and 'ge'

<b>celwydd</b>	>	<b>cielwydd</b>	'lie'
<b>geneth</b>	>	<b>gieneth</b>	'girl'

**"dwi 'im credu ddetsa fa gielwydd"** 'I don't think he said a lie' (Francis Thomas in Peter Wyn Thomas and Beth Thomas, 1989: 122)

'I (pronoun) see Appendix 15.08(viii)

I (pronoun) see Appendix 15

I fi, i ti etc. see Appendix 16.08

I fyny (< i fynydd) LW NW lan SW 'up'

(i) ar i fyny 'on the increase', 'on the up'

**"Swyddi yn cael eu creu, yr economi'n ffynnu, [mae] bywyd yn amlwg ar i fyny"** 'Jobs being created, the economy is prospering, life [is] obviously on the up' (Golwg, 7 April 1994: 14)

**I ffwrdd LW NW bant SW ymaith LW CW 'away'**

(i) (agwedd/ymddygiad etc.) (i) ffwrdd-â-hi 'careless (attitude/behaviour etc.)'

"Tydi'r arbrofion ieithyddol ddim yn gweithio i gyd o bell fordd. Mae llawer ohonynt yn garbwl ac yn rhy ffwrdd-â-hi o'r hanner" *'Not all the linguistic experiments work by a long shot. A lot of them are clumsy and too careless by half'* (Golwg, 29 April 1993: 3)

**I gyd 'all'**

(i) (dyn/llanc etc.) i gyd (lit 'all (man/lad etc.)') 'macho', 'manly'

""Na beth yw e, myn yffarn i!" mynte Dan, yn ddyn i gyd" ""That's what it is, bloody hell!" said Dan, all macho' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 69)

**I lawr 'down'**

(i) ar i lawr 'down', 'on the decrease'

"y broblem benna' yw cyflwr difrifol y farchnad datws, gyda gormodedd o gynnyrch o lefydd eraill yn gwthio'r pris ar i lawr" *'the main problem is the serious state of the potato market, with an excess of produce from other places pushing the price down'* (Busnes i Fusnes, Autumn 1992: 1)

**I mi, i ti etc.** see Appendix 16.08

**la (< ie)**

(i) NW 'yes' (indirect questions)

"A rhowch chi'ch hunan yn llaw y Brenin Mawr. Y Fo fedar eich helpu chi. la" *'And put yourself in the hand of God. It is He who can help you. Yes'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 126)

(i) NW as a stopgap in conversation

"Felly meddwl ffoi am Tir Bach oeddach di, ia?" *'So thinking about fleeing to Tir Bach were you, yeah?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 12)

**lâ LW SW rhew LW NW Pems 'ice'**

**laith 'language'**

(i) in CW iaith is often used instead of tafodiaith to mean 'dialect'

"Cyfoethogwyd iaith Eifionydd gan yr ardaloedd o'i chwmpas" *'Eifionydd's dialect was enriched by the surrounding areas'* (Elis Gwyn Jones in Wil Sam, 1995: 61)

(\* see Appendix 20.05)

(ii) iaith y nefoedd (lit 'the language of heaven') rhetorical name for Welsh

"Gall siarad iaith y Nefoedd fod yn beryglus dros ben" *'Speaking Welsh can be exceptionally dangerous'* (Western Mail, 4 April 1995: 9)

(iii) yr iaith fain (lit 'the sharp language') CW 'the English language'

"O'dd Twm yn hoff iawn o ddefnyddio'r iaith fain nawr ac yn y man"

*'Twm was very fond of using English now and then'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 36)

(iv) **yr hen iaith** (lit 'the old language') rhetorical name for Welsh  
"A gan nad oedd Mr Rowbottom yn hyddysg yn yr heniaith aeth pethau o ddrwg i waeth" 'And since Mr Rowbottom was not well-versed in Welsh, things went from bad to worse' (Ieuan Parry, 1993: 91)

### **lanto**

(i) **lanto** is used in CW as a term of endearment for those with the common names 'lan', 'Ieuan', 'Ifan' etc.

"Ac yna da'th tro lanto. 'A beth amdanach chi, Ifan Jenkins? Be fasa chi 'di neud?'" 'And then lanto's turn came. "And what about you, Ifan Jenkins? What would you have done?" (Meirion Evans, 1997: 35)

**lard** LW CW **buarth** LW NW **clos** LW Dyfed 'farmyard'

**lâr fach** yr haf LW SW **glöyn byw** LW NW 'butterfly'

**lau** LW NW **afu** LW SW 'liver'

### **lawn**

(i) **bod yn iawn** 'to be right'

"Chwara teg ichi. Rydach chi'n iawn" 'Fair play to you. You're right' (Wil Sam, 1997: 27)

(ii) **yn iawn** 'alright', 'fine', 'OK'

"Mi ddois i drwadd yn iawn" 'I came through OK' (Wil Sam, 1997: 21)

**Ichwi** see Appendix 16.08

**Idd'i, iddi** see Appendix 15.09(iv)

**Iddo ef, iddi hi** etc. see Appendix 16.08

### **iechyd**

(i) 'health'

"Pam, ynteu, nad yw iechyd merch ym mhobl yn gwella?" 'Why, then, does the health of my people's daughter not heal?' (Jeremiah 8:22)

(ii) CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"Iechyd, mae gen i syniad bendigedig am ysgrif heno" 'Goodness me, I've got an excellent idea for an essay tonight' (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 42)

(\* **iechyd** here is a euphemism for **lesu**)

(iii) **iechyd (da)** (lit '(good) health') 'cheers', 'your good health' (drinking)

"Well i ti gael pint ffres 'te, ife?' 'Ie. Iechyd da'" "'You'd prefer to have a fresh pint, is it?" "Yeah. Cheers'" (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 46)

**iechydwrïaeth** (lit 'salvation') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"Ym mhle?' 'I'r chwith o'r haul.' Craffodd Meredydd. 'Iechydwrïaeth, mae'n rhaid dy fod yn gweld fel cath fanw'" "'Where?" "To the left of the

*sun." Meredydd looked closely. "Heavens above, you must be able to see like a cat"* (Alun Jones, 1979: 121)

(\* **iechydwrïaeth** here is a euphemism for **lesu**)

**leithgi** person who is obsessed by language, who can be boring and pedantic about it, and may speak several languages

**"Ma'i mab hi'n stydio Sbaeneg yn coleg. Stiffnyr o ieithgi"** *'Her son is studying Spanish in college. Hell of a language bore'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 184)

**iesgob** CW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Be 'di'r sŵn cloch 'na?' gofynnodd Sam i Castell. 'iesgob, wn i ddim"**  
**"What's that bell noise?" Sam asked Castell. "Heavens above, I don't know"**  
(Penri Jones, 1982: 17)

(\* **iesgob** is a euphemism for **lesu**; see also **esgob**)

**lesu** *'Jesus'*

(i) **lesu annwyl** (lit *'dear Jesus'*) CW *'Jesus Christ'* (blasphemous)

**lesu annwyl, mae'n hen bryd i ti fynd!** *'Jesus Christ, it's about time you went!'*

(ii) **lesu bach** (lit *'dear Jesus'*) CW *'Jesus Christ'* (blasphemous)

**"lesu bach! Tasach chi ond wedi'n gweld ni!"** *'Jesus Christ! If you only had seen us!'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 93)

(iii) **lesu gwyn** (lit *'dear Jesus'*) CW *'Jesus Christ'* (blasphemous)

**"lesu gwyn! meddai Harri. 'Be wyt ti'n trio'i neud - codi pwys ar bawb ben bora fel hyn?"** *"Jesus Christ!" said Harri. "What are you trying to do - make everyone feel sick first thing in the morning like this?"* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 51)

(iv) **lesu mawr** (lit *'great Jesus'*) CW *'Jesus Christ'* (blasphemous)

**"lesu mawr! Padi! ... 'nghodi i am dri [yn y bore] i ofyn am linell o farddoniaeth ...!"** *'Jesus Christ! Padi! ... getting me up at three [in the morning] to ask for a line of poetry ...!'* (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 186)

**let Dyfed clwyd** LW Glam **gât** LW CW **giât** LW NW **llidiart** LW NW **'gate'**

**ieuenctid** *'youth'*

(i) **ieuenctid y dydd** (lit *'youth of the day'*) LW rhetorical and/or poetical reference to the early morning

**"Beth wnâi'r mudiad gobaith pe deuai neges i mewn o rywle gan rywun a ddarganfu un o'r dywededig swigod wrth iddo hela elcod yn y goedwig yn ieuenctid y dydd?"** *'What would the youth movement do if a note came in from somewhere from someone who found one of the said blisters whilst hunting elks in the forest in the early morning?'* (Barn, March 1996: 63)

**Ifan** 'Evan'

(i) **Ifan y Glaw** CW rhetorical name for rain (cf 'Jack Frost')

**"Morus y gwynt, i ble'r wyt ti'n mynd?" 'I sychu dagrau ifan fy ffrind'"**

*"Morus the wind, where are you going?" "To dry the tears of Evan my friend"*

(Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 72)

**Ifas** see Appendix 19.06

**Ife** (< ai fe) SW 'is it?' (interrogative particle at end of indirect statements)

**"Diw, diw, 'na beth y'n nhw, ife?" 'Well well, that's what they are, is it?"**

(Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 18)

**Igian** 'to hiccup'

(i) **igian crio** 'to sob'

**"Cyn gynted ag y clywodd ei lais, dechreuodd ei dad igian crio" 'As soon**

*as he heard his voice, his dad started to sob'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 69)

**Ill**

(i) **ill (dau/tri etc.)** 'the two/three etc. of us/you/them'

**"Yr oeddent hwy ill dau wedi cael eu dydd" 'The two of them had had their**  
*day'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 40)

**'Im** (< ddim) 'not'

**"Does gynno ni'm dewis" 'We haven't got any choice'** (William Owen  
Roberts, 1987: 46)

**Im, in etc.** see Appendix 16.08

**Innau** see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Iorwg** LW SW **eiddew** LW NW 'ivy'

**Iro** 'to grease', 'to oil'

(i) **iro llaw rhywun** (lit 'to oil someone's hand') 'to bribe someone'

**"Ynghyd â thri gohebydd arall ro'n i wedi iro llaw criw Americanaidd yr**  
**awyren fwyd" 'Together with three other correspondents I'd bribed the**  
*American crew of the food aeroplane'* (Betsan Powys in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.),  
1993: 26)

(ii) **iro bloneg(en)** (lit 'to grease (a lump of) fat') 'to carry coals to Newcastle',  
'to do something useless'

**Mae tyllu am ddŵr yng Nghymru cystal bob tamaid ag iro bloneg** 'To drill  
*for water in Wales is every bit as useful as carrying coals to Newcastle'*

**Is** LW CW **ish** SW **ishelach** SW 'lower'

**Isaf** LW CW **ishela(f)** SW 'lowest'

**Isel** LW CW **ishel** SW 'low'

**Ishe** (< eisiau) SW 'to want'

**"Na ddigon, sa i ishe clywed y gair 'na 'to, dim byth, ti'n dyall"** *'That's enough, I don't want to hear that word again, never, you understand'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 42)

(\* see Appendix 13.03-13.04)

**Isho** (< eisiau) NW 'to want'

**"Faint o amser ti isio ...?"** *'How much time do you want ...?'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 18)

(\* see Appendix 13.03-13.04)

**Ishta** (< yr un sut â) SW 'like'

**"A'dd ei wraig e shwt fenyw fach neis'** *'Lawer rhy neis i inishynt ishta fe'"* *"And his wife is such a nice woman"* *"Much too nice for an innocent like him"* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 16)

**Ista** (< eistedd) NW 'to sit'

**"Rwy'ti'n wirion iawn.'** *'Be?'* *'Yn isda ar fainc 'na. Mae o'n beth anlwcus. Fydd pobol pentra 'ma byth yn isda arni hi'"* *"You're very stupid."* *"What?"* *"Sitting on that bench. It's unlucky. People in the village here never sit on it"* (Wil Sam, 1995: 170)

**Ishte** (< eistedd) SW 'to sit'

**"Ti'n dishgwl fwy fel 'se ti miwn Austin sefn na acha moto-beic ffordd ti'n ishte fan'na"** *'You look more like you're in an Austin Seven than on a motorbike the way you're sitting there'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 81)

**Ishws** (< eisoes) SW 'already'

**"Mi o'dd Obadeia a'i wraig ishws yn y ca' gwair, hithe ar ben y gambo a fynte yn whys diferu wrthi'n pitsho"** *'Obadeia and his wife were already in the hay field, she was on top of the hay cart and he was at it dripping with sweat pitching'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 67)

**It, iti etc.** see Appendix 16.08

**'Itha** (< eithaf) SW 'quite'

**"Chi itha reit, Annie. Ma' hawl 'da ni enjoio 'ed"** *'You're quite right, Annie. We've got a right to enjoy ourselves as well'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 61)

**I'w** see Appendix 15.09(iv)

**Iwch** see Appendix 16.08

**iws** (<E 'use') CW 'point', 'purpose', 'use'

**"Sdim iws siarad am bethau fel 'na"** *'There's no point talking about things like that'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 15)

**lwsio** (<E 'use') CW 'to use'

**"oedd gin i wyth cant saith deg tri o eiria lawr yn y Dyddiadur UC-CAC coch 'na doedd Siân byth yn iwsho"** *'I had eight hundred and seventy three words down in the red UC-CAC diary that Siân never uses'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 130)



# J

## Pronunciation

(i) In South Wales an initial 'di' sound is commonly pronounced 'j' in certain select words: see entry under 'D' (Pronunciation)

### Jac 'Jack'

(i) **Jac (Abertawe)** CW 'Swansea Jack' (person from Swansea)

**Yr oedd Caerdydd yn llawn dop o Jacs ar ôl y gêm bêl-droed** 'Cardiff was full of Swansea Jacks after the football match'

(ii) **Jac Sais** (lit 'Jack the Englishman') CW derogatory term for a typical Englishman

**"Neu, o edrych arni mewn ffordd arall, os ydi Jac Sais yn rhoi ei fys yn y tân, mi roddwn ni'r Cymry ein dwylo"** 'Or, looking at it another way, if your typical Englishman puts his finger in the fire, us Welsh will put in our hands' (Golwg, 20 April, 1995: 3)

(iii) **Jac y rhaca** SW 'scatterbrain'

**Mae e mor ddwl ag unrhyw Jac y rhaca** 'He's as stupid as any scatterbrain'

**Jadan** NW 'bitch', 'cow' (derogatory term for a woman)

**"Fyddda i ddim yn arfar bod yn bowld hefo pobol mewn oed, ond hen jadan ydi Nansi Jên"** 'I'm not usually bold with adults, but Nansi Jên is an old bitch' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 20)

**Janglo** Arfon 'to go on', 'to jabber on'

**"Dyna'r tro cynta iddo fo dorri gair achos bod yr hen brep 'na 'i wraig o yn janglo yn ddiidaw yn y car"** 'That's the first time he uttered a word because that old idiot his wife was going on endlessly in the car' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 63)

**Jawch** (< diawch < diawl)

(i) SW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"ond jawch, wans in a leiffteim ma priodas Shelana ni - gwlei"** 'but hell, once in a lifetime is our Shelana's wedding - you see' (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 38)

(ii) **jawch erioed** SW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"Jawch ariod, mi allech dyngu i fod e newydd brynu'r Banc ag wedi dyfaru clatsh"** 'Hell, you would swear that he'd just bought the Bank and had regretted it at once' (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.) 1992: 38)

**Jawl (< diawl)**

(i) SW 'bugger'

**"Le y'ch chi'r jawled? Twlwch raff lawr, w! Newch rwpeth, er mwyn dyn!"** *'Where are you, you buggers? Chuck a rope down, mate! Do something, for goodness sake!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 48)

(ii) SW 'bloody' (intensifying adjective)

**"Na chi glwddgi'r jawl"** *'There you are you bloody liar'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 16)

(iii) SW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"'Jawl,' mynte Sam, 'walle gatwan nhw ti miwn, Percy!'"** *"'Oh hell," said Sam, "perhaps they'll let you in Percy!"'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 40)

(iv) jawl erioed SW 'hell' (exclamation of surprise, anger etc.)

**"Wel, jawl erio'd, trial notyn bach ne ddou [o fiwsig] 'te"** *'Well, hell, try a quick note or two [of music] then'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 41)

(v) (pethau/pobl etc.) (y) jawl SW 'bloody (things/people etc.)' (intensifying adjective)

**"O'dd golwg ddiflas y jawl ar bob un ohenyn nhw ac o'n nhw'n falch bo' nhw'n mynd gatre cyn bo hir"** *'Each one of them looked bloody terrible and they were pleased that they were going home soon'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 131)

**Jêl (<E 'jail') CW 'jail'**

**"Jêl ydi Radyr i fi"** *'Radyr is a jail to me'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 59)

**Jengyd (< dengyd) SW 'to escape'**

**"Odw odw, o'dd y ddoi o ni yn yr ysgol 'da'n gilydd - ni'n dod o'r un lle, twel Bleddyn. O'dd e'r un peth pryd 'ny - wastod yn jengyd neu'n mynd ar goll"** *'Yeah yeah, the two of us were in school with each other - we come from the same place, you see Bleddyn. He was the same thing then - always escaping or getting lost'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 105)

**Jehu see gyrru (iv)**

**Jest (<E 'just') CW 'just'**

(i) jest â CW 'just about'

**"ma' hwn yn greisis a wy' jyst â marw ishe dweud wrth Îfs, fel yr unig berson y galla i ymddiried ynddo fe"** *'this is a crisis and I'm just about dying to tell Îfs, as the only person I can trust'* (John Owen, 1994: 153)

(ii) jest iawn NW 'almost', 'just about', 'virtually'

**"Wyddoch chi Jac Hobs? ... Cricetiar gora'r byd jyst iawn"** *'Do you know of Jac Hobs? ... Just about the best cricketer in the world'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 112)

**Jiarff NW man who has a high regard for himself**

**"O'n i'n jarff rwan, do'n ? O'n i'n ddyn mowr am unwaith gin Ben a Lun"** *'I was an important person now, wasn't I? I was a great bloke for once to Ben and Lun'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 101)

**Jiarffes** NW woman who has a high regard for herself

**"Ddeudodd hi rw bath wrtha' chi, 'machan i?' 'Naddo wir, cofiwch.' 'Hy! Jiarffas, yfyd!' "Did she say something to you, my lad?" "No, she didn't." "Hy! Stuck up, as well!"** (Twm Miall, 1990: 157)

**Jiarffio** NW 'to boast', 'to strut', 'to swagger'

**"Welis i neb tebyg i athrawon am frolio cymaint o rafins oeddan nhw yn y coleg a jiarffio faint o gasegenni yfon nhw mewn rhyw bnawnia real ale!" 'I've never seen anyone like teachers for boasting that they were such jobs in college and boasting about how many barrels they drank in some bloody real ale afternoons!'** (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 185)

**Jibidêrs**

(i) (rhacs/ufflon etc.) **jibidêrs** CW 'bashed to bits', 'smashed up'

**"Y noson gesh i'r gwyllt efo Siân a malu'r tŷ acw'n racs jibidêrs oedd hi" 'It was the night I went mad with Siân and bashed the house to bits'** (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 113)

**Jioch** (< Irish 'deoch') CW 'shot', 'swig' (of whisky etc.)

**"Anghofia'r banad, ma' Marc a finna'n mynd i gael jioch bach o wisgi" 'Forget the cuppa, me and Marc are going to have a quick shot of whisky'** (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 43)

**Jiw** (< Duw)

(i) SW 'God'

**"Wel, myn yffach i 'to! Glow-worm wêdd e! Jiw! jiw!" 'Well, bloody hell again! It was a glow-worm! Good God!'** (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 75)

(ii) **wel y Jiw Jiw** 'well I never', 'goodness me'

**"Wel i jiw jiw! Glywes i shwd beth erioed!" 'Well I never, I've never heard such a thing!'** (Meirion Evans, 1997: 21))

**Joban/Job(yn)** (lit 'job') CW 'chore', 'task'

**"O'dd hi newydd fod yn cna tŷ Twm Tweis, jobyn o'dd hi'n neud unweth yr wthnos" 'She'd just been cleaning Twm Tweis's house, a chore she used to do once a week'** (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 44)

**Jobsys** CW 'chores'

**"Meddwl am yr hen jobsus bychan 'na sy'n fy lladd i" 'Thinking about those bloody little chores kills me'** (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 85)

**Jogel** (< diogel) SW 'safe'

**"Wên nw'n gwche jogel" 'They were safe boats'** (Angharad Dafis in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 50)

**Jogi** (< diogi) SW 'to be lazy'

"Ond [yr oedd y] dyn heb waith yn 'i gro'n e, a'r jogi biti fita fe" *'But the bloke didn't have any work in him, and laziness was just about eating him up'* (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 40)

**Joio** (<E 'enjoy')

(i) SW 'to enjoy'

"Ie, joia dy Nadolig Scoot" *'Yeah, enjoy your Christmas, Scoot'* (Sion Eirian, 1995: 31)

(ii) joio mâs draw SW 'to enjoy a great deal'

"wel, wel, anhygoel o wych. Enjoies i mas draw" *'well, well, incredibly brilliant. I enjoyed it a great deal'* (John Owen, 1994: 123)

**Jolihotian** 'to have a good time, 'to live it up'

"yr agosa' y mae'r rhan fwya' o newyddiadurwyr yn mynd at beryg personol yw yfed gormod o gin ac mae dyfais a dychymyg lawn mor bwysig â ffeithiau wrth iddyn nhw ei jolihotian hi'n garismatig o le i le" *'the closest the majority of journalist come to personal danger is drinking too much gin, and invention and imagination are just as important as facts as they live it up charismatically from place to place'* (Dylan Iorwerth, 1993: 3)

**Jôs** see Appendix 19.06

**Jwgyd** (< dwgyd) SW 'to take', 'to steal'

Wyt ti'n gw'bod pwy sy' wedi jwgyd dy ddrinc di 'te? *'Do you know who's taken your drink then?'*

**Jyst** see **jest**

# L

## Pronunciation

(i) 'l' is often dropped at the end of a limited number of words in colloquial Welsh

<b>perygl</b>	>	<b>peryg</b>	'danger'
<b>posibl</b>	>	<b>posib</b>	'possible'

**"Dim peryg"** 'No chance' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 67)

**Lab CW** 'blow', 'hit'

**"Tishio lab con'?"** *You want a hit you wanker?* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 38)

**Labwst NW** 'thug', 'yob'

**"Howld on, be tasa'r labwst 'na'n dŵad yn ôl?"** *Hold on, what if that yob comes back?* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 17)

**Lach** 'whip'

(i) **bod â lach ar bawb** (lit 'to have a whip on everyone') CW 'to be critical of everybody'

**"mae'r sgins â'u llach ar bawb ac ar bob peth"** *the skinheads are critical of everybody and everything* (Twm Miall, 1988: 97)

(ii) (o) **dan y lach** (lit 'under the whip') CW 'under fire'

**"Daeth Prifysgol Cymru dan y lach yr wythnos yma am beidio gwneud digon i hyrwyddo'r cyfryngau yng Nghymru"** *The University of Wales came under fire this week for not doing enough to promote the media in Wales* (Yr Herald, 23 April 1994: 3)

**Laddar**

(i) **laddar o chwys** CW 'dripping with sweat'

**"Roeddwn i'n deffro yng nghanol y nos yn un laddar o chwys ar ôl dychmygu fod Huws wedi dŵad â gilotin ef fo i'r capal"** *I woke up in the middle of the night dripping with sweat after imagining that Huws had bought with him a guillotine to chapel* (Twm Miall, 1988: 59)

**Lan** (< i'r lan) SW i fyny LW NW 'up'

**Lansker** the linguistic boundary in Pembrokeshire between the Welsh-speaking north and the English-speaking south

**"Roedd y lansker yn Sir Benfro i bob pwrpas yn ffin a gadwai ddwy gymdeithas a dwy iaith heb ymgymysgu"** *The lansker in Pembrokeshire*

*was to all intents and purposes a border that kept the two societies and languages from mixing with each other* (Robert Owen Jones, 1997: 167)

**Lap(an)** SW 'to gossip'

**"O, yffarn! Gat dy lap, nei di!"** *'Oh, hell! Stop your gossiping, will you!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 43)

**Lapo** SW **Ilyfu** LW **NW Ilyo** LW **SW** 'to lick'

**Lapswchan** SW 'to snog'

**"Roedd edrych ar y dynion oedd yno ... yn lapswchan a chofleidio'r merched yn eu meddwdod yn troi fy stumog"** *'Looking at the men who were there ... snogging and embracing the girls in their drunkenness turned my stomach'* (Gwenda Richards in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 57)

**'Laru** (< **alaru**) NW 'to get fed up'

**"Laru! Sut fedri di laru ar le mor braf?"** *'Fed up! How could you be fed up of such a lovely place?'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 30)

**'Laswn** i, **'laset** ti etc. see Appendix 8.07

**'Lectrig** (<E 'electric') CW 'electric'

**"Ma'r bar gwilod ar y blydi tân lectic so called newydd ma wedi conco mas yn llwyr nawr"** *'The bottom bar of this so-called new bloody electric fire has conked out completely now'* (Sion Eirian, 1996: 36)

**Ledled** 'throughout'

**"bydd y neges yn cyrraedd y nifer mwyaf o bobl ledled y byd"** *'the message will reach the largest number of people throughout the world'* (*Yr Herald*, 30 April 1994: 7)

**Leicio** (<E 'like') CW 'to like'

**"Slafo? Chi wetws 'i. Ac i beth, lichen i wpod?"** *'Slaving away? You said it. And why, I'd like to know?'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 61)

(\* **leicio** is far more common in CW than the more standard **hoffi** (see Beth Thomas and Peter Wyn Thomas, 1989: 153))

(\*\* for uncommon form **leicswn** i see Appendix 9.04)

**Lein** (<E 'line')

(i) CW 'line'

**Maen nhw wedi bwrw'r pêl dros y lein am yr ail dro** *'They've hit the ball over the line for the second time'*

(ii) y **lein** NW 'railway'

**"Ble mae dy dad yn gweithio?" 'Ar y lein.' 'Lein fach Stiniog?' 'Na. Lein fawr. Y Cambrian'"** *'Where does your father work?' 'On the railway.' 'Ffestiniog narrow gauge railway?' 'No. The main railway. The Cambrian'"* (Alun Jones, 1979: 123)

( \* in NW **lein fach** means '*narrow gauge railway*', as in the above example, which are common in the area)

**Lembo** NW '*fool*', '*idiot*'

(i) **lembo lysh** (lit '*booze idiot*') NW '*lager lout*'

"**Tu ôl i'r bar roedd 'na slashan o hogan, ond nid hogan leol oedd hi. Mi fedra unrhyw lembo lysh weld hynny'n syth**" '*Behind the bar was a stunning girl, but she wasn't a local girl. Any lager lout could see that straight away*' (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 16)

**Lempan** NW '*blow*', '*hit*'

"**Mi fuo bron i mi â cherdded at Banjo a rhoi lempan iawn iddo fo oherwydd dydio erioed wedi gwneud 'run o'r pethau yna**" '*I almost walked up to Banjo and gave him a good hit because he's never done a single one of those things*' (Twm Miall, 1988: 136)

'**Leni** (< *eleni*) CW '*this year*'

"**ond 'leni ma' Redman wedi cymryd petha ifanc o Colej i hel [mefus]**" '*but this year Redman has taken on some young things from the College to collect [strawberries]*' (Wil Sam, 1997: 35)

**Limpin see colli** (vi)

**Ling-di-long** CW '*leisurely*'

"**Tra o'dd tulu Wil yn ishte lawr i gin'o, o'dd Twm a Percy yn cered gatre ling-di-long ar hyd y c'nel**" '*Whilst Will's family were sitting down to dinner, Twm and Percy were walking leisurely home along the canal*' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 80)

**Liwt**

(i) **ar fy liwt fy hun** '*on my own*'

"**mae arweinwyr y ddwy gymuned wedi sefydlu cyd-bwyllgor ar eu liwt eu hunain**" '*leaders of the two communities have set up a joint committee on their own*' (Golwg, 3 March 1994: 8)

**Lob** NW '*fool*', '*idiot*'

"**Coventry ti'n feddwl, y lob**" '*Coventry you mean, you idiot*' (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 19)

**Locsyn** NW '*beard*'

(i) **locsyn clust** NW '*sideburn*'

"**Basdads bach Rhydfelen yn siarad Susneg, medda'r boi mawr 'ma efo locsun clust wrth yn ochr i wrth y bar**" '*Little bastards from Rhydfelen speaking English,*" said the big lad with the sideburns by my side at the bar' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 14)

### Lodes SW 'girl'

**"Ti a dy drwyn ormod yn y cardie 'ne. Iste fel rhechod yn chware am arian ych gilydd bob nos a holl lodesi Caerdydd yn disgwyl amdenoch chi"** *'You've got your nose too much in those cards. Sitting like farts playing for each other's money and all the girls in Cardiff looking for you'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 45)

(\* see also los)

### Lofft

(i) lan lofft SW 'upstairs'

**"[Mae'r bwyd yn] gwd i chi. Ma' fe'n gweid yn y llyfyr 'sda fi lan lofft. Chi moin 'i weld e?"** *'[The food is] good for you. It says so in the book I've got upstairs. D'you want to see it?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 119)

### Lol LW NW dwli LW SW 'nonsense', 'rubbish'

(i) hen lol gwirion NW 'load of old nonsense'

**"A faswn i'n synnu dim fod Now yn iawn ac nad ydi'r global warming 'ma'n ddim byd 'mond rhyw hen lol wirion gan bobol sydd wedi eu magu rhwng dybl glêsing ..."** *'And I wouldn't be surprised that Now's right and that this global warming is nothing but some load of old nonsense from people brought up between double glazing ...'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 202)

(ii) lol botes (maip) NW 'load of old nonsense'

**"[Yr oedd] fynta'n chwifio'i ddwrn ac yn diawlio ac yn damio ac yn gweiddi rhyw lol botas"** *'He [was] waving his fist and cursing and damning and shouting some load of old nonsense'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 52)

### Lôn

(i) 'lane'

**"Roedd lôn gul, arw, y Lôn Groes, yn dirwyn tuag at ein fferm ni o'r ffordd fawr"** *'There was a narrow, rough lane, the Lôn Groes, winding towards our farm from the main road'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 33)

(ii) NW 'road'

**"mae degau o bobl ifanc yn cerdded lonydd prysur di-balmant er mwyn prynu diod yn y siopau agosaf"** *'dozens of young people walk along the pavementless busy roads in order to buy drink in the nearest shops'* (Western Mail, 20 January 1996: (Arena) 10)

(iii) lôn bost NW 'highway', 'main road'

**"Ia, ond pa dŷ sydd ar y lôn bost wrth i chi ddod am y lôn yna - i mi gael gwybod lle i droi?"** *'Yeah, but which house is on the main road as you come to the road there - so that I know where to turn?'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 35)

(iv) lôn drol NW 'farm track'

**"Rŵan, Iwerydd, wyddost ti'r lôn drol o bont y rhyd draw hyd y gefnen?"** *'Now, Iwerydd, you know the farm track from the ford bridge over to the back?'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 142)



(v) **lôn fawr** NW 'highway', 'main road'

"[Ddigwyddith ddim byd nes] i'r lôn fawr newydd ddaru ni ei melltithio i'r cymylau gael ei hadeiladu" *'[Nothing will happen until] that main road we condemned to high heaven is built'* (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 120)

(vi) **lôn goch** (lit 'red road') NW 'throat'

"Digon araf oedd y cwrw'n mynd i lawr y lôn goch. Roedd morthwylion y wisgi'n dal i gnocio ein pennau" *'The beer was going down your throat slowly enough. The blows from the whisky were still hitting our heads'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 104)

### **Lordio**

(i) **ei lordio hi** 'to show off'

"Ac o ble gei di brês i brynu 'unlla? Ma' talu rhent amball i fis wedi mynd yn boen, heb i ti ddechra'i lordio hi am roi'r gora' iddi" *'And where will you get any money to buy anywhere? Paying the rent the odd month has become a pain, without you starting to show off about giving up'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 18)

**Los** (< lodes) SW 'girl'

"Twt, los fach; 'doedd y digwyddiad yn ddim ond hen getyn cweryl heb ei setlo gennym" *'Tut tut, love; the incident was nothing but an old bit of a quarrel which hadn't been settled by us'* (D. Tegfan Davies in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 45)

**Loshin** SW **cisys** Dyfed **da-da** NW **fferins** NW **melysion** LW **CW minciag** Powys **neisis** Pembrokeshire **pethau da** NW **taffins** Glam 'sweets'

**Lot** CW 'lot'

(i) **lot fawr** CW 'an awful lot'

"Mae 'na broblemau yma, lot fawr o dlodi, lot fawr o gyffuriau a does 'na ddim llawar o waith" *'There are problems here, an awful lot of poverty, an awful lot of drugs and there isn't much work'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1996: 68)

**Lwc** 'luck'

(i) **pob lwc** 'good luck'

"Pob lwc i Cadno weda i" *'Good luck to Cadno I say'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 15)

(ii) **trwy/wrth lwc** 'luckily'

"Drwy lwc fe symudon ni i Ddolgellau pan own i'n bedair" *'Luckily we moved to Dolgellau when I was four'* (Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 3)

'**Lwêth** (< eilwaith) Dyfed 'again'

"O'r diwedd dima fi'n mentro dod lawr ... ac in cerdded mla'n at y iet, grondo am damed bach lwêth, a cadw i seso ar y gole" *'Finally I ventured to come down ... and walked towards the gate, listened for a little bit again, and kept looking at the light'* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths, 1994: 74)

**Lyfli** (<E 'lovely') CW 'lovely'

**"Pregeth neis. 'Lyfli.'"** *"Nice sermon." "Lovely."* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 78)

**Lysh** Arfon 'booze', 'drink'

**"Wel, rwan ta, doedd 'na ddim cwpwrdd lysh na choctél cabinet na dim byd arall yn tŷ ni"** *"Well, now then, there wasn't a booze cupboard or a cocktail cabinet or anything else in our house"* (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 38)

**Lyshwr** Arfon 'boozers', 'drinker'

**"Dan ni'n lyshwrs wrth reddf"** *"We're instinctive boozers"* (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 185)

# LI

**Llabwst** see **labwst**

**Llac** LW NW **slac** LW SW '*slack*'

**Llaca** LW SW **llaid** LW SW **mwd** NW '*mud*'

**Lladd**

(i) '*to kill*'

**"Peidiwch â nghanmdallt i, dydw i ddim am ladd pob dyn diarth ym mhob man"** '*Don't misunderstand me, I don't want to kill every unknown person everywhere*' (Wil Sam, 1987: 32)

(ii) '*to cut*' (grass, peat etc.)

**"lladdai pob fferm ei gwair ei hun"** '*each farm used to cut its own hay*' (Dic Jones, 1989: 162)

(iii) **fel lladd nadroedd** (lit '*like killing snakes*') '*as quickly as possible*', '*like there's no tomorrow*'

**"Ers ennill y cytundeb, mae'r criw cynhyrchu wedi bod wrthi fel lladd nadroedd - yn adeiladu'r sét, sgriptio, castio ac ymarfer"** '*Since winning the contract, the production crew have been at it like there's no tomorrow - building the set, scripting, casting and practising*' (Golwg, 25 May 1995: 18)

(iii) **lladd ar rywun** '*to attack someone*', '*to criticise someone*'

**"Roedd yna lot o gecru yn y sîn roc Gymraeg ar y pryd - roedd hi'n gyfnod lle roedd pobol yn lladd ar ei gilydd"** '*There was a lot of bickering in the Welsh rock scene at the time - it was a period when a lot of people were attacking each other*' (Golwg, 29 September 1994: 19)

**Llaes** LW NW **hir** LW CW '*long*'

(\* **llaes** is used in reference to clothing here)

**Llaesu** '*to slacken*'

(i) **llaesu dwylo** '*to slacken*' (most usually in the context of work etc.)

**"dydi Huw Jones ddim yn un i laesu dwylo"** '*Huw Jones isn't one to slacken*' (Y Cymro, 11 May 1994: 10)

**Llaeth** LW SW **Powys llefrith** LW NW '*milk*'

(i) **llaeth (enwyn)** LW NW **enwyn** LW SW '*buttermilk*'

**"Rargian fawr, mae golwg wedi blino arnat ti, tyrd yma iti gael glasiad o laeth enwyn"** '*Heavens, you look tired, come here so that you can have a glass of buttermilk*' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 51)

**Llafar 'speech'**

(i) **ar lafar (gwlad)** 'in everyday speech', 'in the spoken language', 'locally'  
"Honnir ar lafar gwlad i Elin drio'i phrawf gyrru tua dwsin o weithiau!" 'It is claimed locally that Elin tried her driving test about a dozen times!' (John Ogwen, 1996: 30)

**Llafn CW 'strapping lad'**

"Ddudoedd o uffar o ddim byd, liafn" 'He said absolutely bloody nothing, lad' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 56)

**Llafnes CW 'strapping girl'**

"Roedd hi 'rioed yn llafnes dda" 'She was always a good strapping girl'

**Llai 'less'**

(i) **llai na** (lit 'less than') 'but' (negative only)

"Ni allai lai na rhyfeddu at y newid ynddi" 'He could not but wonder at the change in her' (Marion Eames, 1982: 35)

**Llaid LW SW llaca LW SW mwd NW 'mud'**

**Llais LW CW llaish SW 'voice'**

(i) **Llais y Sais** (lit 'the Voice of the Englishman') CW irreverent name for the newspaper 'The Western Mail'

"Un o'i gydweithwyr ar 'Lais y Sais' yn y dyddiau hynny oedd Geraint Talfan Davies" 'One of his colleagues on The Western Mail those days was Geraint Talfan Davies' (Golwg, 13 June 1996: 8)

**Llaith LW CW tamp LW NW 'damp'**

**Llambled** see Appendix 18.02

**Llan** see Appendix 18.02

**Llanastr LW CW llanast CW 'mess'**

**Llanbabo, Llanbabs** see Appendix 18.02

**Llanbed** see Appendix 18.02

**Llanbêr** see Appendix 18.02

**Llanc 'lad'**

(i) **hen lanc** (lit 'old lad') 'batchelor'

"Er ei fod yn hen lanc ac yn hen ddyn yr oedd rhywfaint o'r plentyn ynddo o hyd" 'Although he was a batchelor and an old man there was something of the child still in him' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 34)

### Llances NW 'girl'

**"Be wedes i?' me Siân yn llancas"** *"What did I say?" said Siân in strong girlish way* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 19)  
(\* yn llancas < yn llancas i gyd see i gyd)

Lianfair PG see Appendix 18.02

### Llanw

(i) 'tide'

**"Teflaist fi i'r dyfnder, i eigion y môr, a'r llanw yn f'amgylchynu"** *'You hurled me into the deep, into the very heart of the seas, and the currents swirled about me'* (Jonah 2:3)

(ii) llanw SW llenwi LW CW 'to fill'

**"Fe wna pob llipryn y tro i lanw y ddwy swydd gynta' os bydd gyta fe ddicon o dylwth iddi bwsho fe mlân"** *'Every rascal does the job of filling the first two jobs if he's got enough family to push him forward'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 20)

Llarp(ad) (lit 'rag') NW 'thug', 'yob'

**"Mi ladda i'r llarpad"** *'I'll kill the lout'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 36)

### Llathen 'yard'

(i) heb fod/ddim yn llawn llathen (lit 'without being/not a full yard') CW 'not all there', 'nuts'

**"Yn gyntaf, ceir cyd-ddealltwriaeth dawel rhwng pawb sydd yno mewn awdurdod nad yw pobl ddiwaith yn llawn llathen"** *'First, there is a quiet understanding between everyone there in authority that unemployed people are not all there'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 22)

(ii) llathen o'r un brethyn (lit 'a yard from the same cloth') 'cut from the same cloth', 'in the same mold'

**"Llathen o frethyn arail oedd Rhian"** *'Rhian was cut from a different cloth'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 252)

### Llaw 'hand'

(i) codi llaw ar rywun (lit 'to raise a hand to someone') 'to wave to someone'

**"Mi droith a chodi'i llaw arna i, ac mi roedd 'na ddeigr yn 'i llygad hi"** *'She turned and waved to me, and there was a tear in her eye'* (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 44)

(ii) gyda llaw 'by the way'

**"O, by the way, gyda llaw, dydach chi ddim yn debyg o alw'n 'Reglwys?"** *'Oh, by the way, you're not likely to be calling in the Church?'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 74)

(iii) hen law

(a) 'experienced person', 'old hand'

**"Mae Betsan Bawb yn hen law ar bryfocio pobol"** *'Betsan Bawb is an old hand at provoking people'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 7)

(b) 'mate'

**"Sut wyt ti'r hen law?"** *'How are you mate?'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 73)

(iv) **law-yn-llaw** 'hand-in-hand'

"**Law yn llaw â hynny, daw diffyg parch at awdurdod a gostyngiad mewn safonau**" *'Hand in hand with that comes lack of respect for authority and a drop in standards'* (Golwg, 31 March 1994: 3)

(v) **o'r llaw i'r genau** 'from hand to mouth'

"**Byw o'r llaw i'r gena, mae fory siŵr o ddŵad**" *'Living from hand to mouth, tomorrow is sure to come'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 94)

(vi) **tynnu llaw dros rywbeth** 'to stroke something'

"**Gwyddai [hi] gymaint roedd Richard yn ei feddwl o Thomas Aberbrân. Tynnodd ei llaw'n dyner dros y gwallt gwyn. Ni allai dweud dim**" *'[She] knew how much Richard thought of Thomas of Aberbrân. She stroked gently his white hair. She couldn't say anything'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 250)

(vii) **tynnu llaw dros ben rhywbeth/rhywun** 'to alleviate something/someone', 'to soften something/someone'

"**Diwrnod caled yn y gwaith, Iwan?** Ei fam-yng-nghyfraith, yn llygadog a chall, yn ceisio tynnu llaw dros ben y distawrwydd a orweddai'n dew rhwng ei merch a'i gŵr gorweithgar" *'A hard day at work, Iwan?' His mother-in-law, perceptive and sensible, [was] trying to soften over the silence that lay thickly between her daughter and her overworked husband'* (Sonia Edwards, 1993: 61)

(viii) **wrth law** 'at hand', 'nearby'

"**Petai'n digwydd holi o ble y doi'r bwyd i'r archfarchadoedd i ddechrau byddai rhyw economegydd wrth law yn barod i egluro ei bod yn talu'n well i'w brynu o wledydd eraill**" *'If one happened to ask where the food for the supermarkets comes from to start with, there would be some economist at hand ready to explain that it pays better to buy it from other countries'* (Golwg, 7 April 1994: 14)

**Llawer** 'lot'

(i) **(blynyddoedd/wythnosau etc.) llawer** 'many (years/weeks etc.)'

"**Dros ganrifoedd llawer y datblygodd pob tafodiaith**" *'Each dialect developed over many centuries'* (Beth Thomas and Peter Wyn Thomas, 1989: 8)

(\* **llawer** (mutated to **lawer**) can come after any plural noun, but it is particularly common after nouns of time, as in the above example)

(ii) **llawer i (ddyn/ferch etc.)** 'many a (man/girl etc.)'

"**wêdd e dros 'i dri deg, ch'wel, ac in gallach na llawer i ddyn**" *'he was over thirty, you see, and more sensible than many a man'* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 74)

(iii) **llawer iawn** 'an awful lot'

"**O'dd na llawer iawn o sôn am un hen gymeriad arbennig**" *'There was an awful lot of talk about one special old character'* (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 13)

(iv) **llawer un** 'several', 'many'

"**Ar ôi wythnosau o fyw a bod ymysg milwyr, roedd y demtasiwn i ddechrau gwisgo fel nhw'n yn cydio yn llawer un**" *'After weeks of existing amongst soldiers, the temptation of starting to dress like them took hold of many'* (Guto Harri in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 65)

(v) o lawer 'by far'

**"Mae'n fwy dychrynlyd o lawer pan fydd miloedd o fywydau yn y fantol"**  
*'It's more terrifying by far when thousands of lives are in the balance'* (Golwg, 15 June 1995: 3)

Llawgnychu CW 'to wank'

**"ai cyd-digwyddiad yw nad yw [y Geiriadur newydd yn] cynnwys y gair 'llawgnychu'? Tybed ai math o sensoriaeth yw hyn?"** *'is it a coincidence that [the new Dictionary] does not include the word "to wank"? I wonder if this is some sort of censorship?'* (Golwg, 15 February 1996: 8)

Llawiau CW 'friends', 'mates'

**"Dydi amser a finnau erioed wedi bod yn llawiau, ac mae'n gas gen i glocliau"** *'Time and myself have never been friends, and I hate clocks'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 66)

Llawn 'full'

(i) lawn (cystal/cynddrwg etc.) 'just (as good/as bad etc.)'

**"Am yr hanner awr nesaf, ac yntau'n 59 oed, chwysodd yn dalp wrth brofi ei fod yn bêl-droediwr trychinebus; dylwn ychwanegu ei fod lawn mor ffit ag unrhyw un o'r chwaraewyr ifancach ar y cae"** *'For the next half an hour, and at 59 years old, he sweated profusely whilst proving that he was a terrible footballer; I should add that he was just as fit as any of the younger players on the pitch'* (Tveli Griffiths, 1993: 79)

(ii) llawn dop 'full to the brim', 'overflowing'

**"Dyna pam fod Gogledd Cymru yng nghanol yr ha' a phob penwythnos braf yn llawn dop o geir a phobol"** *'That is why North Wales in the middle of the summer and every fine weekend is full to the brim of cars and people'* (Golwg, 9 March 1989: 18)

(iii) llawn joc 'full to the brim', 'overflowing'

**"Roedd y lle'n llawn joc a phawb yn canu"** *'The place was full to the brim and everybody was singing'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 12)

Llawr 'floor'

(i) llawr gwlad

(a) 'flat plain' (physical feature)

**"Mi glywai arogl cig rhost filltir i ffwrdd a buasai wedi bod yn ffermwr llwyddiannus ar fferm fawr ar lawr gwlad"** *'He [could] smell roast meat a mile away and he would have been a successful farmer on the plains'* (Simon Jones, 1989: 51)

(b) 'grass roots level', 'ordinary people' (figuratively)

**"erbyn hyn, does gan S4C ddim presenoldeb ar lawr gwlad"** *'by now, S4C hasn't got any presence at grass roots level'* (Golwg, 29 April 1993: 27)

Lle

(i) 'place'

**"ble mae'r lle?"** *'where's the place?'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 79)

(ii) *'where'* (conjunction)

**"Y mae'r gwynt yn chwythu lle y myn"** *'The wind blows where it pleases'*  
(John 3:8)

(iii) NW *'where'* (interrogative)

**"Lle ti'n mynd heddiw?"** *'Where you going today?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 197)

(iv) (gweiddi/llefain etc.) dros y lle (i gyd) *'to (shout/cry etc.) loudly'*

**"dwedodd yr hogyn bach ryw bath yn Seusnag a gneud iddi hi chwerthin dros y lle"** *'the little boy said something in English which made her laugh loudly'* (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 24)

(v) lle chwech (lit *'a place for six'*) CW *'toilet'*

**"[Yr] unig beth ddaru ddigwydd oedd Mam yn deud wrth y ddynas ddiarth bod hi eisio mynd i lle chwech"** *'[The] only thing that happened was that Mam told the strange woman that she wanted to go to the toilet'*  
(Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 190)

(\* this refers to the era when a toilet would have been shared between six houses)

(vi) o'i le *'wrong'*

**"O, beth yn y byd sydd wedi mynd o'i le ar y peiriant melltgedig 'ma nawr?"** *'Oh, what on earth has gone wrong with that bloody machine now?'*  
(Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 14)

**Lled** *'breadth', 'width'*

(i) ar led *'abroad', 'going around'*

**"Yn wir, roedd si gre ar led fod y rhai mwya brwd a chydwybodol wedi bod yn ymarfer yn slei bach"** *'Indeed, there was a strong rumour going around that the most erthusiatic and conscientious had been practising surreptitiously'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 9)

(ii) (o) led y pen *'wide open'*

**"Roedd e wedi gadael drws yr ystafell yn agored led y pen"** *'He'd left the room door wide open'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 99)

**Lledr** LW Iledar NW Ileder SW *'leather'*

**Llefain** LW SW crio LW NW wylo LW CW *'to cry'*

(i) Ilefain y glaw *'to cry buckets', 'to cry profusely'*

**"Yna meddyliais am Mr Schloss yn galaru ar ôl ei gath ac yn Ilefain y glaw ac am yr angladd drist"** *'Then I thought about Mr Schloss weeping after his cat and crying profusely and about the sad funeral'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 83)

**Llefrith** LW NW Ilaeth LW SW Powys *'milk'*

**Llefydd** CW Ileoedd LW CW *'places'*

(\* Ilefydd is not considered correct in LW (see Morgan D. Jones, 1965: 28), but it is becoming increasingly acceptable in OW)



**Lleiaf 'least'**

(i) o leiaf 'at least'

"A bûm yn ei lyfrau da byth wedyn, 'rwy'n credu. O leiaf, 'rwy'n cofio i mi gael marciau llawn am linell anghywir unwaith" 'I was always in his good books afterwards, I think. At least, I remember getting full marks for a wrong line once' (Dic Jones, 1989: 222)

**Lleithder LW CW tamprwydd NW 'dampness'**

**Llenwi LW CW llanw SW 'to fill'**

**Lleoedd LW CW llefydd CW 'places'**

**Lles 'benefit', 'good', 'welfare'**

(i) er fy lles fy hunan 'for my own good', 'for my own benefit'

"[Yr oeddynt] yn barod iawn i ymarfer eu doniau er lles cymdeithas am rai oriau bob wythnos" '[They were] very eager to practice their skills for the benefit of society for several hours every week' (Golwg, 23 November 1989: 31)

**Llestri 'dishes'**

(i) dros ben llestri (lit 'over plates') 'over the top'

"Mae'r cynnydd diweddera' mewn costau benthyg wedi mynd â phethau dros ben llestri" 'The latest increase in borrowing costs has taken things over the top' (Golwg, 9 November 1989: 6)

**Llethr LW NW llether SW 'slope'**

**Llewygu LW NW pango SW 'to faint'**

**Llewys 'shirtsleeves'**

(i) yn llewys fy nghrys 'in my shirtsleeves'

"Dew, oedd hi'n boeth ar ôl imi gerddad tua milltir, a dyma fi'n tynnu nghot a cerddad yn llewys fy nghrys" 'God, it was hot after I walked about a mile, and so I took off my coat and walked in my shirtsleeves' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 54)

**Llidiart LW NW clwyd LW Glam gât LW CW giât LW NW iet Dyfed 'gate'**

**Llinyn 'string', 'tape'**

(i) llinyn mesur (lit 'measuring tape') 'yard stick' (figuratively)

"Yn ôl Eiry Jones, safon yw'r llinyn mesur bob tro" 'According to Eiry Jones, high standards is the yard stick every time' (Golwg, 15 September 1994: 23)

(ii) llinyn trôns (lit 'trouser string') CW 'drip', 'feeble person', 'wet'

"Ti ddim yn gneud y sgets gynta rwan, nac wyt?" 'Nacdw - y llinyn trôns diawl!' "You're not going to do the first sketch now, are you?" 'No - you bloody drip!' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 10)

### Lliw 'colour'

(i) **lliw dydd** 'during the day', 'in daylight hours'

**"Âi Morfudd o gwmpas y strydoedd liw dydd, yn ei charpiau, ei dillad brwnt, ei gwallt yn flêr a lleuog"** 'Morfudd used to go around the streets in daylight hours, in her rags, her dirty clothes, her hair untidy and lousy'

(Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 69)

(ii) **lliw haul** 'suntan'

**"Dach chi 'di bod yn Cyprus? Ro'n i'n meddwl 'mod i'n gweld liw haul arnoch chi"** 'You been to Cyprus? I thought I could see you've got a suntan'

(Jane Edwards, 1989: 64)

(iii) **lliw nos** 'in the middle of the night'

**"ro'n i'n hedfan liw nos o Nairobi, yn Kenya, i Mogadishu"** 'I flew in the middle of the night from Nairobi, in Kenya, to Mogadishu' (Betsan Powys in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 26)

(iv) **pob liw a llun** 'every shape and size'

**"Weithiau, fel yn Reykjavik, fe ddaw si o'r cyfarfodydd fod bargaen anhygoel ar fin ei tharo, sef y byddai'r ddwy wlad yn cytuno i gael gwared ar arfau niwclear o bob liw a llun o fewn deng mlynedd"**

'Sometimes, as at Reykjavik, a rumour came from the meetings that an incredible bargain was about to be struck, namely that the two countries would agree to get rid of nuclear weapons of every shape and size within ten years' (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 130)

### Llo 'calf'

(i) **llo cors** (lit 'moorland calf') CW 'drip', 'feeble person', 'wet', 'wide-eyed'

**"Pam na ddaw y llo cors yn nes?"** 'Why doesn't the drip come nearer?'

(William Owen Roberts, 1987: 55)

(ii) **llo llywaeth** (lit 'hand-reared calf') CW 'drip', 'feeble person', 'wet', 'wide-eyed'

**"Ddeudodd neb uffar o ddim, dim ond sbio fel lloua llywaeth i'w wyneb"**

'Nobody said any bloody thing, just looked wide-eyed into his face' (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 12)

**Lloc LW SW corlan LW CW ffald LW SW** 'sheepfold'

**Lloegr LW CW Lloegar NW Lloeger CW** 'England'

### Llofft

(i) 'loft', 'upstairs'

**"Y tŷ hwn oedd un o'r rhai cyntaf yn y plwyf i gael ystafelloedd ar y llofft"** 'This house was one of the first ones in the parish to have rooms in the loft' (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 111)

(ii) NW 'bedroom'

**"Trodd [hi] i wynebu Sam fel y deuai yn ei ôl i'r llofft o'r stafell ymolchi"**

'[She] turned to face Sam as he came back into the bedroom from the bathroom' (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 85)

(iii) **lan llofft** SW 'upstairs'

"Byddaf yn cadw'r siocledi hyn lan llofft yn fy stafell" 'I keep this chocolate upstairs in my room' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 48)

**Llog** 'interest' (money)

(i) ar **log** 'for hire'

**Mae Neuadd y Pentref ar log** 'The Village Hall is for hire'

**Lloiau** (< lloi) NW 'calves'

"Ond chododd Now mo'i ben nes y clywodd o fi'n deud fod y camra yn sbio allan trwy ffenast y llofft ar ioua Ken yn y Cae-Dan-Tŷ" 'But Now didn't lift up his head until he heard me saying that the camera was looking out through the bedroom window at Ken's calves in Cae-Dan-Tŷ' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 83)

**Llon** 'glad', 'merry'

(i) y **llon a'r lleddf** 'the happy and the sad'

"Mae gwasanaeth Hwyrach ar Radio Cymru, o bosib, yn un o wasanaethau prydfertha'r byd radio. Ceir y llon a'r lleddf, y dwys a'r difyr" 'The Hwyrach service on Radio Cymru is, perhaps, one of the best services of the radio world. One gets the happy and the sad, the serious and the entertaining' (Golwg, 20 May 1993: 8)

**Llond** 'full'

(i) **cael llond bol** 'to get fed up', 'to have a gutful'

"Injan yn gollwng! Sinc yn gollwng! Dwi wedi cael llond 'y mol!" 'Machine's leaking! Sink's leaking! I've had a gutsful!' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 214)

(ii) **llond ceg** (lit 'mouthful') LW NW 'earful', 'telling off'

"Roedd dynes yn Woolworth y diwrnod o'r blaen yn rhoi llond ceg i'w ffrind iddi am ddewis ei rhifau [loteri] ar hap" 'There was a woman in Woolworth the other day giving her friend an earful because she chose her [lottery] numbers by chance' (Western Mail, 24 June 1995: (Weekender) 2)

(iii) **llond cratsh** CW 'gutful' (food and drink)

"A ti wedi meddwi. Wedi ca'i llond cratsh. Weden i" 'And you're drunk. Had a gutful. I would say' (Sion Eirian, 1995: 50)

(iv) **llond dwrn** (lit 'fistful') 'handful'

"Roedd hi'n gallu gwneud y lobsgows gorau'n y byd allan o ryw lond dwrn o esgyrn" 'She could make the best lobscouse in the world out of a handful of bones' (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 37)

(v) **llond fy arffed** (lit 'lapful') 'armful'

"roedd hi yn ei chadair ar Ddiwrnod Dolig a llond ei harffed o bresantau" 'she was in her chair on Christmas Day with an armful of presents' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 137)

(vi) **llond fy nghlos** (lit 'trouserful') CW 'full of myself'

"Dew, ma'r hen gleiriach rhen foi 'cw wedi mynd yn fwy na llond i glos ers dalwm" 'God, that old bloke that decrepit old man has become more than full of himself recently' (Wil Sam, 1987: 79)

(vii) **llond fy nghôl** (lit 'lapful') LW SW 'armful'

**"Y bore wedyn, wrth ffilmio yn archfarchnad Leclerc, dyma'i gyfarfod eto. Cariai lond ei gôl o dorthau o'i siopau ei hun"** *'The following morning, whilst filming in Leclerc's supermarket, we met him again. He was carrying an armful of loaves from one of his own shops'* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1996: 142)

(viii) **llond fy nghroen** (lit 'skinful') 'healthy-looking', 'plump'

**"Newidiodd y llun eto i ddangos dyn siriol, llond ei groen yn sefyll ar lwyfan"** *'The picture changed again to show a cheerful, plump man standing on a stage'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 11)

(ix) **llond fy hafflau** LW NW 'armful'

**"Yr oedd gŵr yn fagiau lond i hafflau'n bustachu ei ffordd drwy'r drws"** *'A man his arms full of bags was fumbling his way through the door'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 77)

(x) **llond gwlad** (lit 'countryful') 'abundance', 'whole load'

**"Ceir llond gwlad o ymadroddion pert a ddefnyddir wrth anwylo plentyn"** *'There are an abundance of lovely sayings used to endear a child'* (Mary William, 1978: 105)

(xi) **llond gwniadur** (lit 'thimbleful') 'insignificant amount', 'negligible amount'

**"Channel oedd o. Stwff drud. Dros ddeugain punt am lond gwniadur"** *'Channel it was. Expensive stuff. Over forty quid for an insignificant amount'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 73)

(xii) **llond pen** (lit 'mouthful') LW SW 'earful', 'telling off'

**"mi ddechreuais i gyfrif yr adegau hynny pan oeddwn i wedi gorfod disgwyl am wialen fedw, lempan neu lond pen"** *'I started to count those times when I had to wait for a whipping, a clip round the ears or a telling off'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 173)

(xiii) **llond y lle** 'whole load'

**"i mewn â ni i'r swyddfa lle'r oedd yna lond y lle o'n blaenau ni o bobol yn gwtsiad eu tro"** *'we went into the office where there was a whole load of people in front of us waiting their turn'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 91)

**Llosg cylla** Dyfed diffyg traui LW CW dŵr poeth NW 'heartburn', 'indigestion'

**Llosgi** 'to burn'

(i) **llosgi'r kannwyll i lawr i'r byw** (lit 'to burn the candle to the quick') 'to burn the candle at both ends'

**Yr oedd Julie yn arfer mynd allan bob nos, ac wedyn yn gweithio yn galed yn ystod y dydd. Yr oedd hi'n arfer llosgi'r kannwyll i lawr i'r byw** *'Julie used to go out every night, and then she used to work hard during the day. She used to burn the candle at both ends'*

(ii) **llosgi'n ulw** 'to burn completely', 'to burn to a cinder'

**"Gafodd y prentis o 'mlaen i 'i lectriciwrtio sti. Uffar o fflach medda'r hogia ... 'i losgi'n ulw"** *'The apprentice before me was electrocuted you know. Hell of flash according to the lads ... burnt to a cinder'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 21)

**Llowcio** NW 'to gulp down', 'to wolf down'

**"mae Cymry ifanc yn llowcio eu diodydd gydag un llygad ar y cloc ac yna mae hi'n ras wyllt i gyrraedd y bar cyn iddo gau"** *Welsh youngsters gulp down their drinks with one eye on the clock and then it's a mad race to reach the bar before it closes* (Golwg, 8 September 1994: 3)

**Llnau** (< glanhau) NW 'to clean'

**"Roeddwn i'n llicio'r gwaith yn iawn hefyd ond fues i ddim yn peintio, dim ond sandio a llnau'r gwaith coed"** *I liked the work just fine as well but I didn't do any painting, just the sanding and cleaning the wood work* (Twm Miall, 1988: 104)

**Llucheden** LW SW **mellten** LW NW 'flash of lightning'

**Lluchedu** LW SW **melltio** LW NW **melltennu** LW NW 'to flash lightning'

**Llun** 'picture'

(i) **rhyw lun** 'some form'

**"Diflannwyd' miloedd o wrthwynebwyr y Llywodraethau Milwrol a fu'n gorthrymu'r Ariannin a Chile tan yn ddiweddar, ac er i rhyw lun ar ddemocratiaeth ddychwelyd i'r ddwy wlad, deil y lleiddiaid a'r arteithwyr â'u traed yn rhydd"** *Thousands of opponents to the Military Governments which oppressed Argentina and Chile until recently "disappeared", and although some form of democracy returned to the two countries, the persecutors and torturers are still free* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 109)

(ii) **tynnu llun**

(a) 'to draw'

**"Mae Gwen fach yn ei llofft, yn eistedd ar ei gwely yn tynnu lluniau"** *Little Gwen is in her bedroom, sitting on her bed drawing* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 44)

(b) 'to take a photograph'

**"Ceir stori am ffotograffydd a alwyd i dynnu llun yr actorion"** *There is a story about a photographer who was called to take a photograph of the actors* (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 48)

**Llw** 'oath'

(i) **ar fy llw** (lit 'on my oath') 'on my word'

**"A chymer di ofol na ddeudi di ddim wrth neb ein bod ni 'di bod 'ma. Ar dy lw?' 'Ar fy llw'"** *"And take care that you don't tell anyone that we've been here. On your word?" "On my word"* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 16)

**Llwch** 'dust'

(i) **tynnu llwch** 'to dust'

**"dydi Nel yn gwneud dim byd ddydd a nos ers dyddia rwan, 'mond tynnu llwch a llnau"** *Nel hasn't done anything night and day for days now, except dust and clean* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 204)

**Llwfr** LW CW **llwfr** SW 'cowardly', 'timid'

**Llwggu (< llewygu)**

(i) NW 'to be starving'

**"Ond mi rydwi jest â llwgu. Dwi heb fyta dim byd o'r sach, wir yr"** 'But I'm just about starving. I haven't eaten anything out of the bag, really' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 40)

(ii) (pe)tawn i'n llwgu (lit 'if I were starving') NW 'well I never'

**Ai y fo sy'n cynllunio'r adeilad? Wel, 'tawn i'n llwgu!** 'Is it him who's designing the building? Well I never!'

**Llwglyd** NW 'starving'

**"roedd rhyw olwg llwglyd wyllt arno, fel pe bai rhywbeth wedi rhoi braw iddo o'r newydd"** 'he had a wild and starving look about him, as though something had just given him a shock' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 95)

**Llwnc** 'gullet' (throat)

(i) llwnc tost LW SW 'sore throat'

**Mae llwnc tost 'da fi ar ôl yr holl smoco 'na neithwr** 'I've got a sore throat after all that smoking last night'

**Llwybr** LW CW llwybyr CW 'path'

Llwyd see Appendix 19.04

**Llwydrew** LW SW barrug LW NW '(ground)frost'

**Llwyn** 'bush'

(i) (mab/plentyn etc.) llwyn a pherth (lit '(son/child etc.) of the bush and hedge') 'illegitimate (son/child etc.)'

**"Doedd cymdeithas gul y Pumdegau a'r Chwedegau ddim yn gwbwl oddefgar tuag at blant llwyn a pherth"** 'The narrow society of the 'Fifties and 'Sixties wasn't exactly tolerant towards illegitimate children' (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 311)

**Llwynog** LW NW cadno LW SW 'fox'

(i) llwynog is often used figuratively to indicate anything misleading, most commonly in the context of the weather

**"Mi fydda mam yn deud bob amsar ma' llwynog o beth ydi ha' bach"** 'Mam would always say that an Indian summer is a deceitful thing' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 3)

**Lly (< felly)** NW 'then', 'so', 'therefore'

**"O? A lle wyt ti am gal dy gladdu 'lly?"** 'Oh? And where do you want to be buried then?' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 15)

(\* 'lly is used extensively as a stopgap in conversation in NW, as in the above example)

**Llyfn** LW CW llyfyn SW 'smooth'

**Llyfu** LW NW **lapo** SW **llyo** LW SW 'to lick'

**Llyfr** LW NW **llyfyr** SW 'book'

**Llyffant** LW NW **broga** LW SW 'frog'

### **Llygad**

(i) 'eye'

"[Yr oedd yr] anhwylder hwnnw erbyn hyn yn dechrau duo'n ddel o gwmpas ei llygad dde" *'That illness by now [was] beginning to blacken nicely around her right eye'* (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 25)

(ii) 'spot' (of fat, grease etc.)

"Eisteddodd Gregor wrth y bwrdd a chafodd yntau gawl a hwnnw'n llawn llygaid tatws a moron yn nofio" *'Gregor sat by the table and had soup and it was swimming full of greasy spots of potatoes and carrots'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 62)

(iii) (edrych/sbio etc. yn) llygad y geiniog (lit 'to (look etc.) in the eye of the coin') 'to be frugal', 'to weigh up something economically'

**Cyn iddo brynu unrhyw beth, yr oedd ei thad wastad yn edrych yn llygad y geiniog cyn ei gwario** *'Before he bought anything, her father always used to weigh up the cost'*

(iv) llygad barcud (lit 'kite's eye') 'eagle eye' (figuratively)

"Cadwch lygad barcud arno fo!" *'Keep an eagle eye on him!'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 37)

(v) llygad fy lle (lit 'eye in place') 'exactly right'

"[Yr oedd] Elin Lewis Pentra Bach yn llygad 'i lle pan ddeudodd hi ma dyn ydi'r peth gwaetha grewyd" *'Elin Lewis from Pentre Bach [was] exactly right when she said that a man is the worst thing ever created'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 66)

(vi) llygad y ffynnon (lit 'the eye of the well') 'the horse's mouth'

"dyma hoff gylchgrawn ei gŵr a llygad ffynnon llawer o'i syniadau" *'this [was] her husband's favourite magazine and the horse's mouth of many of his ideas'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 9)

(vii) llygad yn llygad 'eye to eye'

"Fedrodd Lena a finna rioed weld llygad yn llygad ar ddim" *'Lena and I could never see eye to eye about anything'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 139)

(viii) llygad yr haul (lit 'eye of the sun') 'in the sun'

**Wy'n dala i safio. Fyddwn ni mewn gwlad well un o'r diwrnode ma. Fi a Debs fach. Yn llygad yr haul. Yn byw yn fras** *'I'm still saving. We'll be in a better country one of these days. Me and little Debs. In the sun. Living it up'* (Sion Eirian, 1995: 15)

### **Llygada Arfon** 'eyes'

"Ma' ganddi llgada a chlustia 'toes?" *'She's got eyes and ears hasn't she?'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 21)

**Llygaid** 'eyes'

(i) **llygaid llo** (lit 'calf eyes') 'innocent look', 'wide-eyed'

**"Ond roedd rhaid iddo fodloni ar wneud llygaid llo ar Gwen"** 'But he had to be content with looking wide-eyed at Gwen' (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 33)

**Llygedyn** 'ray of light'

(i) **llygedyn o** (dân/obaith etc.) 'a flicker of (fire/hope etc.)'

**"Ac ar waetha'r ochain a'r wylofain yn ddiweddar am ffigurau gwyllo S4C mi wela'i ryw lygedyn bychan ond byw o obaith"** 'And despite the sighing and wailing recently about S4C's viewing figures I see a small but live glimmer of hope' (Barn, September 1995: 20)

**Llyngyren ddaear LW NW mwydyn LW SW pryf genwair LW NW**  
'(earth)worm'

**Llymbar NW** 'fool', 'idiot'

**"wedi'r cwbl fo oedd y llymbar gwirion dorrodd yr injan"** 'after all he was the stupid idiot who broke the engine' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 38)

**Llyncu** 'to swallow'

(i) **llyncu mul** (lit 'to swallow a donkey') NW 'to sulk'

**"Paid â llyncu mul eto'r babi mawr"** 'Don't sulk again you big baby' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 36)

(ii) **wedi llyncu pryf (copyn)** (lit 'having swallowed a spider') NW 'a bun in the oven' (crude reference to pregnancy)

**"A be' am 'i chwaer o, Miriam? Chwaer Derec, Mam, prin fydda i'n y'ch clywed chi'n sôn amdani hi. Wedi llyncu pry, dyna'r dwytha glywis i, a dim golwg o dad"** 'And what about his sister, Miriam? Derec's sister, Mam, I scarcely hear you talking about her. A bun in the oven, that's what I heard last, and no sign of the father' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 26)

**Llyo LW SW lapo SW llyfu LW NW** 'to lick'

**Llysfab LW SW mab gwyn LW NW** 'stepson'

**Llysfam LW SW mam wen LW NW** 'stepmother'

**Llysfarch LW SW merch wen LW NW** 'stepdaughter'

**Llystad LW SW tad gwyn LW NW** 'stepfather'

**Llythyrau, llythyron** see Appendix 14.03



**Llyw 'helm'**

(i) **ein llyw olaf** (lit 'our last leader') Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, last independent Welsh prince (killed 1282); historical personification of the loss of Welsh independence

**"Y syniad cynta oedd stori am ferch yn y ganrif hon yn cyfarfod â rhith o ddyn, o gyfnod Llywelyn ein Llyw Olaf, a'r ddau yn syrthio mewn cariad"**

*'The first idea was a story about girl in this century meeting the guise of a man, from the period of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, and the two falling in love'*

(Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 17)

(\* an archaic meaning of **llyw** is 'leader')

(ii) **wrth y llyw** 'at the helm', 'in charge'

**"ni waeth pwy oedd wrth y llyw"** 'it didn't matter who was in charge' (*Y Faner*, 9 September 1988: 9)

**Llywaeth** (< **llawfaeth**) (lit 'hand-nurtured') NW 'feeble', 'timid'

**"Dyn dewra welais i rioed. Ond dyna lle dwi'n wahanol. Un llywaeth, llwfr ydw i"** *'The bravest man I ever saw. But that's where I'm different. I'm a feeble, cowardly one'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 67)

# M

**'M** (pronoun) see Appendix 15.09

**'M** (< ddim) CW negative (usually verbal) form

**"Dwi'm yn meddwl fod 'na'm byd arall a fedra i ddeud"** *'I don't think there's anything else I can say'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 27)

**Ma'** (< mae) CW *'are', 'is'*

**"Yli - ti'n gwbod sut ma' actorion am gario straeon, dwyt?"** *'Look - you know what actors are like for telling tales, don't you?'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 15)

**'Ma** (< dyma) CW *'here'; 'this'*

**"Yr unig fistêc fan hyn yw bo' fi 'di ca'l y stên rong. 'Ma ti, hon bia ti"** *'The only mistake here is that I've had the wrong jug. Here you are, this is yours'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 69)

**'Ma** (< yma) CW *'here'; 'this'*

**"Pwy bia'r cwt, y siop 'ma?"** *'Who owns the shed, this here shop?'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 68)

(\* see also **yma** (i)-(ii))

**Mâ fe, mâ hi** etc. see Appendix 1.03-1.04

**Mab gwyn** LW NW **llysfab** LW SW *'stepson'*

**Macsu Dyfed bragu** LW CW *'to brew'*

**Macyn** LW SW **cadach poced** LW NW **ffunan boced** Anglesey hances (boced) LW NW **hancsiar** Dyfed **neisied** LW Glam **nicloth** Dyfed *'handkerchief'*

**Mach** see Appendix 18.02

**'Mach** (< fy mach i) CW *'my love'* (usually to a child)

**"Brifo mae o, 'mach i? Wel, aros di, i weld oes gin Anti Rees dda-da iti"** *'Hurts does it, love? Well, you wait, and see if Auntie Rees has got any sweeties for you'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 76)

**Mae ef, mae hi** etc. see Appendix 1

### **Maen 'stone'**

(i) **(bwrw/cael etc.) y maen i'r wal** (lit 'to (hit/get etc.) the stone into the wall')  
'to drive home something', 'to complete something'

**"mae pennaeth newydd S4C wedi gorfod dangos cefn o ddir sawl gwaith yn y gorffennol er mwyn cael y maen i'r wal"** 'the new head of S4C has had to show a backbone of steel several times in the past in order to be successful' (*Y Cymro*, 11 May 1994: 10)

(ii) **maen prawf** 'touchstone'

**"mae Bae Caerdydd yn datblygu i fod yn faen prawf ar holl bolisiau gwyrddion y llywodraeth"** 'Cardiff Bay is developing into being the touchstone of all the government's green policies' (*Golwg*, 5 April 1990: 16)

(iii) **maen tramgwydd** 'stumbling block'

**"i ddau dŷ Isreal bydd [ef] yn faen tramgwydd"** 'for the two houses of Israel [he] will be a stumbling block' (Isaiah 8:14)

### **Maes 'field'**

(i) **maes o law** 'later on'

**"Ond y bwriad yw cael lle iddyn nhw maes o law yn yr Oriel Genedlaethol ar ôl yr ad-drefnu"** 'But the intention is find a place for them later on in the National Gallery after the re-arranging' (Rhian Phillips, 1995: 48)

(ii) **maes y gad see cad** (i)

### **Magan Caern 'penny'**

(i) **magan goch Caern** 'brass farthing' (usually only used figuratively)

**"Pwy o'n i i gwyno, ia? Dwi'm wedi cyfrannu magan goch i'r briodas 'ma eto, dwi'n gwbod yn iawn"** 'Who was I to complain, then? I hadn't contributed a brass farthing to this wedding yet, I well know' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 44)

### **Mags Caern 'dosh' (money)**

**"[Roedd golwg] râl gangster arno fo efo'i fwstach bach fatha 'sbiv', ag iddo fo y collish i rhan fwya o'n mags, ia"** 'He looked like a real gangster with his little moustache just like a "spiv", and it was to him that I lost the majority of my dosh, wasn't it' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 8)

### **Magu 'to bring up', 'to nurture', 'to rear'**

(i) **cael fy magu mewn cae** (lit 'to be bought up in a field') 'to be born in a barn' (not closing doors)

**Mi 'rwy't ti wastad yn mynd allan gan adael y drws ar agor - lle gest ti dy fagu, mewn cae?** 'You're always going out leaving the door open - were you born in a barn?'

(ii) **magu bol** 'to get a beer belly', 'to put on weight' (around the stomach)

**"Mae wedi magu tipyn o fol yn ddiweddar oherwydd y telifishion 'na!"** 'He's put on a bit of weight recently because of that television!' (*Golwg*, 23 April 1992: 13)

(iii) **magu esgyrn (bach)** (lit 'to nurture (small) bones') CW 'to be pregnant', 'to have a bun in the oven'

**"Wyt ti? 'Ydw i be? 'N magu mân esgyrn? Wel, myn diawl ... "" "Are you?" "Am I what?" "Got a bun in the oven? Well, bloody hell ..."** (Gwenlyn Parry, 1992: 38)

(iv) **magu hyder** (lit 'to nurture confidence') 'to build up confidence', 'to pluck up courage'

**"Nid sgwosh yw'r stwff gorau at fagu hyder i ofyn i ferched am ddawns"** 'Squash is not the best stuff for building up confidence to ask girls for a dance' (Golwg, 24 November 1988: 19)

(v) **magu gwreiddiau** (lit 'to nurture roots') 'to set down roots'

**"nid yw byth yn aros mewn un lle'n hir iawn, ac o ganlyniad nid yw byth yn magu gwreiddiau"** 'he never stays very long in one place, and as a result he never sets down roots' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 93)

(vi) **magu plwc** 'to pluck up courage'

**"Hogan ifanc lyfennol, hardd oedd hi, nad oedd o erioed wedi taro llygad arni hi erioed o'r blaen. Ac mi fagodd ddigon o blwc i fentro torri gair hefo hi"** 'She was a beautiful, young comely girl, that he had never cast an eye on ever before. And he plucked up enough courage to dare to speak to her' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 115)

**Maharen LW NW hwrdd LW SW Powys 'ram'**

### **Mai**

(i) **mai LW NW taw LW SW 'that'** (to introduce an emphatic clause)

**"Wel, am mai Cymro ydw i"** 'Well, because I'm a Welshman' (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 60)

(ii) **os mai NW 'if'** (to introduce an emphatic clause)

**"Doedd hynny ddim yn dweud llawer am fy anerchiad i os mai dim ond sbio ar fy het oedd hi wedi'i wneud drwy'r cyfarfod"** 'That didn't say a lot about my speech if all she had done during the meeting was look at my hat' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 29)

(LW and OW prefer ai: see ai (ii))

### **Main 'lean', 'thin'**

(i) **(awel/gwynt etc.) main NW 'sharp (breeze/wind etc.)'**

**"Mae'r awel yn ddigon main i newid lliw 'y nhrwyn i"** 'The breeze is sharp enough to change the colour of my nose' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 19)

(ii) **bod yn fain ar rywun** (lit 'to be lean for someone') 'to be difficult for someone' (financially)

**"Mae'n rhaid fod y blynyddoedd hynny wedi bod yn rhai digon main ar fy rhieni, o ystyried popeth, ond ni themlais erioed i mi weld eisiau dim"** 'Those years must have been difficult enough ones for my parents, considering everything, but I never felt that I needed anything' (Dic Jones, 1989: 100)

**Maldodi LW SW mwytho LW NW 'to pet', 'to stroke'**

**Malu** 'to crush', 'to grind'

(i) **malu (awyr)** (lit 'to grind (air)') CW 'to talk nonsense', 'to waffle'

"**Ma ishe ti ddysgu elocution achan,** medda fynta. **'Paid â malu,**' me fi"  
'*You need to learn elocution mate,*' he said. *"Don't talk nonsense," I replied*'  
(Dafydd Huws, 1990: 57)

(ii) **malu cachu** (lit 'to grind shit') CW 'to bullshit'

"**A mi rwy'ti wedi bod yn malu cachu yn dy gwsg yr holl ffordd hefyd!**"  
'*And you've been bullshitting in your sleep all the way as well!*' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 24)

(iii) **malu ewyn** (lit 'to grind froth') 'to foam'

"**[Yr oedd y môr] yn arw a'r cesig gwynion yn cwrsio'i gilydd o'r gorwel draw gan falu'n ewyn chwilfriw ar Garreg Bica**" [*The sea was] rough and the white horses were chasing each other from the far horizon and foaming wildly on Carreg Bica*' (Dic Jones, 1989: 220)

(iv) **malu yn (dipiauffân/rhacs)** 'to bash up', 'to bash to bits', 'to smash up'

"**Oedd hi'n uffernol, oedd jest yn fudr, oedd y ffenestri wedi malu a phob dim**" '*It was terrible, it was just dirty, the windows were smashed in and everything*' (Golwg, 8 April 1993: 10)

**Malwen LW NW malwoden LW SW** 'snail'

**Mam** 'mother'

(i) **fel y fam fydd y ferch** (lit 'the daughter will be like the mother') proverb  
'like father like son'

"**Dwi'r sala rioed am godi tips go iawn. 'Fel fydd y fam fydd y ferch': felly byddan nhw'n deud, ia?**" '*I'm the worst ever for picking up really good tips. "Like father like son", as they say, isn't it?*' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 140)

(ii) **mam bach** (lit 'dear mother') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

"**Mam bach, roedd hogia Caerdydd yn waeth na hogia Blaena**" '*Goodness me, the lads from Cardiff were worse than the lads from Blaena*' (Twm Miall, 1990: 7)

(iii) **mam wen LW NW llysfam LW SW** 'stepmother'

"**Taw a sôn, dyna'r tro cyntaf i mi wybod fod gan Harriet Ifan fam wen**"  
'*Get away, that's the first time that I've known that Harriet Ifan's got a step mother*' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 42)

**Mam-gu LW SW nain LW NW** 'grandmother'

**Mami** CW 'mummy'

"**I be oeddech chi eisiau dweud wrth Mami?**" '*Why did you want to tell mummy?*' (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 56)

**Man** (place)

(i) 'place', 'spot'

"**Myth a realiti bywyd Carwyn James oedd man cychwyn**" '*The myth and reality of Carwyn James's life was a starting point*' (Golwg, 25 March 1993:27)

(ii) **man gwyn man draw** (lit 'the blessed place the place yonder') 'paradise', 'the promised land'

**"Nid man gwyn, man draw oedd yr Unol Daleithiau"** 'The United States was not the promised land' (Golwg, 7 March 1996: 13)

(iii) **man hyn SW** 'here'

**"Heia, ni lan man'yn"** 'Heiah, we're up here' (John Owen, 1994: 81)

(iv) **man 'ny (< man hynny) SW** 'there'

**"A man'ny, yn y bar, o'n nhw pan wetws Da-cu wrthyn nhw am Joni Bach y Co-op"** 'And there, in the bar, they were when Grandad told them about Joni Bach y Co-op' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 10)

(v) **... y fan lle ...** '... the place where ...'

**"Nid oedd Iesu wedi dod i mewn i'r pentref eto, ond yr oedd yn dal yn y fan lle'r oedd Martha wedi ei gyfarfod"** 'Now Jesus had not yet come to the village, but was still in the place where Martha had met him' (John 11:30)

(\* this construction avoids clumsy variations on **y lle ble** etc.)

(\* see also **fan**)

### Man (time)

(i) **man y (daw e/daw hi etc.) SW** 'as soon as (he comes/she comes etc.)'

**"Ta beth o 'nny, man canws y gloch fe dda'th ma's o'i gornel yn gwmws fel tarw wedi gweld llien coch ..."** 'Never mind about that, as soon as the bell rang he came out of his corner like a bull that's seen a red rag ...' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 23)

(ii) **yn y fan** 'immediately', 'straightaway'

**"a phetai hi'n deall ei thywydd hanner cystal ag a wnaem ni, byddai wedi ei gadael hi yn y fan"** 'and if she understood her weather half as well as we did, she would have left her immediately' (Dic Jones, 1989: 62)

(\* see also **fan** (v))

(iii) **yn y man** 'presently'

**"Yn wir mi ddaeth Rhydderch yn y man i ddysgu i Lanrwst"** 'In fact Rhydderch came presently to teach in Llanrwst' (Gwenlyn Parry in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 53)

### Man

(i) **man a man i fi (wneud rhywbeth) LW SW** 'I might as well (do something)'

**"So fe'n drafferth. 'Sda fi ffyc ôl arall i neid. Man a man i ni fynd nawr 'te, ife?"** 'It's no trouble. I've got fuck all else to do. We might as well go now then, shall we?' (Twm Miall, 1990: 60)

(\* the meaningless **mwnci** or **sianco** are sometimes added for emphasis in SW, eg **"A fydde'i ddim gwell o fesur a phwyso, achos fe fydde rhai o'r plant 'co shŵr o sgwlcan rhwbeth, a dinna chi man a man a shanco wedin"** 'And there was no point weighing it up, because some of the those kids would be sure to nick something, and then it's all the same' (D. Jacob Dafis in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 29))

(ii) **yr un man i fi (wneud rhywbeth) Glam** 'I might as well (do something)'

**"Ma 'run man i fi 'i gl'wad e nawr na chwedyn"** 'I might as well hear it now as later' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 249)

(\* see also **cystal** (i) and **waeth** (iii))

**Mân** 'petty', 'small'

(i) yn fân ac yn fuan 'quickly and busily'

"Ac mi gerddais i i lawr y lôn yn fân ac yn fuan" *'And I walked quickly and busily down the lane'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 215)

**Man'co** (< man acw) SW '(over) there'

"Chi'n gwpod le grocws e'i hunan? ... Draw manco ... ar y golfen 'na"

*'You know where he hanged himself? ... Over there ... on that tree'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 52)

**Manion** 'small things', 'trivialities'

"Deleit ydi clywed manion bach fel yna" *'It's a delight to hear small things like that'* (Golwg, 20 May 1993: 28)

**Mans** 'manse'

(i) (mab/teulu etc.) y mans '(son/family etc.) of the manse' (synonymous with respectability)

"Y cynhyrchydd a fu'n gyfrifol am lawer o'r delweddau brawychus oedd Geraint Morris, Cymro Cymraeg a mab y mans ..." *'The producer who was responsible for many of the shocking images was Geraint Morris, a Welsh speaker and a son of the manse ...'* (Golwg, 13 May 1993: 15)

**Mantol** 'balance'

(i) yn y fantol 'in the balance' (figuratively only)

"Bydd dyfodol y tîm pêl-droed cenedlaethol yn y fantol os bydd y Gymdeithas Bêl-droed yn colli" *'The future of the national football team will be in the balance if the Football Association loses'* (Y Cymro, 11 May 1994: 1)

**Manwl** 'detailed'

(i) yn fanwl gywir 'strictly correct'

"Rydw i'n nabod Syr Wyn cyn iddo fod yn Geidwadwr. Neu i fod yn fanwl gywir, cyn iddo gael ei ddewis yn ymgeisydd dros y Blaid Geidwadol" *'I've known Sir Wyn since before he was a Conservative. Or to be strictly correct, since before he was chosen to be a candidate for the Conservative Party'* (Yr Herald, 23 July 1994: 2)

**Marce** SW 'about'

"Ond biti marce'r unarddeg, dyna'r gweinidog yn roi winc fach i roi arwydd i Meri Lisi" *'But about eleven, the minister gave a quick wink to give the sign to Meri Lisi'* (Wyn Jones in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 37)

**March** LW SW stalwyn NW 'stallion'

### **Marw 'to die'**

(i) **ar fy marw** (lit 'on my death') CW 'for the life of me'

**"Beth ddigwyddodd?" 'Dim.' 'Tom?' 'Ar fy marw. Blino wnes i; gês i fymryn o bendro, dyna'i gyd'" "What happened?" "Nothing." "Tom?" "For the life of me. I got tired, a got a bit of giddiness, that's all' (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 33)**

(ii) **bron/dest/jyst â marw eisiau gwneud rhywbeth** CW 'dying to do something'

**"A phan gyrhaeddon ni, o'r diwadd, ro'n i jyst â marw isio cysgu" 'And when we arrived, at last, I was dying to go to sleep' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 151)**

(iii) **(pe)tawn i'n marw** (lit 'if I were dying') CW 'for the life of me'

**"[Rydych chi'n dwyn] gwarth a chywilydd ar wyl y genedli! Gwneud sôn amdanon ni! Ar adegau fel hyn mae gen i gywilydd bod yn Gymraes. Oes Mathew, 'tawn i'n marw'n y fan 'ma ... " '[You bring] disgrace and shame to the National Eisteddfod! Making talk about us! At times like this I'm ashamed to be Welsh. Yes Mathew, for the life of me here ... ' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 41)**

(iv) **yn farw gelain** (lit 'corpse dead') CW 'as dead as a door nail', 'stone dead'

**"dw i wedi cael gwared ar bawb yn y dre a fu'n gas wrtho i. Maen nhw i gyd yn farw gelain" 'I've got rid of everybody in town who was horrible to me. They are all stone dead' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 123)**

(v) **yn farw gorn** (lit 'totally dead') 'as dead as a door nail', 'stone dead'

**"Roedd iaith eu hemynau a'u gweddiâu'n farw gorn a gwynt teg ar ei hôl" 'The language of their hymns and prayers is as dead as a door nail and good riddance to it' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 80)**

**Marwodd** see Appendix 4.02(iv)

### **Mas (< maes) SW 'out'**

**"Mas â ti i chware nes bod dy dad yn dod. Fe gei di fwyd 'run pryd â fe" 'Out you go to play until your dad comes. You can have your food the same time as him' (Bernard Evans, 1990: 25)**

### **Math**

(i) **byth yr un fath** 'never the same'

**"Fydd canu'r dysgwyr byth 'run fath" 'The learners' singing will never be the same' (Golwg, 25 February 1993: 30)**

(ii) **o'r fath** 'of this kind'

**"Ni allai Cymro uniaith lai na themlo'n anfreintiedig o dan drefn o'r fath" 'A monoglot Welshman could not but feel disadvantaged under a system of this kind' (John Davies, 1990: 225)**

(iii) **y fath (beth/ddamwain/job etc.)** 'such a (thing/accident/job etc.)'

**"Ar ôl ugain mlynedd o forwra doedd [e] erioed wedi gweld y fath beth" 'After twenty years of sailing he had never seen such a thing' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 59)**



(iv) **y math hwn/yma** *'this kind'*

**"Yn ôl y beirniaid traddodiadol, y math yma o ymgyrch slic sy'n cymryd lle egwyddor"** *'According to the traditional critics, this kind of slick campaigning is taking the place of principle'* (Golwg, 10 October 1996: 7)

(v) **yr un fath** *'(just) the same'*

**"Hen foi lawn 'di John 'run fath bob amsar"** *'John's a good old boy, just the same every time'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 10)

**'Matryd** (< ymddihatryd) SW *'to undress'*

**"cronnwyd y rhewyn dŵr ym mwllch Parc Bach gennym, a ninnau'n matryd yn byrcs gan gael 'molchad hyfryd yn y dyfroedd claeor"** *'the freezing water was collected by us at Parc Bach pass, and we got undressed completely having a lovely wash in the clear waters'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 44)

**Mawredd** *'majesty'*

(i) **mawredd (mawr)** (lit *'(great) majesty'*) CW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*  
**"Ond mowredd, beth nethech chi â Marie. Wê rhaid inni fod dan 'i chommands hi"** *'But heavens above, what would you do with Marie. We had to be under her commands'* (May Williams in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 82)

(ii) **mawredd y byd** (lit *'majesty of the world'*) CW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Mawredd y byd, beth yw hwnna sy 'da ti?"** *'Goodness me, what's that you've got?'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 20)

(iii) **o'r mawredd** (lit *'of the majesty'*) CW *'goodness me', 'heavens above'*

**"Wy'n mynd i gael job yn Aberystwyth Haf hyn.' 'Fel beth?' 'Gigolo.' 'O'r mowredd, gad hi fan'na, wnei di'"** *'I'm going to get a job in Aberystwyth this Summer.' "As what?" "Gigolo." "Heavens above, leave it there, will you"'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 9)

**'Mbo** (< dw i ddim yn gwybod) CW *'dunno'*

**"Faint fydde ti mo'yn?" 'Mbo. Fydde rhaid cael o leia' mil'"** *'How much d'you want?' "Dunno. I'll have to have at least a thousand"'* (Geraint Lewis, 1995: 37)

**Mêc** (<E *'make'*) CW *'make'*

**"Be' 'di mêc y car 'na?"** *'What's the make of that car?'*

**Medar** see Appendix 2.05(ii)

**Medru** *'to be able to'*

(i) **medru'r (Gymraeg/piano etc.)** *'to be able to (speak Welsh/play the piano etc.)'*

**"Felly, yr oedd rhyw gyfran o sgwieriaid Cymru yn medru Saesneg cyn 1536"** *'Thus, some portion of Welsh squires could speak English before 1536'* (John Davies, 1990: 225)

**Meddaf i, meddi di** etc. see Appendix 13.07-13.08

### **Meddw 'drunk'**

(i) **meddw gaib/gorn/jibidêrs/rhacs/twill/ulw** CW 'totally drunk', 'totally pissed'

**"Doedd dim rhaid i mi weld 'i wep o i wbod 'i fod o'n feddw gaib"** 'I didn't have to see his grimace to know that he was pissed' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 65)

(\* the more adverbs used, the greater the state of drunkenness: see **chwil** (i) for an example)

(ii) **(meddw) yn gocls** SW 'totally drunk', 'totally pissed'

**"Ti mas 'dag e ddwywaith dair yr wthnos, ti wastod yn dod nôl yn gocls, byth cyn dau o'r gloch y bore"** 'You're out with him two or three times a week, you always come back totally pissed, never before two o'clock in the morning' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 99)

### **Meddwl 'to mean', 'to think'**

(i) **erbyn meddwl** 'come to think of it'

**"Doedd dim cytgorod rhyngon ni'r diwrnod hwnnw, chwaith, erbyn meddwl"** 'There was no agreement between us that day, either, come to think of it' (Jane Edwards, 1989: 57)

(ii) **meddwl yn fawr o rywun** 'to admire someone', 'to think a lot of someone'

**"Ac mae teuluoedd Esgair Cadlan a Cha' Hywel yn meddwl yn fawr ohono fe"** 'And the Esgair Cadlan and Cae Hywel families think a lot of him' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 62)

(\* also **meddwl mawr o rywun**, eg **"Padi, roedd gan Tom feddwl mawr ohonach chi"** 'Paddy, Tom thought a lot of you' (Eirug Wyn, 1994: 181))

**Meddwn i, meddet ti** etc. see Appendix 13.07-13.08

### **Meddyginiaeth** LW CW **ffisig** NW **moddion** SW 'medicine'

### **Megis 'as', 'like', 'so'**

(i) **'as it were'** (end of clause/sentence only)

**"Y byd oedd ei wystrysen, megis"** 'The world was his oyster, as it were' (Llais Llyfrau, Winter 1995: 12)

### **Meibion 'sons'**

(i) **Meibion Glyndŵr** (lit 'Sons of Glyndŵr') illegal nationalist organisation responsible for a number of arson attacks in England and Wales in the 1970s and 1980s; synonymous with covert nationalist groups

**"Wst ti be? - mi rown i rw bath am gal cyfarfod Meibion Glyndŵr"** 'Know what? - I'd give anything to be able to meet Meibion Glyndŵr' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 40)

(\* Owain Glyndŵr: fifteenth century rebel against English rule proclaimed Prince of Wales)

**Meidrolion 'ordinary mortals'**

"Fe'i gwelwyd yn clownio ar draeth Cannes ... yn cyfarwyddo Richard Burton ... Profiadau na ddeuant yn feunyddiol i'n rhan ni, feidrolion" *'He was seen clowning around on the beach in Cannes ... directing Richard Burton ... Experiences that don't come daily to us ordinary mortals'* (Golwg, 20 May 1993: 28)

**Meipen LW NW erfinen LW SW 'turnip'**

**Meirioli LW Powys dadlaith LW SW dadmer LW NW 'to thaw'**

**Meistr 'master'**

(i) mae meistr ar Meistr Mostyn (lit 'Mr. Mostyn has his master') 'everyone serves somebody', 'we all have a master'

"Neu - ac mae mistar ar Mistar Mostyn - fe eir â llywodraeth y gwledydd hyn gerbron eu gwell yn y Llys Ewropeaidd" *'Or - and we all have a master - the government of these countries will be taken to the European Court'* (Robyn Léwis, 1994: 81)

(\* Lord Mostyn is a significant landowner in NW)

(ii) meistr corn 'complete and utter master'

"Trefnai'r gwaith fel peiriant, ac roedd yn feistr corn ar bawb a phopeth yn y swyddfa" *'He managed the work like a machine, and he was a complete and utter master of everyone and everything in the office'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 40)

**Meitin**

(i) ers meitin NW 'for a spell', 'for a while'

"Rydw i wedi bod yn dy ddisgwyl di ers meitin. Mae'r lleill wedi mynd ers oria ond mi arhosais i amdanat ti" *'I've been expecting you for a while. The others went hours ago but I waited for you'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 46)

**Mêl 'honey'**

(i) mêl ar fy mysedd (lit 'honey on my fingers') 'music to my ears'

"Mêl ar eu bysedd fyddai gweld coblyn o ffrae rhwng rhai o awdurdodau lleol Cymru a'r Bwrdd" *'It would be music to their ears to hear a huge argument between some of the Welsh local authorities and the Board'* (Barn, February 1995: 11)

(ii) mêl i gyd (lit 'all honey') 'all sweetness and light'

"Colier oedd fy nhad, ac roedd bywyd colier yn y tridegau ymhell o fod yn fêl i gyd" *'My father was a miner, and the life of a miner in the thirties was far from being all sweetness and light'* (Barn, February 1995: 46)

**Melan 'melancholy', 'depression'**

(i) codi'r felan ar rywun CW 'to depress someone', 'to piss off someone'

"Doeddw'n i ddim yn siŵr oedd o o ddifri ai peidio, ond roedd hynny a'r sandio diddiwadd yn codi'r felan arna i" *'I wasn't sure if he was in earnest or not, but that and the endless sandpapering pissed me off'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 113)

(ii) yn y felan CW 'depressed', 'down in the dumps', 'pissed off'  
"Pan fydda i yn y felan - bob nos Sul fel arfar - fydda i'n teimlo i'r byw bod 'na rwbath i fyny fancw sy'n barod i wllwng llond trol o gachu ar ych pen chi bob tro ceith o jans" 'When I'm pissed off - every Sunday night usually - I feel to the quick that there's something up there who's ready to drop a load of shit on your head every time he has a chance' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 26)

#### Melin 'mill'

(i) cyntaf i'r felin (gaiff falu) (lit 'first to the mill (can grind)') 'first come first served'

"Mi fydd telerau ffafriol ar gyfer y cynadleddwyr, felly y cyntaf i'r felin amdani" 'There'll be favourable terms for the conference-goers, so it's first come first served' (Barn, March 1995: 19)

(ii) (mwydro/siarad etc.) fel melin (bupur/glep/malu metlin) (lit 'to (bullshit/talk etc.) like a (pepper/clapping/grinding bits) mill') NW 'to (bullshit/talk etc.) non-stop'

"... Er nad oedd y cur [pen] yn ei rwystro rhag siarad fel melin bupur" '... Although the [head]ache didn't stop him from talking non-stop' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 48)

Melysion LW CW cisys Dyfed da-da NW fferins NW Ioshin SW minciag  
Powys neisis Pembs pethau da NW taffins Glam 'sweets'

Mellten LW NW llucheden LW SW 'flash of lightning'

Mellitennu LW NW lluchedu LW SW melltio LW NW 'to flash lightning'

Mên (<E 'mean') SW 'mean', 'miserly'

"Ond er gwaetha ymdrechion Felin Bob gyda'i lythyron caru, fe droeodd yn ddyn mân iawn ar ôl iddo fe briodi" 'But despite Bob Felin's efforts with his love letters, he turned into a very mean man after he married' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 114)

#### Menai

(i) Y Fenai dlawd (lit 'the poor Menai') rhetorical name for the Menai Straits in NW

"Hawddamor a chyfarchion ichwi o gadernid Gwynedd, o ganol Eryri ac o fewn tafliad carreg i'r Fenai dlawd ei hun!" 'Blessings and greetings to you from Gwynedd, from the middle of Snowdonia and from within a stone's throw from the Menai itself!' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 89)

Menyw SW 'woman'

"Cyn bod sôn am Danny la Rue a rhyw ddynon od erill sy'n gwishgo diillad menwod, fe fu Percy yn taclu fel menyw a chanu fel Gracie Fields" 'Before there was talk about Danny la Rue and other odd blokes dressing up in women's clothes, Percy used to dress up like a woman and sing like Gracie Fields' (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 19)

**Mêr** '(bone)marrow'

(i) **ym mêr fy esgym** (lit 'in the marrow of my bones') 'at heart', 'instinctively', 'to the core'

**"fe wyddwn ym mêr f'esgym mai hwn oedd yr un llun yn union"** 'I knew instinctively that this was exactly the same picture' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 102)

**Merch** 'woman'

(i) **hen ferch** 'old maid'

**"Hen ferched chwerw ydyn nhw ill dwy"** 'They're both bitter old maids' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 11)

**Merch** 'girl'

(i) **merch wen LW NW llysfarch LW SW** 'stepdaughter'

**"Pan ddaeth ei frodyr yn ddigon hen i ymgymryd â'r gwaith, aeth fy nhaid i weithio at ei ewyrthod i Flaen-y-cwm, a phriododd ferch wen ei ewythr"** 'When his brothers became old enough to take on the work, my grandfather went to work with his uncles at Blaen-y-cwm, and he married his uncle's stepdaughter' (Simon Jones, 1989: 32)

**Merchaid** see Appendix 14.04

**Merthyr** see Appendix 18.02

**Merwino** 'to benumb'

(i) **merwino fy nghlustiau** 'to offend my ears'

**"Seiniwch f'ama, meddai merch y lle dól bob bore Mercher. Roedd iaith hon yn merwino fy nghlustiau"** "'Sign here," said the girl at the dole place every Wednesday morning. Her language offended my ears' (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 21)

**Mêts** (<E 'mates')

(i) **os mêts, mêts NW** 'if mates, mates' (loyalty to one's friends)

**"Rhaid fyddai aros tan y bore i weld y canlyniadau a glynu wrth ei gilydd costied a gostio. Chwedl Sam, 'os mêts, mêts'"** 'We'll have to wait until the morning to see the results and stick by each other whatever the cost. As Sam used to say, "if mates, mates"' (Penri Jones, 1982: 20)

**Methedig LW NW ffaeledig LW SW** 'disabled'

**Methu**

(i) 'to miss'

**"Mi fethais y rhaglen gynta"** 'I missed the first programme' (Golwg, 22 April 1993: 27)

(ii) **methu LW NW ffaelu LW SW** 'to fail'

**"Maen nhw wedi methu dod o hyd i'r babi"** 'They have failed to discover the baby' (Alun Jones, 1989: 234)

(iii) **methu (â) gwneud rhywbeth** *'to be unable to do something'*  
**"roeddwn i'n methu â chanolbwyntio"** *'I couldn't concentrate'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 153)

(\* this construction is far more common in CW than **dw i ddim yn gallu** (lit *'I can't'*) etc.)

(iv) **methu'n deg** *'to fail completely'*

**"bu'r tri ohonom yn methu'n deg â derbyn mor drwm oedd tafod y tri Chymro ar y sain 's'"** *'the three of us failed completely to understand how thick the three Welshmen's pronunciation of the "s" sound was'* (Robin Williams, 1992: 26)

(v) **methu'n glir** *'to fail completely'*

**"Ac mae'n rhyfeddod i mi sut ma' Now sy'n gallu nabod ei ddefaid o bell, yn methu'n glir â gweld potal sôs coch pan fydd hi reit o dan ei drwyn o"** *'And it's a wonder to me how Now, who can recognise his sheep from afar, fails completely to see a bottle of tomato sauce when it's right under his nose'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 14)

**Mewnfudwr** *'immigrant'*

(i) although **mewnfudwr** can mean an immigrant to anywhere from anywhere, it has become synonymous with English immigrants into rural Wales

**"I lawer o fewnfudwyr, mae bythynnod gyda ffenestri bychain yn rhan o'r ddelfryd olde worlde"** *'To many English immigrants, cottages with small windows are part of the olde worlde ideal'* (Golwg, 30 November 1995: 7)

**Mewnlifiad** (lit *'in-flooding'*) English migration into rural Wales

**"Wnaiff yr ysgol ddim tyfu ond trwy'r mewnlifiad Seisnig"** *'The school won't grow except through English immigration'* (Golwg, 1 February 1996: 10)

**Mi**

(i) NW meaningless particle in front of the positive future-present, future, simple past, imperfect, conditional and passive voice

**"Mi ewch chi adre cyn gynted ag y gallwch chi"** *'You'll go home as soon as you can'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 183)

(\* see also **fe**)

(ii) **mi** is placed before verbal forms of **bod** in the present and imperfect tenses, but its use here is considered sub-standard

**"Mi rwyt ti'n iawn, mi rydw i wedi 'mrifo ..."** *'You're right, I am hurt ...'* (Rhiannon Thomas, 1988: 125)

**"Mi 'roedd Lewis yn casáu'r Saeson"** *'Lewis hated the English'* (Rhiannon Davies Jones, 1985: 107)

**Mifi-mahafan** NW *'effeminate man', 'poof'*

**"Roedd y lle'n llawn o Saeson cachu posh a mifi-mahafans"** *'The place was full of shitty posh English people and poofs'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 44)

(\* **mifi-mahafan** is a lamb that is neither male nor female; there are variations in CW of the spelling and pronunciation)

## Miglo

(i) **ei miglo hi** NW 'to hot foot it', 'to scarper off'

**"Mi adawish i Seimon dan yr Hanging Baskets of Babylon a'i miglo hi allan o'r Spanish Inquisition - am y tro, eniwê"** 'I left Simon under the hanging gardens of Babylon and scarpered off out of the Spanish Inquisition - for the time being, anyway' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 137)

(ii) **migla/miglwch hi** NW 'clear off'

**"Cododd yr Arolygydd. 'Ydych chi ...?' 'Migla hi'"** 'The inspector got up. "Are you ...?" "Clear off"' (Alun Jones, 1979: 64)

## Mil 'thousand'

(i) **mil a mwy** (lit 'thousand and more') CW 'a hundred and one' (figuratively)

**"Mi fasai'n addo'r bydysawd i chi, ond pan ddôl'r amser cyflawni'r addewid roedd ganddo fil a mwy o esgusion parod ar flaena'i fysedd"** 'He would promise the universe to you, but when the time came to fulfill the promise he had a hundred and one ready excuses at his fingertips' (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 74)

## Milgi 'greyhound'

(i) **fel milgi** (lit 'like a greyhound') can be used figuratively for anything that moves fast

**"Down tŵls' yn y fan a'r lle, waeth faint a waeddai Nhad, ac i ffwrdd â ni fel milgwn i lawr drwy Barc yr Obry gan ddisgwyl gweld y rec"** "'Down tools" there and then, never mind how much Dad shouted, and off we went like greyhounds down through Parc yr Obry expecting to see the wreck' (Dic Jones, 1989: 69)

## Min 'brink', 'edge'

(i) **ar fin (gwneud rhywbeth)** 'just about (to do something)'

**"Roedd Vic ar fin rhoi pryd o dafod iddo pan edrychodd ar y dyn am y tro cyntaf"** 'Vic was about to give him a telling off when he looked at the bloke for the first time' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 49)

(\* this can be reduced to just ar, eg **"Paid ti sôn am y cariad rhamantus a'r briodas o'dd ar ddigwydd"** 'Don't you talk about the romantic love and the wedding that was about to happen' (Sion Eirian, 1995: 46))

(ii) **cael min** 'to get an erection'

**"Sut bysa chdi'n licio cyfadda wrth Ddoctor Dyn bo chdi'n methu cael min?"** 'How would you like to admit to a male doctor that you can't get an erection?' (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 68)

(iii) **min (y) nos** 'the evening', 'twilight'

**"Mi ddaeth Nain acw un min nos"** 'Gran came over one evening' (Twm Miall, 1988: 99)

**Minciag Powys cisys Dyfed da-da NW fferins NW loshin SW melysion LW CW neisis Pembs pethau da NW taffins Glam 'sweets'**

**Minnau** see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Mis LW CW mish SW 'month'**

(i) **mis** is invariably placed in front of the name of the month

**"Llyncodd ei goffi ac allan ag ef i awyr glir mis Medi"** *'He swallowed his coffee and went out into the clear September air'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 134)

(ii) **y mis bach** (lit *'the small month'*) CW *'February'*

**"Yng nghanol Mish Bach wêdd y tymor yn arfer dachre"** *'The season used to start in the middle of February'* (Angharad Dafis in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 49)

(iii) **y mis du** (lit *'the black month'*) CW *'November'*

**"Y mis du oedd un o fisoedd gwaetha'r flwyddyn i'r taeogion"** *'November was one of the worst months of the year for the serfs'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 104)

**Mistiminars (<E 'misdemeanours') NW 'misdemeanours', 'wrong-doings'**

**"Dywad wrtho fo am y cariad 'na oedd gen ti. Dim fod unrhyw fistimanars wedi cymryd lle, dalltwch!"** *'Tell him about the lover you had. Not that any wrong-doings had taken place, you understand!'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 26)

**Mitshio SW 'to miss school', 'to skive off'**

**"Er ei bod hi'n heulog, diflanasai'r haf; roedd y gwres yn anwadal, a chan ei bod yn ganol wythnos, ychydig iawn o bobl oedd yn y parc. Dim llawer o blant, dim ond rhai'n mitsio"** *'Although it was sunny, the summer had disappeared; the heat was unstable, and since it was the middle of the week, there were very few people in the park. Not many children, only those skiving off school'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 87)

**Miwn (< mewn) SW 'in'**

**"Dewch miwn, Sara"** *'Come in, Sara'* (Meirion Evans, 1997: 13)

**Mo (< ddim o)**

**"Nid breuddwyd mo hyn!"** *'This is not a dream!'* (Rhiannon Davies Jones, 1989: 105)

**Mo (< medda fo) NW 'he said' (with reported speech only)**

**"'Direktor wyt ti?' me fi 'Fatha Alfred Hitchcock, ia?' 'Wel, ia, mewn ffor' ...' mo"** *'"Direktor are you?" I said "like Alfred Hitchcock, eh?" "Well, yeah, in a way ..." he said'* (Golwg, 21 December 1989: 25)

(\* see Appendix 13.07-13.08)

**Moch 'pigs'**

(i) **mae gan foch bach glustiau mawr** (lit *'little pigs have pig ears'*) proverb *'walls have ears'* (usually in reference to small children)

**Paid â siarad yn hyll fel'na a rhegi o flaen y plant - cofia fod gan foch bach glustiau mawr** *'Don't talk offensively like that and swear in front of the kids - remember that the walls have got ears'*



(ii) **moch Môn** (lit 'Anglesey pigs') CW derogatory description of people from Anglesey

**"un o foch Môn ydw i"** 'I'm from Anglesey' (Twm Miall, 1990: 157)

(\* Anglesey is famed for its pig farming)

(iii) **moch yn y winllan** (lit 'pigs in the vineyard') proverb about people who do not deserve their good circumstances

**"dywedodd [ef] bod y Llywodraeth Lafur nesaf yn ffafrio polisi lle gall ysgolion gael benthyciad banc ... Beth fyddai'n digwydd pe bai'r ysgol yn methu a thalu, yr hwch yn y siop a'r moch yn y winllan?"** '[he] said that the next Labour Government will favour a policy where schools can get a bank loan ... What will happen if the school fails to pay, goes bankrupt and people don't appreciate their circumstances?' (Western Mail, 30 April 1996: 9)

(\* the proverb refers to 1 Kings 21)

**Mochyn daear** LW CW **pryf llwyd** NW 'badger'

**Modd** 'means', 'manner'

(i) **modd** is used extensively in CW instead of **posibl** 'possible' and **possiblwrwydd** 'possibility'

**"laith arall oedd sgwrs y sianel, ambell i jingyl jangyl a'r geiriau Radio Sgingomz yn codi o hyd ... Mae'n siŵr fod modd ei chodi hi'n y gegin hefyd"** 'The chat on the television channel was in another language, the odd jingle jangle and words from Radio Sgingomz [were] being picked up ... It's definitely possible to pick it up in the kitchen as well' (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 126)

(ii) **cyn** (belled/gynted etc.) **ag y bo modd** 'as (far/soon etc.) as possible'

**"Mae eich galwad [ffôn] mewn ciw, fe fydd y derbynydd yn delio â chi, cyn cynted ag y bo modd ..."** 'Your [telephone] call is in a queue, the receptionist will deal with you as soon as possible ...' (Western Mail, 19 November 1996: 9)

(iii) **gwaetha'r modd** 'unfortunately'

**"Ychydig o gymeriadau tebyg sydd o gwmpas heddiw, gwaetha'r modd"** 'There are very few similar characters around today, unfortunately' (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 37)

(iv) **petai modd** 'if possible'

**"Pe bai modd cael gair ganddo hefyd byddai pawb ar ben eu digon"** 'If it were possible to have a word with him as well everyone would be very happy' (Dewi Llwyd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 129)

(v) **modd i fyw** 'joie de vivre', 'reason to live'

**"Dewch am y dydd, ac fe gewch fodd i fyw yn pori yn Siop Lyfrau'r Ddraig Euraid"** 'Come for the day, and you'll have a reason to live browsing through the Draig Euraid bookshop' (Barn, March 1995: 17)

(vi) **wrth fodd calon rhywun** 'to someone's delight'

**"Mae yma hefyd amgueddfa fach cefn gwlad ... lle wrth fodd calon unrhyw un sydd â ddiddordeb yng nghreffft gyntaf dynol ryw"** 'There is also a small rural museum here ... a place that will be a delight to someone with an interest in mankind's first craft' (Barn, February 1995: 14)

(vii) wrth fy modd 'very happy', 'very pleased'

"Yn dawel bach roedd Mam wrth ei bodd yng nghwmni pobl ifainc, yn enwedig yr hogia" 'Secretly Mam was very happy in the company of young people, especially the lads' (Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 3)

**Moddion** SW ffigis NW meddyginiaeth LW CW 'medicine'

**Moddion** tŷ Pembs celfi LW SW dodrefn LW NW 'furniture'

**Moedro** see mwydro

**Moeli** 'to become bald'

(i) **moeli fy nghlustiau** 'to prick up my ears'

"Cododd Sandra'i haeliau a moeli ei chlustiau" 'Sandra raised her eyebrows and pricked up her ears' (Alun Ffred and Mei Jones, 1990: 49)

'**Moelyd** (< ymhoelyd) SW 'to overturn', 'to topple'

"Fel digwyddws hi mi o'dd dram wedi moylyd a bwrw post ma's" 'As it happened a tram had overturned and knocked a post out' (Meirion Evans, 1996: 71)

**Moes** 'give' (irregular imperative form)

(i) **melys moes mwy** proverb 'what is nice is asked for twice'

"Mae Dudley wedi bod yn gogydd ers tro ac yn gyflwynydd [teledu] weithiau. Melys moes mwy. Mi fydd hi'n hir cyn yr anghofia'i saga'r coginio mecryll" 'Dudley has been a cook for a while and occasionally a [television] presenter. What is nice is asked for twice. It will be a long time before I forget the saga of cooking the mackerel' (Barn, September 1995: 20)

'**Mofyn** (< ymofyn) SW Powys 'to fetch', 'to get'

"Rŵan, yr ydw i'n mynd i siop Wilff i mofyn sigarêts" 'Now, I'm going to Wilf's shops to get cigarettes' (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 267)

**Mogu** see brawd (i)

**Mofiad** SW 'to swim'

"Ge's i ddigon. Mi jwmpes drost yr ochor a fofiades i graig o dan yr ynys" 'I'd had enough. I jumped over the side and I swam to a rock under the island' (Angharad Dafis in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 53)

**Moment** 'moment'

(i) **ar y foment** 'at the moment'

"Y mae'r ddwy genedl yn cyd-fyw yn weddol gytún ar y foment" 'The two nations get on relatively well at the moment' (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 38)

### **Môn 'Anglesey'**

(i) **Môn mam Cymru** (lit 'Anglesey the mother of Wales') rhetorical name for Anglesey

**"Dim ond un mart anifeiliaid sydd ar ôi ym Môn Mam Cymru"** 'There is only one animal market left on Anglesey' (Golwg, 17 October 1997: 6)

(\* Anglesey was formerly considered the breadbasket of Wales)

(ii) **o Fôn i Fynwy** (lit 'from Anglesey to Monmouthshire') 'the length and breadth of Wales' (cf 'from Land's End to John O'Groats')

**"Doedd dim taten o angen Saesneg ar y sgriptiwr yma i gyfathrebu efo Cymry o Fôn i Fynwy"** 'This script-writer didn't need the slightest bit of English in order to communicate with Welsh people the length and breadth of Wales' (Barn, February 1996: 17)

**'Mond (< dim ond) CW** 'just', 'only'

**"Neb arall isio dim byd 'mond llonydd"** 'Nobody wants anything only peace' (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 9)

### **Monwysyn 'Anglesey person'**

**"Mae colli Herald Môn yn glamp o ergyd i Fonwysyn tebyg i mi"** 'Loosing the Herald Môn is a terrible blow to an Anglesey person like me' (Golwg, 28 April 1994: 3)

### **Mopio NW**

(i) **mopio fy mhen efo rhywbeth NW** 'to do my head in about something'

**"Fyddi di wrth dy fodd hefo fo, gei di weld, 'di mopio dy ben yn lân"**

'You'll be really pleased with him, you'll see, completely do your head in'

(Jane Edwards, 1993: 72)

**Mor bell, mor belled etc.** see Appendix 14.12-14.13

### **Môr 'sea'**

(i) **gwneud môr a mynydd (o rywbeth)** (lit 'to make sea and mountain (of something)') 'to make a mountain out of a molehill'

**"Dwi'n sicr iawn yn fy Nghymreictod, does dim rhaid i mi wneud môr a mynydd o'r peth"** 'I'm very sure about my Welshness, I don't have to make a mountain out of a molehill of the thing' (Sbec TV Wales, 25 March 1995: 15)

### **Morgan 'Morgan'**

(i) **Morgan y tegell** CW familiar term for a kettle (cf 'Jack Frost')

**"Cyn hir fe ferwodd Morgan"** 'Before long the kettle boiled' (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 48)

### **Morio**

(i) **morio canu** 'to sing with gusto'

**"Nos Wener odd Bob Blaid Bach a Connolly ym mreichia'i gilydd yn dynn ym morio canu"** 'Friday night Bob Blaid Bach and Connolly were tightly in each other's arms singing with gusto' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 38)

**'Morol (< ymorol)**

(i) NW 'to attend to', 'to see to'

**"Mi ddyla Dad ddewis 'ta! Morol fod o'n gwneud y peth lawn, morol fod o'n gwneud y peth call!"** 'Dad should choose then! To see that he does the right thing, to see that he does the sensible thing!' (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 68)

(ii) NW 'to fetch', 'to get'

**"Amser cinio, wedi iddo fo fwyta ei frechdanau, mi aeth Raymond i forol am ei bwdin blew"** 'Lunchtime, after he had eaten his sandwiches, Raymond went to get his bit of fanny' (Twm Miall, 1988: 123)

**Moron LW CW caraitsh NW caretsh SW 'carrots'**

**Morus 'Morris'**

(i) **Morus y gwynt** (lit 'Morris the wind') CW familiar term for the wind (cf 'Jack Frost')

**"Mae Morys y Gwynt yn y drws yn gofyn geith o ddŵad i'r tŷ"** 'Morris the Wind is at the door asking if he can come into the house' (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 36)

**'Moyn (< ymofyn)**

(i) SW 'to want'

**"Ie, beth 'ych chi'n mo'yn?"** 'Yeah, what do you want?' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 108)

(\* see Appendix 13.03-13.0-4)

(ii) SW Powys 'to fetch', 'to get'

**"Mae wedi colli gwa'd ofnatw, syr. Dyna pam elson ni i fo'yn Mistar Prichard ..."** 'He's lost an awful lot of blood, sir. That's why we went to fetch Mr. Prichard ...' (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 143)

**Mrs. Jones Llanrug** supposed archetypal Welsh speaker from North or West Wales and said to be the personification of the values of Welsh-speaking society; often assumed to be well-to-do working class and middle-aged (cf 'Angry of Tunbridge Wells', 'Man on the Clapham Omnibus' etc.)

**"Ond fasa Mrs Jones Llanrug ddim yn gwerthfawrogi'r fath synau aflafar ..."** Mae'n bryd i Mrs Jones ddysgu mwy am ddiwylliant ei gwlad"  
"But Mrs Jones Llanrug wouldn't appreciate such unmelodious noises ..."  
It's high time Mrs Jones learnt more about her country's culture' (Golwg, 1 December 1994: 30)

(\* Llanrug: village near Caernarfon)

**Mudo LW NW mwfyd SW symud tŷ LW CW 'to move house'**

**Munud 'minute'**

(i) ar y funud CW 'at the moment'

**"[Mae'n] wahanol i shwd wy'n teimlo bythdi Llinos ar y funud"** '[It's] different to how I feel about Llinos at the moment' (John Owen, 1994: 122)

(ii) **munud bach** (lit 'a quick minute') NW 'a second' (figuratively)

**"Ma Gres Ifas eisio ichi alw yn Drws Nesa am funud bach"** 'Gres Ifas wants you to call next door for a second' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 187)

(iii) **y funud hon/yma** SW 'now', 'this minute'

**"Ewch i chwilio am rywbeth mwy gweddus! Y funud yma!"** 'Go and look for something more decent! This minute!' (Lyn Ebenezer, 1986: 13)

(iv) **y funud honnolyna** SW 'at that moment', 'then'

**"Fe'm meddiannwyd gan gythraul direidus a dialgar y funud honno"** 'I was possessed by a mischievous and vengeful devil at that moment'

(Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 112)

(v) **y funud olaf** CW 'the last minute'

**"Dwn i ddim be on i'n ddisgwyl, i rywbeth mawr ddigwydd y funud ola a'u stopio"** 'I don't know what I was expecting, for something big to happen at the last minute and stop them' (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 107)

(vi) **yn y munud** CW 'in a minute', 'presently'

**"Mi ddeuda i wrthat ti yn y munud. Gweitia imi gael gneud brecwast"** 'I'll tell you in a minute. Wait until I've made breakfast' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 182)

**Mwd** NW **llaid** LW SW **llaca** LW SW 'mud'

**Mwfyd** (<E 'move' and -yd) SW **mudo** LW NW **symud tŷ** LW CW 'to move house'

**Mwg** 'smoke'

(i) **mwg drwg** (lit 'bad smoke') CW 'cannabis', 'dope', 'wacky-baccy'

**"A roedd hynny'n brafiach na llymeitian ym mhabel Bilw hyd oriau mân y bore, yn gwrando ar sgysiau gwallgo, a mwg drwg yn ei ffroenau a'i gwallt"** 'And that was better than drinking in Bilw's tent until the early hours of the morning, listening to mad conversations, and wacky baccy in her nostrils and hair' (Jane Edwards, 1993: 57)

(ii) **mwg melys** (lit 'sweet smoke') CW 'cannabis', 'dope', 'wacky-baccy'

**"Wnes i erioed drïo na sbliff na reu na mwg melys"** 'I have never tried ever a spliff or marijuana or wacky baccy' (Western Mail, 21 November 1995: 11)

**Mwlsyn** (lit 'mule') CW 'fool', 'idiot'

**"Mi ofynnodd Sei iddo fo ganu cân Gymraeg, ond mi wrthododd y mwlsyn"** 'Sei asked him to sing a Welsh song, but the idiot refused' (Twm Miall, 1988: 14)

**Mwn** (< am wn i) CW 'I know', 'I suppose'

**"O, dim byd mwn", meddwn innau'n troi oddi wrtho fo ac yn ei anwybyddu wedyn"** 'O, nothing I suppose, I said turning away from him and then ignoring him' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 38)

**Mwn**ci see man (i)

**Mwstwr** LW SW **stŵr** LW CW **sŵn** LW CW **twrw** LW CW 'noise'

**Mwy** 'bigger', 'more'

(i) **mwy na heb** 'more often than not', 'more or less', 'on the whole'

**"roedd o o natur Doriaidd fwy na heb"** 'he was by nature Tory on the whole' (Marion Eames in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 2)

**Mwyach** 'anymore' (negative)

**"Does yna fawr neb yn gwyllo S4C mwyach"** 'Hardly anybody watches S4C anymore' (Golwg, 29 April 1993: 27)

**Mwyaf** 'biggest', 'most'

(i) **ar y mwyaf** 'at most'

**"Dydi hi fawr o beth. Rhyw dri chan tunnall ar y mwya"** 'It wasn't much of a thing. Some three hundred tonnes at most' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 73)

(ii) **gan mwyaf** 'for the most part', 'mostly'

**"Eto i gyd, fe wnaeth Iwerddon, yr Alban a Chymru eu cyfraniadau i'r Ymerodraeth - ym maes recriwtio i'r lluoedd arfog, er enghraifft - ond gan mwyaf o achos angenrheidrwydd economaidd yn hytrach nag o argyhoeddiad"** 'Nonetheless, Ireland, Scotland and Wales made their contribution to the Empire - in the recruitment field to the armed forces, for example - but for the most part because of economic necessity rather than conviction' (Barn, June 1997: 17)

(\* also **gan fwyaf** (although this is not considered correct), eg **"Mae'n swnio fel meddwyn o Sais, cyn rali, gan fwyaf"** 'He sounds like a drunken Englishman, before a rally, for the most part' (Barn, December 1995/January 1996: 66))

(iii) **mwyaf sydyn** CW 'all of a sudden'

**"Fedri di ddeutha'i be 'di'r holl siarad amdana'i mwya sydyn?"** 'Can you tell me what's all this talk about me all of a sudden?' (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 7)

(iv) **o'r mwyaf** (lit 'of the biggest') 'great', 'huge'

**"Ond cefais sioc o'r mwyaf pan ddychwelais i Gaerdydd"** 'But I had a great shock when I returned to Cardiff' (Twei Griffiths, 1993: 64)

**Mwydo** LW NW **rhoi yng ngwlych** LW SW **socian** LW CW **trochi** LW NW 'to soak' (clothes etc.)

**Mwydro**

(i) NW 'to go on', 'to jabber on'

**"Am beth 'ych chi'n mwydro, ddyn?"** 'What are you going on about, man?' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 115)

(ii) NW 'to bother', 'to disturb'

**"Mae'n ddrwg gen i. Maddeuwch imi. Fasa chi ddim yn dallt. Finna'n fa'ma'n eich mwydro chi"** 'I'm sorry. Forgive me. You wouldn't understand. And me here bothering you' (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 41)

(iii) NW *'to hang around'*

**"Fyswn i wrth 'y modd yn mwydro fan hyn drw'r pnawn a'r êl yn llifo megis afon"** *'I'd be in my element hanging around here all afternoon with the ale flowing like a river'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 31)

(iv) mwydro fy mhen efo rhywbeth NW *'to do my head in about something'*

**"Ma gynno fynta betha pwysicach i feddwl amdany'n nhw na mwydro'i ben am ryw grinc bach hanner pan"** *'He's also got more important things to think about than doing his head in about some half mad little bore'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 122)

**Mwydryn** NW someone who talks nonsense

**"Ella na darlithydd ma Ben Bach yn galw'i hun ond mae o'n fwydryn proffesiynol 'sach chi'n gofyn i mi"** *'Perhaps Ben Bach calls himself a lecturer but he's a professional bullshitter if you ask me'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 87)

**Mwydyn** LW SW llyngyren ddaear LW NW pryf genwair LW NW  
*'(earth)worm'*

**Mwyn**

(i) er mwyn popeth (lit *'for the sake of everything'*) Glam *'for goodness sake'*

**"So ti'n falch o 'ngweld i, ne beth?' 'Wrth gwrs mod i.' 'Wel paid rhuthro i'w ddangos e, er mwyn popeth!'"** *"So you pleased to see me, or what?" "Of course I am." "Well, don't rush to show it, for goodness sake!"* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 33)

(ii) er mwyn Duw Glam *'for God's sake'*

**"Tecs, er mwyn Duw, mae Moi wedi marw"** *'Tecs, for God's sake, Moi's died'* (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 64)

(iii) er mwyn dyn (lit *'for one's sake'*) CW *'for goodness sake'*

**"Ti 'di rhannu dy deimlade, 'na gyd. 'Sdim byd yn bod ar 'ny, o's e, er mwyn dyn??"** *'You've shared your feelings, that's all. There's nothing wrong with that, is there, for goodness sake??'* (John Owen, 1994: 172)

(\* dyn here is a euphemism for Duw 'God')

(iv) er mwyn y nefoedd (lit *'for the sake of heaven'*) CW *'for goodness sake'*

**"Fasa gin i mo'r gyts, pa run bynnag, Loti.' 'Er mwyn y nefoedd!' Cododd Loti ar ei thraed"** *"I wouldn't have the guts, anyhow, Loti." "Oh for goodness sake!" Loti got up on her feet'* (Sonia Edwards, 1994: 112)

(v) er mwyn yr arglwydd (lit *'for the sake of the Lord'*) Glam *'for God's sake'*

**"Cia'r ffenest, Dan, er mwyn yr arglwydd!"** *'Shut the window, Dan, for God's sake!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 26)

(vi) er mwyn yr uffern (lit *'for the sake of hell'*) Glam *'for God's sake'*

**"O, gat dy lap, er mwyn yr yffarn!"** *'Oh, stop your jabbering, for God's sake!'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 110)

### **Mwynder 'gentleness'**

(i) **Mwynder Maldwyn** (lit *'the Gentleness of Montgomeryshire'*) CW rhetorical description of Montgomeryshire and its people

**"Ond am Fwynder Maldwyn y meddyliais i yn y Ganolfan Grefftau yn Rhuthun yn ddiweddar"** *'But I was thinking about Montgomeryshire in the Craft Centre in Ruthin recently'* (Western Mail, 23 January 1996: 9)

**Mwytho** LW NW **maldodi** LW SW *'to pet', 'to stroke'*

**Myfi** see Appendix 15.03-15.04

### **Myll**

(i) NW *'mad', 'stupid'*

**"Sbïodd hi arna fi fatha taswn i'n myll"** *'She looked at me as though I was mad'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 63)

(ii) **cael y myll** NW *'to get mad'*

**"Ro'n i'n dechra cael y myll. Pam ddiawl na fetsan nhw adal llonydd i rywun gael sbec bach wrth ei bwysa ...?"** *'I was starting to get mad. Why the hell wouldn't they let someone have some peace to have a quick look in their own time ...?'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 132)

### **Myllio (< ymhyllio)**

(i) NW *'to go senile'*

**"Dwi drosd drigian mlynadd yn fengach na hi a dwi'n dechra myllio'n barod"** *'I'm over sixty years younger than her and I'm starting to go senile already'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 16)

(ii) NW *'to go on', 'to jabber on'*

**"Pan gyrhaeddon ni'r brotest o'dd 'na ryw foi gwallt gwyn efo atal deud yn myllio ar ben bocs sebon"** *'When we arrived at the protest there was some white-haired bloke with a stutter jabbering on on top of a soap box'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 28)

(iii) NW *'to go mad'*

**"I bob pwrpas, dyn distaw a digon dymunol oedd Joc - nes iddo fo gael cwrw. Unwaith roedd yna beint neu ddau dan ei felt roedd o'n myllio"** *'To all intents and purposes, Joc was a quiet man and nice enough - until he had had a beer. Once there was a pint or two under his belt he would go mad'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 81)

### **Mylliwr (< ymhylliwr) NW 'bullshitter'**

**"[Mi o'n i yn y tŷ bwyta] pan ddoth 'na ryw fylliwr efo rosèt mowr melyn i mewn yn gofyn i ni fotio iddo fo yn lecsiwn cownsul"** *'[I was in the restaurant] when some bullshitter with a big yellow rosette came in asking us to vote for him in the council election'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 241)



**Myn 'by' (oaths only)**

(i) **myn brain (i)** (lit 'by the crows') CW 'stone the crows'

**"Fe allet fod wedi gadael dy enw ar ôl beth bynnag," meddai Harri.**

**'Gwdig, myn brain!'"** *"You could have left your name behind, anyway," said Harri. "Gwdig, stone the crows!"* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 73)

(ii) **myn cebyst (i)** (lit 'by the cursed') NW 'bloody hell'

**"Contract, myn cebyst i! Bleddyn Williams 'di'r enw, mi fuo bron i mi â deud wrthi, dim Alfred McAlpine"** *'Contract, bloody hell! Bleddyn Williams is the name, I almost said to her, not Alfred McAlpine'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 152)

(iii) **myn coblyn (i)** (lit 'by the devil') NW 'bloody hell'

**"Wynebais y ffaith - roeddwn yn ddiwaith. Magnum cum laude myn coblyn"** *'I faced the fact - I was unemployed. Magnum cum laude bloody hell'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 11)

(iv) **myn cythraul (i)** (lit 'by the devil') NW 'bloody hell'

**"Fedri di ddim mynd rŵan." 'Medra, myn cythraul i'"** *"You can't go now."*

*"Yes I can, bloody hell!"* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 126)

(v) **myn dian (i)** (lit 'by the devil') NW 'bloody hell'

**"Wel myn dian," meddai Petrog, wedi bod yn gwrando ar Gregor yn siarad a bwyta'r un pryd, 'pwyr ond y chdi fasa'n dewis croesi'r bwch ...?'"** *"Well bloody hell," said Petrog, after listening to Gregor talking and eating at the same time, "who but you would choose crossing the mountain pass ...?"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 100)

(\* **dian** here is a euphemism for **diawl** 'devil')

(vi) **myn diawst (i)** CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Fe ga's ddwrn de 'da Wil reit yn 'i focs bara nes bod e'n plygu'n ddou, gwmws fel 'se fe 'di ca'l 'i holhti, myn diawsti"** *'He got a right fist from Wil right in his guts so that he was bent over double, exactly as if he'd been split in two, heavens above'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 23)

(\* **diawst** here is a euphemism for **diawl** 'devil')

(vii) **myn diawl (i)** (lit 'by the devil') CW 'bloody hell'

**"Gan' nhw dalu am hyn! Myn diawl! Geith rhywun dalu am hyn"** *'They'll pay for this! Bloody hell! Somebody'll pay for this'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 72)

(viii) **myn jawl (i)** (lit 'by the devil') SW 'bloody hell'

**"Wel, Sam bach," mynte Wil, 'man'yn ti'n cwato, ife?' 'Cwato, myn jawl i! Chi sy 'di bod yn cwato, weten i'"** *"Well, Sam," said Wil, "this is where you've been hiding, is it?" "Hiding, bloody hell! You're the one who's been hiding, I'd say"* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 54)

(ix) **myn uffar (i)** (lit 'by hell') NW 'bloody hell'

**"Mi gaet fwy o barch tasat ti wedi'i neud o'n fwriadol, myn uffar i"** *'You'd get more respect if you'd done it intentionally, bloody hell'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 12)

(x) **myn uffern (i)** (lit 'by hell') CW 'bloody hell'

**"Sdim ishe gofyn pwy yw hwnna! 'Madam Patti, myn yffarn i!"**

*"There's no need to ask who that is!" "Madam Patti, bloody hell!"* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 20)

(xi) **myn uffach (i)** (lit 'by hell') SW 'bloody hell'

"**Wel, myn yffach i 'to! Glow-worm wêdd ei Jiw! jiw!**" *'Well, bloody hell again! It was a glow-worm! Good God!'* (W.R. Smart in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 75)

**Mÿn** (<E 'man') Glam 'mate'

"**Doedd hi ddim yn noson rhy lwyddiannus.**" *'Disaster, man! Meddwi'n gaib!'* "It wasn't a too successful night." *'Disaster, man! Totally pissed!'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 36)

**Mynd** 'to go'

(i) **mynd â hi** (lit 'to take it') 'to win'

"**Ond barn Catrin Jones aeth â hi**" *'But Catrin Jones's opinion won'* (Golwg, 16 February 1989: 24)

(ii) **mynd â rhywbeth/rhywun rhywle** 'to take something/someone somewhere'

"**Mi eith Emlyn â chdi adra**" *'Emlyn will take you home'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 21)

(iii) **mynd amdani** 'to go for it'

"**O'r diwedd, hogia' talentog, digri a del, oedd yn mynd amdani gant y cant ac yn chwarae'r gêm go iawn**" *'At last, talented, funny and good looking lads who were going for it a hundred per cent and really played the game'* (Golwg, 24 October 1996: 25)

(iv) **mynd ati** 'to set about'

"**O dan orfodaeth y bu i mi fynd ati i ddarllen y gyfrol, gan ei bod hi'n un o lyfrau gosod Lefel A**" *'It was under compulsion that I set about reading the volume, since it was one of the A level set books'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts in Eleri Hopcyn (ed.), 1995: 68)

(v) **mynd (da/mawr) ar rywbeth** 'to go (very) well', 'to sell (very) well'

"**Mae yna fynd ar farddoniaeth rhyfel. Ac mae Cymru ar fin cael pentwr arall o gerddi'r gwn a'r bom**" *'War poetry sells well. And Wales is about to have another pile of poems about the gun and the bomb'* (Golwg, 27 April 1995: 19)

(vi) **mynd rhagddo** 'to carry on', 'to continue', 'to proceed'

"**Roedd y gwaith adeiladu yn dal i fynd rhagddo ond roedd eisoes yn orchest bensaernïol**" *'The building work was still proceeding but it was already an architectural feat'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 20)

(vii) **mynd ymlaen** 'to advance', 'to carry on', 'to get ahead', 'to progress'

"**Mae 'di penderfynu nagyw e eisiau siarad am y peth eto - wel, ddim ar hyn o bryd. Jyst gadel i bethe fynd yn 'u blaen a gweld beth ddigwyddiff**" *'He's decided he doesn't want to talk about the thing yet - well, not at the moment. Just let things carry on and see what happens'* (John Owen, 1994: 175)

(viii) **mynd yn (actor/lathro etc.)** 'to become (an actor/teacher etc.)'

"**Wnaethoch chi rioed feddwl mynd yn gyfrifydd Owen?**" *'Did you ever think of becoming an accountant Owen?'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 201)

(ix) mynd yn ôl 'to fetch', 'to get'

**"Dath y Weithwraig Cymdeithasol i'w nôl hi wedyn i fynd â'i i'r ysbyty a 'nôl i'r Hostel"** *'The Social Worker came to fetch her afterwards to take her back to the hospital and back to the Hostel'* (John Owen, 1994: 185)

(\* see also 'nôl (ii))

**'Mynedd (< amynedd) CW** 'patience'

**"Does gan ddyn y garej fawr o fynedd efo fi"** *'The garage bloke hasn't got much patience with me'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 68)

### **Mynnu**

(i) 'to get', 'to insist', 'to obtain'

**"rydw i'n digwydd credu ei bod hi'n ddyletswydd ar y cyfryngau i hybu, addasu, poblogeiddio - ie, ecsplotio os mynnwch chi - gynnyrch y wasg Gymraeg"** *'I happen to believe that it's the media's duty to promote, adapt, popularise - yes, exploit if you insist- the products of the Welsh press'* (Golwg, 7 January 1993: 26)

(ii) 'to do as one pleases', 'to do what one likes'

**"Mi rega'i pwy fynna'i lle mynna'i pan fynna'i"** *'I'll swear at who I like where I like when I like'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 281)

(iii) fel a fynnw i 'whatever I want' (in the sense of 'having my way')

**"Ond dyna fo, y fo ydi perchennog unig siop larwm y pentref; mi gaiff wneud fel a fynno"** *'But that's it, he's the owner of the only alarm shop in the village; he can do whatever he wants'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1995: 27)

(\* see also byd (ii))

**Myntwn i, myntet ti etc.** see Appendix 13.08(ii)

**Mynydde, mynyddoedd** see Appendix 14.03

# N

'N see yn (i) (note)

'N see Appendix 15.09(iii)

**Na** 'than'

(i) before vowels **na** becomes **nag**

"**Pan welodd brenin Moab fod y frwydr yn drech nag ef ...**" *'When the king of Moab saw that the battle had gone against him ...'* (2 Kings 3:26)

**Na** (< **naddo** etc.) CW 'no'

"**Wyt ti isio i mi ddeud wrth Alis?**" 'Na'" *'Do you want me to tell Alis?'*

"No" (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 34)

(\* before vowels, **na** becomes **nac**, eg **nac ydyw** 'no it isn't'. However, due to the influence of **Cymraeg Byw** (see entry), confusion with **nag** ('than', see above), and its pronunciation, it is often written **nag**, eg "**Nag wyt, debyg...**" 'No you're not, I suppose ...' (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 77) This spelling is avoided in LW and OW)

**Na**

(i) **na** is used to form the imperative in LW and very occasionally in NW: see Appendix 10.10-10.11

(ii) **na ato** (**Duw**) 'God forbid'

"**roedd hi'n benderfynol na ddefnyddiai eiriau Saesneg, na chwaith eiriau wedi'u Cymreigio, na ato!**" *'she was determined that she wouldn't use English words, nor either words that had been made Welsh, God forbid!'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1992: 103)

'Na (< **dyna**)

(i) CW 'that'

"**Na fo ... o'n i'n gwybod ... ti'n gwranddo dim arna i nac wyt**" *'That's it ... I knew ... you're not listening to me are you'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 17)

(ii) NW 'that' (to introduce an emphatic clause)

"**Meddwl na ar ei gyfar o oedd y dathlu i fod oedd o**" *'He thought that the celebration was supposed to be for him'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 52)

(iii) 'na fe SW 'na fo NW 'that's it', 'that's right'

"**Alff, gafa'l yn hwnna hefo fi, washi. Ia, yr un ucha 'na. Na fo. Ffor' hyn, yli**" *'Alff, grab hold of that with me, mate. Yeah, that top one. That's it. This way, look'* (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 82)

(iv) 'na fe, 'na fe SW 'na fo, 'na fo NW 'there, there' (consolation)

"**Na fe, bach, ma Mami'n dod, paid llefen nawr, paid llefen -**" *'There, there, love, Mummy's coming, don't cry now, don't cry -'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 73)

**'Na (< yna)**

(i) *'there'*

**"Gwyneth? Chdi sydd 'na?" 'Gwyneth? Is that you there?' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 220)**

(ii) *'that'*

**"Rhowch glo ar y drws 'na" 'Put a lock on that door' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 178)**

(\* **'na** and its unabbreviated form **yna** (see entry) are used extensively with the verbal form **mae**, see Appendix 13.11-13.12)

**'Nabod OW CW adnabod LW 'to know' (a person or person), 'to recognize'**

(i) **dod i (ad)nabod rhywun 'to get to know someone'**

**"Dŵad i nabod pobol sy'n brifo - mae pawb yn gwybod hynny" 'Getting to know people hurts - everybody knows that' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 13)**

**Na(c) ... na(c) ... LW 'neither ... nor ...'**

**"Yr wyf yn gwbl sicr na all nac angau nac einioes, nac angyllion na thywysogaethau ... ein gwahanu ni oddi wrth gariad Duw" 'For I am sure that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities ... will be able to separate us from the love of God' (Romans 8:38)**

(\* this construction has largely been abandoned in the Bible (despite the above example), and now usually only the second **na** is used in all registers of Welsh, eg **"mae Ioan Fedyddiwr wedi dod, un nad yw'n bwyta bara nac yn yfed gwin"** 'John the Baptist has come, one that neither eats bread nor drinks wine' (Luke 7:33))

**Naci (< nage) NW 'no' reply to sentences/questions where the verb does not come first**

**"Dyna be ydi honna - lleuad fedi!" 'Naci'" 'That's what that is - a harvest moon!" "No it isn't" (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 54)**

**'Nacw (< hwn/hon acw) NW 'he/him/she/her/it'**

**"Nacw ydi'r ferch dlysaf yn yr ysgol" 'That one is the prettiest girl in the school' (Gwyn Thomas, 1977: 43)**

(\* the object/person referred to does not have to be in view) ?

**Na(d) see ni**

**Nadu (< na and gad) Arfon 'to prevent', 'to stop'**

**"[Roedd] mwg sigarets fatha niwl yn nadu chi weld pendraw'r stafall" 'The cigarette smoke [was] like a fog stopping you see the other end of the room' (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 6)**

**Naddo** 'no' (perfect and simple past tenses)

(i) in SW the form **naddo fe** is also used interrogatively

**"Falle bydden i o ran beth wyt ti'n wbod, ond ceso i ddim o'r cyfle naddo fe"** *'Perhaps I would from the point of view of what you know, but I didn't have the chance did I'* (Meirion Evans, 1996: 16)

(see also **do**)

**Nag** see **na, ni** (iii) and Appendix 1.07

**Nage** 'no' reply to sentences/questions where the verb does not come first

(i) in the Swansea area of SW **nage** is used before negative emphatic clauses/sentences

**"Nace'r mwg o'dd yn blino Sam, ond y gwres o'dd yn hwthu drw'r car"** *'It wasn't the smoke that was bothering Sam, but the heat that was blowing through the car'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 26)

(\* see also **dim** (v) and **nid** (ii))

**Naill**

(i) 'one' (before nouns)

**"Roedd ef a'i chefnwr Edward wedi sefyll i'r naill ochr"** *'He and her cousin Edward had stood to one side'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 169)

(ii) **naill ai ... neu ...** 'either ... or ...'

**"Eu prif obaith yw gorfodi pleidlais ar Gabinet yr wrthblaid naill ai am resymau technegol neu am fod etholiad cyffredinol ar y ffordd"** *'Their main hope is to force a vote on the opposition Cabinet either for technical reasons or because a general election is on the way'* (Golwg, 25 January 1996: 5)

(iii) **y naill ... y llall** 'the one ... the other'

**"[Ches i ddim] gair gan y naill na'r llall"** *'[I didn't get] a word from the one or the other'* (Dic Jones, 1989: 203)

**Nain** LW NW **mam-gu** LW SW 'grandmother'

(\* **nain a taid** is the set phrase in NW for 'grandparents')

**Nanlla** see Appendix 18.02

**Nashi** (<E 'nationalist') CW 'Welsh Nationalist'

**"Mae yn garfan dda o bobol yng Nghymru sydd wrth eu bodd yn clywed haeriadau mai'r 'nashis' a'r 'crachach' Cymraeg sydd â'r dylanwad a'r grym yn S4C"** *'There's a good group of people in Wales who love to hear assertions that the 'Welsh nationalists' and the 'elite' have the influence and power in S4C'* (Golwg, 8 February 1996: 6)

**Natur**

(i) 'nature'

**"Roedd hi'n fis Mai ac ar y bryniau i'r de i Fannau Brycheiniog roedd byd natur wedi penderfynu bod yr haf ar ddod"** *'It was May and on the*

*hills to the south of the Brecon Beacons the world of nature had decided that the summer was about to come'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 15)

(ii) SW *'temper'*

**"Wit ti wedi'i gliwed e'n hwmian a hwrnu wrtho'i hunan pan bod 'i natur e lan, rhegi mae e, t'wel"** *'You've heard him mumbling and growling to himself when his temper's up, swearing he is, you see'* (Morgan John in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 28)

(iii) natur y cyw yn y cawl (lit *'the nature of the chicken (is) in the soup'*)  
proverb *'in the blood'*

**"Nid oedd yn syndod iddo, felly, pan fethodd Rhys ymddangos i'w gyrchu'n ôl o Aberhonddu un prynhawn. 'Natur y cyw yn y cawl,' meddai Richard wrth Mary. 'Mae wedi bod yn ysu am fynd ar ôl 'i ddad a'i frawd o'r cynta!'"** *'It was no surprise to him, therefore, when Rhys failed to turn up one afternoon to escort him back to Brecon. "It's in the blood," said Richard to Mary, "He's been itching to go after his father and his brother from the very beginning"'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 266)

(iv) wrth natur *'by nature'*

**"Roedd hyn yn syndod braidd i mi gan i mi dybio ar hyd fy oes mai creadur creulon oedd y Twrc wrth natur"** *'This was a surprise to me really since I imagined all my life that the Turk was a cruel creature by nature'* (R. Emrys Jones, 1992: 66)

**Naw** *'nine'*

(i) ar y naw (lit *'on the nine'*) CW *'really'* (adverb)

**"Roeddau nhw'n hen hogia iawn - petha digon tebyg i mi, ond doeddau nhw ddim yn medru siarad Cymraeg. Roedd 'na amball un doniol ar y naw"** *'They were good lads - similar enough to me, but they couldn't speak Welsh. The odd one was really funny'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 32)

(\* naw here is a euphemism for **diawl**: see **diawl** (vii))

(ii) naw wfft (lit *'nine fies'*) *'get stuffed'*

**"Ond naw wfft i'r Albanwyr a ddywedodd mai dyfodiad gwareiddiad oedd wedi lladd yr Wyddeleg"** *'But the Scots who said that the arrival of civilization had killed the Irish language can get stuffed'* (Golwg, 15 June 1995: 25)

**Nawr** (< yn awr) LW SW **rŵan** NW *'now'*

(i) nawr ac yn y man *'now and then'*

**"Fe wnâi hen sŵn bach yn ei wddf bob nawr ac yn y man"** *'He would make a quiet noise in his throat every now and then'* (Bernard Evans, 1990: 24)

(ii) nawr ac eilwaith *'now and then'*

**"Roedd gen i gefnder a ddôl gyda'i rieni, modryb ac ewythr i mi, i Lan Ffestiniog yn awr ac eilwaith"** *'I had a cousin who would come with his parents, an aunt and uncle of mine, to Llan Ffestiniog now and then'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 20)

(iii) nawr ac 'lwêth Dyfed *'now and then'*

**"Fuodd yr hen fenyw Mam druan yn gwely am 36 mlyne, yn ffeiledig, ond wêdd ambell i ferch fach yn dod miwn nawr a lwêth i helpu"** *'The old*

*dear poor old Mam was in bed for 36 years, disabled, but the odd girl would come in now and then to help'* (Johnny Jones in Gwyn Griffiths (ed), 1994: 41)  
(\* 'Iwêth < eilwaith)

### **Neb**

(i) LW 'anyone', 'anybody'

**"Mae wedi bod yn anodd iawn i neb wrthsefyll grym y Cynol Price"** *'It's been very hard for anyone to withstand the force of Colonel Price'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 240)

(\* this meaning is still retained in OW and CW when **neb** is used with adjectives, eg **"gystel â neb"** 'as good as anyone' (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 99), and prepositions, eg **"yn dda i ddim i neb"** 'good for nothing for anyone' (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 17))

(ii) (< nid oes neb) OW CW 'no one', 'nobody'

**"Pwy?' meddai'r llais o'r bwlch yn y wal. 'Du Tra be? Neb o'r enw yna yma"** *'Who?' asked the voice from the hole in the wall. "Du Tra what? Nobody of that name here"* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 176)

(iii) 'none'

**"Teimlai llawer yn ddig wrth deulu Ysgubor Fawr am nad oedd neb o'u dynion nhw wedi gadael eu cartre [i fynd i'r rhyfel]"** *'Many felt angry with the Ysgubor Fawr family because none of their men had left their home [to go to war]'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 227)

### **Nef 'heaven'** (see also **nefoedd**)

(i) o'r nef (lit 'of the heaven') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"O'r nef, be wna i?"** *'Heavens above, what shall I do?'* (Alun Jones, 1979: 53)

### **Nefi** (euphemism for **nef(oedd)**)

(i) CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Nefi, roedd hi cyn falched o'i henw â phetai hi wedi'i ddewis o'i hun"** *'Heavens above, she as pleased of her name as though she'd chosen it herself'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 61)

(ii) **nefi blŵ** CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Nefi blŵ! Wyt ti'n dechra drysu, ddigwyddith dim byd o'r fath, wyt ti'n dechrau colli arni?"** *'Heavens above! Are you starting to get confused, nothing of the sort happened, are you starting to go mad?'* (Meic Povey, 1995(ii): 74)

(iii) **nefi wen** CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Ydi antur yn Iran yn cyfleu'r syniad o wyliau delfrydol i chi? Nefi wen, dydi o ddim i fi"** *'Does an adventure in Iran convey the idea of ideal holidays to you? Heavens above, it doesn't to me'* (Golwg, 8 September 1994: 3)

(iv) o'r nefi CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"O'r nefi ... ! Paid ... ! Dim mwy ... ! Dwi allan o wynt ..."** *'Goodness me ... ! Don't ... ! No more ... ! I'm out of breath ...'* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 69)



### **Nefoedd 'heaven'**

(i) heaven is usually referred to in the plural in Welsh

**"Ond os wyt ti eisiau mynd i'r nefoedd, mae rhaid i chdi fynd i'r capel, medda Mam"** *'But if you want to go to heaven, you have to go to chapel, so Mam says'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1995: 35)

(ii) (o'r) nefoedd (lit '(of the) heavens') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Nefoedd, pam roedd e'n teimlo fel hyn bob tro yr oedd yn ei chwmni?"** *'Heavens above, why did he always feel like this every time he was in her company?'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 131)

(iii) nefoedd yr adar (lit 'birds' heaven') NW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Nefoedd yr adar! Waeth i mi garu hefo lwmp o bwdin siwat ddim"**

*'Heavens above! I might as well make love to a lump of suet pudding'*

(Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 18)

(iv) y nefoedd a'm helpo 'heaven help me'

**"Y nefoedd a'm helpo i! Mentrais yn rhy bell i'r [dŵr] dwfn ar gyfer y cynnig cyntaf a gollyngais fy hun i lawr yn rhy sydyn"** *'Heaven help me! I ventured too far into the deep water for the first try and let myself down too suddenly'* (Y Faner, 20 December 1991: 11)

(v) (y) nefoedd fawr (lit '(the) great heavens') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"Y nefoedd fawr, welais i ddim byd erioed yn fwy tebyg i forfil wedi ei gaethiwo!!"** *'Heavens above, I never saw before anything more similar to an enslaved whale!!'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 201)

(vi) (y) nefoedd wen (lit '(the) bright heavens') CW 'goodness me', 'heavens above'

**"'Faint yw ei oed?' sibrydodd [ef]. 'Bron yn ddeugain.' 'Y nefoedd wen'"**

*"'What's his age?' [he] whispered. "Nearly forty." "Heavens above'"* (Alun Jones, 1979: 57)

### **Neges 'errand', 'message'**

(i) mynd 'nôl neges NW 'to go on an errand', 'to go shopping'

**"Yn y man, euthum ymlaen i 'nôl fy neges a'r peth cyntaf a welais wrth agor y papur oedd llun gŵr - yn hedfan barcud!"** *'Presently I went on to get my shopping and the first thing I saw on opening the newspaper was the picture of a man - flying a kite!'* (Golwg, 29 September 1994: 14)

### **Neilltu**

(i) (gosod/rhoi/troi etc.) o'r neilltu 'to (place/put/turn etc.) aside'

**"unwaith mae rhywun yn rhoi y clwt o'r neilltu, dyna hi"** *'once one has put the cloth aside, that's it'* (Angharad Tomos, 1982: 27)

### **Neis 'nice'**

(i) (hamddenol/hapus etc.) neis 'nice and (leisurely/happy etc.)'

**"Mi ddyla'r bwthyn fod yn gynnas neis"** *'The cottage should be nice and warm'* (Angharad Jones, 1995: 32)

(\* note the comparative form **neisiach** 'nicer', eg **"Ma nhw'n mynd yn neisiach bob blwyddyn"** *'They get nicer every year'* (Wil Sam, 1987: 112))

**Neisied LW Glam cadach poced LW NW ffunan boced Anglesey hances (boced) LW NW hancsiar Dyfed macyn LW SW nicloth Dyfed 'handkerchief'**

**Neisis Pembs cisys Dyfed da-da NW fferins NW loshin SW melysion LW CW minciag Powys pethau da NW taffins Glam 'sweets'**

**Nen (< yn enw)**

(i) **nen Duw** (lit 'in God's name') NW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'  
"**Pam yr oedd hi'n ddigalon, meddech chi, Wil? 'Wn i ddim, nen duwc'**"  
"*Why was she depressed, would you say, Wil? "I don't know, for goodness sake"* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 30)

(\* **duwc** < **Duw** see entry)

(ii) **nen tad** (lit 'in the father's name') NW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'

"**Hen lol sisi ... Dest er mwyn cael rhyw hen gardyn gwirion a dy enw di arno fo.' 'Naci, nen tad'**" "*Load of old cissy nonsense ... Just to have some old card with your name on it.*" "*No it isn't, for goodness sake*" (Miriam Llywelyn, 1994: 68)

**Neno (< yn enw)**

(i) **nenno'r annwyl** NW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'

"**Neno'r annwyl, 'Nhad, all dyn yn ei oed ac yn ei synnwyr ddim darllen beth fyn o?'**" "*For goodness sake, Dad, can't a mature sensible person read whatever he wants?*" (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 203)

(ii) **nenno'r diar** CW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'

"**Does arna i ddim isio bod ar ffordd neb. Nac oes, nenno'r diar**" "*I don't want to be in anyone's way. I don't, for goodness sake*" (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 76)

(iii) **nenno'r dyn** CW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'

"**Ble ma Richard? Iddo fe ga'i mynd ar 'u hól nhw! 'Mynd ar ôl pwy, nenno'r dyn?'**" "*Where's Richard? So that he can go after them? "Go after who, for goodness sake?"*" (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 243)

(\* **dyn** here is used as a euphemism for **Duw**: see **dyn** (iii))

(iv) **nenno'r nef** NW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'

"**Dwi ddim isio mynd i'r ysgol nenno'r nef**" "*I don't want to go to school for goodness sake*" (Miriam Llywelyn, 1994: 31)

(v) **nenno'r tad** NW 'for goodness sake', 'heavens above'

"**Deud rw bath, nenno'r tad**" "*Say something, for goodness sake*" (Jane Edwards, 1993: 57)

**Nepell (< neb pell)**

(i) **heb fod nepell o rywle** 'not far from somewhere'

"**Un noson mewn gwesty heb fod nepell o'r Senedd cyfarfûm â'r diweddar David Penhaligon AS**" "*One evening in a hotel not far from Parliament I met the late David Penhaligon MP*" (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 126)

(ii) **nid nepell o rywle** 'not far from somewhere'

**"Y Ddraig Goch yn cwhwfan ar bolyn nid nepell o brif borth y piasty"**

*'The Red Dragon flies on a pole not far from the main entrance of the mansion'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 19)

**Nerth** 'strength'

(i) **(canu/gweiddi etc.) nerth (esgyrn) fy mhen** 'to (sing/shout etc.) as loud as I can'

**"Fe wyddai fod yn gas gan Greta y gân anlad honno, ac am hynny canodd hi nerth esgyrn ei ben"** *'He knew that Greta hated that indecent song, and for that reason he sang it as loud as he could'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 18)

(ii) **(cerdded/rhedeg etc.) nerth fy maglau SW** 'to (walk/run etc.) as fast as possible'

**"A dima hi'n agor 'i blows a rhoi 'i wmed e miwn gida'i bron no'th. Wê pawb in lladd 'u hunen o wherthin. Pan ga's y pŵr dab fynd in rhydd, wêdd e'n croeshi'r parc nerth 'i fagle"** *'And then she opened her blouse and pushed his face in next to her naked breast. Everyone was killing themselves laughing. When the poor dab freed himself, he ran off across the field as fast as possible'* (Morgan John in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 26)

(iii) **(cerdded/rhedeg etc.) nerth fy mheglau NW** 'to (walk/run etc.) as fast as possible'

**"Ac yna pan fyddai'r gwasanaeth ar ben fe ruthrai oddi yno nerth ei beglau"** *'And then when the service was over he would rush from there as fast as possible'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 129)

(iv) **(cerdded/rhedeg etc.) nerth fy nhraed** 'to (walk/run etc.) as fast as possible'

**"Rhedais nerth fy nhraed oddi yno"** *'I ran as fast as I could from there'* (Argharad Tomos, 1982: 52)

**Nes LW CW agosach OW CW** 'closer', 'nearer'

(i) **nes ymlaen** 'later on'

**"Mi eglura i bob dim yn nes ymlaen"** *'I'll explain everything later on'*

(William Owen Roberts, 1987: 23)

**Nesaf LW CW agosaf OW CW** 'closest', 'nearest'

(i) **nesaf** can also mean 'next', eg **drws nesaf** 'next door', but **agosaf** can only mean 'nearest', eg **y drws agosaf** 'the nearest door'

**Nêt** (<E 'neat') SW 'good', 'smart', 'tidy'

**"Arhoses i'n Butlins 'da'r bois o'r gwaith. Amser nêt 'efyd!"** *'I stayed in Butlins with the boys from work. Tidy time as well!'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 74)

**'Neud** (< gwneud) CW 'to do', 'to make'

**"Be se fe'n neud niwed i'r ferch cyn i'r cops fynd miwn?"** *'What if he hurts the girl before the cops go in?'* (Sion Eirian, 1995: 29)

(\* see Appendix 15.08(x))

### **Newid 'change'**

(i) **mae newid yn change (a *diffrans yn gwneud byd o wahaniaeth*) (lit untranslatable) CW 'a change is as good as a break'**

**"Mi fydda' i'n lico symud. Mae newid yn change mawr i mi" 'I'd like to move. A change is as good as break to me' (Wil Sam, 1995: 67)**

(ii) **newid byd (lit 'change of world') 'change in circumstances'**

**"Tipyn o newid byd, felly, i'r actor hynaws sy'n cymryd pob sialens fel y daw" 'Quite a change in circumstances, then, to the genial actor who takes each challenge as it comes' (Television Wales, 20 January 1996: 5)**

### **Newydd**

(i) **'new'**

**mae gen i gar newydd 'I've got a new car'**

(ii) **'news'**

**"Be 'di'r newydd drwg, doctor?" 'What's the bad news, doctor?' (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 30)**

(\* more usually **newyddion**)

(iii) **'just'** (with the present or imperfect tense of **bod**)

**"Newydd godi ydw i" 'I've just got up' (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 108)**

(iv) **newydd sbon (danlli (grai)) 'brand (spanking) new'**

**"Pan ddaeth yr hen bobl adra o'r gwaith, dyma nhw'n deud wrtha i am fynd i bolisho fy sgidia a gwisgo'r dillad roeddwn i wedi eu cael yn newydd sbon danlli i fynd i gnebrwn Yncl Jo" 'When the old folks came home from work, they told me to go and polish my shoes and wear the clothes that I'd got brand spanking new for Uncle Joe's funeral' (Twm Miall, 1988: 63)**

(vi) **o'r newydd 'anew'**

**"Iddi hi, mae'r llyfr wedi bod yn gyfle i edrych o'r newydd ar ei sir ei hun" 'For her, the book has been an opportunity to look anew at her own county' (Golwg, 4 March 1993: 19)**

**Nhw** see Appendix 15

**Nhwthau** see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Ni** see Appendix 15

### **Ni**

(i) in LW **ni** (**nid** before vowels) is emphasised in negative verbal forms, and **ddim** omitted

**"Syr, nid wyf yn deilwng i ti ddod dan fy nho" 'Sir, I am not worthy to have you come under my roof' (Matthew 8:8)**

(ii) In CW, **ni(d)** is omitted, or elided to just **'d**, and the emphasis is placed on **ddim**

**"Dwi ddim yn gwbod" 'I don't know' (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 40)**

(\* for extensive coverage of the use of **ni(d)** with verbal forms, see Appendices)

(iii) **ni** is used in all registers of Welsh for emphasis  
"Ni chei di fynd" *'You will not be allowed to go'* (David Thorne, 1993: 349)  
(iv) **ni(d)** becomes **na(d)** when introducing negative clauses, *'that'*  
**yr oeddwn i'n gwybod na fyddai hi yno** *'I knew that she would not be there'*  
(\* **na(d)** is often omitted in CW, although certainly not always, and the emphasis is placed on **ddim**, eg **yr oeddwn i'n gwybod fyddai hi ddim yno** *'I knew that she wouldn't be there'*)  
(\*\* **nad** becomes **nag** in SW here, eg "Os nag yw e - ma 'na ddigon o'i dylwyth yn Babyddion" *'If he isn't - there are enough of his family who are Catholics'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 129))

**'Nialwch** (< **anialwch**) NW *'junk', 'rubbish'*  
**"Roedd 'na bob math o nialwch yn disgyn allan o'i bocedi fo"** *'There was all sorts of junk falling out of his pockets'* (Twm Miall, 1990: 115)

**Nicloth** (<E *'neckcloth'*) Dyfed **cadach poced** LW NW **ffunan boced**  
Anglesey **hances (boced)** LW NW **hancsiar** Dyfed **macyn** LW SW **neisied**  
LW Glam *'handkerchief'*

**Nico** see **cachiad** (i)

#### **Nid**

(i) **ni** becomes **nid** before vowels: see **ni**  
(ii) LW NW before negative emphatic clauses/sentences  
**"Ac nid Henry o'dd yr unig un"** *'And Henry was not the only one'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 279)  
(\* see also **dim** (v) and **nage** (i))

**Ninnau** see Appendix 15.05-15.06

**Nionod** LW NW **winwns** LW SW *'onions'*

**Nionyn** LW NW **winwnsyn** LW SW *'onion'*  
(i) **hen nionyn** (lit *'old onion'*) NW *'fool', 'idiot'*  
**"cer o' 'ma'r hen nionyn"** *'get lost you old fool'* (Beth Thomas and Peter Wynn Thomas, 1989: 89)

**Niwc** Caern *'penny'*  
**"Mae'r peth yn mynd i gostio niwc neu ddwy"** *'The thing is going to cost a penny or two'*

**Nobl** (<E *'noble'*) CW *'fine', 'good'*  
**"Ma' bois felna'n ddicon cyffretin mewn gwaith glo; ond yn gymeriade nobl yn y bôn"** *'Blokes like that are common enough in a coal mine; but they are fine basically'* (Edgar ap Lewys, 1977: 11)

### Noeth 'naked'

(i) noeth lymun 'stark naked'

"Y peth mwya' rhamantus iddo wneud erioed yw nofio'n noeth lymun yn oriau mân y bore yn y môr yng ngwlad Groeg" *'The most romantic thing he ever did is swim stark naked in the early hours of the morning in the sea in Greece'* (Sbec TV Wales, 10 June 1995: 2)

Nogio NW 'to break down', 'to refuse to go on'

"roedd hi wedi blino ar orfod bod yn fodlon ar chwe mân beiriant henffasiwn a phob un ohonynt yn chwannog i nogio ar adegau anghyfleus" *'she had tired of having to be satisfied with six small old-fashioned machines and each one of them prone to breaking down at inconvenient times'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 11)

### 'Nôl (< yn ôl)

(i) CW 'back'

"O'dd rhaid 'ddo fe fynd nôl ..." *'He had to go back ...'* (Sion Eirian, 1995: 26)

(ii) NW 'to fetch', 'to get'

"Dos i nôl dy gwch Sam" *'Go and get your boat Sam'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 39)

Nonsens (<E 'nonsense') CW 'nonsense', 'rubbish'

"Na, nid siarad nonsens ydw i yn fy henaint" *'No, I'm not talking nonsense in my old age'* (Golwg, 27 March 1997: 7)

Nos, noson, noswaith can all mean 'evening' and 'night' but each is only used in distinct and well-defined circumstances

### Nos

(i) 'night' (general sense)

"Nefoedd - oes rhaid i ni ddiiodda hynna trw'r nos?" *'Heavens above - do we have to put up with that all night?'* (Gwenlyn Parry, 1979: 46)

(ii) gyda'r nos 'in the evening'

"Gyda'r nos, roedd gwahoddiad i'r bobl leol oll ddod" *'In the evening, there was an invitation to all the local people to come'* (Barn, September 1994: 33)

(\* note also in NW the use of this form as a noun to mean 'evening', eg trwy'r gyda'r nos 'all evening', yn y gyda'r nos 'in the evening' etc., eg "Synnwn i ddim blewyn na chodith hi at y gyda'r nos 'ma" *'I wouldn't be a bit surprised if she didn't get up for this evening'* (John Gwilym Jones, 1976: 18))

(iii) nos da 'good night' (farewell)

"Nos da, Edward. Nos da, Mary" *'Good night, Edward. Good night, Mary'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 181)

(\* see also Appendix 17.05(iv))

(iv) nos dawch (< nos da iwch) NW 'good night' (farewell)

"Sna'm llawer o bwynt i mi ddwâd ar d'ôl di - ma' gen ti gur yn dy ben eto, debyg." *'Nos dawch ...'* *'Nos dawch. Cysga'n dawai'* *'There's not a*

*lot of point for me to come after you - you've got a headache again, I suppose.*" *"Good night ..."* *"Good night. Sleep quietly"* (Dewi Wyn Williams, 1995: 24)

(iii) **nos (Lun/Fawrth etc.)** '(Monday/Tuesday etc.) evening/night'

**"Nos Wener odd Bob Blaid Bach a Connolly ym mreuchia'i gilydd yn dynn ym morio canu"** *'Friday night Bob Blaid Bach and Connolly were tightly in each other's arms singing with gusto'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 38)

(iv) **Nos Sadwrn bach** (lit *'little Saturday night'*) Arfon *'Wednesday evening/night'* (usually used in the context of going out drinking etc. mid week)

**"Wyth o'r gloch nos Ferchar. Wel, yndi siwr Dduw,' me fi. 'Nos Sadwrn bach, ia?'"** *"Eight o'clock Wednesday night. Well, yeah sure to God," I said. "Like Saturday night, innit?"* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 93)

**Noson** (< nos and hon)

(i) *'evening'* (general sense and after numerals)

**"Noson dawel, anghyffredin o fwyn oedd hi"** *'It was an uncommonly mild quiet evening'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 209)

(ii) *'night'* (general sense and after numerals)

**"Rhyw feddyliau felly oedd yn crynhoi wrth i mi wyllo gwraig yr hen Charlie ar y teledu'r noson o'r blaen"** *'Such thoughts were gathering as I watched old Charlie's wife on television the other night'* (Western Mail, 2 December 1995: (Arena) 10)

(iii) **noson lawen** *'evening festival'*, *'Noson Lawen'*

**"Dyma'r tro cyntaf iddo gael ymuno yn y Noson Lawen"** *'This was the first time that he was allowed to join in in a Noson Lawen'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 210)

**Noswaith**

(i) SW *'evening'* (general sense and after numerals)

**"Rwy'n credu bod ni wedi clywed digon am un nosweth"** *'I think we've heard enough for one evening'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 181)

(ii) SW *'night'* (general sense and after numerals)

**"A ma' nhw'n mynd i aros am beder nosweth Anti Bran"** *'And they're going to stay for four nights Auntie Bran'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 117)

(iii) **noswaith dda** *'good evening'* (greeting)

**"Noswaith dda." 'Noswaith dda i chithau, Siriol, a mwynhewch y gwyliau'"** *"Good evening." "Good evening to you as well, Siriol, and enjoy the holidays"* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(i): 127)

**Nosweithiau** *'evenings'* (general sense)

**"Oherwydd lleoliad y Ganolfan, does yna ddim llawer o Gymry yn dod draw am nosweithiau cymdeithasol"** *'Because of the location of the Centre, not many Welsh people come over for social evenings'* (Golwg, 16 November 1995: 17)

**Nunlle** (< yn unlle) NW 'nowhere'

**"Meddwl 'mod i'n dechra colli arnaf fy hun achos mi rois i'r tatws-yn-eu-crwyn i mewn yn y ffrij yn lle'r popdy, a wnes i ddim sywi nes roedd hi bron yn hannar dydd pan agorais i ddrws y popdy a methu gweld run datan yn nunlla!"** *'Thought that I was starting to go mad because I put the jacket potatoes in the fridge instead of the oven, and I didn't notice until it was almost midday when I opened the oven door and couldn't see a single potato anywhere!'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 176)

**'Ny** (< hynny) SW 'that', 'then'

**"Alla i ddim aros tan 'ny"** *'I can't wait until then'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 14)

(\* see also hynny)

**Nyni** see Appendix 15.03-15.04

**Nyth** 'nest'

(i) **bach y nyth** see **cyw** (iii)

(ii) **codi nyth cacwn** (lit 'to lift a hornets' nest') 'to stir things up'

**"Mae cynghorwyr Sir Morgannwg Ganol wedi codi nyth cacwn drwy gynyddu eu lwfans bron pedwar cant y cant"** *'Mid Glamorgan County councillors have stirred things up by increasing their allowance by nearly four hundred per cent'* (Western Mail, 10 June 1995: (Weekender) 2)

(iii) **tynnu nyth cacwn arlyn fy mhen** (lit 'to draw a hornets' nest to my head') 'to attract trouble'

**"Ond fe dynnodd nyth cacwn ar ei ben hefyd trwy ddweud yn yr erthygl fod cenedlaetholdeb yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel esgus tros agwedd gul a chas at genhedloedd eraill"** *'But he attracted trouble as well by saying in the article that nationalism was used as an excuse for a narrow-minded and hateful attitude towards other nations'* (Golwg, 30 November 1995: 7)

**Nythaid** (lit 'nestful') CW 'handful', 'small group'

**"Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwetha', mae yna nythaid o ffermwyr organig wedi datblygu yn Nyfed"** *'During the last few years, a small group of organic farmers has developed in Dyfed'* (Golwg, 10 November 1988: 18)



# O

## Pronunciation

(i) In South Wales, 'oe' becomes a long 'o' (which is illustrated in texts as either 'ô' or just 'o')

coed	>	côd, co'd	'trees'
ddoe	>	ddô, ddo'	'yesterday'
oer	>	ôr, o'r	'cold'
ioes	>	lôs, lo's	'pain'

"achos y co'd" 'because of the trees' (Nansi Selwood 1987: 293)

"Tynnu côs yr hen Sais o'n i" 'I was pulling the English bugger's leg' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 41)

(ii) In Pembrokeshire, 'oe' becomes 'wê'

coed	>	cwêd	'trees'
coes	>	cwês	'leg'
oes	>	wês	'are', 'is'
oedd	>	wê'	'was', 'were'

"Wê'r hen ffermydd bach, wên nhw rhy dlawd i ffwrdo ceffyl, beth wên nhw'n alw *Clydesdale* ne'r Cob Cwmra'g" 'The small little farms, they were too poor to afford a horse, what they used to call a Clydesdale or the Welsh Cob' (Ifari Owens in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 46)

(\* the form **wês, wês** 'yes, yes' has become so common in Pembrokeshire that the phrase has become synonymous with the county and the area is often known as **gwlad y wês wês**, eg "O Gilgerran yn Nyfed mae Leah Marian Jones yn hannu, ag acen fendigedig 'wês wês' ar ei hiaith" 'Leah Marian Jones comes from Cilgerran in Dyfed, with the excellent Pembrokeshire accent in her speech' (Television Wales, 3 February 1996: 5))

(\*\* the forms **côd, ddô** etc. and **cwêd, cwês** etc. above have been contrary to standard Welsh orthography since 1928 as a circumflex is not employed before a long 'd' or 's' when a long vowel would be expected; these forms however are found in informal texts, as the above examples illustrate)

O see Appendix 15

**O 'from', 'of'**

(i) **o (bawb/bobman/bopeth etc.) 'of all (people/places/things etc.)'**

**"Yr wythnos hon, roedd rhyw wraig yn traethu ar ardderchogrwydd Bill Clinton y godinebwr, o bawb!"** *'This week, some woman was discussing the excellence of Bill Clinton the adulterer, of all people!'* (Golwg, 7 April, 1994: 7)

(ii) **o bob (bore/dydd etc.) 'of all (mornings/days etc.)'**

**"Mae rheswm yn dweud nad ydi'r lodes ddim mewn ffit stad i drafeilio heno o bob noson"** *'Reason says that the girl isn't in a fit state to travel this evening of all evenings'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 106)

**O bach NW 'pat', 'tap'**

**"Mi roddodd Mrs Huws o-bach i un o'r cwshins, a gwneud lle i mi ar y sofa"** *'Mrs Huws gave a pat to one of the cushions, and made a place for me on the sofa'* (Twm Miall, 1988: 55)

**O dan 'underneath'**

(i) **o dan** is commonly used in CW to mean 'under' as well as 'underneath'

**"Ge's i ddigon. Mi jwmpes drost yr ochor a fofiaides i graig o dan yr ynys"** *'I'd had enough. I jumped over the side and I swam to a rock under the island'* (Angharad Dafis in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 53)

**O 'ma (< oddi yma) CW 'from here'**

**"Cerwch o 'ma cyn imi ffônio'r heddlu"** *'Get away from here before I phone the police'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1993(ii): 115)

**O na**

(i) LW *'if only ...', 'would that ...'* (followed by the imperfect subjunctive: see Appendix 11.04-11.05)

**"O na baet ti'n dŵad eto i 'mreuddwydion i fel cynt"** *'Would that you would come unto my dreams as previously'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1992: 144)

(ii) CW *'oh no'*

**"O na! Ac mi redodd hi'n syth i'r llofft"** *'Oh no! And she ran straight to the bedroom'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 29)

**O 'na (< oddi yna) CW 'from there'**

**"O, tyd o 'na rŵan, del bach, be ti'n feddwl ydw i, iâr ori?"** *'Oh, come from there now, love, what do you think I am, a hatching hen?'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 63)

(\* note should be made of the NW form **tyrd o'na** 'come on', eg **"Tyrd o'na, meddai Elin. 'Mi wna i dy wynab di'"** *"Come on," said Elin. "I'll do your face"*) (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 70)

**Obeutu (< obeutu) SW 'about'**

**"Callia, ferch, mae 'da fi fater pwysig i'w drafod. Gwisga amdanat yn lle lolian obeutu'r fflat"** *'Be sensible, love, I've got an important matter to discuss. Get dressed instead of lolling about the flat'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 132)

**Obitu** (< obeutu) SW 'about'

**"Weda i stori wrthoch chi obitu hen gimeriad, Dai'r Henblas"** *'I'll tell you a story about an old character', Dai from Henblas'* (Ifan Owens in Gwyn Griffiths (ed.), 1994: 46)

**Oboity** (< obeutu) SW 'about'

**"[Roedden nhw'n moyn gair] oboitu'n daliade politicedd ni a'n gwaith gyda'r undeb"** *'[They wanted a word] about our political beliefs and our work with the union'* (Gareth Miles, 1995: 17)

**Obythdu** (< obeutu) SW 'about'

**"Fe a' i draw dros y Gatar i grynhoi'r da at 'i gilydd. Ma'n rhaid 'u rhifo nhw bob dydd nawr a'r holl ladron obythdu yn twcyd da a defed"** *'I'll go over across Gatar [Mountain] to collect the cattle together. You have to count them every day nowadays with all the thieves about stealing cattle and sheep'* (Nansi Selwood, 1987: 272)

**Och** 'alas', 'woe'

(i) **och a gwae** (lit 'alas and woe') 'how awful', 'how terrible' (usually used rhetorically)

**"Dechreuodd pawb fwyta - ond och! a gwae! Ni allodd Deiniol roi yr un briwsionyn yn ei geg"** *'Everybody started eating - but - how terrible! - Deiniol couldn't put a crumb in his mouth'* (Golwg, 20 December 1990: 23)

**O'ch chi, o'n nhw etc.** see Appendix 5.01-5.04

**Ochr** LW ochor CW 'side'

(i) **(chwydu/rhegi etc.) ei ochr hi** LW NW 'to (vomit/swear etc.) with gusto'  
**"Ni welodd erioed y fath wledd a bwytaodd yn helaeth ac yfed o'i ochr hi"** *'He had never seen such a feast and he ate extensively and drank with gusto'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 74)

(ii) **ochr yn ochr** 'side by side'

**"Tyfodd yr SNP, plaid genedlaethol yr Alban, ochr yn ochr â Phlaid Cymru yn ystod y chwedegau"** *'The SNP, the national party in Scotland, grew side by side with Plaid Cymru in the sixties'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1992: 74)

**Ochrau** 'sides'

(i) **o ochrau rhwyle** (lit 'from the sides of somewhere') 'from the vicinity of somewhere'

**"Hanai eu darpar ymgeisydd gwreiddiol, Wil Edwards (cyn aelod seneddol Meirionnydd) o ochrau Amlwch"** *'Their original prospective candidate, Wil Edwards (the former member of parliament for Meirionnydd) originated from the Amlwch area'* (Dafydd Wigley, 1993: 180)

**Odw, ody etc.** see Appendix 1

## Oddi

(i) oddi allan 'from outside'

**"Bu'n ddifyr cael dilyn yr ymgyrch oddi fewn ac oddi allan fel petai"** *'It was entertaining to follow the campaign from the inside and from the outside as it were'* (*Barn*, December 1995/January 1996: 13)

(ii) oddi ar

(a) 'off'

**"Ei hoff dric fyddai dwyn sigarêts ei gwsmeriaid oddi ar y bar"** *'His favourite trick would be to steal his customers' cigarettes off the bar'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 74)

(\* see also odd'ar and 'ddar)

(b) 'since'

**"Mae bron pedair blynedd oddi ar i Syr Geraint Evans ei chynghori hi i feddwl o ddifri am yrfa ym myd cerddoriaeth"** *'It's nearly four years since Sir Geraint Evans advised her to think seriously about a career in the music world'* (*Sbec TV Wales*, 10 June 1995: 12)

(iii) oddi cartref 'away from home'

**"Oddi cartre', fe fydd y bechgyn ifanc hyd yn oed yn aros yn y gwestai gorau"** *'Away from home, even the young boys stay in the best hotels'* (*Golwg*, 2 March 1995: 13)

(iv) oddi dan/tan '(from) below', '(from) underneath'

**"Pan ddaeth y cwmni o farchogion dros gopa'r twyn, gwelsant olygfa ryfeddol oddi tanynt"** *'When the company of knights came over the summit of the hill, they saw an amazing scene below them'* (Nansi Selwood, 1993: 172)

(v) oddi mewn 'from inside'

**"Ymhen hir a hwyr clywodd [ef] gamau yn y lobi oddi mewn"** *'After a while [he] heard steps in the lobby within'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(i): 77)

(vi) oddi wrth 'from'

**"[Mae Caeredin a Glasgow] yn bell bell oddi wrth ei gilydd yn y meddwl"** *'[Edinburgh and Glasgow are] very very far from each other in the mind'* (R. Emyr Jones, 1992: 53)

(vii) oddi uchod 'from above', 'up above'

**"I Owain Box, ei fethiant ef ei hun oedd hyn oll. Arwydd oddi uchod o'i anaddasrwydd i'w swydd"** *'To Owain Box, all this was his own failure. A sign from above of his unsuitability for the job'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1974: 64)

(viii) oddi yma 'from here'

**"Wyt ti wedi banio pawb oddi yma?"** *'Have you banned everyone from here?'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 91)

(\* see also o 'ma and odd'ma)

(ix) oddi ynafno 'from there'

**"A'i g'leuo hi oddi yno wnes i'r noson honno"** *'And I hot footed it from there that evening'* (Vivian Wynne Roberts, 1995: 76)

(\* see also o 'na)

**Odd'ar** (< oddi ar) NW 'off'; 'since'

**"Roedd hi'n gneud hi'n syth amdana' i, ac mi neidis odd' ar 'i ffor' hi yn y nic, 'nallt i?"** *'It was making straight for me, and I jumped out of its way just in time, you understand me?'* (Wil Sam, 1995: 166)

(\* see also 'ddar and oddi (ii))

**Odd'ma** (< oddi yma) NW 'from here'

**"Mi fyddwn wedi mynd â hi odd'ma flynyddoedd yn ôl oni bai am ... amdano fo"** *'I'd have taken her from here years ago had it not been for ... for him'* (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1985: 98)

**Oed** 'age'

(i) (merch/pobl etc.) mewn oed 'adult (girl/people etc.)'

**"A dyma fi wedi dod yma - yn ferch mewn oed wedi rhoi hebio bethau plentynnaid"** *'And here I am having come here - an adult girl having put aside childish things'* (Angharad Tomos, 1991: 141)

(ii) oed yr addewid (lit 'the promised age') rhetorical name for old age, assumed to be seventy

**"Ma' pobol sy'n loetran a thindroi o gwmpas oed yr addewid yn tueddu treulio tipyn bach o amser mewn mynwentydd"** *'People who loiter and hang around in old age tend to spend a fair bit of time in cemeteries'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 51)

(\* seventy is the age that a person can reasonably expect to live according to the Bible: see Psalm 90:10)

(iii) yn foed a'm hamser (lit 'in my age and time') 'of my age and experience'

**"Pa hawi sgin rhyw damad o benbwl di-glem fel chdi i ddeud wrtha i, Giovanni di Marco Villani, gŵr yn 'i oed a'i amser, dyn sydd wedi gweld petha â llygad y cnawd na welith rhyw was neidar sgothlyd fel chdi mewn oes o fyw!"** *'What right has some clueless idiot like you to tell me, Giovanni di Marco Villani, a man of this age and experience, a man who has seen things with the eyes of flesh that some little slimey snake like you will never see in a lifetime!'* (William Owen Roberts, 1987: 58)

**Oeddwn i, oeddet ti etc.** see Appendix 5.01-5.04

**Oen** 'lamb'

(i) oen llywaeth 'pet lamb'

**"A dyma fi'n paredio i fyny'r grisai fatha oen llywaeth. Be uffar sy haru hon?"** *'I paraded upstairs like a pet lamb. What the hell's the matter with her?'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 66)

(ii) oen swci 'pet lamb'

**"Wedi'r cyfan, gall unrhyw lofrudd cignoeth edrych yn oen swci mewn siwt deidi"** *'After all, any brutal murderer can look like a pet lamb in a tidy suit'* (Golwg, 8 April 1993: 27)

**Oes 'age', 'life', 'period'**

(i) **am oes oesoedd** 'for ever and ever'

**"A dyma hi'n cymryd un cip ar yr awyr uwchben, a rhoi'i braich drwy fraich Robin, a deud na fydda hynny ddim am oes, ddim am oes oesoedd"** *'And she glanced at the sky above, and put her arm through Robin's arm, and said that that wouldn't be for ever, not for ever and ever'* (Jane Edwards, 1989: 17)

(ii) **ers oes Adda** (lit 'since Adam's time') CW 'for a long time', 'for ages', 'for donkey's years'

**"Tydy o wedi bod yma ers oes Adda!"** *'He hasn't been here for ages!'* (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 76)

(iii) **ers oes mul** (lit 'since a donkey's life') CW 'for a long time', 'for ages', 'for donkey's years'

**"Mae Ffebi wedi bod â'i llygaid ar Dan ers oes mul"** *'Ffebi has had her eyes on Dan for donkey's years'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 14)

(iv) **ers oes pys** NW 'for a long time', 'for ages', 'for donkey's years'

**"Sumai con'? Ddim di gweld chdi ers oes pŷs!"** *'How's it going mate? Haven't seen you for ages!'* (Dafydd Huws, 1978: 85)

(v) **hir oes i rywun** 'long live someone' (exclamation)

**"Hir oes i'r Saeson!"** *'Long live the English!'* (Golwg, 15 June 1995: 26)

**Oes verbal form**

(i) the interrogative **oes?** can become **oes e?** in SW

**"Ma' 'na fainc yn pen pella y medrwch chi eistedd arni.' 'Ôs e?'**

*"'There's a bench in the far end that you can sit on.' 'Is there?'"* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 38)

(\* see also Appendix 13.06, 13.09, 13.11-13.12)

**Ofn LW CW ofon SW 'fear'**

(i) **codi ofn ar rywun** 'to frighten someone'

**"O fewn mis imi wneud fy stori dramor gynta' yn Ffrainc, roeddwn i allan yn Beirut. Roedd yn brofiad a gododd ofn arna' i"** *'Within a month of doing my first foreign story in France, I was out in Beirut. It was an experience that frightened me'* (Rhun Gruffydd in Dylan Iorwerth (ed.), 1993: 79)

(ii) **mae arnaf ofn** 'I'm afraid', 'I'm frightened'

**"Mae arnaf ofn fy mod i'n deall meddwl y llofruddion weithiau"** *'I'm frightened that I understand murderers' minds sometimes'* (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 51)

(iii) **mae gen i ofn** NW 'I'm afraid', 'I'm frightened'

**"Dywedais eisoes fod gen i allu i lwyr anwybyddu pethau a phynciau nad oedd gen i ddiddordeb ynddyn nhw, ac felly 'roedd gyda'r pwnc hwn, mae gen i ofn"** *'I've already said that I had the ability to completely ignore things and subjects in which I had no interest, and it was like this with this subject I'm afraid'* (Alan Llwyd, 1994: 66)

**Ofnadw** (< ofnadwy) SW 'awful'

**"Mish October odd hi. Nosweth ofnadw. Cwch rwyfo odd y bad achub yr adeg 'ny chwel"** *'It was October. An awful night. The lifeboat was a rowing boat at that time you see'* (speaker in Christine Jones and David Thorne (eds.), 1992: 87)

**Ofnatsan** NW 'awful'

**"Mae hi'n brysur ofnatsan yn y siop acw"** *'She's awfully busy in that shop'*

**Offis** (<E 'office') CW 'office'

**"Eisteddai Harri yng nghadair ei dad yn yr offis"** *'Harri sat in his father's chair in the office'* (Islwyn Ffowc Elis, 1990(ii): 37)

**Ogla** (< aroglau) NW 'smell'

**"Y cythral celwyddog iti! Sdim math o ogla smocio ar dy wynt di! Be' wyt ti wedi bod yn 'i wneud?"** *'You lying little bugger! There's no smell of smoking on your breath! What have you been doing?'* (Meic Povey, 1995(i): 7)

**Ogleuo** (< arogleuo) NW 'to smell'

**"Ew, alla' i ogleuo'r stwff o fa'ma, wsti"** *'Heck, I can smell the stuff from here, you know'* (Theatr Bara Caws, 1996: 39)

**Ohono**

(i) **ohono'i hun** (lit 'of its own') 'of its own accord'

**"Curodd [e'r] drws a hwnnw'n agor yn wichlyd ohono'i hun"** *'He hit the door and it opened squickily of its own accord'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 62)

**Ohonof fi, ohonot ti etc.** see Appendix 16.09

**Oifad** SW 'to swim'

**"Wy'n cofio amser pan o'dd dim ishe tryncs arno'ni ...Diw, diw, o'n! Oifad yn borcyn, a sychu wrth y tân"** *'I remember the time when we didn't need trunks ... God, I do! Swim naked and dry by the fire'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 63)

**Ôl**

(i) **ôl** is seldom used as a singular noun, except to mean 'mark'

**"Ma' ôl ei ben o ar gefn y gadair freichia, ôl ei din o ar y gadair wrth bwrdd, ôl ei law o ar y ffôn, ôl ei draed o ar bob mat a charpad ..."**  
*'There's the mark of his head on the back of the arm chair, the mark of his backside on the chair by the table, the mark of his hand on the 'phone, the mark of his feet on every mat and carpet ...'* (Margiad Roberts, 1994: 74)  
(\* the plural **olion** invariable means 'remains', eg **yr oedd olion y castell i'w gweld ar lan yr afon** *'the remains of the castle could be seen on the side of the river'*)

(ii) ar ôl

(a) 'after'

**"Dwi'n disgwyl potel am ddim yn ei lle hi, cofia,' galwodd Gregor ar ei ôl ac eistedd i lawr"** *"I expect a bottle for free in its place, you know," Gregor called after him and sat down'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 169)

(b) 'behind', 'left'

**"Ta faint o gyfoeth o'dd gyta nhw, dim ond lluwch sy ar ôl. The Great Leveller, ontefe?"** *'However much wealth they had, only dust is left. The Great Leveller, isn't it?'* (Dafydd Rowlands, 1995: 51)

(iii) ar ei hôl hi (lit 'behind her/it') 'behind the times'

**"Ewch â'r canibal 'na o dad sy gynnoch chi o 'ma. Rhai fel fo sy wedi cadw'r dref 'ma ar 'i hôl hi"** *'Take that cannibal of a dad you've got away from here. People like him have kept this town behind the times'* (Penri Jones, 1982: 52)

(iv) tuag (at) yn ôl 'backwards'

**"mae'n rhaid i ni feddwl am rywbeth fwy gwreiddiol a pheidio edrych gormod tuag yn ôl"** *'we've got to think of something more original and stop look backwards too much'* (Television Wales, 13 January 1996: 15)

(v) yn ôl

(a) 'back'

**"Lluchiodd [hi] y dillad gwely yn ôl a chododd"** *'[She] flung the bed clothes back and got up'* (Aled Islwyn, 1994: 106)

(\* also in NW yn dól (< yn dy ôl), eg **"Sbiodd Ben Bach yn wirion arna fi cyn mynd yn-dól i'w sêl"** *'Ben Bach looked stupidly at me before going back to his seat'* (Dafydd Huws, 1990: 85))

(\*\* in NW the pronoun is often also included (eg yn ôl > yn fy ôl), eg **"mi ddeudis 'radag honno na ddown i byth yn f'ôl"** *'I said then that I would never come back'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 150))

(b) 'ago', 'back'

**"Ond dwy flynedd yn ôl bu tân mawr - y cyffro mwya' welodd y lle ers dyddiau'r Mersey Beat, reit siŵr"** *'But two years ago there was a big fire - the most excitement the place has seen since the days of the Mersey Beat, sure enough'* (Golwg, 6 April 1995: Atolwg 2)

(c) 'according to'

**"[Yr oedd] siwrnai ugain munud os nad hanner awr o'u blaen, yn ôl ei mam"** *'[There was] a twenty minute if not half an hour journey in front of them, according to her mother'* (Jane Edwards, 1993: 11)

(vi) yn ôl ac ymlaen 'backwards and forwards'

**"Ylwch, Cymro Cymraeg yn dod allan o garchar ac yn torri'ch hen gyfraith chi eto, yn gwrthod talu ffein eto - be wnewch chi efo fi rŵan? Ac felly roedd hi nes on i fel cloc cwcw yn ôl a mlaen, nôl mlaen [i'r carchar]"** *'Look, a Welsh speaker comes out of prison and breaks your bloody law again, refuses to pay a fine again - what will you do with me now? And so it was until I was like a cuckoo clock backwards and forwards [into prison]'* (Angharad Tomos, 1985: 79)



(vii) yn ôl i mi 'up to me'

**Wel, 'does dim rhaid i ti fynd, mae yn ôl i ti, ond mi fasa'n well gen i 'tasat ti'n mynd rŵan** 'Well, you don't have to go, it's up to you, but I'd prefer if you went now'

**Ôl-reit** (<E 'alright') CW 'alright', 'OK'

**"Dwi'n ol-reit rŵan, sti"** 'I'm OK now, you know' (Sonia Edwards, 1995: 34)

**O'n i, o't ti etc.** see Appendix 5.01-5.04

**On'd** (< onid) CW 'if', 'unless'

(i) **on'd yw e** SW 'isn't it' etc.

**"Mae rhywbeth i dwyllo rhywun arall yntefe, ond pan ma dyn yn twyllo'i hunan, mae dyn yn gneud tro gwan â'i hunan on 'dyw e?"** 'There's something to fool someone else isn't there, but when someone fools himself, that person does himself a mean trick, doesn't he?' (Eirwyn Pontshân, 1973: 60)

(ii) **on'd ydy** NW 'isn't it' etc.

**"bobol annwyl, ond ydy'r amsar yn mynd?"** 'goodness me, doesn't time fly?' (Caradog Pritchard, 1961: 70)

**Oni bai** see Appendix 11.05 (v)

**Onid** LW on'd OW CW 'if', 'unless'

(i) **onid** (and **on'd**) is invariably replaced in CW by **os na(d)** if it introduces a clause

**"Dydy pobol ifanc heddiw ddim yn fodlon os na chân nhw falu a dinistrio"** 'Young people today aren't content unless they can smash up and destroy' (Eigra Lewis Roberts, 1980: 93)

(ii) **onid** (and **on'd**) is frequently rendered **yn** in CW, especially in NW, when it is part of a rhetorical question at the end of a sentence

**"Mi wyddost yn iawn am hwnnw yn gwyddost?"** 'You know well about that don't you?' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 143)

**"Does wybod adag hynny o lle mae'r bwledi'n dwad yn nac oes?"** 'There's no knowing then where the bullets come from is there?' (William Owen Roberts, 1990: 153)

(iii) **onid e?** 'is it not' etc.

**"Dyna i chwi gyd-ddigwyddiad onid e?"** 'There is a coincidence for you, is it not?' (Barn, August/September 1991: 58)

**Ono i, ono ti etc.** see Appendix 16.09

**Ontefe** (< onid yw efe) SW 'isn't it' etc.

**"Cyd-ddigwyddiad trist ac anffodus, ontefe?"** 'A sad and unfortunate coincidence, isn't it?' (Mihangel Morgan, 1994: 114)

**Oriau 'hours'**

(i) **oriau mân y bore** 'early hours of the morning'

**"Fe ddaeth y penderfyniad cyntaf fy mod am fentro ar y ffordd yn ôl o Gaerdydd i'r Gogledd yn oriau mân y bore"** *'The first decision that I was going to try came on the road back from Cardiff to North Wales in the early hours of the morning'* (Elwyn Jones, 1991: 7)

**O't ti, oedd e** etc. see Appendix 5.01-5.04

**Ots NW 'care', 'concern'**

(i) **does dim ots gen i am ddim/neb CW** 'I don't care about anything/anyone'

**"Doedd hi ddim fel tasa llawer o ots ganddi fod ei tho hi'n gollwng, meddyliodd [o]"** *'It wasn't as if she cared much that her roof was leaking, [he] thought'* (Robin Llywelyn, 1994: 112)